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Folder Title:
National Religious Broadcasters Convention 1/28/91 [OA 8321] [1]

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RELIGIOUS BROADCASTERS
SHERATON HOTEL
MONDAY, JANUARY 28, 1991
8:45 A.M.

PRESIDENT ROSE AND EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GUSTAVSON -- AND I WANT TO SALUTE YOUR LEADERSHIP OF THE NRB. BILLY GRAHAM, JERRY FALWELL, PAT ROBERTSON, JAMES DOBSON, AND CHUCK COLSON. FCC COMMISSIONERS ALFRED SIKES AND ERWIN DUGGAN [DUG-IN]. THIS MARKS THE FIFTH TIME I HAVE ADDRESSED THE ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL RELIGIOUS BROADCASTERS. ONCE AGAIN, IT IS AN HONOR TO BE BACK. //

James Quello

LET ME BEGIN BY CONGRATULATING YOU ON YOUR THEME OF "DECLARING HIS GLORY TO ALL NATIONS." IT IS A THEME ECLIPSING DENOMINATIONS -- AND WHICH REFLECTS MANY OF THE ETERNAL TEACHINGS IN SCRIPTURE. /

I SPEAK, OF COURSE, OF THE TEACHINGS WHICH UPHOLD MORAL VALUES LIKE TOLERANCE, COMPASSION, FAITH, AND COURAGE. THEY REMIND US THAT WHILE GOD CAN LIVE WITHOUT MAN, MAN CANNOT LIVE WITHOUT GOD. HIS LOVE AND HIS JUSTICE INSPIRE IN US A YEARNING FOR FAITH AND A COMPASSION FOR THE WEAK AND OPPRESSED AS WELL AS THE COURAGE AND CONVICTION TO OPPOSE TYRANNY AND INJUSTICE. //

Matthew also reminds us in these times that the meek shall inherit the earth.

AT HOME, THESE VALUES IMBUE THE POLICIES WHICH YOU AND I SUPPORT. LIKE ME, YOU ENDORSE ADOPTION, NOT ABORTION. AND LAST YEAR, YOU HELPED ENSURE THAT THE OPTION OF RELIGIOUS-BASED CHILD CARE WILL NOT BE RESTRICTED OR ELIMINATED BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT. I COMMEND YOUR CONCERN ON BEHALF OF AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES. AND YOUR BELIEF THAT STUDENTS WHO GO TO SCHOOL TO NOURISH THEIR MINDS, SHOULD ALSO BE ALLOWED TO NOURISH THEIR SOULS. // I HAVE NOT LESSENED MY COMMITMENT TO RESTORING VOLUNTARY PRAYER IN SCHOOLS. //

THESE ACTIONS CAN MAKE AMERICA A KINDER, GENTLER PLACE BECAUSE THEY REAFFIRM THE VALUES I SPOKE OF EARLIER -- VALUES THAT MUST BE CENTRAL TO THE LIVES OF EVERY INDIVIDUAL AND THE LIFE OF EVERY NATION. / THE CLERGYMAN RICHARD CECIL ONCE SAID: "THERE ARE TWO CLASSES OF THE WISE; THE MEN WHO SERVE GOD BECAUSE THEY HAVE FOUND HIM, AND THE MEN WHO SEEK HIM BECAUSE THEY HAVE NOT FOUND HIM YET." ABROAD -- AS IN AMERICA -- OUR TASK IS TO SERVE AND SEEK WISELY THROUGH THE POLICIES WE PURSUE. //

NOWHERE IS THIS MORE TRUE THAN IN THE PERSIAN GULF -- WHERE DESPITE THE PROTESTATIONS OF SADDAM HUSSEIN, IT'S NOT IRAQ AGAINST THE UNITED STATES. IT'S THE REGIME OF SADDAM HUSSEIN AGAINST THE WORLD. // SADDAM HAS TRIED TO CAST THIS CONFLICT AS A RELIGIOUS WAR -- BUT IT HAS NOTHING TO DO WITH RELIGION PER SE. IT HAS -- ON THE OTHER HAND -- EVERYTHING TO DO WITH WHAT RELIGION EMBODIES. GOOD VERSUS EVIL. RIGHT VERSUS WRONG. HUMAN DIGNITY AND FREEDOM VERSUS TYRANNY AND OPPRESSION. //

THE WAR IN THE GULF IS NOT A CHRISTIAN WAR OR A JEWISH WAR -- OR A MOSLEM WAR -- IT IS A JUST WAR, AND IT IS A WAR IN WHICH GOOD WILL PREVAIL. //

I AM TOLD THAT THE PRINCIPLES OF A "JUST WAR" ORIGINATED WITH CLASSICAL GREEK AND ROMAN PHILOSOPHERS LIKE PLATO AND CICERO. LATER, THEY WERE EXPOUNDED BY SUCH CHRISTIAN THEOLOGIANS AS AMBROSE, AUGUSTINE [AW-GUS-TUN], AND THOMAS AQUINAS. /

THE FIRST PRINCIPLE OF A JUST WAR IS THAT IT SUPPORT A JUST CAUSE. // OUR CAUSE COULD NOT BE MORE NOBLE. WE SEEK IRAQ'S WITHDRAWAL FROM KUWAIT -- COMPLETELY, IMMEDIATELY, AND WITHOUT CONDITION; THE RESTORATION OF KUWAIT'S LEGITIMATE GOVERNMENT; AND THE SECURITY AND STABILITY OF THE GULF. // WE WILL SEE THAT KUWAIT ONCE AGAIN IS FREE, THAT THE NIGHTMARE OF IRAQ'S BRUTAL OCCUPATION IS ENDED, AND THAT NAKED AGGRESSION WILL NOT BE REWARDED. // WE SEEK NOTHING FOR OURSELVES. AS I HAVE SAID, U.S. FORCES WILL LEAVE AS SOON AS THEIR MISSION IS OVER, AS SOON AS THEY ARE NO LONGER NEEDED OR DESIRED. //

AND LET ME ADD, WE DO NOT SEEK THE DESTRUCTION OF IRAQ. WE HAVE RESPECT FOR THE PEOPLE OF IRAQ, FOR THE IMPORTANCE OF IRAQ IN THE REGION. WE DO NOT WANT A COUNTRY SO DESTABILIZED THAT IRAQ ITSELF WILL BE A TARGET FOR AGGRESSION.

BUT, A JUST WAR MUST ALSO BE DECLARED BY LEGITIMATE AUTHORITY. OPERATION DESERT STORM IS SUPPORTED BY UNPRECEDENTED UNITED NATIONS' SOLIDARITY. THE PRINCIPLE OF COLLECTIVE SELF-DEFENSE. 12 SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS, AND IN THE GULF, 28 NATIONS FROM SIX CONTINENTS UNITED -- RESOLUTE -- THAT WE WILL NOT WAVER -- AND THAT SADDAM'S AGGRESSION WILL NOT STAND. // I SALUTE THE AID -- ECONOMIC AND MILITARY -- FROM COUNTRIES WHO HAVE JOINED IN THIS UNPRECEDENTED EFFORT, ~~ESPECIALLY OUR ARAB ALLIES~~ -- WHOSE COURAGE AND SACRIFICE HAVE INSPIRED THE WORLD. // WE'RE NOT GOING IT ALONE -- BUT BELIEVE ME, WE ARE GOING TO SEE IT THROUGH. //

EVERY WAR IS FOUGHT FOR A REASON. BUT, A JUST WAR IS FOUGHT FOR RIGHT REASONS -- FOR MORAL, NOT SELFISH REASONS. LET ME TAKE A MOMENT TO TELL YOU A STORY -- A TRAGIC STORY -- ABOUT A FAMILY WHOSE TWO SONS, EIGHTEEN AND NINETEEN, REPORTEDLY REFUSED TO LOWER THE KUWAITI FLAG IN FRONT OF THEIR HOME. FOR THIS CRIME, THEY WERE EXECUTED BY THE IRAQIS. THEN, UNBELIEVABLY, THEIR PARENTS WERE ASKED TO PAY THE PRICE OF THE BULLETS USED TO KILL THEM. // SOME ASK WHETHER IT IS MORAL TO USE FORCE TO STOP THE RAPE, PILLAGE, AND PLUNDER OF KUWAIT. MY ANSWER: EXTRAORDINARY DIPLOMATIC EFFORTS HAVING BEEN USED TO RESOLVE THE MATTER PEACEFULLY, ~~IT WOULD BE IMMORAL~~ NOT TO USE FORCE. // then the use of force is moral.

A JUST WAR MUST BE A LAST RESORT. AS I HAVE OFTEN SAID, WE DID NOT WANT WAR. BUT YOU ALL KNOW THE VERSE FROM ECCLESIASTES: THERE IS "A TIME FOR PEACE, A TIME FOR WAR." // FROM AUGUST 2, 1990 TO JANUARY 15, 1991 -- 166 DAYS -- WE TRIED TO RESOLVE THIS CONFLICT. SECRETARY OF STATE JIM BAKER MADE AN EXTRAORDINARY EFFORT TO ACHIEVE PEACE. MORE THAN 200 MEETINGS WITH FOREIGN DIGNITARIES. TEN DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS. SIX CONGRESSIONAL APPEARANCES. OVER 103,000 MILES TRAVELED TO TALK WITH -- AMONG OTHERS -- MEMBERS OF THE U.N., THE ARAB LEAGUE, AND THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY. // SADLY, SADDAM HUSSEIN REJECTED OUT-OF-HAND EVERY OVERTURE. HE MADE THIS JUST WAR AN INEVITABLE WAR. //

WE ALL KNOW WAR NEVER COMES EASY OR CHEAP. WAR IS NEVER WITHOUT THE LOSS OF INNOCENT LIFE -- AND THAT IS WAR'S GREATEST TRAGEDY. BUT WHEN A WAR MUST BE FOUGHT FOR THE GREATER GOOD, IT IS OUR GRAVEST OBLIGATION TO CONDUCT A WAR IN PROPORTION TO THE THREAT. THAT IS, WE MUST ACT REASONABLY, HUMANELY, AND MAKE EVERY POSSIBLE EFFORT TO KEEP CASUALTIES TO A MINIMUM. // AND WE HAVE DONE SO. FROM THE FIRST DAY OF THE WAR, THE ALLIES HAVE WAGED WAR AGAINST SADDAM'S MILITARY MACHINE. WE ARE DOING EVERYTHING POSSIBLE TO AVOID HURTING THE INNOCENT. SADDAM'S RESPONSE? WANTON, BARBARIC BOMBING OF CIVILIAN AREAS. AMERICA AND HER ALLIES VALUE LIFE. WE PRAY THAT SADDAM HUSSEIN WILL SEE REASON. TO DATE, HIS INDISCRIMINATE USE OF SCUD MISSILES -- NOTHING MORE THAN WEAPONS OF TERROR -- HAS OUTRAGED THE WORLD.

I'm very proud of our military for achieving this end.

THE PRICE OF WAR IS ALWAYS HIGH. SO IT MUST NEVER -- EVER -- BE UNDERTAKEN WITHOUT TOTAL COMMITMENT TO A SUCCESSFUL OUTCOME. IT IS ONLY JUSTIFIED WHEN VICTORY CAN BE ACHIEVED. // I HAVE PLEDGED THAT THIS WILL NOT BE "ANOTHER VIETNAM." IT WON'T. // WE ARE FORTUNATE TO HAVE IN THIS CRISIS THE FINEST ARMED FORCES EVER ASSEMBLED. WE WILL PREVAIL BECAUSE WE HAVE THE FINEST SOLDIERS, SAILORS, AIRMEN, MARINES, AND COAST GUARDSMEN ANY NATION HAS EVER HAD. //

ABOVE ALL, WE WILL PREVAIL BECAUSE OF THE SUPPORT OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE -- ARMED WITH A TRUST IN GOD AND IN THE PRINCIPLES THAT MAKE MEN FREE. PEOPLE LIKE EACH OF YOU IN THIS ROOM. I SALUTE VOICE OF HOPE'S LIVE RADIO PROGRAMMING FOR U.S. AND ALLIED TROOPS IN THE GULF. AND YOUR "OPERATION DESERT PRAYER" -- AND WORSHIP SERVICES FOR OUR TROOPS HELD BY -- AMONG OTHERS -- THE MAN WHO OVER A WEEK AGO LED A WONDERFUL PRAYER SERVICE AT FORT MYER: THE REVEREND BILLY GRAHAM. //

AMERICA HAS ALWAYS BEEN A RELIGIOUS NATION -- PERHAPS NEVER MORE THAN NOW. JUST LOOK AT THE LAST SEVERAL WEEKS. CHURCHES, SYNAGOGUES AND MOSQUES REPORTING RECORD ATTENDANCE AT SERVICES. CHAPELS PACKED DURING WORKING HOURS AS AMERICANS STOP IN FOR A MOMENT OR TWO. WHY? TO PRAY FOR PEACE. // I KNOW THAT SOME DISAGREE WITH THE COURSE THAT I HAVE TAKEN. I HAVE NO BITTERNESS IN MY HEART ABOUT THAT, NO ANGER. I AM CONVINCED WE ARE DOING THE RIGHT THING -- AND TOLERANCE IS A VIRTUE, NOT A VICE. // BUT WITH THE SUPPORT AND PRAYERS OF SO MANY, THERE CAN BE NO QUESTION IN THE MINDS OF OUR SOLDIERS -- OR IN THE MINDS OF OUR ENEMY -- ABOUT WHAT AMERICANS THINK. WE KNOW THAT THIS IS A JUST WAR, AND WE KNOW THAT, GOD WILLING, THIS IS A WAR WE WILL WIN. BUT MOST OF ALL, WE KNOW THAT OURS WOULD NOT BE THE LAND OF THE FREE IF IT WERE NOT ALSO THE HOME OF THE BRAVE.//

NO ONE WANTED WAR LESS THAN I. NO ONE IS MORE DETERMINED TO SEIZE FROM BATTLE THE REAL PEACE THAT CAN CREATE A NEW WORLD ORDER. // WHEN THIS WAR IS OVER THE UNITED STATES, ITS CREDIBILITY AND RELIABILITY RESTORED, WILL HAVE A KEY LEADERSHIP ROLE IN HELPING BRING PEACE TO THE REST OF THE MIDDLE EAST.

I HAVE BEEN HONORED TO SERVE AS PRESIDENT OF THIS GREAT NATION FOR TWO YEARS NOW, AND BELIEVE -- MORE THAN EVER -- THAT ONE CANNOT BE AMERICA'S PRESIDENT WITHOUT TRUST IN GOD. I CANNOT IMAGINE A WORLD -- A LIFE -- WITHOUT THE PRESENCE OF THE ONE THROUGH WHOM ALL THINGS ARE POSSIBLE. //

DURING THE DARKEST DAYS OF THE CIVIL WAR, A MAN WE REVERE NOT MERELY FOR WHAT HE <u>DID</u> -- BUT WHAT HE <u>WAS</u> -- WAS ASKED WHETHER HE THOUGHT THE LORD WAS ON HIS SIDE. SAID ABRAHAM LINCOLN: MY CONCERN IS NOT WHETHER GOD IS ON <u>OUR</u> SIDE -- BUT WHETHER <u>WE</u> ARE ON <u>GOD'S</u> SIDE. //

MY FELLOW AMERICANS, I BELIEVE THE TIMES WILL SOON BE ON THE SIDE OF PEACE. BECAUSE THE WORLD IS OVERWHELMINGLY ON THE SIDE OF GOD. THANK YOU FOR THIS OCCASION. MAY GOD BLESS OUR COUNTRY. AND PLEASE REMEMBER ALL OF OUR COALITION'S ARMED FORCES IN YOUR PRAYERS.

# # # #

WITH POTUS CHANGES
1-26-91 12 noon

(Smith/Cawley)
6 P.M.
January 25, 1991
CONVENT

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: RELIGIOUS BROADCASTERS
SHERATON HOTEL
MONDAY, JANUARY 28, 1991
8:45 A.M.

President Rose and Executive Director Gustavson -- and I want to salute your leadership of the NRB. Billy Graham, Jerry Falwell, Pat Robertson, James Dobson, and Chuck Colson. FCC Commissioners Alfred Sikes and Erwin Duggan [DUG-in]. This marks the fifth time I have addressed the annual convention of the National Religious Broadcasters. Once again, it is an honor to be back. //

Let me begin by congratulating you on your theme of "Declaring His Glory to All Nations." It is a theme eclipsing denominations -- and which reflects many of the eternal teachings in Scripture. /

I speak, of course, of the teachings which uphold moral values like tolerance, compassion, faith, and courage. They remind us that while **God** can live without **man**, **man** cannot live without **God**. His love and His justice inspire in us a yearning for faith and a compassion for the weak and oppressed as well as the courage and conviction to oppose tyranny and injustice. //

At home, these values imbue the policies which you and I support. Like me, you endorse adoption, not abortion. And last year, you helped ensure that the option of religious-based child care will not be restricted or eliminated by the Federal government. I commend your concern on behalf of Americans with

disabilities. And your belief that students who go to school to nourish their minds, should also be allowed to nourish their souls. // **I have not lessened my commitment to restoring voluntary prayer in schools**. //

These actions can make America a kinder, gentler place because they reaffirm the values I spoke of earlier -- values that must be central to the lives of every individual and the life of every nation. / The clergyman Richard Cecil once said: "There are two classes of the wise; the men who serve God because they have found Him, and the men who seek him because they have not found Him yet." Abroad -- as in America -- our task is to serve and seek wisely through the policies we pursue. //

Nowhere is this more true than in the Persian Gulf -- where despite the protestations of Saddam Hussein, it's not Iraq against the United States. It's the regime of Saddam Hussein against the **world**. // Saddam has tried to cast this conflict as a religious war -- but it has nothing to do with religion per se. It has -- on the other hand -- everything to do with what religion embodies. Good versus evil. Right versus wrong. Human dignity and freedom versus tyranny and oppression. //

The war in the Gulf is not a Christian war or a Jewish war -- or a Moslem war -- it is a **just** war, and it is a war in which good **will** prevail. //

I am told that the principles of a "just war" originated with classical Greek and Roman philosophers like Plato and

Cicero. Later, they were expounded by such Christian theologians as Ambrose, Augustine [aw-GUS-tun], and Thomas Aquinas. /

The **first** principle of a just war is that it support a **just cause**. // Our cause could not be more noble. We seek Iraq's withdrawal from Kuwait -- completely, immediately, and without condition; the restoration of Kuwait's legitimate government; and the security and stability of the Gulf. // We will see that Kuwait **once again is free,** that the nightmare of Iraq's brutal occupation is ended, and that naked **aggression will not be rewarded.** // We seek nothing for ourselves. As I have said, U.S. forces will leave as soon as their mission is over, as soon as they are no longer needed or desired. //

And let me add, we do not seek the destruction of Iraq. We have respect for the people of Iraq, for the importance of Iraq in the region. We do not want a country so destabilized that Iraq itself will be a target for aggression.

But, a just war must also be declared by legitimate authority. Operation Desert Storm is supported by unprecedented United Nations' solidarity. The principle of collective self-defense. **12** Security Council resolutions, and in the Gulf, **28** Nations from six continents united -- resolute -- **that we will not waver -- and that Saddam's aggression will not stand**. // I salute the aid -- economic and military -- from countries who have joined in this unprecedented effort. Especially our Arab allies -- whose courage and sacrifice have inspired the world. //

NSC Comment

NPost 1-23-91 p.C1

Reserve Officers Assn. Speech 1-24-91 ¶ per Bob

We're not going it alone -- but believe me, we <u>are</u> going to see it through. //

Every war is fought for a reason. But, a just war is fought for <u>right</u> reasons -- for <u>moral</u>, not <u>selfish</u> reasons. Let me take a moment to tell you a story -- a tragic story -- about a family whose two sons, eighteen and nineteen, reportedly refused to lower the Kuwaiti flag in front of their home. For this crime, they were executed by the Iraqis. Then, unbelievably, their parents were asked to pay the price of the bullets used to kill them. // Some ask whether it is moral to use force to stop the rape, pillage, and plunder of Kuwait. My answer: Extraordinary diplomatic efforts having been used to resolve the matter peacefully, it would be immoral **not** to use force. //

A just war must be a <u>last</u> resort. As I have often said, we did not want war. But you all know the verse from Ecclesiastes: there is "a time for peace, a time for war." // From August 2, 1990 to January 15, 1991 -- <u>166 days</u> -- we tried to resolve this conflict. Secretary of State Jim Baker made an extraordinary effort to achieve peace. More than 200 meetings with foreign dignitaries. Ten diplomatic missions. Six Congressional appearances. Over <u>103,000</u> miles traveled to talk with -- among others -- members of the U.N., the Arab League, and the European Community. // Sadly, Saddam Hussein rejected out-of-hand every overture. He made this **just** war an **inevitable** war. //

We all know war never comes easy or cheap. War is never without the loss of innocent life -- and that is war's greatest

tragedy. But when a war must be fought for the greater good, it is our gravest obligation to conduct a war in proportion to the threat. That is, we must act reasonably, humanely, and make every possible effort to keep casualties to a minimum. // And we have done so. From the first day of the war, the allies have waged war against Saddam's military machine. We are doing everything possible to avoid hurting the innocent. Saddam's response? Wanton, barbaric bombing of **civilian** areas. America and her allies **value** life. We pray that Saddam Hussein will see reason. To date, his indiscriminate use of SCUD missiles -- nothing more than weapons of terror -- has outraged the world.

The price of war is always high. So it must never -- ever -- be undertaken without total commitment to a successful outcome. It is only justified when victory can be achieved. // I have pledged that this will not be "another Vietnam." **It won't.** // We are fortunate to have in this crisis the finest armed forces ever assembled. We will prevail because we have the finest **soldiers, sailors, airmen, Marines, and Coast Guardsmen any Nation has ever had.** //

Above all, we will prevail because of the support of the American people -- armed with a trust in God and in the principles that make men free. People like each of you in this room. I salute Voice of Hope's live radio programming for U.S. and Allied troops in the Gulf. And your "Operation Desert Prayer" -- and worship services for our troops held by -- among

VRB Magazine 10-90; P.27
" " 12-90, P37
WPost 1-18-91 P-C1

others -- the man who last week led a wonderful prayer service at Fort Myer: the Reverend Billy Graham. //

POTUS COMMENT

America has always been a religious Nation -- perhaps never more than now. Just look at the last several weeks. Churches, synagogues and mosques reporting record attendance at services. Chapels packed during working hours as Americans stop in for a moment or two. Why? To pray for peace. // I know that some disagree with the course that I have taken. I have no bitterness in my heart about that, no anger. I am convinced we are doing the right thing -- and tolerance is a virtue, not a vice. / But with the support and prayers of so many, there can be no question in the minds of our soldiers -- or in the minds of our enemy -- about what Americans think. We know that this is a just war, and we know that, God willing, this is a war we will win. But most of all, we know that ours would not be the land of the **free** if it were not also the home of the **brave**.//

USA Today 1-19-91 p. 1D

No one wanted war less than I. No one is more determined to seize from battle the real peace that can create a new world order. // When this war is over the United States, its credibility and reliability restored, will have a key leadership role in helping bring peace to the rest of the Middle East.

I have been honored to serve as President of this great nation for two years now, and believe -- more than ever -- that one cannot be America's President without trust in God. I cannot imagine a world -- a life -- without the presence of the One through whom all things are possible. //

Compilation Speeches & Candidates of Am. Pres.'s 1948-1984 by Gregory Bush p. 115

During the darkest days of the Civil War, a man we revere not merely for what he did -- but what he was -- was asked whether he thought the Lord was on his side. Said Abraham Lincoln: My concern is not whether God is on our side -- but whether we are on God's side. //

My fellow Americans, I believe the times will soon be on the side of peace. Because the world is overwhelmingly on the side of God. Thank you for this occasion. May God bless our country. And please remember all of our coalition's armed forces in your prayers.

OTUS comment

# # # #

STAFFED COPY

FCC Commissioners

(Smith/Cawley)
7 P.M.
January 24, 1991
CONVENT

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: RELIGIOUS BROADCASTERS
SHERATON HOTEL
MONDAY, JANUARY 28, 1991
8:45 A.M.

Thank you

Executive

President Rose, Director Gustavson -- and I want to salute your leadership of the NRB. Rex Humbard, James Dobson, Chuck Colson, and Jerry Falwell. // This marks the fifth time I have addressed the annual convention of the National Religious Broadcasters. Once again, it is an honor to be back. //

Gustavson

Declaring

Let me begin by congratulating you on your theme of "Carry His Glory to All Nations." It is a theme eclipsing denomination -- and which reflects the eternal teachings of the Sermon on the Mount. /

I speak, of course, of the teachings which uphold moral values like tolerance, compassion, faith, and courage. They remind us that while **God** can live without **man**, **man** cannot live without **God**. //

At home, they imbue the policies which you and I support. Like me, you endorse adoption, not abortion. And last year helped ensure that the option of religious-based child care will not be restricted or eliminated. // I commend your concern on behalf of Americans with disabilities. And your belief that students who go to school to nourish their minds, should also be allowed to nourish their souls. // **Together, let us pass a Constitutional Amendment restoring voluntary prayer**. //

cd News Svc
12-14-90
C Span Interview

Anne Dunlap
NRBED
(201)428-5400

These actions can make America a kinder, gentler place because they reaffirm the values I spoke of earlier -- values that must be central to the lives of every individual and the life of every nation. / The writer Richard Cecil once said: "There are two classes of the wise; the men who serve God because they have found Him, and the men who seek him because they have not found Him yet." Abroad -- as in America -- our task is to serve and seek wisely through the policies we pursue. //

Nowhere is this more true than in the Persian Gulf -- where despite the admonitions of Saddam Hussein, it's not Iraq against the United States. It's Iraq against the **world**. // Saddam has tried to cast this conflict as a religious war -- but it has nothing to do with religion per se. It has -- on the other hand -- everything to do with what religion embodies. Good versus evil. Right versus wrong. Human dignity versus tyranny and oppression. //

The war in the Gulf is not a Christian or a Jewish war -- not a Moslem war -- it is a **just** war, and it is a war in which good **will** prevail. //

[The principles of a "just war" originated with classical Greek and Roman philosophers like Plato and Cicero. Later, they were adopted -- expounded -- by such Christian theologians as Ambrose, Augustine, and Thomas Aquinas.] / Today, those principles confirm that **few wars have been more just than the war in the Persian Gulf.** //

The **first** principle of a just war is that it support a **just cause**. // Our cause could not be nobler. We seek Iraq's withdrawal from Kuwait -- completely, immediately, and without condition; the restoration of Kuwait's legitimate government; and the security and stability of the Gulf. // We will see that Kuwait **once again is free** -- and that naked **aggression is punished**. // Think of Iraq's occupation of Kuwait -- its murder of innocent life -- its SCUD missile attacks on civilian targets. // It rouses the world to righteous anger and reinforces the morality of our cause. //

But, a just war must also be declared by legitimate authority. Operation Desert Storm has been endorsed both here and abroad. At home -- by the Congress, and the American people. Internationally -- by unprecedented United Nations' solidarity. VPost 1-27-91 p. C1 **28** Nations united -- resolute -- **that we will not waver -- and that Saddam's aggression will not stand**. // I salute the aid -- economic and military -- from countries who have joined in this unprecedented effort. Especially our Arab allies and the State of Israel -- whose courage and sacrifice have inspired the world. // **We're not going it alone -- and believe me, we are going to see it through.** //

Every war is fought for a reason. However, a just war is fought for the right reason -- for ethical, not selfish reasons. We seek no gain in Kuwait -- only to free those enslaved. Listen to what __ says: [[BIBLE VERSE TO COME]]. Saddam must

understand: You can't beat down the human **soul** -- when moral conviction uplifts the **heart**. //

A just war must always be a last resort. Tragically, Saddam has made it our only resort. // From August 2, 1990 to January 15, 1991 -- 166 days -- we tried to resolve this conflict. Secretary of State Jim Baker made a superhuman effort to achieve peace. More than 200 meetings with foreign dignitaries. Ten diplomatic missions. Six Congressional appearances. Over 103,000 miles traveled to talk with -- among others -- members of the U.N., the Arab League, and the European Community. // Sadly, Saddam Hussein rejected out of hand every overture -- and made this **just** war an **inevitable** war. //

We all know war never comes easy or cheap. War is never without the loss of innocent life -- and that is war's greatest tragedy. But when a war must be fought for the greater good, it is our gravest obligation to conduct a war in proportion to the threat. That is, we must act reasonably, humanely, and with minimum casualties. // And we have done so. On the first day of the war, we flew over 1,000 pinpoint sorties on **military** targets -- over __ thus far. Saddam's response? Wanton, barbaric bombing of **civilian** areas. America and her allies **value** life. We pray that Saddam Hussein will see reason. To date, his indiscriminate use of SCUD missiles -- nothing more than weapons of terror -- has outraged the world. We **have** not tolerated this indefensible behavior -- and we **will** not tolerate any **escalation**. //

The price of war in both human and economic terms is always high. So it must never -- ever -- be undertaken without total commitment to a successful outcome. It is only justified when victory can be achieved. // I have pledged that this will not be "another Viet Nam." **It won't.** No one knows how long we will remain in the Gulf. We do know we will stay just as long -- but not one day more than necessary -- to complete our mission. // We will prevail because of military and technological might -- the finest armed forces ever assembled. The finest **soldiers, sailors, airmen, Marines, and Coast Guardsmen any Nation has ever had.** //

Moreover, we will prevail because of the support of the American people -- armed with a belief in God and in the principles that make men free. People like each of you in this room. I salute Voice of Hope's live radio programming for U.S. and Allied troops in the Gulf. And your "Operation Desert Prayer" -- and worship services for our troops held by -- among others -- the man who last week led a wonderful prayer service in Washington: the Reverend Billy Graham. //

VRB Magazine 10-90, P-27

VRB Magazine 10-90, P-37

NPost 1-18-91 P-C-2

America has always been a religious Nation -- perhaps never more than now. Just look at the last several weeks. Churches and synagogues reporting record attendance at services. Chapels packed during working hours as Americans stop in for a moment or two. Why? To pray for peace. // With the support and prayers of so many, there can be no question in the minds of our soldiers -- or in the minds of our enemy -- about what Americans think.

We know that this is a just war, and we know that this is a war we will win. But most of all, we know that ours would not be the land of the **free** if it were not also the home of the **brave**.//

No one wanted war less than I. No one is more determined to seize from blood and tears the real peace that can create a new world order. //

I have been honored to serve as President of this great nation for two years now, and believe -- more than ever -- that one cannot be America's President without a belief in God. I cannot imagine a world -- a life -- without the presence of the One through whom all things are possible. //

During the darkest days of the Civil War, a man we revere not merely for what he did -- but what he was -- was asked whether he thought God was on his side. Said Abraham Lincoln: "My concern is not whether God is on our side -- but whether we are on God's side." //

Lincoln: The War Years III by Carl Sandburg p. 326

My fellow Americans, I believe the times will soon be on the side of peace. Because the world is overwhelmingly on the side of God. Thank you for this occasion. God bless you all. And God bless the armed forces of the United States of America.

# # # #

"We know that the Lord is always on the side of the right. But it is my constant anxiety & prayer that this nation should be on the Lord's side."

Presidential General Session
Monday Jan. 28, 1991
7:45 AM

On the platform:

EBG (E. Brandt Gustafson)
Executive Committee - ~~8~~ 7
Dick Wiley - NRB Counsel
Lloyd Ogilvie → closing prayer before POTUS speaks
Richard Lee → invocation
Doug Oldham
Tony Melendez → limbless guitarist; musical entertainment
FCC Commissioners - ~~5~~ 3
Alfred Sikes
Erwin Duggan
~~James Quello~~

~~19~~ 16 total from NRB

Rose

Gustafson

Add:

NRB leadership

Rex Humbard

James Dobson

Chuck Colson

Jerry Falwell

Presidential General Session

Monday Jan 28, 1991 7:45 AM

Moderator: ✓David Clark✓

7:45 – 7:47 Welcome - David Clark – 2 mins

7:47 – 8:00 ✓NRB President's Address – 13 mins
Jerry Rose ✓

8:00 – 8:03 ✓Prayer - Richard Lee✓ – 3 mins.

8:03 – 8:08 ✓Music - Tony Melendez✓ – 5 mins.

8:08 – 8:11 Introduction of FCC Chairman - Richard Wiley✓ 3 mins

8:11 – 8:23 Comments by Alfred Sikes✓ (FCC chairman) – 12 mins.

8:23 – 8:30 ✓Music Tony Melendez✓ – 7 mins

8:30 – 8:45 ✓Congregational singing of Patriotic Song✓
Doug Oldham - 15 mins

8:45 → ✓Presidential Address – George Bush✓
12 – 15 min. speech

✓Closing prayer: Lloyd Ogilvie✓ 2 mins

cc: C-
AEO

NRB

National Religious Broadcasters

Serving Since 1944

FAX TRANSMITTAL

DATE: January 3, 1991

TO: Carolyn Cawley FAX #202-456-6218
Old Executive Office Bldg.
Room 111.5
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20500

FROM: E. Brandt Gustavson FAX #201-428-1814
NRB Executive Director

RE: Platform People for the President's Speech
January 28, 1991 - Sheraton Washington Hotel

Carolyn:

Following is the list of platform participants for the NRB Presidential Session, January 28 at 8:00 a.m. There is a total of 19.

NRB EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ~~(8)~~ 7

Jerry Rose, president, NRB; WCFC-TV, Chicago
David Clark, 1st VP, NRB; Regent University, Virginia Beach, VA
Richard Mason, 2nd VP, NRB; Radio Bible Class, Grand Rapids, MI
Sue Bahner, Secretary, NRB; WWWG Radio, Rochester, NY
Robert Straton, Treasurer, NRB; Walter Bennett Communications, PA
Kay Arthur, Precept Ministries, Chattanooga, TN
~~Richard Bott, Sr., Bott Broadcasting Co., Kansas City, MO~~
Paul Kurtz, Billy Graham Evangelistic Assoc., Minneapolis, MN

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR NRB (1)

E. Brandt Gustavson

(continued . . .

E. Brandt Gustavson, LL.D., *Executive Director*
299 Webro Road ■ Parsippany ■ New Jersey 07054 ■ Phone (201) 428-5400 ■ Fax (201) 428-1814

FCC COMMISSIONERS (3)

Alfred Sikes, Chairman
Erwin S. Duggan
~~Sherrie Marshall~~
James Quello
~~Andrew Barrett~~

PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS (5)

Richard Wiley, NRB counsel; Wiley, Rein & Fielding, Washington, D. C.
J. Richard Lee, There's Hope, Atlanta, GA (Invocation)
Lloyd Ogilvie, Lloyd Ogilvie Ministries, Hollywood, CA (Benediction)
Doug Oldham, Lynchburg, VA (Song Leader)
Tony Melendez, Sparrow Records, Chatsworth, CA (Music)

Please let me know if you need anything further.

EBG:ad

(Smith/Cawley)
3 P.M.
January 24, 1991
CONVENT

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: RELIGIOUS BROADCASTERS
SHERATON HOTEL
MONDAY, JANUARY 28, 1991
8:45 A.M.

FCC Board

President Rose, Director Gustavson -- and I want to salute your leadership of the NRB. Rex Humbard, James Dobson, Chuck Colson, and Jerry Falwell. // This marks the fifth time I have addressed the annual convention of the National Religious Broadcasters. Once again, it is an honor to be back. //

Let me begin by thanking you for the chance to speak about about how we can "Carry His Glory to All Nations." It is a theme eclipsing denomination -- and which reflects the eternal teachings of the Sermon on the Mount. / Go to Middle America or the Middle East, and they will tell you: **Political** values without **moral** values cannot sustain a people. //

I speak of moral values like tolerance, compassion, faith, and courage. They remind us that while **God** can live without **man**, **man** cannot live without **God**. //

At home, they imbue the policies which you and I support. Like me, you endorse adoption, not abortion. And last year you helped ensure that the option of religious-based child care will not be restricted or eliminated. // I commend your concern of behalf of Americans with disabilities. And your belief that students who go to school to nourish their minds, should also be

allowed to nourish their souls. // Together, let us pass a Constitutional Amendment restoring voluntary prayer. //

These acts can make America a kinder, gentler place. Yet let us remember how it was Christ Himself who ordained, "Be a light unto the world." / The writer Richard Cecil once said: "There are two classes of the wise; the men who serve God because they have found Him, and the men who seek him because they have not found Him yet." Abroad -- as in America -- our task is to serve and seek wisely through the policies we pursue. //

Encyclopedia of Religious Quotations by Frank S. Mead

Nowhere is this more true than in the Persian Gulf -- where despite what a certain butcher says, it's not Iraq against the United States. It's Iraq against the **world**. // Saddam Hussein has tried to cast it as a religious war -- but this war has nothing to do with religion per se. It has -- on the other hand -- everything to do with what religion embodies. Good and evil. Right versus wrong. Human dignity versus tyranny and oppression.

The war in the Gulf is not a Christian war -- not Moslem, not Jewish. It is a just war. It is just because of principles that date back to Greece and Rome. We wish to protect life against aggression. Our cause has been endorsed both nationally and internationally. We seek no gain in Kuwait -- only to free the enslaved. / Think, too, of how for five months we tried peacefully to resolve the conflict. And of how war is not only our last resort -- Saddam Hussein has made it our only resort. No cause has been more just in the modern history of man. //

Listen to what Ephesians 6: 10-20 says: "Put on the whole armor of God, that you may be able to stand against the wiles of the devil." Today, the world is armed -- not only militarily but morally. Armed with a belief in God. Armed with a love of liberty that sets -- and will keep -- men free. Consider: The Congress and President of the United States -- and 28 Nations under the United Nations -- united -- resolute that **we will not waver -- and that Saddam's aggression will not stand**. //

Truly, this crusade can be "a light unto the world" -- as you have also been in places outside the Gulf. I am concerned about force in the Soviet Union. Yet remember how Trans World Radio has installed radio studios in the Soviet Union. And how in that land where God was once denied, Bible stories are aired weekly over Soviet TV. // In Moscow, CBN has opened a ministry center. New Testament and Gospel literature now dot Red Square. And from Hungary, Germany, and Czechoslovakia, still more victories for all God's glory: Eighteen-wheel trucks bringing Scriptures to a Soviet people who know you can't beat down the human **soul** -- when moral conviction uplifts their **hearts**. //

Our task now is to bring this conviction to the Persian Gulf -- as surely we must; as already we are. I salute Voice of Hope's live radio programming for U.S. troops in the Gulf. And your "Operation Desert Prayer" -- and worship services for our troops held by -- among others -- the man who last week led a wonderful prayer service in Washington: the Reverend Billy Graham. // You know that God's glory requires the triumph of

liberty -- not merely the absence of war. So you are showing what was said of Theodore Roosevelt: That he was not only willing and anxious, if needed, to <u>die</u> for his country -- but that he <u>lived</u> for his country every day of his life. //

TR Anecdotes P. 211

For that, I thank you. Moreover, so do America's parents -- children -- allies -- friends. No one knows how long we will remain in the Gulf. We <u>do</u> know <u>we will stay just as long -- but not one day longer than necessary -- to complete our mission</u>. / Iraq must withdraw from Kuwait -- completely, immediately, and without condition. The security and stability of the Persian Gulf must be assured. Kuwait's legitimate government must be restored. // **Kuwait must -- and <u>will</u> -- once again be free. //**

To finish the job will require the support of our friends and allies. **<u>We have it</u>**. Look at the unprecedented United Nations' unity. And the aid -- economic and military -- from countries who support self-determination. Look at our Arab allies and Israel -- each of whom is sacrificing so much. // **We're not going it alone -- and believe me, we <u>are</u> going to see it through.**

We will prevail because we have the finest armed forces ever assembled. Think of Captain Steve Tate of Watersmeet, Michigan, who downed the first Iraqi airplane in air-to-air combat. / Or Navy medic Clerence Conner of Hemet [HE-mett], California -- who was hit by shrapnel while giving first aid to a Marine patrol. He will receive Operation Desert Storm's first Purple Heart. / Think of the downed Navy pilot rescued by an Air Force team in

NYT 1-18-91 p. A10

NYPost 1-22-91 p A10

NYT 1-22-91

the hostile Iraqi desert. And the other ground crews and officers. I pledge to you: **We will not let these Americans down.**

We will prevail, finally, because America is, according to the Gallup Poll, the most religious people on the face of the earth. // Just look at the last several weeks. Churches and synagogues are reporting record attendance at services. You can find chapels packed during working hours as Americans stop in for a moment or two, to pray for peace. // With the support and prayers of so many, there can be no question in the minds of our soldiers -- or in the minds of our enemy -- about what Americans think. We know that ours would not be the land of the **free** if it were not also the home of the **brave**. //

Today, we are all soldiers for what the Good Shepherd talked about. Things like honor, and kindness, and the truth that comes when one falls on one's knees. // There are some values worth fighting for -- some values worth dying for. No one wanted war less than I. No one is more determined to seize from blood and tears the real peace that can create a new world order. //

I have been President for two years now, and believe -- more than ever -- that one cannot be America's President without a belief in God. Each night Barbara and I say our prayers before going to bed. I cannot imagine a world -- a life -- without the presence of the One through whom all things are possible. //

NPost 1-8-91 p. 32

During the darkest days of the Civil War, a man we revere not merely for what he did -- but what he was -- was asked whether he thought God was on his side. Said Abraham Lincoln:

Abraham Lincoln
The War Years III by Carl Sandburg
p. 346

"My concern is not whether God is on our side -- but whether we are on God's side." //

My fellow Americans, I believe the times will soon be on the side of peace. Because the world is overwhelmingly on the side of God. Thank you for this occasion. God bless you all. And God bless the armed forces of the United States of America.

# # # #

A gentleman said to A.L.: "I sure hope God is on our side!" AL replied:

"I AM NOT AT ALL CONCERNED ABOUT THAT, FOR WE KNOW THAT THE LORD IS ALWAYS ON THE SIDE OF THE RIGHT. BUT IT IS MY CONSTANT ANXIETY & PRAYER THAT & THIS NATION SHOULD BE ON THE LORD'S SIDE."

(Smith/Cauley)
5 P.M.
January 22, 1991
CONVENT

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: RELIGIOUS BROADCASTERS
SHERATON HOTEL
MONDAY, JANUARY 28, 1991
8:45 A.M.

FCC Board?

President Rose, Director Gustavson -- and I want to salute your leadership of the NRB. Rex Humbard, James Dobson, Chuck Colson. My good friend Jerry Falwell [[whom, incidentally, I invited to go jogging this morning. I'm sorry he couldn't join me -- he had his <u>own</u> exercise plan. / Walking across the Potomac.]] Gustavson

This marks the fifth time I have addressed the annual convention of the National Religious Broadcasters. Once again, it is an honor to be back. // Gustavson

As an early riser, I'm especially pleased to be here at this hour. [[For example, last summer at Kennebunkport I took the boat out, played in a horseshoes tournament, went for a three-mile run, got in 18 holes of golf, read a couple briefing books, and phoned a dozen world leaders. // Just when I was rolling, Barbara made me stop by calling me to breakfast.]] //

<u>Your</u> breakfast is still ahead -- so I promise to be brief. Gustavson [[I'm reminded of the kid who went to church with his grandfather, and he said, "Granddad, what are all the flags along the side of the church for?" / The grandfather said, "That's for those in service." The kid said, "Oh really, the 9 a.m. service, or the 11 a.m. service?"]] //

This morning, I did want to speak about the theme of this convention -- "Carrying His Glory to All Nations" -- a theme eclipsing denomination. It is a message which reflects the eternal teachings of the Sermon on the Mount. Go to Kuwait or Kansas, and they will tell you: **Political** values without **moral** values cannot sustain a people. //

When the Bible says, "Whatever you do, do all in the glory of God," it is speaking to those values. Values like tolerance, compassion, faith, and courage. / And of the freedoms they encourage. Freedoms like equal protection under the law. The freedom to choose our leaders and our destinies -- and to think, dream, and worship as we please. Freedoms that remind us that while **God** can live without **man**, **man** cannot live without **God**. //

Think of Dr. __ Zimmerman, an NRB founder who died last year. He knew that God's glory enhanced the dignity of man. // So does another of your founders, Dr. Robert Cook, whom I'm glad to hear is recovering from surgery. // Then, there was the little girl who knew how only God -- not government -- can make freedom real. "God bless mommy and daddy, my brother and sister," she prayed. "And, oh God, do take care of yourself -- because if anything happens to you, we're all sunk." //

Both here and abroad, we must ask: Do our actions lessen freedom, or bolster it? Do they curb -- or strengthen -- the inalienable power of the human spirit? I believe what the __ Richard Cecil said: "There are but two classes of the wise; the men who serve God because they have found Him, and the men who

seek him because they have not found him yet." Our task is to act wisely through the policies we pursue. //

I want to thank you for your support of our policies at home. Like me, you endorse adoption, not abortion. And last year helped us ensure that the option of religious-based child care will not be restricted or eliminated. // I commend your concern on behalf of Americans with disabilities. And your support of a Constitutional Amendment restoring voluntary prayer. We need the Faith of our Fathers back in our schools. //

These policies can make America a kinder, gentler place. Yet let us remember how it was Christ Himself who said, "Be a light unto the world." // Abroad, too, we must -- and have -- endorsed the freedoms with which God has blessed America. In Central America, where we have worked for human rights and against tyranny of any ideology. And Eastern Europe, where for centuries faith has sustained those striving for freedom against adversity. //

Think of how Trans World Radio is installing radio studios in the Soviet Union. And how in this land where God was once denied, Bible stories are aired weekly over Soviet television. // In Moscow, CBN has opened a ministry center. New Testament and Gospel literature now dot Red Square. And from Hungary, Germany, and Czechoslovakia, still more victories for right versus wrong. Eighteen-wheel trucks bringing Scriptures to a Soviet people who know you can't beat down the human **soul** -- when moral conviction uplifts their **hearts**. //

Nowhere is this more true, of course, than in the area closest to <u>our</u> hearts -- the Persian Gulf. I cannot tell you, as American Presidents have in two world wars, that we fight there to preserve democracy. I <u>can</u> tell you that we fight to preserve the dignity of man. //

It was once said of Theodore Roosevelt that he was not only willing and anxious, if needed, to <u>die</u> for his country -- but that he <u>lived</u> for his country every day of his life. // That is what <u>we</u> must do -- as you are through Voice of Hope's live radio programming for U.S. troops in the Gulf. Through your "Operation Desert Prayer" -- and worship services for our troops held by -- among others -- the Reverend Billy Graham. // You know that God's word means the triumph of liberty -- not merely the absence of war. So you have been resolute in support of the **<u>finest soldiers, sailors, Marines, and airmen any Nation has ever had</u>**.//

For that, I thank you. Moreover, so do America's parents -- her children -- her allies -- her friends. No one knows how long we will remain in the Gulf. We <u>do</u> know <u>we will stay just as long as it takes to complete our mission</u>. / Iraq must withdraw from Kuwait -- completely, immediately, and without condition. The security and stability of the Persian Gulf must be assured. Kuwait's legitimate government must be restored. **Kuwait must once again be free. //**

To finish the job will require the support of our friends and allies. **<u>We have it</u>**. Think of the unprecedented United Nations' unity. And the aid -- economic and military -- from

countries who support self-determination. / Think of our Arab allies and Israel -- each of whom is sacrificing so much. // As Saddam is learning, this isn't the U.S. against Iraq. It's **Iraq** against the **world**. **We're not going it alone -- and believe me, we are going to see it through. //**

We will prevail because we have the finest armed forces in the history of the world. Look at Captain Steve Tate of Watersmeet, Michigan, who downed the first Iraqi airplane in air-to-air combat. / Or Navy medic Clerence Conner of Hemet, California -- who, while giving first aid to a Marine patrol, was hit by shrapnel. He will receive Operation Desert Storm's first Purple Heart. / Look at the downed Navy pilot rescued by an Air Force team in the hostile Iraqi desert. Look at the ground crews -- the officers. I pledge to you: **We will not let these Americans down**. //

We will prevail, finally, because of the American people -- heroes who know that America would not be the land of the **free** if it were not also the home of the **brave**. // Listen to a telegram from the Keefe family of Commack, New York: "We support any decision you make to stop this maniac . . . It's hammer time." // Listen to what Dan Beswick, a former Viet Nam protestor, now writes from Forty Fort, Pennsylvania: "Blow Hussein away." // And from Manteo, North Carolina, Josh and Diane Woodin urge, "Make Saddam eat your broccoli." // My fellow Americans: **Saddam's meal has begun**. //

last

Today, the greatest Nation on the face of this earth is united and resolute -- soldiers for what is right, and decent. Soldiers for what the Good Shepherd talked about. Things like honor, and kindness, and the truth that comes when one falls on one's knees. // There are some values worth fighting for -- some values worth dying for. No one wanted war less than I. No one is more determined to seize from blood and tears the real peace that can create a new world order. //

I have been President for two years now, and believe -- more than ever -- that one cannot be America's President without a belief in God. Each night Barbara and I say our prayers before going to bed. I cannot imagine a world -- or life -- without the presence of the One through whom all things are possible. //

NPost 1-8-91 P. B2

8/68 Nixon accept.

One hundred and thirty years ago this week, a man we revere not merely for what he <u>did</u> -- but what he <u>was</u> -- left his home people to assume the Presidency. He addressed a crowd at the Springfield Railway Station. Listen to Abraham Lincoln's words.

"The Great God," he said, "who helped General Washington must now help me. <u>Without</u> that great assistance, I will surely fail. <u>With</u> it, I cannot fail."

Abraham Lincoln lost his life, but helped freedom triumph -- just as we <u>must</u>, just as we <u>will</u>. The times will soon be on the side of <u>peace</u>. Because the world is overwhelmingly on the side of <u>God</u>. Thank you for this occasion. God bless you all. And God bless the armed forces of the United States of America.

# # # #

- It was February 11 ∴ not "this week".

- Quote is slightly off:

"Today I leave you; I go to assume a task more difficult than that which devolved upon General Washington. Unless the great God who assisted him shall be with me and aid me, I must fail. But if the same omniscient mind and the same Almighty arm that directed & protected him shall guide & support me, I shall not fail. I will succeed."

(Smith/Cawley)
3 P.M.
January 24, 1991
CONVENT

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: RELIGIOUS BROADCASTERS
SHERATON HOTEL
MONDAY, JANUARY 28, 1991
8:45 A.M.

President Rose, Director Gustavson -- and I want to salute your leadership of the NRB. Rex Humbard, James Dobson, Chuck Colson, and Jerry Falwell. // This marks the fifth time I have addressed the annual convention of the National Religious Broadcasters. Once again, it is an honor to be back. //

Let me begin by thanking you for the chance to speak about about how we can "Carry His Glory to All Nations." It is a theme eclipsing denomination -- and which reflects the eternal teachings of the Sermon on the Mount. / Go to Middle America or the Middle East, and they will tell you: **Political** values without **moral** values cannot sustain a people. //

I speak of moral values like tolerance, compassion, faith, and courage. They remind us that while **God** can live without **man**, **man** cannot live without **God**. //

At home, they imbue the policies which you and I support. Like me, you endorse adoption, not abortion. And last year helped ensure that the option of religious-based child care will not be restricted or eliminated. // I commend your concern on behalf of Americans with disabilities. And your belief that students who go to school to nourish their minds, should also be allowed to nourish their souls. // Together, let us pass a Constitutional Amendment restoring voluntary prayer. //

These acts can make America a kinder, gentler place. Yet let us remember how it was Christ Himself who ordained, "Be a light unto the world." / The writer Richard Cecil once said: "There are two classes of the wise; the men who serve God because they have found Him, and the men who seek him because they have not found Him yet." Abroad -- as in America -- our task is to serve and seek wisely through the policies we pursue. //

Nowhere is this more true than in the Persian Gulf -- where despite the admonitions of Saddam Hussein, it's not Iraq against the United States. It's Iraq against the **world**. // Saddam has tried to cast it as a religious war -- but this war has nothing to do with religion per se. It has -- on the other hand -- everything to do with what religion embodies. Good versus evil. Right versus wrong. Human dignity versus tyranny and oppression.//

The war in the Gulf is not a Christian or Jewish war -- not a Moslem war -- it is a **just** war. // The principles of a "just war" originated with classical Greek and Roman philosophers like Plato and Cicero. Later, they were adopted -- expounded -- by such Christian theologians as Ambrose, Augustine, and Thomas Aquinas. / Let us look at these principles and see how they tell us: When it comes to the Persian Gulf, **no war has been more just in the modern history of man**. //

The first principle of a just war is that it support a **just cause**. // Our cause could not be nobler. We seek Iraq's withdrawal from Kuwait -- completely, immediately, and without

Dan Helmbach, DPC, X2564

① The Just War Tradition & the Restraint of War; Princeton Univ. Press, 1981 James Turner Johnson
② Just War: Force & Political Responsibility; Scribner 1968 - Paul Ramsey
③ War & the Christian Conscience; Duke Univ. Press; 1961; Paul Ramsey
④ Catholic Bishops Pastoral Letter on War, 1983-1984

condition. We demand the security and stability of the Gulf -- and that Kuwait's legitimate government be restored. // We will see that Kuwait **once again is free** -- and that naked **aggression is punished.** // Think of Iraq's occupation -- its raping of innocent life -- its SCUD attacks on civilian targets. // It makes my blood boil. It rouses the world to righteous anger. **This butcher will receive the carving he deserves.** //

We come now to a second principle of just war. It can only be declared by legitimate authority. Operation Desert Storm has been endorsed both here and abroad. At home -- by the President, the Congress, and the American people. Internationally -- by unprecedented United Nation's unity. Think of it: **28** Nations united -- resolute -- **that we will not waver -- and that Saddam's aggression will not stand.** // I salute the aid -- economic and military -- from countries who support self-determination. And our Arab allies and the State of Israel -- whose courage and sacrifice have inspired the world. // **We're not going it alone -- and believe me, we are going to see it through.** //

Nexis- The Financial Times 1-23-91 P. I-1 ; WPost 1-23-91 P. C1

Then, there is the third principle. Just intent. War must be fought for ethical, not selfless reasons. We seek no gain in Kuwait -- only to free those now enslaved. Listen to what Ephesians 6: 10-20 says: "Put on the whole armor of God, that you may be able to stand against the wiles of the devil." Today, the world is armed -- not only militarily but spiritually. If Saddam doesn't understand, he will before long: You can't beat down the human **soul** -- when moral conviction uplifts the **heart**.

Bible memo

Next comes the fourth principle of a just war. War must be a last resort. Sadly, Saddam has made it our only resort. // From August 2, 1990 to January 15 -- 166 days -- we tried peacefully to resolve this conflict. Here is what your brother in Christ, Secretary of State Jim Baker, did. More than 200 meetings with foreign dignitaries. Ten diplomatic missions. Six Congressional appearances. Over 103,000 miles traveled to talk with -- among others -- members of the U.N., the Arab League, and the European Community. // Jim knew how the Good Shepherd often said, "Open your heart, not your mind." Saddam Hussein closed **both** -- and made our **just** war an **inevitable** war. //

The fifth principle of that war is proportionality. That is, we must act as God would want us -- reasonably, humanely, and with minimum casualties. // Let's remember how in the first day we flew over 1,000 pinpoint sorties on **military** targets -- over __ thus far. Saddam's response? Wanton, barbaric **civilian** bombing. **America and her allies value life. The dictator in Baghdad makes a mockery of life.** // Which leads me to a sixth and final principle of just war. War is only justified when **victory** can be achieved. //

I have pledged that this will not be "another Viet Nam." **It won't.** No one knows how long we will remain in the Gulf. We do know we will stay just as long -- but not one day more than necessary -- to complete our mission. // We will prevail because we have the finest armed forces ever assembled. And because we have the **soldiers, sailors, airmen, Marines, and Coast Guardsmen any**

Nation has ever had. // We will prevail because of groups like yours. I salute Voice of Hope's live radio programming for U.S. and Allied troops in the Gulf. And your "Operation Desert Prayer" -- and worship services for our troops held by -- among others -- the man who last week led a wonderful prayer service in Washington: the Reverend Billy Graham. // Finally, we will prevail because of the **American people** -- armed with a belief in God and in the liberty that sets -- and will **keep** -- men free. //

America has always been a religious Nation -- perhaps never more than now. Just look at the last several weeks. Churches and synagogues reporting record attendance at services. Chapels packed during working hours as Americans stop in for a moment or two. Why? To pray for peace. // With the support and prayers of so many, there can be no question in the minds of our soldiers -- or in the minds of our enemy -- about what Americans think. We know that ours would not be the land of the **free** if it were not also the home of the **brave**. //

Today, we are all soldiers for what the Good Shepherd talked about. Things like honor, and kindness, and the truth that comes when one falls on one's knees. // There are some values worth fighting for -- some values worth dying for. No one wanted war less than I. No one is more determined to seize from blood and tears the real peace that can create a new world order. //

I have been President for two years now, and believe -- more than ever -- that one cannot be America's President without a

belief in God. I cannot imagine a world -- a life -- without the presence of the One through whom all things are possible. //

During the darkest days of the Civil War, a man we revere not merely for what he did -- but what he was -- was asked whether he thought God was on his side. Said Abraham Lincoln: "My concern is not whether God is on our side -- but whether we are on God's side." //

My fellow Americans, I believe the times will soon be on the side of peace. Because the world is overwhelmingly on the side of God. Thank you for this occasion. God bless you all. And God bless the armed forces of the United States of America.

# # # #

"We know that the Lord is always on the side of the right. But it is my constant anxiety & prayer that this nation should be on the Lord's side."

Lincoln - The War Years III
by Carl Sandburg
p. 326

Jan 23

TO: Chriss Winston
FROM: Richard Haass
RE: Jan 28 Presidential speech to religious group

Chriss:

You may want to get your in-house religious authorities active on this, but I believe the "just war" criteria are as follows;

1. just cause: the Iraqi aggression and subsequent brutal occupation should be cause enough, etc...and then there are the SCUD launches against civilian targets

2. declared by legit authority: We have the UN charter and Art 51 and the concept of collective self-defense, we have 12 UNSC resolutions, we have the Congress and HJ Res 77, and we have the President's authority as CinC.

3. just intent: There is no subterfuge. We seek Kuwait's liberation and its restoration; we are not after gain in Iraq.

4. last resort: we have 5 months plus of frustrated diplomacy tired by us, the UN, the EC, the Arab League, etc

5. probability of success: yes, with the coalition of 28 behind us, etc

6. proportionality: yes. our efforts are in no way out of line with what Iraq has done; our focus is to liberate Kuwait; attacks on Iraq are to accomplish this end with minimum of cost. If anything, we are showing real restraint and care not to hurt civilians and innocents and non-military targets.

Dan Heimbach - DPC
X2564

CSIS

JUST WAR IN THE PERSIAN GULF

"Just war" is a set of ethical principles regarding the morality of war. Other models on the morality of war are pacifism, and crusade. The principles of just war originated with classical Greek and Roman philosophers like Plato and Cicero. Later they were taken up and expounded by Christian theologians such as Ambrose, Augustine, and Aquinas. Although pacifism and crusade have been influential, the just war approach has always been the primary model used by Western Civilization.

While pacifism denies there is ever any moral justification for the use of deadly force, the crusade approach treats war as an unconditional effort of good against evil. By contrast to both, just war recognizes that the use of deadly force is sometimes a tragic but moral necessity that cannot be avoided because evil is ever present in fallen human nature, and rulers have a moral responsibility to vindicate justice and oppose tyrannical aggression. The theory treats war as a secular affair conducted by the legitimate civil authority but subject to certain moral limitations. A "just war" is a limited, morally necessary, short-term response to a specific violation of peace and order.

WHAT ARE THE PRINCIPLES FOR BECOMING ENGAGED IN A JUST WAR?

- Just cause. The cause of initiating war must be just. Just causes may include reasons such as: the vindication of justice, the restoration of a just international order that has been violated, the protection of innocent human life, or the restoration of basic human rights.

- Competent authority. War cannot be initiated justly except by those who hold the requisite authority for engaging the government and the nation in such activity and who bear responsibility for the public order. It should not be initiated by those who do not (or do not yet) have full authority to do so.

- Comparative justice. War cannot be initiated justly unless the moral merit on our side clearly out weighs the moral merit on the other. The values at stake must override all presumptions against war. No state has absolute justice on its side, and a sober judgment must be made between relative claims: is the justice of our cause greater than theirs?

- Right intention. The intention of going to war must be morally right. War can be initiated justly only as a means to obtain genuine peace and reconciliation. In this case, genuine peace includes the pursuit of a just and humane order and is not restricted to the mere absence of

hostility. Desires merely to punish or humiliate are not generally thought to be adequate intentions.

- o Last resort. All non-violent alternatives must be exhausted before resorting to war.

- o Probability of success. No war is justified if achievement of a successful end is clearly futile. An irrational resort to military force is not justified no matter how just the cause.

- o Proportionality of projected results. The good expected by resorting to war must be greater than the summation of costs (estimated in the loss of human life and property) that may be foreseen as the result of a war.

- o Right spirit. War should not be engaged except with an attitude of regret that a just settlement can be achieved no other way. War is regarded as a tragic necessity.

WHAT ARE THE PRINCIPLES FOR CONDUCTING A JUST WAR?

- o Proportionality in the use of force. The response to unjust aggression should not exceed the nature of that aggression. No action should be taken that generates more harm than good. Deadly force should be used only in the proportion needed to achieve a just objective and no more.

- o Discrimination. A distinction must be maintained between combatants and non-combatants. Although non-combatants may lose their lives, or suffer, as a result of military action, there must be no direct intention to take the lives of innocent civilians by attacking non-military targets. Nothing can justify indiscriminate slaughter.

- o Avoidance of evil means. There can be no use of evil means (even for a just cause). Evil means may include such actions as: execution of prisoners, the taking of hostages, pillaging, the threatening and violation of civilians, and the desecration of holy places

- o Good faith. As much as possible, the enemy must be treated in good faith in order to keep open the possibility of reconciliation once hostilities have ceased. Even enemies should be treated with human dignity.

To the Protestants of the United States of America:

We are worried by the news that some representatives of your churches are hindering the efforts of your president, George Bush, who is trying to force the Iraqi dictator to an unconditional withdrawal from Kuwait. Your church representatives fear that Kuwait could be attacked without sufficient reason and in an inappropriate manner. We understand their fears, but we raise the following questions: Do the representatives of your Protestant churches fear with the same intensity that the initiative to stop the dictator, for which the democratic world has finally come together, may gradually weaken and eventually collapse? Do they fear with the same intensity that Saddam Hussein could continue his crimes against the Arabs of his country and his genocide of the Kurds in Iraq? Do they fear with the same intensity that the aggressor could retain a part of his spoils and of his imperial prestige, prepare another aggression, and start a war that would be much worse than the war which threatens us today? In this regard we do not trust your church representatives who in the name of peace hamper the Gulf-area initiative of your president. For the last 70 years, evidence of the crimes of the Soviet communist regime against the inhabitants of the USSR has been accumulating. For the last 40 years, evidence of Communist crimes in the Socialist states that were established after World War II has been accumulating. The representatives of your churches, however, remained indifferent to this evidence. There were some exceptions among your church representatives, which we highly appreciate. The World Council of Churches became an efficient ideological and political tool of Communist expansion. Most of the representatives of the Protestant churches in the USA did not notice it. They continued their moral and financial support of the World Council of Churches, which, because of its passivity and negative activity, bears part of the responsibility for the Communist crimes all over the world. The betrayal of the Russian orthodox priest, Gleb Jakunin, by the World Council of Churches from 1979 till 1987 was the betrayal of all victims of the Communist regimes. Your church

representatives have underestimated the criminal nature of the Marxist regimes. Now they underestimate the criminal nature of the regime of Saddam Hussein. They defend peace in their speeches, but in reality they help prepare a terrible war in the same way as Chamberlain and Daladier prepared the war in 1938 by giving Czechoslovakia to Hitler in the foolish belief that they were saving peace. We highly appreciate the initiative of your president in the Gulf area. Mr. Bush defends peace, human rights and democracy in the whole world by his vigorous stand against the aggressor. We do not think that your president and his advisors are infallible, but the representatives of the protestant churches in the United States should only criticize Mr. Bush in such a manner as not to weaken his initiative against the criminal dictator.

Several protestant signatories of Charter 77, Czechoslovakia: Milan Balabán, Zdeněk Bárta, Tomáš Cejp, Jan Dus, Michael Dus, Anna Dusová, Pavel Hlaváč, Miroslav Jirounek, Svatopluk Karásek, Jan Keller, Marta Kellerová, Jan Payne, Petr Payne, Zdeněk Pinc, Hana Ponická, Tomáš Pěstross, Miloš Rejchrt, Miroslav Růžička, František Šilar, Jan Šimsa, Martin Šimsa, Vladimír Turek, Veronika Tydlitátová, Jan Tydlitát, Josef Vydrář.

17.12.1990

NATIONAL CATHOLIC Register

January 13, 1991

In tenuous balance

BY GEORGE WEIGEL

EDITOR'S NOTE: George Weigel's recent front-page critique of the U.S. bishops' letters on the Gulf drew unusually heavy reader interest, with letters to the editor appearing last week. Weigel here responds to those letters.

Readers' responses to my Dec. 9 analysis, "God and the Gulf," vindicated my claim that the debate over a possible U.S. military intervention in the Gulf crisis has been, from the outset, a debate about the moral imperatives shaping American foreign policy in a post-Cold War world.

That debate will be deepened if all those involved in it remember that the just-war tradition is an attempt to relate the proportionate and discriminate use of armed force to the pursuit of peace, justice, freedom, security and order.

The key words, in assessing military strategy and tactics, are "proportionate" and "discriminate."

I have no hesitation in saying now, as I said last September in the Washington Post and on CNN's "Larry King Live," that proposals for carpet-bombing Baghdad are morally odious, as well as strategically and political foolish. But that's not the real issue.

The real issue is whether Saddam Hussein's current aggression can be repelled, and his future aggression deterred, by proportionate and discriminate military action whose primary targets are the Iraqi dictator's armed forces, his arsenal and his military-industrial complex.

Nor is the debate deepened by engaging in various conservative and liberal forms of ritual America-bashing. I'm particularly troubled by the argument that Roe vs. Wade is, somehow, an excuse for isolationism. On this logic, the United States should have forsworn resisting fascist aggression in the 1940s because Jim Crow laws were on the books in many states and the armed forces were officially segregated. My public record in opposition to the abortion license in the United States is quite clear, and I see no contradiction between that and my conviction that American power — diplomatic, economic, political and military — is capable of serving good ends in the world.

On the left, some readers may, like a group of British theologians, believe that "there would be no international force in the Gulf if Kuwait produced carrots and Saudi Arabia were one vast onion field." I would ask those inclined to this view to consider the rejoinder of the London Spectator:

"This is certainly so. Nor would Saddam Hussein have invaded Kuwait for its vegetables. But if onions and carrots were all there was in the world to eat, and the Gulf was the major producer of these, tanks, ships and planes would still be massing in Saudi Arabia. The supply of oil is as necessary to the West and the Third World as the supply of food. . . . Control of the major oilfields . . . would enable Saddam Hussein, a man cruel enough to use chemical warfare on his own civilian Kurds, to blackmail the world."

The recent Amnesty International report on Iraqi atrocities in Kuwait, including the bayoneting of pregnant women and the abandonment to their deaths of infants torn from their hospital incubators, should leave us in no doubt that the lethal combination of Hussein's ambitions and his arsenal is one that the civilized world cannot tolerate if we're to avoid a human catastrophe of staggering proportions.

There's no escape from moral responsibility here. Those who urge a proportionate and discriminate use of armed force against Saddam Hussein take on the moral responsibility for their actions: which will, tragically but certainly, include the deaths of innocents. But those who reject the use of military force in the Gulf have not been absolved from moral responsibility for what follows: which will, without a doubt, include the killing of innocents, and in large numbers.

The choices before the president, the Congress and the American people are indeed awesome. My hope is that American Catholicism, the chief institutional bearer of the Western world's most lucid tradition of moral reflection on ethics, war and peace, helps our country make its inescapable choices wisely, in full recognition of the fact that there are few certitudes in this affair. My fear is that the Church's official voice will be reduced to that of a partisan political activist. Just now, as I write in late December, my hopes and my fears are in tenuous balance.

George Weigel is president of the Ethics and Public Policy Center in Washington.

citation

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Catholic bishops statement — 1983 or '84
Pastoral letter on War

Ecclesiastes III

SELF-PRONOUNCING EDITION

THE Holy Bible

REVISED STANDARD VERSION

CONTAINING THE

Old and New Testaments

TRANSLATED FROM THE ORIGINAL TONGUES
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REVISED A.D. 1881-1885 AND A.D. 1901
COMPARED WITH THE MOST ANCIENT
AUTHORITIES AND REVISED
A.D. 1946-1952

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NEW AMERICAN LIBRARY
NEW YORK AND SCARBOROUGH, ONTARIO

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cause what is done under the sun was grievous to me; for all is vanity and a striving after wind.

18 I hated all my toil in which I had toiled under the sun, seeing that I must leave it to the man who will come after me; 19 and who knows whether he will be a wise man or a fool? Yet he will be master of all for which I toiled and used my wisdom under the sun. This also is vanity. 20 So I turned about and gave my heart up to despair over all the toil of my labors under the sun, 21 because sometimes a man who has toiled with wisdom and knowledge and skill must leave all to be enjoyed by a man who did not toil for it. This also is vanity and a great evil. 22 What has a man from all the toil and strain with which he toils beneath the sun? 23 For all his days are full of pain, and his work is a vexation; even in the night his mind does not rest. This also is vanity.

24 There is nothing better for a man than that he should eat and drink, and find enjoyment in his toil. This also, I saw, is from the hand of God; 25 for apart from him[d] who can eat or who can have enjoyment? 26 For to the man who pleases him God gives wisdom and knowledge and joy; but to the sinner he gives the work of gathering and heaping, only to give to one who pleases God. This also is vanity and a striving after wind.

3 For everything there is a season
and a time for every matter under heaven:
2 a time to be born, and a time to die;
a time to plant, and a time to pluck up what is planted:
3 a time to kill, and a time to heal;
a time to break down, and a time to build up;
4 a time to weep, and a time to laugh;
a time to mourn, and a time to dance;
5 a time to cast away stones, and a time to gather stones together;
a time to embrace, and a time to refrain from embracing;
6 a time to seek, and a time to lose;
a time to keep, and a time to cast away;
7 a time to rend, and a time to sew;
a time to keep silence, and a time to speak;
8 a time to love, and a time to hate;

w word is uncertain d Gk Syr: Heb *apart from me*

a time for war, and a time for peace.
9 What gain has the worker from his toil?

10 I have seen the business that God has given to the sons of men to be busy with. 11 He has made everything beautiful in its time; also he has put eternity into man's mind, yet so that he cannot find out what God has done from the beginning to the end. 12 I know that there is nothing better for them than to be happy and enjoy themselves as long as they live; 13 also that it is God's gift to man that every one should eat and drink and take pleasure in all his toil. 14 I know that whatever God does endures for ever; nothing can be added to it, nor anything taken from it; God has made it so, in order that men should fear before him. 15 That which is, already has been; that which is to be, already has been; and God seeks what has been driven away.

16 Moreover I saw under the sun that in the place of justice, even there was wickedness, and in the place of righteousness, even there was wickedness. 17 I said in my heart, God will judge the righteous and the wicked, for he has appointed a time for every matter, and for every work. 18 I said in my heart with regard to the sons of men that God is testing them to show them that they are but beasts. 19 For the fate of the sons of men and the fate of beasts is the same; as one dies, so dies the other. They all have the same breath, and man has no advantage over the beasts; for all is vanity. 20 All go to one place; all are from the dust, and all turn to dust again. 21 Who knows whether the spirit of man goes upward and the spirit of the beast goes down to the earth? 22 So I saw that there is nothing better than that a man should enjoy his work, for that is his lot; who can bring him to see what will be after him?

4 Again I saw all the oppressions that are practiced under the sun. And behold, the tears of the oppressed, and they had no one to comfort them! On the side of their oppressors there was power, and there was no one to comfort them. 2 And I thought the dead who are already dead more fortunate than the living who are still alive; 3 but better than both is he who has not yet been, and has not seen the evil deeds that are done under the sun.

4 Then I saw that all toil and all skill in work come from a man's envy of his neighbor. This also is vanity and a striving after wind.

5 The fool folds his hands, and eats his own flesh.

6 Better is a handful of quietness than two hands full of toil and a striving after wind.

7 Again, I saw vanity under the sun: 8 a person who has no one, either son or brother, yet there is no end to all his toil, and his eyes are never satisfied with riches, so that he never asks, "For whom am I toiling and depriving myself of pleasure?" This also is vanity and an unhappy business.

9 Two are better than one, because they have a good reward for their toil. 10 For if they fall, one will lift up his fellow; but woe to him who is alone when he falls and has not another to lift him up. 11 Again, if two lie together, they are warm; but how can one be warm alone? 12 And though a man might prevail against one who is alone, two will withstand him. A threefold cord is not quickly broken.

13 Better is a poor and wise youth than an old and foolish king, who will no longer take advice, 14 even though he had gone from prison to the throne or in his own kingdom had been born poor. 15 I saw all the living who move about under the sun, as well as that[f] youth, who was to stand in his place; 16 there was no end of all the people; he was over all of them. Yet those who come later will not rejoice in him. Surely this also is vanity and a striving after wind.

5[g] Guard your steps when you go to the house of God; to draw near to listen is better than to offer the sacrifice of fools; for they do not know that they are doing evil. 2[h] Be not rash with your mouth, nor let your heart be hasty to utter a word before God, for God is in heaven, and you upon earth; therefore let your words be few.

3 For a dream comes with much business, and a fool's voice with many words.

4 When you vow a vow to God, do not delay paying it; for he has no pleasure in fools. Pay what you vow. 5 It is better that you should not vow

f Heb *the second* g Ch 4.17 in Heb h Ch 5.1 in Heb

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JULY 28, 1989, FRIDAY

SECTION: FROM THE WHITE HOUSE

Ecclesiastes

LENGTH: 2076 words

HEADLINE: CB
REMARKS OF PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH
TO THE NATIONAL LEAGUE OF FAMILIES OF POW/MIAS
THE J.W. MARRIOTT, WASHINGTON, DC

KEYWORD:
BUSH-07/28/89 POW-MIA FAMILIES

BODY:
PRESIDENT BUSH: Thank you, sir. Thank you, Ann. George, thank you, sir. (Applause.) Thank you all. Thank you very much. Well, thank you, George and Ann. And wasn't that music magnificent? Add -- add to the occasion. (Applause.)

And let me say to all of you that it's an honor to be back with the National League of Families. Earlier, I was reflecting on the magnitude of what you've endured through so many years of uncertainty. And despite your burdens, you've brought about a change in our nation that will never be reversed. Your organization provides us all with a stirring example of how citizens working together can help craft sound policy.

And, as you know, Barbara and I returned from Central and Eastern Europe just two weeks ago. And in the faces of the brave workers of Gdansk and the hopeful students of Budapest I saw a truth that cannot be denied: The democratic ideal is winning the hearts of people all around the word. And it is -- (interrupted by applause). And it is this ideal that we honor when we fly the flag, and it is for this ideal that so many Americans were ready when their country called. Today, we see the symbol of this commitment, the League's POW/MIA flag on permanent display in the Rotunda of our nation's capitol. And it stands -- (interrupted by applause). And it stands in a position of tremendous honor, and it will not come down until we have the fullest possible accounting of your missiong loved ones.

You know, your flag can be seen across this land over state houses and fire stations and schools and military installations and stadiums, even on ships at sea -- a stirring reminder that America's sons are still missing. The ideals for which your loved ones fought may finally be coming to pass. The failure of totalitarian and repressive communist regimes, the evidence is clear -- through recent events in China and the Soviet Union -- Cambodia or Vietnam -- appears to finally be withdrawing its troops. Some of our finest young men and women were lost during the many long years of the Vietnam War and the divisions that resulted from our involvement there shook our country to its very core. But as tragic as the loss of a loved one is, even more difficult to endure is the uncertainty which, for you, has extended over so many years. And now we are coming to a time when the divisions of the Vietnam War are healing, we've let go of some of the bitterness of the past, but with this reconciliation comes a temptation to forget those who served, and yet, we will not forget and we will never break ranks. (Applause.)

My friend and predecessor, Ronald Reagan, had a personal commitment to

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determine the fate of your missing loved ones. And because of his commitment and your perseverance, the policies of this organization are now the policies of the United States government. (Applause.)

When I sought this office, when I sought the presidency, I renewed President Reagan's pledge that we would write no last chapters, we would close no books, we would put away no final memories until your questions about missing and possible prisoners of war had been answered. And it -- (applause) -- and it is as your President that I repeat this pledge today. Let me simply state the policy of this new administration. The fullest possible accounting remains a matter of highest national priority. We will do everything that a government can to recover the missing. And if we discover proof of captivity, we will take action to bring our men home. And so long -- (interrupted by applause). And so long as you must live without knowing the fate of your loved ones, the United States will insist, in the name of humanity, that the governments of Indochina give the fullest possible accounting.

Frustration on this sensitive issue is totally understandable. And I hear those who say more must be done. And if more can be done, then it will be. And understand this, I don't counsel a timid patience, I counsel a bold persistence. And our persistence is showing some results. I should say "your" persistence. Since the government embraced the goals of this organization, many more of you have found answers. Each answer has been another sad truth to learn, but every POW/MIA relative that I meet tells me that truth is preferable to the greater agony -- that of not knowing. And the task -- (interrupted by applause).

The task of learning more is daunting, but we can count on some powerful allies. First are the national veterans organizations, those who have stood side-by-side with us through these long years. And it was these veteran groups supporting you which protested government indifference to the POW/MIA issue in earlier years. And their contribution has been indispensible.

Other partners in our quest are the men and women in government who are dedicating their careers to learning the truth about our POWs and MIAs. These public servants are not uninspired bureaucrats just going through the motions, they have a deep and they have an abiding commitment to their task. This is a commitment shared by people in the military services, in the Defense Intelligence Agency, in embassies throughout the world, and among those American pilots who bring our fallen soldiers out of Hanoi to at long last come home.

You also have many friends in both parties in Congress. I especially want to commend Bob Dole and John McCain and Steve Solarz and Bob Lagomarsino and Ben Gilman for showing the governments of Indochina the strength of bipartisan congressional commitment to find answers. To keep this issue at the forefront, they have again passed resolutions establishing National POW/MIA Recognition Day, this year on September 15th.

I just must mention how invaluable the guidance of Ann Mills Griffiths has been through the years. Her knowledge and determination are an inspiration. And her participation in the Internagency Group provides critical insights. And so we will, Ann, continue to look to you for advice and leadership. And thank you for all you've done. (Applause).

And let me just say finally, I pledge to do all I can. In just a few minutes, I will sign this proclamation calling upon all Americans to honor their missing countrymen and those who served as POWs by participating in ceremonies across our nation. But this is just a beginning.

In Southeast Asia there are Americans who are unaccounted for. And as I said in my Inaugural address, in part, assistance can be shown here and will long be remembered. Goodwill begets goodwill. And we appreciate Vietnam's increased responsiveness to that appeal. An unprecedented level of joint operations has already brought significant progress.

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But, despite our increased activities, many questions remain. And once again, I call on Hanoi to swiftly dispel the shadow of doubt, to shed light on the fate of your loved ones. And I -- (interrupted by applause). And I call on them, I call on Hanoi to remove the last vestige of armed conflict between us. We look forward to normalizing our relations with Vietnam once a comprehensive settlement has been achieved in Cambodia. And that settlement must include genuine power-sharing with the non-Communist Cambodians, led by Prince Sihanouk, and an internationally verified troop withdrawal. But Hanoi must clearly understand that, as a practical matter, the pace and scope of this process will be directly affected by the seriousness of their cooperation on the POW/MIA and other humanitarian issues. (Applause.)

In Laos, so many questions remain and so few answers have been received. In light of the difficulties involved, their agreement earlier this year to a year-round program of cooperation is indeed encouraging. And you can be certain that we are seeking to expand this agreement in every possible way. And we also welcome the Lao government's agreement to work bilaterally with us on combatting the international scourge of narcotics. Implementing this agreement will be critically important to our improved bilateral relationship, which has, indeed, expanded steadily since 1982. We look to the future in our relations with Laos, recognizing the importance of steps they are taking toward opening their society and developing their economy for the good of the Lao people.

To the families of those missing in Cambodia, I must tell you that our efforts to gain Pnomh Penh's humanitarian cooperation on resolving the fates of your missing loved ones have thus far been unsuccessful and despite their public claims to be holding remains of some Americans, officials there have been deaf to our appeals and I have just asked our Secretary of State Jim Baker to raise this issue during the international conference in Cambodia beginning this weekend.

I call on Pnomh Penh to act responsibly, humanely and to return these remains and failure to do so will surely hinder their efforts to gain international respect and support. (Applause.) The policies pursued during the past eight years have shown some success. Incomplete, yes. But progress is being made because our government is giving it high priority and as we proceed we will continue to search for ways to improve the process. We will continue to assemble the best resources, technology and, most of all, qualified people to interview refugees and evaluate the intelligence information and negotiate with foreign governments.

It is with that last mission in mind that I reappointed a man of the highest integrity and qualifications, General Jack Vessey, as my special POW-MIA emissary to Hanoi. I know that he was here with you this morning and senior officials from the Departments of State and Defense and the National Security Council will follow me here and I have charged them all, all of them, to do their utmost. They know, and share my deep commitment to your missing loved ones and to you.

The principal responsibility for the POW-MIA issue rests with the Department of Defense and for that reason we are fortunate to have a very talented public servant as our Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney. His years in Congress and his knowledge of intelligence matters give him a rare understanding of and a deep appreciation for your concern.

In closing, I want you to know that in my frequent travels to cities and towns across America, I see many heartfelt demonstrations of support for our cause. Americans know that across our land every Thanksgiving there are families that still set an empty chair at the table. We know that faded photographs and school mementos are still being lovingly kept in scrapbooks, and questions remain and will remain until answered.

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And now the mothers, fathers, wives, children and friends of another great power share the same kind of grief, share with you lingering doubts about missing loved ones. That this power, the Soviet Union, backed the North Vietnamese, and the United States backed the Afghan freedom fighters, there's an irony there, but there is no room in the American heart for a mean-spirited and petty indifference. Far from it.

I am pleased to note that Soviet General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev recently made a humanitarian appeal for our help in obtaining the fullest possible accounting for Soviet citizens still prisoner and missing in Afghanistan. And let me answer him today. We will do everything we can, everything that we possibly can, and in return, we confidently expect that the Soviets will do all they can to encourage more serious and timely cooperation from their allies. (Applause.)

Working together we can resolve the anguish of many families in two lands. And we can do something more. We can build a new spirit of peace. In Ecclesiastes, it is written that there is a time for war, a time for peace and a time to heal. We will never forget those who served our country, and when we receive final answers about their fate, then this will truly be a time for healing.

Thank you. God bless you. And God bless the United States of America. (Applause.) Thank you very much. (Applause.)

And now I'm honored to sign this proclamation. (Applause.)

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4TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Proprietary to the United Press International 1986

July 14, 1986, Monday, AM cycle

SECTION: Regional News

DISTRIBUTION: Tennessee

LENGTH: 195 words

KEYWORD: Textbooks

BODY:
A spokeswoman for Holt Rinehart and Winston said the company disagrees with the parents' allegations.

''We are very proud of the Holt Basic Reading Series,'' Joanne Berg, director of communications, said in New York. ''We firmly disagree with the allegations made by this group of parents.''

In her testimony Monday, Frost also said she objected to ''The Diary of Anne Frank.'' She mentioned a passage where Peter, the teenage boy in the boy, said he did not believe in any religion and Anne Frank answers he should have some religion, but it ''doesn't matter'' which one.

Frost said Christianity was the only true belief.

Among the 16 categories Frost objected to in the texts was that of ''pacifism,'' that war is bad in all cases. Frost said the Bible teaches war is acceptable in some cases.

''It says in Ecclesiastes, there is a time for peace and a time for war,'' she said.

Frost, whose husband Roger is a Vietnam War veteran, said the Holt series fails to show ''the good side of what war produces in freedom and righteouness.''

She said she feared the books might make her children ''have a different view of what their father did'' in Vietnam.

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Sports Illustrated

October 3, 1983

SECTION: Scorecard Pg. 18

LENGTH: 145 words

HEADLINE: SCRIPTURAL FOOTNOTE

BYLINE: EDITED BY JERRY KIRSHENBAUM

BODY:

As an ordained Baptist minister, Seattle Seahawk Tight End Charle Young is well acquainted with the Biblical passage about the necessity of turning the other cheek. So onlookers found it slightly surprising when, in the Seahawks' 34-31 victory over San Diego on Sept. 18, Young kicked Charger Linebacker Linden King during a fracas that resulted in both players being penalized for personal fouls.

Young's explanation: "In Ecclesiastes III, it says there is a time for everything. There's a time for war, there's a time for peace. There's a time not to fight and there's a time to fight, and that was definitely a time to fight. First of all, he slugged me. And I said, 'That's O.K., I'll let that go.' Then he kicked me, and I was going to let him get away with that. Then he gouged me in the eye. Then he kicked me again, and enough was enough."

Amen.

GRAPHIC: Illustration, no caption, Illustration by San Q. Weissman

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JANUARY 23, 1991, WEDNESDAY

SECTION: WHITE HOUSE BRIEFING

6 continents in coalition

LENGTH: 1946 words

HEADLINE: ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH
AT THE RESERVE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION
MID-WINTER CONVENTION MEETING
WASHINGTON HILTON

KEYWORD:
RESERVE OFFICERS ASSOC. BUSH-01/23/91

BODY:
PRESIDENT BUSH: General, thank you very much. Thank you all. (Applause.) Thank you, ladies and gentlemen. Thank you all very, very much. (Applause continues.) Thank you so much for that warm welcome. Thank you all. Please be seated.

Thank you, General Bob Hope. And I'm pleased to see so many members of the Congress here tonight. I'm going to get in trouble, but I want to single out Senator Strom Thurmond -- (applause) -- and Senator Ted Stevens -- (applause) -- and, of course, a great friend of the Reserve, my old friend, Sonny Montgomery, over here, the General. (Applause.) And all the rest -- all the rest of the members who are with us tonight.

My apologies to all for speaking before the broccoli and leaving. (Laughter.) But given the circumstances, I'm sure you'll understand. And I am proud to share this evening with the leadership of the Reserve Officers Association, and I am deeply honored to be named Minuteman of the Year.

But I know tonight our thoughts go out to men and women earning the honor of a grateful nation at this very moment -- the citizen-soldiers, 100,000 strong serving now with the coalition forces in the Gulf. And I salute them, each and every one, those -- (applause) -- those American reservists are part of an allied force standing against the forces of aggression, standing up for what is right. They serve alongside hundreds of thousands of soldiers, sailors, airmen, Marines, and Coast Guardsmen of 27 other nations. All -- (applause) -- all united against aggression of Saddam Hussein.

As we meet right here tonight, we are exactly one week into Operation Desert Storm. But it is important to date this conflict not from January 16th but from its true beginning, the assault of August 2nd, Iraq's unprovoked aggression against the tiny nation of Kuwait. We did not begin a war seven days ago; rather we began to end a war, to right a wrong that the world simply could not ignore. (Applause.)

From the day Saddam's forces first crossed into Kuwait, it was clear that this aggression required a swift response from our nation and the world community. What was and is at stake is not simply our energy or economic security and the stability of a vital region, but the prospects for peace in the post-Cold War era, the promise of a new world order based upon the rule of law.

America was not alone in confronting Saddam. No less than twelve resolutions of the United Nations Security Council condemned the invasion, demanding Iraq's withdrawal, without condition and without delay. The United Nations put in place sanctions to prevent Iraq from reaping any reward from its outlaw act.

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Countries from six continents sent forces to the Gulf to demonstrate the will of the world community that Saddam's aggression would not stand.
Appeasement, peace at any price, was never an answer. Turning a blind eye to Saddam's aggression would not have avoided war, it would only have delayed the world's day of reckoning, postponing what ultimately would have been a far more dangerous, a for more costly conflict.
Unfortunately, in spite of more than five months of sustained diplomatic efforts by the Arab League, the European Community, the United States and the United Nations, Saddam Hussein met every overture of peace with open contempt. In the end, despite the world's prayers for peace, Saddam brought war upon himself.
Tonight, after one week of allied operations, I am pleased to report that Operation Desert Storm is right on schedule.
(Applause.)
We have dealt -- and I salute General McPeak and the airmen flying under the united command out there, from the Navy and the Marines as well as, of course, the Air Force. I salute him. We dealt a severe setback to Saddam's nuclear ambitions. Our pinpoint attacks have put Saddam out of the nuclear bomb building business for a long time to come.
(Applause.)
Allied aircraft enjoy air superiority and we are using that superiority to systematically deprive Saddam of his ability to wage war effectively. We are knocking out many of their key airfields; we're hitting their early warning radars with great success. We are severely degrading their air defenses. The main danger to allied aircraft now comes from some 20,000 anti-aircraft guns in the Baghdad area alone.
And let me say I am proud of the way our aviators are carrying out their tasks. In head-to-head combat our jet fighters have destroyed 19 Iraqi jets and they have hit at most one American jet in aerial combat. Step by step we are making progress toward the objectives that have guided the world's response since August 2nd; the liberation of Kuwait and the restoration of stability and security in the Gulf.
And there can be no doubt; "Operation Desert Storm" is working. There can be no pause now that Saddam has forced the world into war. We will stay the course and we will succeed, all the way. (Applause.)
As I said on the third day of this campaign war is never cheap or easy. There will be problems; there will be setbacks; there will be more sacrifices. But let me say I have every reason to be very pleased with our progress to date.
Saddam has sickened the world with his use of Scud missiles, those inaccurate bombs that indiscriminately strike at cities and innocent civilians in both Israel and Saudi Arabia. These weapons are nothing more than tools of terror and they do nothing but strengthen our resolve to act against a dictator unmoved by human decency. (Applause.)
Prime Minister John Major of the United Kingdom said it well yesterday. "Saddam," he said, "may yet become a target of his own people. It is perfectly clear that this man is amoral. He takes hostages. He attacks population centers. He threatens prisoners. He is a man without pity. And whatever his fate may be," said Prime Minister Major, "I, for one, will not weep for him."
(Applause.)
No one should weep for this tyrant when he is brought to justice, no one anywhere in the world. I watched, along with all of you, that repulsive parade of American airmen on Iraqi television. One more proof of the savagery of Saddam. But I knew as they read their prepared statements criticizing this country that those were false words forced on them by their captors. I saw one of General McPeak's kids, one American pilot yesterday, was asked why he was sure the pilots were coerced, their statements false, and he said, "I know

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that because these guys are Americans." (Applause.) He could well have said the same thing about the other pilots being held from Britain, Italy and Kuwait, all men of courage and valor, too.

Tonight I repeat my pledge to you and to all Americans: This will not be another Vietnam. Never again will our armed forces be sent out to do a job with one hand tied behind their back. They -- (applause and cheers) -- they -- (continuing applause and cheers) -- they will continue to have the support they need to get the job done, get it done quickly, and with as little loss of life as possible. And that support is not just military, but moral, measured in the support of our service men and women received from every one of us here at home. When the brave men and women of Desert Storm return home, they will return to the love and respect of a grateful nation. And -- (applause) -- and with that in mind, I'd like to say to every family of every man or woman serving overseas, we're thinking of you, and you are in our prayers. (Applause.)

And that is where I will close, with the aim of protecting American lives and seeing the heroes of Desert Storm return home safe and sound. All life is precious, whether it's the life of an American pilot or an Iraqi child, and yet, if life is precious, so, too, are the living principles of liberty and peace, principles that all Americans cherish above all others, principles that you and your comrades on duty tonight have pledged to defend.

Thank you for this warm welcome tonight and for your strong support. And may God bless the United States of America. Thank you very, very much. (Applause.)

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JANUARY 24, 1991, THURSDAY

SECTION: SPECIAL CONFERENCE OR SPEECH ABOUT THE MIDDLE-EAST

LENGTH: 5113 words

HEADLINE: THE INSTITUTE FOR FOREIGN POLICY ANALYSIS CONFERENCE
SPEAKERS:
AMBASSADOR SHAIKH SAUD NASIR AL-SABAH,
KUWAITI AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES
AND
DR. ZEKI YAVUZTURK, CHAIRMAN
NORTH ATLANTIC ASSEMBLY
TOPIC: THE GULF CRISIS AND ALLIED COOPERATION
MODERATOR:
DR. GODFRIED VAN BENTHEM VAN DEN BERGH, ESQUIRER
NETHERLANDS ATLANTIC COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, DC

6 continents in coalition

KEYWORD:
INST. FRGN POL. ANALYSIS AL-SABAH-01/24/91

BODY:
MR. VAN DEN BERGH: Ladies and gentlemen, I welcome you back to the second session of the Conference of which the topic is managing regional conflicts and allied interests. I think that puts us into the heart of the matter; we should, perhaps, read the topic as fighting regional conflicts. The managing, I think, will have to come afterwards, but it is extremely important that we now face that problem of managing if only because for Saddam Hussein foreign policy is the continuation of war with other means. And I hope, therefore, that we will be able to look at longer term arrangements this afternoon and to avoid the descent into the maelstrom of unintended and unforeseen conseuences. You may remember that one of Edgar Alan Poe's fisherman survied because he was able to take distance from his own frightening predicament of that moment.
The first topic of this afternoon is the Gulf crisis and allied cooperation. And I should perhaps emphasize that allied now has two meanings: the coalition and the alliance in which the coalition is perhaps most important. And, therefore, I think it is fitting that we should begin this afternoon by listening to a representative from the state that has been the victim of brutal annexation, and I am, therefore, very pleased to welcome and introduce to you Ambassador Saud Nasir al-Sabah, the ambassador of Kuwait to the United States, who first has had the distinguished career in international law, particularly in negotiations on the law of the sea and to afterwards has had a equally distinguished career in diplomacy as ambassador to the Court of St. James in Great Britain and non-resident ambassador to Norway, Sweden, and Denmark. And now apart from being ambassador to the United States, he is also the ambassador to Canada and Venezuela.
May I ask you to take the floor, Mr. Ambassador.
(Applause.)
AMB. AL-SABAH: Thank you, Dr. Godfried, for your kind introduction.
Ladies and gentlemen, I think this conference could not have been at such an opportunistic moment, when I could see that most of the people sitting around

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this table and behind the screen there are representatives from nations who are now involved in this crisis -- either directly or indirectly. I have tried to make some notes as to what I intended to say this afternoon, especially when I'm amongst such distinguished gatherings. And many of them are familiar to me from the United States and some from Great Britain, where I served -- there I had the pleasure of serving for six years -- and many other european nations which I also had the pleasure of serving in.

I believe myself that, first of all, the -- I must not forget to express my appreciation and thanks to the organizers and the cosponsors for holding this distinguished gathering.

I listened this morning to some of the speeches that were made during difficult times. And I tried to make some notes as to what I should be saying, given the difficult circumstances we're going through in the region. As the war there is escalating, it becomes difficult for me to prepare anything because the developments are so swift, that I'm going to speak to you as the thoughts come into my mind.

I would not rather indulge in academic or theoretical analysis of the situation. We are now at a stage of crisis where we have to be pragmatic and we have to be realistic. We have seen during this crisis after the invasion of Kuwait by Iraq an unprecedented coalition of forces in Saudi Arabia. We have seen the United Nations, especially the Security Council, act in unprecedented way in history in passing 12 Security Council resolutions condemning the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait and calling for the immediate unconditional withdrawal.

I believe myself, especially in the field of -- if we leave diplomacy aside -- in the experience of international law, I believe we're seeing something here that is giving strength and viability to both the Security Council and the United Nations as a whole. We have always been in the past complaining that the United Nations and the Security Council have not lived up to standards. I believe this crisis has shown that the United Nations and especially the Security Council, when faced with a crisis of this magnitude which threatening the security of all nations in that region and even further, acted in a way which we should all be proud of.

There is one important principle here involved that all civilized nations recognize, and that is the upholding of law and order in accordance with the norms of international law as spelled out in the charter of the United Nations and other regional organizations.

Clearly there has been a naked violation of every norm of international law when Iraq invaded Kuwait. I've had the opportunity repeatedly to address this issue, to refute all the Iraqi claims when they change their claims from one moment to another, when every single claim trying to justify their invasion of Kuwait failed and the international community responded by passing more and more Security Council resolutions that they have resorted in trying to link the Kuwaiti crisis with other regional crises.

It's quite evident to everyone -- I don't have to go further into this -- that the Iraqis have no legitimate claim whatsoever that would be entertained by any court of law, whether international court of justice or tribunals.

It is a responsibility, I believe, on civilized nations, who are members of the United Nations, to do what is required of them to preserve this -- these important principles of international law. Nations should not resort to force in resolving their differences or alleged claims of their neighbors. This is not the first time that has happened and I believe it will not be the last time. But at least now we can see the Security Council and the United Nations acting collectively in deterring further aggressions by adventurous dictators around the world.

The coalition of forces which somehow called it alliances or coalition, as I

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said at the beginning of my remarks, is again unprecedented. Six continents of this globe have sent forces to the area in different shape or size, but it's not important of the size. It's the principle that is most important here. That those nations completely reject the violations of international law, the invasion of sovereign nations, and the destruction and the pillaging of a sovereign nation.

Some have referred to the alliances and coalitions, and here I would like to address myself to this important factor which I have been asked to touch upon in the speech. As the situation exists, we do have in the region a regional alliance that is embodied in the Gulf Cooperation Council, where an attack on one nation is regarded as an attack on all the nations in the area. That's one. Two, we have the Arab League Charter, where again, an attack on one nation is regarded as an attack on all the nations. But what we're facing here is a very unique situation where one member of that alliance has attacked another member of that alliance in violation of all norms and the charter of the Arab League. And that's why I believe, in my opinion, we have seen the somewhat disintegation of the charter of the Arab League.

It's important when you have alliances and you have coalitions, is that you have responsible governments, you have responsible administrations, you have democratic systems where they uphold those principles that they have attached themselves to and to be bound by the principles embodied in those charters. But unfortunately, when this crisis erupted, we have seen the Arab League taking a part that was not in the interest of all nations and members of the Arab League. In fact, we saw a split in this so-called alliance between the Arab nations. You might ask why, and I'm being very open and frank in this. It's not the people of those nations that have not lived up to their commitments to the pact of the Arab League, it's regimes in those nations that have not done so. The differences we see here when we talk about alliances and coalitions is again the responsibility of those regimes to recognize this fact. We have seen how the Arab League reacted by a majority of the members of the Arab League condemning Iraq and passing a resolution which is identical to the Security Council resolution, while we saw other Arab nations stalling and calling for what is called an "Arab solution."

And here I ask myself and many of my friends do as well, is: "What is an Arab solution? What is an Arab solution short of the Security Council resolutions? What is an Arab solution short of the resolution passed by the summit in Cairo?" There is no Arab solution short of this, which calls for a total, unconditional, and immediate withdrawal from the -- of Iraq from Kuwait with the restoration of legitimacy to Kuwait. There is no other Arab solutions. I've listened repeatedly to some Arab heads of states, and (unfortunately they which we had respected in the past; and so, so much anger?) as a balance of power in the area.

Quite recently, even after the breakout of this war, blaming the United States and our allies around the world that they aborted any Arab solution to this problem. And I am quite frankly appalled by such leaders when they try to deceive the rational thinking of the nations around the world. There was no attempt on the part neither of the United States or Great Britain or France or the Soviet Union or China or anyone around the world, or for that matter, our Arab allies -- Egypt, Syria, and others -- to abort a solution.

We wanted an Arab solution from the beginning of the war and we called for a summit conference. They were the ones who stalled the meeting. They were the ones who tried to abort any meeting taking place. It only took place eight days after that invasion when Iraq was able, virtually, to destroy the people and the country. They've had eight days to do it. And we see while the Security Council was able to act within hours of that invasion, we saw the Arab League

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and the summit conference not acting until eight days after that invasion. And that's why we're saying there's no attempt on the part of the Security Council or the superpowers to abort any Arab solution. If there is any Arab solution short of the Security Council or the summit conference in Cairo, we simply don't want it. We don't want any partial solutions. We are not looking for any appeasement for Iraq. And certainly there will be no concession on our part to reward Iraq or Saddam Hussein for his brutal aggression against my country.

The world community, including those nations in the Arab world who tried to abort an Arab solution, are also members of the United Nations. And it's a collective effort. Trying to isolate this whole issue to be dealt with regionally I believe is a futile attempt, and an attempt to undermine the role of the Security Council and the United Nations. It's ironic that we're seeing, if you go back to the 1940s, that alliances tend to be created immediately after certain crises. And we saw how the NATO and the Warsaw Pact emerged after the Second World War and they became viable alliances in the world.

Now we're seeing something completely new and completely different, although it's called coalition of forces for a certain purpose. But I believe myself that is going to be a new basis for a new alliance that would emerge in the future, where it would bring many countries around the world, whether in the West and in the East and in the Middle East, together in some form or another, in alliance with each other.

Responsible nations who recognize their duties, under the charter of the United Nations or under international law, realize the fact that this alliance symbolizes a much more important, in my view, for the future when we are talking about a new world order. Many have questioned -- when I believe Secretary Baker and the President and others talked about a new world order -- many have said, "Well, what is the new world order? How are we going to achieve a world order?" Let me just ponder on this for awhile. I think the Middle East has been the center of crisis for so many years. The people and the countries of the Middle East are becoming tired from moving from one crisis to another. We've had the Palestinian issue in the forefront for so many years. Then had the Lebanese crisis. Then we had the Iran-Iraq war. And now we are facing this crisis of much larger magnitude than any of them.

It is our belief and it's our understanding that our interpretation of having a new world order should start with having a regional order, whereby hopefully the process we are embarking on today will eventually eliminate those dictatorships, those regimes that resort to a complete totalitarian administration of their people, those regimes that have directed their resources -- their vast resources -- not in the development of their countries and their people but to massing a huge war machine and accumulating weapons of mass destruction, thereby threatening their neighbors.

We're looking at a new regional order where hopefully we would have a peaceful solution to outstanding crises that exist in the area. We have seen how Lebanon, now, is gradually shaping back to normalcy. Hopefully, when this whole crisis is over with we can see a peaceful solution, a solution that would be acceptable to all the parties in the area to resolve the Palestinian issue.

Our problems, my friends, have not been with the people. It was never with the people. It's always been with the leaderships of the organizations or countries in the area. And this crisis has brought out the good and the bad and the ugly in those regimes. And we have to address ourselves in finding ways and means to resolve these crises where the people -- the people themselves will be involved in resolving their differences, not leaderships who have opportunistic endeavors, not people who could be -- or leaderships could be sold and bought overnight, but people who could resolve their differences. This is the kind

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of new world order or regional order we are hoping to see.
I didn't want to dwell on this much, but I'd be more than happy to respond to your questions. But let me say in conclusion of the brief remarks that I wanted to make that I'd be more interested in your questions. Let me say how greatful we are in Kuwait on behalf of my people, on behalf of my government, to our friends in the United States, to our friends in Great Britain, France, Netherlands, all the European countries, and all our friends who have come to our aid in the time of need.
You cannot imagine how we are touched by this position taken by what we call now our friends and allies around the world. It's ironic I think that it takes crisis of this size and of this magnitude to know who your friends and foes are. And we are moving, I believe, from the face of grief for the destruction of our people and our nation, to a phase of looking ahead to a brighter future. There's always an opening in the clouds, there, and we must work together to exploit to the maximum our cooperation and collaboration for the future.
This crisis has showed to the world that although one small nation was invaded and destroyed, but look how the whole world economy and the whole world reacted to it. It's an important thing that we have to keep in mind, not just between my government and your governments, it's between our people, also, which are -- who are watching and counting every day passes, and seeing who is with us and who is sitting by the sideline.
Having said that, I wish to again express our deep sense of gratitude for all our friends and allies who are there in the coalition or the allied forces or who have contributed to the whole operation of so-called now Desert Storm. We regret that we were not able to resolve this matter peacefully. We gave Saddam Hussein five and a half months to withdraw from Kuwait. We are the last people who would like to see further bloodshed to be spilled in the area. But it became quite clear to us and to everyone that this dictator was bent on military conflict and hostilities. We regret that this has come down to a military confrontation. We are all praying and hoping that all those brave, young men and women who are in operation Desert Storm would come back safely to their loved ones.
We all have a mission to accomplish. The reports we're getting are very encouraging. We believe sooner or later the regime of Saddam Hussein will collapse because it's not based on the will of the Iraqi people, but by supression of the Iraqi people. And I believe the Iraqi people will wake up sooner rather than later to realize what is happening to their country and to their people. We are embarking on a new era, which we all have to work harder, consult more in order to achieve the objectives that we need. And that is the prevailing principles of peace and security around the world.
We don't need more dictators like Saddam Hussein. We don't need weapons of mass destruction in our area. We are peaceful, peace-loving nations where we devoted our resources for the developing our countries. And we have not built a military arsenal to exercise it to intimidate, and to use it against our so-called Arab brothers.
I hope I have made my position clear on the way we see things in the present and the future. The past has passed. The important thing is to learn from it. If we fail to learn from the past then we will not have achieved anything, we would not have accomplished anything. Military operations start and they end, but it is important for us all to learn from the past. And if we are able to do so, I am extremely optimistic that we're going to see a better world and a better region for everyone. Thank you very much.
(Applause)
MR. VAN DEN BERGH: Thank you very much, Mr. Ambassador, for your clear, eloquent and moving speech. You have reminded us that a coalition is also an alliance,

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if for a specific purpose, and in that context, I think you have rightly emphasized the importance of international law, of which many of us have always tended to be rather skeptical, and of the development of -- in the future -- collective security regimes, global and regional level. I think that you have exhorted us to learn from this experience and I think we'll do our best to follow what you have said. Thank you very, very much again.

Before I introduce the second speaker for this subject, there are a number of empty places there around a table. Those of you who would like to come forward to fill those up are most welcome to do that.

Our second speaker, ladies and gentlemen, I think is also essential for the topic under discussion as Turkey is the only member of the coalitiion and the aliance -- the NATO alliance in this case -- whose territory is directly exposed to the war, and also fulfills, I think, the most important direct role of all America's allies in the war.

Therefore, we are very interested to hear the views of Mr. Zeki Yavuzturk who is a member of Parliament for the Motherland Party, a former Minister of Defense, and the Vice President of the North Atlantic Assembly, and also Chairman of its Subcommittee on Defense and Security Coperation. May I invite you to take the floor. (Applause)

MR. YAVUZTURK: Thank you very much for your kind introduction. Ladies and gentlemen, it is a great pleasure and a privilege for me to address this distinguished audience. In my brief presentation, I will try to present some basic facts and figures on the strategic importance of Turkey for the Western world and then in light of the elements affecting geostrategic position, explain the policy it has adopted concerning the Gulf crisis.

In order to convey an objective image of my country, I will intend first of all to give you a general outline of Turkey's geography and then to come to the Gulf crisis, explain the political point of view which we have taken in Turkey.

Turkey is one of the flank countries of NATO. It shares a 610 kilometer-long border with the Soviet Union. The only other NATO country having a common border with the Soviet Union is Norway. We share with Iran in the east a 454 kilometer [border], with Iraq and Syria in the south 331 and 877 kilometer [borders], respectively. In the west, the border with Greece, our only NATO-member neighbor, is 212 kilometers long, the length of our border with Bulgaria is around 300 kilometer.

A country's geo-strategic importance is determined in general by rather permanent factors such as it's geographial location, population, economy, technological potential, and its level of development and system of government. When studied from this viewpoint, Turkey is a country at the crossroads of three continents, and [as] a bridge between East and West has a great economic potential. It has (assured ?) significant progress in the field of economic development and has chosen democracy as a system of government and a way of life for its people.

From the security standpoint, Turkey is a NATO bastion in an area of crucial strategic political and economical importance. Turkey also neighbors the unstable and important regions of southwest Asia and the Middle East. Throughout history, these facts have consistently worked to illustrate time and again the close interdependance between the security of Turkey and that of Western Europe. In other words, Turkey historically recognized the importance that Europe carries for the security while this was reciprocated by Europe as knowledge of the vital role that Turkey assumes for European security.

The sensitive geo-strategic position of Turkey in the southeastern flank of NATO has traditionally given Turkey a unique role in times of peace and crisis. In this respect, Turkey has made important contributions to the collective defense efforts of the NATO Alliance, and to the security of Western Europe since its

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membership in NATO in 1952. In the rapidly changing European security environment which has highlighted the importance of NATO's southern flank, but I think it would be helpful to all of us if he could spell out in a little more detail what he sees as being Turkey's role, for instance, how Turkey relates to this potential security identity for Europe that we have heard about this morning, and whether for instance, Turkey wishes to be a member of the West European union, whether West European union would be the right name for it if it incuded Turkey? It seems to be in question.

Because up to now we have divided Europe into East and West along political lines, but it seems to me that after the Paris summit and after the NATO London Declaration, this political division of Europe is no longer meaningful and it's clear that geographically Turkey is situated at the eastern end of Europe. He referred in fact to it's closeness to the Soviet Union and with Bugaria, and I think it would be particularly valuable to know wether Turkey has any ideas about how greater security and stability can be provided in Eastern Europe and whether Turkey would have a role in that. Because, I think many of us see Eastern Europe -- and indeed it was referred to this morning -- as being one of the main areas from which instability and insecurity may arise in the future.

MR. VAN DEN BERGH: Why don't you answer immediately as you're -- (inaudible.)

MR. YAVUZTURK: Thank you very much for your question. (Audio break) -- is now debated plenty of course, there are several points of view, but as I mentioned in my address, Turkey is a member of NATO since 1952. So during the all years over the years past -- through the (bad ?) days, through the Cold War times, Turkey contributed a very significant amount of contribution to allied countries' defense and security.

Turkey has second largest army of the United States. Turkey possesses the very important straits which -- well known Bosporous and Dardanelles -- to all of whole Black Sea. The 40 percent of the Soviets' economical export and import passes through our straits. If you are in Turkey in Istambul in Bosporous you can be witness passing every 30 minutes one large ships carrying the Soviet goods somewhere or importing some goods to the Soviet Union.

During the (bad ?) days, the Cold War days, we have to keep always in mind, so if we use some new measures if you take new measure, if you form something, I think the new formation, new establishment must be fair. Take every possibility into account. Otherwise the whole country can be considered as (used during the days ?).

So Turkey, historically, traditionally, is a part of Western Europe. Once you talk about the conventional force reductions starting from Atlantic to Urals, which means that 80 percent of Turkey is between this geography. So Turkish (trust ?) -- Turkish-European -- let's say this, Turkish (trust ?), is a larger part of many European -- Middle Western European countries.

So Turkey, according to my point of view, Turkey deserves to stay within the European defense and security framework. And now once we talk the European Community and European Common Market. And so there are some debates going on to keep this -- (inaudible) -- till 1992, and don't form this course and then second course and then third course, where is Turkish position? Where is Turkey's place in this course?

This is a very serious subject, this must be considered, this must be debated every -- (inaudible.) If something omits or delays this type of subject this might not be considered the new security and defense structure of Western Europe. And now, the Gulf crisis proves -- we have war there, and 60 percent -- if the Iraqis annexed Kuwait, 60 percent of Middle Eastern oil reserve will be under control of Iraq.

In five years, if we had done nothing today, in five years, Saddam Husein would have the nuclear. What can you do then? Nothing. Now we all fear we are all

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afraid that he has chemicals. We have to take into consideration if he had the nuclear now what would be done? This is imagination, it also is many people can -- (inaudible) -- the dream. So once -- as a short, as a brief -- if reform -- if we do establish in Western Europe the European security and defense structure, Turkey must take her deserved place. This is our simplified wishes. Thank you.

MR. VAN DEN BERGH: Thank you very much. There's room for one more question. Mr. Fry (sp)?

Q Thank you. May I return once more to the Kuwaiti perspective which we've had so eloquently presented. Obviously, the diplomacy to terminate a war is very different from the diplomacy required to prevent one from occuring. It was probably never realistic to expect Saddam Hussein to reach an accomodation with the United States. That's why so much hope had been invested in Arab diplomacy. Now we are over the threshold into violence and I have a very direct question for you. Can you imagine an end to this war which leaves Saddam Hussein in authority? And if you cannot, does that mean that the military objectives must include his early removal from power?

AMB. AL-SABAH: Okay Dr. (Hoffman ?) I will attempt to do that, but before I go into responding to your question I think it's important also to follow up on the previous question with regard to our friends in Turkey which -- let me put it in a very clear way -- had it not been for the courageous position taken by Turkey and especially by President Ozal, we would not have seen the sanctions and the embargo having that effect on Iraq, notwithstanding the economic and political hardship that that country had to go through, so we must all recognize and applaud our friends in Turkey for our stance together in this whole operation.

In responding to your question, as we move ahead with this military operation now, it becomes apparent to us especially after what Saddam has exhibited to the world in violations of all norms of international law, including the Geneva Convention of 1949, in parading the prisoners of war -- which we have always said from the beginning that this man has no concern whatsoever or respect for human beings or for human behavior.

And to respond quite frankly to you, if this crisis ends with Saddam and Saddam's regime still in power in Iraq, I don't believe we would have accomplished 100 percent of our goals here, because the whole cause of the problem here is not just the invasion of Kuwait, but the threat to other nations also in the area, the threat to world economy involved here, the practices of Saddam Hussein not just against his people but against all countries in the region.

If he continues to be in power with any military capability and we just decide to forget that he has withdrawn from Kuwait and we should lift sanctions and we should let him again go ahead and build his forces and accumulate weapons of mass destruction, we have not accomplished our mission. We're going to be back again in a couple of years' time doing the same thing again, the same problem, maybe facing a more difficult task than we face today.

So I believe -- humbly believe that it's important that since Saddam has forced the world and the coalition forces into a military option, that he should bear the responsibility for it, and his regime. And I believe we would like to see a more stable Iraq where a regime will be more responsible in power to deal with their neighbors -- whether they are in the north, the east, the west or the south -- more responsibly than we have seen with this kind of regime with Saddam Hussein.

So putting it in a very simplistic way, my answer would be that since this war activity and since this has started, I believe the objective now is quite clear, that Saddam should not be allowed to continue to control Iraq for the future.

MR. VAN DEN BERGH: Thank you very much, Mr. Ambassador. I'm terribly sorry to

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have to discontinue this discussion. However, at the end of the afternoon, I hope, if everything goes well, we'll have some time and we hope, Mr. Ambassador, that you will be able to stay until the end of the afternoon, so that then we can resume this part of the discussion, also.
Now there is a coffee break. We are half an hour beyond the time that was allotted for that, so I would ask you to have a cup of coffee quickly and be back here in ten minutes and I'll start the next discussions at five minutes to half-past two. Thank you very much.

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Campaign Speeches of American Presidential Candidates 1948-1984

— ☆ —

Edited and introduced by Gregory Bush



FREDERICK UNGAR PUBLISHING CO.
NEW YORK

and upon the next President of the United States will rest the responsibility to inspire and to lead the forces of freedom toward this goal.

I am sure now that you understand why I said at the beginning that it would be difficult for any man to say that he was qualified to provide this kind of leadership.

I can only say tonight to you that I believe in the American dream because I have seen it come true to my own life.

I know something of the threat which confronts us, and I know something of the effort which will be needed to meet it.

I have seen hate for America, not only in the Kremlin, but in the eyes of Communists in our own country, and on the ugly face of a mob in Caracas.

I have heard doubts about America, expressed not just by Communists but by sincere students and labor leaders in other countries, searching for the way to a better life and wondering if we had lost the way.

And I have seen love for America in countries throughout the world, in a crowd in Jakarta, in Bogota; in the heart of Siberia, in Warsaw—250,000 people on the streets on a Sunday afternoon singing, crying with tears running down their cheeks and shouting: "Nacheeal Nacheeal" "Long live the United States."

And I know, my fellow Americans, I know tonight that we must resist the hate. We must remove the doubts, but above all we must be worthy of the love and the trust of millions on this earth for whom America is the hope of the world.

A hundred years ago Abraham Lincoln was asked during the dark days of the tragic war between the states whether he thought God was on his side. His answer was "my concern is not whether God is on our side, but whether we are on God's side."

My fellow Americans, may that ever be our prayer for our country, and in that spirit with faith in America, with faith in her ideals and in her people I accept your nomination for President of the United States.

☆

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Amnesty International
International Secretariat
1 Easton Street
London WC1X 8DJ
United Kingdom

19 December 1990

IRAQ/OCCUPIED KUWAIT

HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS SINCE 2 AUGUST

buried in al-Rigga cemetery. We buried about 30 or 40 bodies in each grave."

A Kuwaiti doctor volunteering at al-'Addan and al-Ahmadi hospitals told Amnesty International:

"A number of unidentified bodies remained in the morgues of several hospitals for a long period without anyone claiming them, to the point that the morgues were packed with bodies. This coincided with the fleeing of the cemetery employees and the necessity for each family to dig the graves of those it had lost. But some of the young men volunteered and took charge of the cemetery (washing the bodies, digging the graves and praying for the dead). Some Afghan workers were also hired to dig graves. Al-Rigga cemetery was used instead of al-Sulaibikhat cemetery, which had been turned into a military zone early on in the invasion."

The Red Crescent worker quoted above described later developments:

"....towards the end of September/beginning of October, even the burial operations became risky. The Iraqis had stolen the equipment used for burial, even the shrouds used to wrap the bodies. Some of the volunteers who were in charge of digging the graves were arrested. Among them was.....[name withheld by Amnesty International]."

A former member of the Kuwaiti armed forces who left Kuwait on 12 October told Amnesty International that his brother had been one of the volunteer grave-diggers. Through him, he learned that on 7 or 8 October, Iraqi forces had taken control of al-Rigga cemetery. "After that", he said, "some families who took the bodies of their relatives for burial there were made to pay 100 Iraqi dinars for each body buried."

In addition to paying for the burial of these victims, reports were also received that some families had been made to pay for the bullets used to execute them. In one case, two Kuwaiti brothers aged 18 and 19 [names withheld by Amnesty International] were shot dead in front of their homes in al-Khaldiyya on 4 October after reportedly refusing to lower the Kuwaiti flag from their home. Their parents were asked to pay the price of the bullets used to kill them - in this case 15 Iraqi dinars each. In other cases reported, the sums of money being asked were 70 or 100 dinars per person. This practice of asking families to cover 'state expenses' for executions is common in Iraq and has been documented by Amnesty

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5TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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USA TODAY

January 19, 1991, Saturday, FINAL EDITION

SECTION: LIFE; Pg. 1D

LENGTH: 1205 words

HEADLINE: Seeking strength, comfort in worship;
War gives religions a big boost

worship – attendance up

BYLINE: Karen S. Peterson

KEYWORD: PERSIAN GULF WAR

BODY:

As the nation turns to its arsenal of military might, its citizens - all ages and all religions - turn to a higher power.

''I think the whole world is praying more,'' says Cora Gamble, 59, Brooklyn, N.Y. ''God is the only one who will be able to control this war.'' Churches, mosques and synagogues are attracting burgeoning numbers of worshipers.

- Second Baptist Church, Houston. ''Three thousand came the night war broke out,'' says Duncan Dodds, director of the church's broadcast ministries.

- St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York. ''Our numbers are up,'' says Monsignor Anthony DallaVilla. ''We always have a good attendance, but our numbers are indeed up.''

- Washington Cathedral, Washington, D.C. Thousands came to the Monday night worship service to pray for peace, says spokeswoman Jean Grigsby. ''People are reaching out for a place to worship.''

- North Trenholm Baptist Church, Columbia, S.C. Some services are up ''10 to 15 percent, I think due to the gulf,'' says pastor Mike Boyd.

- Temple Beth Jacob, Newburgh, N.Y. ''We've been getting calls all day,'' says Rabbi Hirshel Jaffe. As a result of the Thursday night attacks in Israel, '' attendance will be greatly increased'' in synagogues around the nation this weekend. ''There is extra trepidation because some have relatives in Israel.''

- American Muslim Council, Washington, D.C. ''Today we had our Friday midday prayer, and all the places of worship in the U.S. were full,'' says Abdurahman Alamoudi.

''I'm praying for the innocent Iraqi people and for all the allies - that they will be led well and that this will be brought to an end quickly,'' says Chris Boegel, 34, of Chicago, who has a cousin serving in the Middle East.

Worshipers of all faiths need to come together, says Earl Grollman, Rabbi emeritus of Beth El Temple Center, Belmont, Mass. ''One person is no person. The solitary heart must beat together'' with others.

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At such historic moments - ''when the safe and secure begins to crumble, we look for something that grounds and sustains us,'' says the Rev. Raymond Studzinski, professor of religion at Catholic University, Washington, D.C.

''At these critical moments, people are driven to look to a foundation, something to hang on to when all else falls apart.''

Younger worshipers - those in their 20s and 30s, seem particularly needy now.

- ''The young are coming in here in droves, '' says Marty Coleman of All Saints Episcopal Church, Pasadena, Calif. ''They are really concerned about the draft. They are realizing how vulnerable they are, and they are scared.''

- ''Where there have been few young people, they are now filling churches and synagogues to capacity for some kind of hope,'' says Grollman.

''Our average age in church is the early 40s,'' says Dodds, 32, of Houston's Second Baptist Church. ''Young people are coming back to religion, searching for more meaning than fame or fortune. And they are dedicated to praying about the situation in the gulf.''

''It is something I can personally do,'' says Joseph Zwilling, 31. Holy Family Parish in Flushing, N.Y., offers ''an atmosphere where you can draw together in groups, an atmosphere where you can come together to draw strength.''

''I can remain secure that God is still in charge, rather than those who are fragile, afraid and have a human temperament,'' says Virginia Kilgour, 31, who worships at the Washington Cathedral.

But older worshipers, too, are finding comfort at church.

''I think if you have feelings about anything, you feel like you have to pray, '' says Kathryne Brown, 61, of Columbia, S.C. ''I pray for our leaders, Iraq's leaders, all the young lives'' at risk in the gulf.

''This is definitely the time to get on your knees,'' says Shirley Hendrix, 55, a member of Jewel County United Methodist Parish, Mankato, Kan. ''Without a background of faith, a person would feel a little lost at this time. I don't have that lost feeling. God will see us through.''

About 43 million people now attend a church or synagogue, according to a study funded by the Lilly Endowment.

And religious leaders are being called upon by the frightened and concerned, the lost and the lonely.

The Presbyterian church in Moorefield, W. Va., has opened its sanctuary to all 2,500 townsfolk. ''We want the public to know that anyone can come to say a prayer, to call upon our resources,'' says minister Bruce Macbeth.

''The pastoral task of the church is enormous,'' says the Rev. Jay Lintner, United Church of Christ, Washington, D.C. ''The nation is very upset about this war, and it's clear that the church will be the center where the nation really comes for some emotional understanding of what's going on.''

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The nation's churches, Lintner says, will be the focus of the healing process. ''You can't plan that in advance, but I think that the church is where it will all take place.''

Denominations around the USA are gearing up more to deal with grief and bolster hope.

The Rev. Walter Owensby, of the Presbyterian Church's national policy office, says various member churches are offering additional support groups, grief counseling and focus groups to ''explore issues of conscience and being at war.''

Sunday, Lovers Lane United Methodist Church in Dallas will hold a special afternoon meeting so members ''can articulate their feelings about what is going on now, to express their sense of helplessness and sadness,'' says the Rev. Charles Allen.

No church is too small to respond. ''A church meeting here tends to be a family meeting,'' says the Rev. Jane Mills of the 150-member United Church of Christ, Manson, Iowa. ''The loss of one is a loss to all. ... They know how to reach me. I'm available to them.''

Even those of little faith may be moved to reconsider in times like these, says Studzinski, Catholic University, Washington, D.C.

''The need for a higher power is always part of the human spirit,'' Studzinski says. ''Even for those who are not typically believers - belief reappears as an option.''

Some will turn to faith in this emergency - but only temporarily, Grollman says. Those who ''find religion only while in foxholes,'' he says, ''once it is over, go back to old ways.'' But, still, ''They benefit. They come to faith despondent - and they find the option of permanence.''

Deaths in the gulf will embitter others, Grollman cautions. ''Painful loss shakes up our beliefs. What kind of a God would let this happen?''

To feel forsaken by God is normal in such cirsumstances, Grollman says. ''Questioning faith is a normal expression of anguish. And it can be a part of spiritual growth.''

But many members of the country's citadels of faith find unquestioned, rock-bed belief the only answer now.

''I felt compelled to be in church the night war broke out,'' notes Paula Williams, 54, Dallas.

''I have a concern I have not really felt before. With all the sophisticated equipment all the countries have, is our country still safe? I depend on my faith to carry me through times like this.''
Contributing: Donna Gable

''Before the war I was praying for peace. After the deadline passed, I was praying for a decisive victory.''
- Chris Boegel, worshiper at Holy Name Cathedral, Chicago

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2ND STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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The Reuter Library Report

January 20, 1991, Sunday, BC cycle

LENGTH: 646 words

HEADLINE: U.S. MOSLEMS SPLIT ON GULF WAR, SOME FEAR ANTI-ARAB BACKLASH

BYLINE: By Richard Walker

DATELINE: WASHINGTON, Jan 20

KEYWORD:
GULF-USA-MOSLEMS

BODY:
The Islamic Centre of Washington is neutral ground in the Gulf war with Moslems from Iraq offering prayers along with fellow believers from Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and the United States.

"We pray for the victims of war from whatever side. We are not taking a political position though we know religious claims are being made on all sides," said a centre official who requested anonymity.

But the estimated four to six million Moslems in the U.S. appear as divided as their co-religionists worldwide over a conflict which has split the Islamic world.

Millions of Moslems from west Africa to south Asia rejoiced at Iraq's missile attacks on Israel in line with President Saddam Hussein's call to make the Gulf war a "jihad" (holy war) against Western infidels allied with Arab traitors.

Millions more denounced Iraq's invasion and continued occupation of Kuwait as a violation of Islamic teaching against military aggression and said the Iraqi president tarnished their faith's image and divided the Moslem world with cynical invocations of religion.

Moslem leaders across the U.S. told Reuters that mosque attendance in the wake of the Gulf war has risen in a community whose nominal adherents exceeds some major Christian denominations, including President Bush's Episcopal church.

"They seem to be more subdued in demeanuor and praying for peace. They are also seeking to practice more zakat (charity) toward the poor to seek God's favour on them in this crisis," said Imam Muhammad Karoub, religious director for the Detroit-based Federation of Islamic Associations.

Believers are also torn by conflicting claims and worries about the future of the Middle East and the Islamic heartland of Saudi Arabia, their leaders said.

"Moslems in this country are extremely concerned for the lives of hundreds of thousands of innocent human beings in the conflict area, both the people of Baghdad and Kuwait," said Amer Haleen, acting secretary-general of the Islamic Society of North America.

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He added he regards the Iraqi people as "innocent victims of a dictator who he said ignores Islamic principles requiring government leaders to base policies on community consensus.''

"Saddam Hussein's sudden Islamic sloganeering isn't fooling anyone. His Ba'ath party is known as secularist and anti-God and he has no credibility among Moslems worldwide," Haleen declared.

But Karoub, saying Washington shows "a venomous killer attitude toward Arabs in general and Iraq in particular," called for the U.S. to declare an immediate cease fire and offer to negotiate with Iraq to settle regional disputes.

All Moslem leaders interviewed declared their support for Palestinians in their ongoing conflict with Israel and said believers would be outraged by an Iraqi missile attack on Jerusalem, site of the Al-Aqsa mosque which is the third holiest shrine of Islam.

Imam Karoub - who was invited to Baghdad's Islamic peace conference earlier this month but couldn't book a return flight - said he doubts Iraq would fire Scud missiles at Jerusalem "for fear of hitting the Moslem, Christian and Jewish shrines."

While tolerance for America's newest and fastest growing major religious group is greater than it was during the Iranian hostage crisis a decade ago, leaders said they fear a new anti-Arab and anti-Islamic backlash could develop.

Some mosques, including the Islamic centre in Los Angeles, have reported bomb threats of unknown origin in recent weeks. Critics of Washington's Gulf policy often cite strict laws enforced by the fundamentalist Moslem Saudi monarchy in their questioning of a U.S. alliance with Saudi Arabia.

"The President of the United States needs to make a straightforward statement to the American people on the rights of Moslems to enjoy their inalienable right to safety and security for themselves, their families and their property," said Haleen.

SUBJECT:
MILITARY

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Public Papers of the Presidents

Remarks at the Frontier Days and State Centennial Parade in Cheyenne, Wyoming

26 Weekly Comp. Pres. Doc. 1129

July 20, 1990

Voluntary prayer — amendment

LENGTH: 1566 words

Thank you, Mike. Thank you very much. Governor Sullivan, thank you for that warm introduction, and I am very pleased to be here. And Barbara sends her love to Jane, and we hope someday you'll come back and have supper at the White House. The Sullivans.

It's great to be back in Cheyenne and great to be back under -- I would call it -- a big open sky -- I had other words planned.[Laughter] But in the place that as you say, the pavement ends and the West begins. Let me salute, in addition to Mike Sullivan, two former Governors who I just spot out here in the crowd, both friends, both admired Americans -- Governor Cliff Hanson and Martha, and Governor Stan Hathaway -- Stan and Bobbie -- right down in front. It's a great pleasure to see you here. There are also some other special friends here, Senator Malcolm Wallop, an ardent worker for so many things that Wyoming people hold dear. And of course, Senator Al Simpson -- as a key member of the leadership in the Senate, he takes on the tough fights and sticks with them and always has this -- don't quite know how to describe it -- sense of humor. [Laughter] Something he's going to need later when he takes me fishing. I'm not sure if I'm up to your State's cutthroat trout. I have trouble with the kinder, gentler rainbow kind of trout.[Laughter]

And to Dick Hartman, the Chairman here; and Jerry Jessen, the Chairman of the Frontier Days; and Dick, the Chairman of the Centennial, thank you for this warm welcome. Thank you for letting me and those with me be a part of this great day. And, of course, I want to salute Congressman Craig Thomas, with whom I work closely in the United States House of Representatives -- glad to have Craig with us. And special thanks to the mayor. I'm sure he'll be glad to see us leave town, but nevertheless, you couldn't tell that from the warmth of his welcome. Mayor Gary Schaeffer, congratulations on this wonderful day and thank you very, very much, Craig.

So, it's great to be here for this 94th Frontier Days, for the "granddaddy of them all." It reminds me of rodeo atmosphere in Texas. But I want to say a special thanks first to the Casper Troopers. I've heard of them, but never heard them in action before. I haven't known him too long, but you ought to ride in a parade with Timber Jack and have Toughy at your feet when you're in that wagon out there.

Timber Jack. Yahoo!

The President. Thank you, Timber Jack.

I listened to that for three blocks.[Laughter] You know, I really do feel at home here. It's wonderful, watching them get hurled about by bucking broncos, wrestling steers, struggling to ride wild horses, not to mention bull riding.

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Enough about trying to deal with Congress. [Laughter]I'm really disappointed, though. I was looking forward to taking place in the chuckwagon races until I discovered the menu: barbecue, beans, and -- you guessed it -- Broccoli. No thanks, I'm going on. [Laughter]

But on a more serious vein, I'm pleased to be here because there really is so much to celebrate about Wyoming: the exhilaration of the land, of course -- we talked about that -- crystal streams, some of the cleanest air in our entire country. And yours is the land where the passage of time and man have had little impact. And our Native Americans understand the meaning of land. A wonderful Native American poet, Peter Blue Cloud, writes of what land can tell to those who listen. And he says: "Each day a different story is told me by the rain and wind and snow, the sun and moon shadows, this wonderful Earth, this Creation."

But what we're celebrating most of all today, is that you're keeping alive the most unique period of our communal history. For the West does begin here, the special, sacred place that still fires our imaginations and swells our hope. There's a magic in it, a magic that's felt most of all here in Wyoming, the closest State we have to the Old West, a State whose values, whose fundamental values, continue to inspire America, for its spirit is the most uniquely American that there is. And the values I speak of reject temporary fashion. Instead, they are values which are always in fashion. For a century they've shaped Wyoming, uplifted it just as they mold it today. And they are as pertinent to 1990 as that year 1890 when Wyoming became a star in the American constellation.

To begin, Wyomingites believe in self-reliance and this drive, this insatiable rugged pioneer drive. And that's why, when it comes to our young prople, you believe that the Federal Government doesn't have all the answers and doesn't know best, that families right here in Wyoming know what's best. You walk down any street here and ask about the kids, and you want to make the choice -- you want to make it -- about their care. You want to ensure that parents, not bureaucrats, decide how to care for America's children. And Wyomingites don't want to expand the budget of the bureaucracy, you want to expand the horizons of our kids. And so you know that education is best which is closest to the people. Education -- it's not a Republican issue or it's not a Democratic issue. It's not liberal or it's not conservative. It is an American issue. And we must do better in the United States of America. But here in Wyoming, your graduation rate is second in the entire Nation. And you rank seventh in the entire Nation of States who administer these ACT tests. You can ask Mike Sullivan here. He's of a different party from me, and I don't think he wants more red tape. And I know he doesn't want more mandated benefits out of Washington, DC. And as long as I'm President we are going to resist saddling Wyoming people with mandated decrees from Washington.

Because these members of the Congress with me and the Governor agree that what e ought to do is reward excellence and seeing that the Federal dollars help those most in need. We've got to demand accountability. We've got to give parents and students greater flexibility. We've got to give them choice and ideas, in short, based on the values of local trust and local autonomy -- values as revered in Wyoming as love of freedom and love of God. You talk to Wyomingites and they'll tell you that political values without moral values simply cannot sustain a nation. So, you want voluntary prayer restored to America's classrooms. And so do I. Together, somehow, we've got to put the

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faith of our fathers back in our schools. And I think one of the reasons that Barbara's speech at Wellesley touched a chord is she was talking about these Wyoming values -- of family and faith. And the Ameican people are crying out for just that. So, you go to any Wyoming county and see these values in action.

And here, too, we agree with a noted preacher who said, "A thoughtful mind, when it sees a nation's flag, sees not the flag only, but the nation itself." I have a funny feeling, in spite of some of the criticism that I took for my recent attempt, ably assisted by those right here, to protect our flag -- I have a funny feeling that Wyoming's sons and daughters might understand more than most why I feel so strongly about the flag of the United States. I have great respect for the Constitution and great respect for the Bill of Rights. But I'm determined to push through an amendment that protects that unique symbol of America -- I emphasize the word unique -- the American flag.

Finally, let me close with perhaps the greatest Wyoming value of all -- neighborhoods and hearts as big as the open sky. No one has had to tell to lend a hand. You've done it. You are doing it. Building homes from sod, and schools to be constructed so kids could learn. You've all heard me talk about a thousand points of light of community service, of one American helping another. In the last few months, I've named two Wyoming groups as America's daily Points of Light -- the Cheyenne Botanic Gardens and the Yellowstone Recovery Corps. The volunteers, the descendants of heroes who forded rivers and tilled your farms, fought off everything from claim-jumpers to grizzly bears. In Wyoming, "do unto others" is, indeed, a century-old creed. My friends, this stunning sculpture of "The Spirit of Wyoming," says so much about you and your State and about the values I've talked about: generosity, self-reliance, love of country, love of God. Not only does it preserve a wonderful moment of Old West history for generations to appreciate but, also, by being located between the capitol and your new Herschler Building, it leads us all from the past to the future. That is what the Centennial is all about. By recapturing our history and by renewing the bonds between past and present and between each other, we can discover the way to move ahead together to face the challenges of future frontiers.

Ladies and gentlemen, we are living in exciting times. We're seeing these dramatic changes in the world where totalitarian states are giving way to democracy and freedom. It is an exciting time to be a member of the United States of America family. And I came out here to salute you for keeping the underpinnings of America's greatness alive. Thank you, and God bless each and every one of you. Thank you very, very much.

Note: The President spoke at 1:15 p.m. on the steps of the capital building.

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3RD DOCUMENT of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Public Papers of the Presidents

Remarks at the Liberty University Commencement Ceremony in Lynchburg, Virginia

26 Weekly Comp. Pres. Doc. 759

May 12, 1990

LENGTH: 2126 words

Thank you so much. And to all of you who are done medium well and medium well-done up here in the stands, I'll try not to keep you too long. [Laughter] But I am delighted to be here. And to Dr. and Mrs. Falwell, thank you for your hospitality. Jerry, I'm glad to have been introduced by a loyal friend. Thank you very much, sir. And to President Guillermin and my dear friend John Warner and Mayor Bryan and members of the board of trustees and the faculty, administrators, parents and graduates, thank you for that welcome and introduction and for this most generous reception. I was privileged to address the students and faculty of this wonderful university before. And now, as then, it's good to know that if it takes devine intervention to save my remarks, help is close at hand. [Laughter]

I couldn't help but notice the honorees, and I would like to say that I am proud to be numbered among them -- Reverend Henderson, Reverend Theis, Reverend Cox, Reverend Irvin and, of course, Mr. Williams, who's been such a benefactor to this wonderful university and to many other great causes. And let me say how it's not all just religion around here, because I recognize Eric Green over here. How many small colleges have a first-round draft choice for the National Football League? Eric, stand up there. [Applause] And I think we all can recognize that Eric didn't do it alone. Sam Rutigliano is a pretty good influence on these kids around here.

This afternoon, I'm honored to be back here and to join my fellow graduates. Of course, I also want you to enjoy today. Therefore, I'll renew my promise: I will be brief. After all, you've worked and studied for 4 long years, and now comes the hard part: listening to a commencement address. [Laughter]

Looking around campus as we flew in, I marveled at the changes since I was here last: new name, certainly a beautiful new stadium, three times as many students. And it got me to thinking how college itself has changed since my days as a undergraduate. The students are so much younger -- [laughter] -- I can't understand it -- and so much smarter -- that I can understand. Nowadays, with computers, bringing an apple to the teacher has a whole new meaning. [Laughter]

This spring, I've spoken in each of my commencement addresses about another kind of change: the democractic change that in 1989 and '90 has stirred and amazed the world. Last week, at Oklahoma State University, I discussed how this change will affect our Atlantic alliance. Yesterday in south Texas, at Texas A&I, I talked about how the American adventure in democracy inspires greater deeds here at home and around the globe. Earlier today, at the University of South Carolina, my subject was the importance of the rule of law to the emerging democracies in Eastern Europe. This afternoon, I'd like to talk about another element of democractic change, what I call individual empowerment: loving our

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neighbors, helping them help themselves.

True democracy, of course, has always entailed putting power in the hands of the individual. The ancient Greeks spoke of it. Millions have given their lives on behalf of it. Perhaps Woodrow Wilson said it best: "I believe in democracy because it releases the energy of every human being."

More than 200 years ago, we secured democracy through the American Revolution, ensuring rights like freedom of speech, due process under the law, and to think and dream as we choose -- also, I might add, the freedom to pray as we choose, which is why I support a constitutional amendment restoring voluntary prayer. We need the faith of our fathers back in our schools. The rights of free elections, free markets, and the expression of free will form the very essence of America. And over the past year, they've become the message of America, helping liberty triumph over dictatorship in every corner of the globe.

Jerry referred to it, but look at Panama. And he referred to Romania. Look at Romania, where tyrants fell, or Hungary, holding its first multiparty parliamentary election in more than four decades. Look at Czechoslovakia, where last week U.S. soldiers returned to the small town of Plzen they freed exactly 45 years before. Finally able to celebrate, the Czechs greeted the GI's as brothers, liberators. Love united strangers. There was magic in the air.

What I call the Revolution of '89 has been a year of democratic change, and never has democratic change spawned a greater age of freedom. Nor have individuals your age had a greater chance to enrich the Earth. Yet as I said 2 weeks ago, addressing the National Prayer Breakfast, with opportunity come responsibility. "America not only is divinely blessed, America is divinely accountable." This accountability means assuring that government does what it must and does it well, but it also means increasing what individuals can do, empowering people politically by sowing them how democracy works and economically by fostering the entrepreneurship and competition and investment so crucial to private enterprise. Empowerment must also be spiritual and intellectual through the scholarship vital to everything we are and can become. Great goals? Yes. Obtainable? You bet. By acting as what I term a Thousand Points of Light: volunteers who measure life by holding themselves accountable for the well-being of their community.

The idea of voluntarism, or community service, is rooted, first, in faith. Perhaps a little boy put it best with this simple prayer: God bless mother and daddy, my brother and sister. And, oh, God, do take care of yourself, because if anything happens to You we're all sunk. [Laughter] Like that boy, we believe that God requires us, as He says in Micah 6, "to act justly and to love mercy."

Community service os also grounded in our history. Think of the pioneers who tamed a wild frontier -- clearing forests and building towns -- or the teachers of a century ago -- ill-supplied, paid less than $30 a month, often boarded in small homes with large families. They knew the future lay in children, through education. Remember Clara Barton? She, too, was a catalyst who empowered individuals. And today we have with us Art Williams, whose magnificent We Can Make a Difference program is helping to make kinder the face of the Nation and gentler the face of the world. For over 200 years, we have freely accepted, as Dwight Eisenhower said, "whatever sacrificed might be required of us." The reason: In a world with so much emphasis on imports and exports, America's

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major export has always been generosity.

Today, more than ever, we need to use that generosity to combat such global problems as hunger and health care, literacy and helplessness. Remember, individually, we can change a life; collectively, we can change the world. Each of you can reject membership in a "me" generation, proving that yours is the "we" generation, and in the process show how a definition of a successful life must include serving others.

Abroad, this will require real commitment -- drawing inspiration from the heroes of Leipzig and the gulags and Tiananmen Square. In Beijing, students last year quoted Jefferson. Their image of America is not dollars but democratic ideals. We must uphold those ideals through what I call one-on-one caring. And here at Liberty, you are.

Dr. Falwell was telling me about your Kenya relief project and the annual scholarships that you offer to two students from every foreign country in the world -- you talk about an academic United Nations. You've helped a children's home in Korea, a school in Costa Rica; provided medical supplies and clothing to countries in Asia and Europe. This June a student team will complete construction of a medical clinic and food distribution center in Rio de Janeiro. I salute these deeds of the heart, as you give of yourselves -- missionaries in the finest sense of the word.

Yet I also challenge you to build on these deeds once you graduate. You know, there was once a mother who told her son, "I have a pretty good idea that you skipped your piano lesson and played baseball." The son said he hadn't. The mother said, "Are you sure?" The son said, "Uh-huh. And I have a fish to prove it." [Laughter] That's what I call American ingenuity, the kind of ingenuity that can help newly democratic countries secure the freedom and opportunity that we simply take for granted in our great country. Whether raising a family, pursuing a career, continuing your studies, or all of the above -- it doesn't matter -- you can help all America do as a nation what you are already doing locally.

Let me tell a story which illustrates how. It's about an American, Richard Neimeyer, who was part of an HHS [Department of Health and Human Services] initiative -- paid his own way to Romania to address the needs of institutions for disabled children. A 70-year-old man greeted him in tears. "God bless you for being here," he said. "Everything about Americans is true. You are here when we need you." Finding no trained aides, no nursing schools, as many as seven babies in a crib, Dr. Neimeyer was soon to return to Romania accompanied now by nurses and doctors and therapists and hope.

This American shows how each of us can make a difference in the life of another, from Poland to Panama, not through a central bureaucratic state but, rather, individually and through the Chamber of Commerce, the Red Cross, your church, or through the Peace Corps, which is operating in Eastern Europe for the first time. In Hungary and Poland, soon to be in Czechoslovakia, volunteers will be teaching English and providing management training. Earlier today at the University of South Carolina, I announced the creation of a Citizens Democracy Corps for Eastern Europe. It will be a clearinghouse for private voluntary organizations, assisting them and challenging their energy and initiative into programs to support Eastern Europe's transition to democracy and free market economies. Yet the need for involvement in the lives of others is

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not just a problem outside our borders: empowerment must be for Americans, too.

Here at Liberty, you've shown how a Thousand Points of Light can become a galaxy of people working to solve problems in their own backyard. I think of your Elim Home for Alcoholics, your Center for Urban Outreach, and the Liberty Godparent Home for Unwed Mothers. And now let America follow your lead.

Today the choice for your future are many. Make one of them, just one of them, continued commitment to community service. Be tutors at inner-city schools or candy stripers at local hospitals. Assist those without food to eat or a place to sleep or those coping with AIDS. Help not merely colleagues but strangers, stemming their desperate aloneness to make them feel needed and loved. And if you become a lawyer, ask the firm to do pro bono work. If a teacher, volunteer for counseling. Let the Office of National Service -- which our administration formed last year to encourage voluntarism -- let it know what you're doing. Serve at day care centers, homes for the elderly, shelters for the addicts. Join what Edmund burke called little, but mighty, platoons. Become a light unto the world.

In this more peaceful time, when our armies can become smaller, we must mold a world where the armies of people -- people helping others -- can become bigger, using what has been given to us, freedom and opportunity, to give back of ourselves. Through the adventure of community service, we can unlock new frontiers of empowerment, joining hands and linking hearts to further the work of God and man.

Thank you for this special occasion. Good luck to each of you in the graduating class. And to each of you my most heartfelt congratulations. And God bless the United States of America. Thank you very, very much.

Note: The President spoke at 4:16 p.m. in Willard May Stadium on the campus of the university. In his opening remarks, he referred to Rev. Jerry L. Falwell and A. Pierre Guillermin, chancellor and president of the university, respectively; Reverend Falwell's wife, Macel; Senator John Warner; Rev. Daniel Henderson, pastor-teacher of Los Gatos Christian Church, in Los Gatos, CA; Rev. George Theis, executive director of the Word of Life Ministry; Rev. David Cox, missionary; Rev. James Irvin, director of Pro-Missions in Memphis, TN; Arthur L. Williams, president of A.L. Williams Insurance Agency, in Atlanta, GA; Eric Green, a member of the Liberty Flames football team and first-round draft choice of the Pittsburgh Steelers; and Sam Rutigliano, coach of the Liberty Flames.

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Public Papers of the Presidents

Remarks at a White House Briefing for Conservative Leaders

26 Weekly Comp. Pres. Doc. 652

April 26, 1990

LENGTH: 2165 words

Did I interrupt Porter? And if so -- well, to Roger, my thanks if I did, and may I say hello to Doug Weed, and, of course, the people that herded this outstanding group together: Jerry Falwell, Ed Prince, Mike Valerio. But in any event, I'm delighted to see you all.

With all the traveling that I'm doing, it's a little different for me to be making an appearance so close to the White House. I was just talking to Barbara. She says, "You spend more time on the road than Charles Kuralt." [Laughter]

This morning, I was talking about this, and I said, I'm looking forward this afternoon to going over and spending some time with friends, and indeed with people who were very instrumental in helping me get to be President at perhaps the most fascinating time in history, or among the most fascinating, certainty, I think, since World War II.

I'm delighted to be with a group for whom "conservatism" is not a catchword. As the past two decades show, it's a philosophy to which most Americans subscribe, and I think that's still very true across the country. Conservatives believe in Yankee ingenuity. I recall how a mother once told her son, "I have a pretty good idea that you skipped your piano lesson and played baseball." The son said he hadn't, and the mother said, "Are you sure?" And the son said, "Yes, I have a fish to prove it." [Laughter]

Conservatives also believe in science and technology. The more I know about the Hubble telescope, the more impressed I am. So powerful that it'll help us, I'm told, understand the black holes. What I don't understand is why anyone would want to know more about the liberal philosophy.

Conservatives share a vision. I know some reporters say I don't have a vision -- sorry, I don't see it. [Laughter] Instead, I see a vision -- I really do see a vision -- as sweeping as our heritage: an America of prosperity, a world of real peace. And the question is how do we ensure that vision for our generation? As you get a little order, you think even more about the kids.

For an answer, recall how 150 years ago De Tocqueville envisioned a future that would open before us. Its possibilities were infinite, he wrote, because of America's new model, this paradigm of government. A democracy based on a free market unleashing the full energy of the human heart and mind. And that government arose from perhaps the ultimate exercise in returning power to people: the American Revolution.

Now, two centuries later, when old centralized bureaucratic systems are crumbling, the time has come for yet another paradigm; a form of government which, like the spirit of '76, gives power back to localities and States and,

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most important, to the people; a model which rejects the view that progress is measured in money spent and bureaucracies built.

The first principle in our new paradigm is that as market forces grow stronger our world becomes smaller. Put another way, we must be competitive to ensure economic growth. So, I'd like to take this opportunity to urge the Congress once again -- and I'm going to keep on urging this -- that they pass our capital gains tax cut, spurring investment and thus creating jobs. We don't want government to spend more: we want private enterprise to thrive so that people will have more money to save, to invest, and to spend. To most Americans, I feel, that's a good idea.

As a second principle of our new paradigm -- the freedom to choose. We want to reduce what government should do and increase what people can do. And so, I support a constitutional amendment, will continue to support it, restoring voluntary prayer. We need the faith of our fathers back in our schools. I haven't been President very long, but the longer I am in this job, the more strongly I feel about that.

A choice also means that parents should decide which public school is best for their kids. So, we have proposed -- what many of you have been helpful to us on this -- the Education Excellence Act of 1990 to provide incentives for these magnet school programs. Many States are trying out policies based on choice and finding out they work.

In this one, I want to give credit. It isn't just my party, the Republicans; it's some of the Democratic Governors are out front, way out front, on this particular theory -- choice Some only think that Big Brother can revive education, but I believe that excellence comes from higher standards, a greater accountability, and more freedom to move within a school system. And if you agree -- I don't want this many influential people to go untapped or arms untwisted -- if you agree with me, I would strongly solicit your help in convincing Congress that the time for this is now.

That leads me to the third principle in the new paradigm -- that means the means to choose. We must empower disadvantaged Americans. So, we've unveiled a program to help the poor run or, better yet, own their public housing units. And we support a child-care tax credit for low-income working parents that enable them to care for their kids in the manner they choose. I will not see the option of religious-based child care restricted or eliminated. We're going to fight against that.

I know many liberals disagree with what I've just said and the philosophy behind it. But that's why last month the House Democratic leadership passed a bill that would cost nearly $30 billion, three times our original proposal, and force, compel, many States to change their rules. In effect, it would produce national child-care standards intended to replace local standards that meet local needs and put in place a lot more unnecessary paperwork.

Conservatives know that we don't need this bureaucracy. It would merely prove what Will Rogers once said: "Half of America does nothing but prepare propaganda for the other half to read." [Laughter] So, let's expand the horizons of our kids, not the budget of the bureaucracy, and through tax incentives give families the help that they need to solve their child-care problems themselves.

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Next comes the fourth principle of this new paradigm: decentralization. In America, this means dispersing authority to the level closest to the source of authority -- the people. Places such as Peru, for example -- Hernando de Soto, the brilliant Peruvian economist, found that without any centralized bureaucratic direction the ordinary streetside entrepreneurs of Lima are producing wealth on a scale that rivals the economy officially approved by the state bureaucracy. Elsewhere in the world, decentralization has come about through nothing less than the triumph of democracy over bureaucracy.

Conservatives know that a strong defense has and will continue to help all people secure the right to think and dream and worship as they please. In Lithuania -- as in Czechoslovakia and Nicaragua, Budapest, Berlin -- the words of Thomas Dewey ring true: You can't beat down ideas with a club. Today freedom is on the march and will not be denied.

The fifth and final principle of the new paradigm is what I referred to earlier: We want what works. Our principles, conservative principles, were always right. And now the whole world can see that what's right is also what works. As I've said many times before, and I don't say it with arrogance, we know what works -- freedom works. We are not going to let discredited ideologies block the progress of our principles. You can ask anyone in Poland or Panama: Tyranny doesn't work; freedom does.

At home, we also want what works. So, we've reached agreement with the Senate in the first rewrite of the Clean Air Act in over a decade. I call on the House to respond soon and respond responsibly. This one is difficult because I think we are all committed to leaving the Earth a little better than we found it, and yet we've got to do it in a balanced way -- forward-looking, forward-leaning. But I will not accept legislation that needlessly throws a lot of Americans out of work because of lack of scientific data. I'm going to hold that line, and I would appeal for your help in urging the Congress to keep reality in mind as we go about getting ourselves out front on the cutting edge of environmental protection. I'm determined to be both a person who protects the environment and one who protects the rights of Americans to have jobs. It isn't easy, but I'm convinced that it can be done.

We've unveiled a comprehensive strategy to free America of crime and drugs. A lot of people in this room have given our planners and Roger and his able team -- because of respects, you've worked very closely with Bill Bennett -- to help us with this comprehensive strategy to free America of crime and drugs. We're asking Congress to expand the death penalty for drug kingpins. We need to toughen the crime laws at the State level, just as we are in Washington. My vision for the nineties is an America where punishment is at least as tough as the crime.

Just yesterday, we sent up to the Congress a three-part budget reform package that proposes an amendment to the Constitution -- and I campaigned on this, so there's no surprise -- to provide a line-item veto. We endorsed the Legislative Line-Item Veto Act to strengthen the President's rescission authority and endorse a balanced budget amendment.

The time has come to enact into law these important changes. I sent up to the Congress a special piece of legislation to help Nicaragua and to help Panama. I think we have a real commitment to seeing the success of these fragile new democracies. Before it leaves the House of Representatives,

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billions -- literally billions, plural -- of spending is added to this very special legislation. I think I need the authority to make the tough decision on spending. Nobody likes to have to say no to constituents or to interests around the country, but if the Congress continues to demonstrate that they can't do it, only the President can.

So, I'd love to have your support on this package on the line-item veto, the legislative line-item veto that will strengthen the President's rescission authority; and the, of course, our commitment to this balanced budget concept. This vision, if you will, is one that I think most conservatives support. It's a vision of limited government, but unlimited opportunity -- a vision to protect the family, empower the poor, and reward creativity.

I like bass fishing. There's a young bass fisherman who is a national champion, a guy named Ricky Clune. Texans will know his name. He's from Montgomery, Texas. One time I was down in Arkansas and saw him win -- or, at the weigh-in -- they did it -- 4,000 or 5,000 people, as these bass boats were driven into the coliseum there. I couldn't believe this -- 4,000 or 5,000 watching people weigh fish there in the middle -- but Ricky Clune, when he got up to speak, said this: "I learned to fish following my dad down the creeks in my underpants," he said, "down the creeks of Oklahoma." And then he said this: "Isn't it great to live in a country with no limits?"

I've thought about that a great deal. What we're talking about here in this conservative philosophy is unlimited opportunity -- a vision to protect the family, empower the poor, and reward creativity. This new paradigm can fulfill it. I really would ask for your support to achieve promise, not empty promises: lifting people up, helping keep the government bureaucracies at all levels under control and, as conservatives, reject the hand of big government in favor of a Thousand Points of Light, joining hands and linking hearts.

You know, when we started talking about a Thousand Points of Light, there was a few snickers out there. I had to keep defining what I meant. But I think people understand this. I think Americans -- well, since de Tocqueville took a look at America -- understand it. It's real, one American wanting to help another. So I am going to continue to say that any definition of a successful life must be the involvement in the lives of others, one American helping another. That, I think, is a fundamental part of my concept of how we can do an awful lot more to help people who are desperately in need of help in our country.

So, this is my vision -- yours, I think. What a dream: to enrich America and help us to continue to lead, help us to enrich the world. I am really pleased you were here. Thanks for the privilege of addressing you. And might I say, God bless the United States of America. Thank you all very much.

Note: The President spoke at 1:35 p.m. in Room 450 of the Old Executive Office Building. In his opening remarks, he referred to Roger B. Porter, Assistant to the President for Economic and Domestic Policy; Douglas Weed, Special Assistant to the President for Public Liaison; evangelist Jerry Falwell; Edward Prince, president of Prince Corp.; and Michael Valerio, chairman of the board of Papa Tino's of America, Inc.

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Public Papers of the Presidents

Remarks at the Annual Convention of the National Religious Broadcasters

26 Weekly Comp. Pres. Doc. 140

January 29, 1990

LENGTH: 1914 words

Thank you all very much. Thank you President Rose. Thank you very much. Thank you for that warm welcome. And President Rose, Director Cook, new Director Gustavson, friend Pat Robertson, Dr. Robertson: me greetings to you all. And I certainly want to salute your leadership, all the leadership of the NRB. And ladies and gentlemen: it's often said of a group or inidividual that he hasn't got a prayer. Well, I'm pleased to be with an audience about whom that will never be said. [Laughter]

This marks the fourth time that I've had the honor of addressing the annual convention of the National Religious Broadcasters. And once again, it is a delight to be back, and I know I speak for Barbara in that regard as well. In the spirit of the occasion, I want to make two vows. First, I'll be brief. And I know there's a mention in the Bible about the burning bush. [Laughter] But I also know -- and I say this not with humility, but with objectivity -- compared to most around me here, I'm not that hot a speaker.[Laughter] So, I won't burden you.

But the second promise is for those of you way off in the back of the room: I'll try to speak up. Pat Robertson warned me that the agnostics in this room and very bad. [Laughter]

Let me begin with some good news for modern man. There is no denying that America is a religious nation. And sure, differences exist over sect and theology. I'm reminded of what that French statesman Talleyrand once said of America, "I found there a country with 32 religions and only once sauce." [Laughter] Well, you know these Frenchmen. [Laugther]

And yet you know that what unites us eclipses what divides us. For we believe that political values without moral values, a moral underpinning, cannot sustain a people. And this afternoon I'd like to talk to you about those moral values. I speak of the qualities of tolerance and decency, courage and responsibility and, of course, faith. Values which remind us that while God can live without man, man cannot live without God. And today, amid political and economic upheaval, these values have not changed, nor will they be more crucial than in the 1990's.

I hope you know by now -- you know me -- I am an optimist, and after all, last year I had the experience that renewed my faith. I was running out of prayers. I had almost given up. Then a miracle occurred: I caught a fish. [Laughter] So, it won't surprise you that I'm convinced we can and will uphold the values that I'm referring to. For as Americans we always have. Consider that for more than two centuries America has endorsed, properly so, the separation of church and state, but it has also shown how religion and government can coexist; and that, to paraphrase our founding document, "All

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men are endowed not by government but by their Creator with certain unalienable rights." And these rights include the freedom of expression and to think, dream and worship as we please; equal protection under the law and the right to choose our leaders and our destinies; the inherent dignity of the individual. And we must manifest that dignity by the policies that we pursue.

For example, I believe that we should help parents obtain the best child care for their kids, and so we have sent legislation to Congress to make good that goal. But I want to ensure that parents, not bureaucrats, are the ones who decide who to care for these children. I will not see the option of religious-based child care restricted or eliminated. I will fight that every inch of the way.

And next there is the concern of every child, the quality and the diversity of America's schools. Our pioneering legislation, the Education Excellence Act of 1989, will spur excellence and demand accountability. For our kids' sake, let's help American education make the grade.

We come next to an issue on which many Americans disagree, but for my part let me be very clear: I support the sanctity of life. We need policies that encourage adoption, not abortion. And that comes right from the heart.

Finally, I continue to support a belief held by the overwhelming majority of Americans: the right to voluntary school prayer. And so, I continue to support a constitutional amendment restoring voluntary prayer. You see we need the faith of our Fathers back in our schools.

So, as we struggle to find answers to our pressing social problems, I will endorse policies that reflect the rights of the individual, a concept as old as the scriptures. Rights which form the essence of America and that to other nations have become the message of America, for our freedoms have been carried to every corner of the Earth. One year ago in my inaugural address I said, "the day of the dictator is over." And indeed, the last year has been a victory for the freedoms with which God has blessed the United States of America. We've seen the rights of men move mountains or, as in East Berlin, even more a wall. And think of Central America, where men and women facing great personal risk work for human rights and against tyranny of any ideology. And let me add, I am especially proud of our troops in Panama. Americans supported Operation Just Cause for a lot of reasons, but because democracy is a noble cause. And to the young soldiers who serve this country, every American thanks you.

Think next of South Africa and the Philippines where the values of church leaders have been a force for democratic change. And, yes, in Eastern Europe too, where for centuries, faith has sustained those striving for freedom amid adversity. You know, 8 years ago, one of the Lord's great ambassadors, the Reverend Billy Graham, went to Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, and upon returning, spoke of a movement there toward more religious freedom. And perhaps he saw it before many of us, because it takes a man of God to sense the early movement of the hand of God. And yet, who could predict that in 1989 freedom's tide would also be economic, political, and intellectual? Or that the walls of bayonets and barbed wire, the walls of tyranny, would come tumbling down?

Look, first, as East Germany, where in 1982, long before last November's mass demonstration, members of Leipzig S. Nicholas Church -- 1982 -- members of that church began a weekly prayer for peace. In the services, students were taught

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nonviolence, and started the candlelight vigils that one day would rouse a continent. And the police came and threatened them. But the students vowed to stay, and did, becoming a light unto the world. And ulitmately, that light spread to Dresden and East Berlin. And as it shone, a wittenberg pastor said, "I would rather see a thousand drops of candle wax on the marketplace than one drop of blood." And there was no blood. Only the stirring sight last October of 70,000 workers in the streets and squares of Leipzig. And weapons? They carried candles. And their light was likened to a blizzard of fireflies in the night. Ask anyone that evening. They sought what we Americans enjoy: free markets, free elections, and the exercise of free will unhampered by the state. And they were propelled by many things; faith not the least of them. And as they and others marched across Eastern Europe, the day of the dictator did end, and the day of democracy began.

Look at Bulgaria, where last month the state press agency conceded. People were wishing Merry Christmas to each other maybe for the first time without fear they would be accused of being religious. And Czechoslovakia. There too, a victory for the rights of man. For years police chased carolers from Prague's King Road. And this Christmas, carols warmed the hearts of the city and there was wonder in the air. In the Soviet Union last year, Moscow hosted the first nationwide gatherings of Jews since the fall of the Czar. And in Romania, still further victories. Christmas songs on the radio for the first time since 1946. And heroes who showed that you can't lock people behind walls forever, when moral conviction uplifts their hearts.

And let me close, then, with a story of two such heroes, both Romanian. And how their example illumined decency, courage, and love. The first was a Lutheran minister, Lazlo Tokes, who dared to speak of freedom. So last November in Timisoara, masked thugs broke into the small apartment of Tokes and his pregnant wife. And they beat him. And they stabbed him. And the Government allowed them no food, and even parishioners were not permitted to bring bread. And finally, the police arrived to deport the pastor, but the flock protected him, forming a human chain around his apartment. And in time, the chain grew across the land until, as we celebrated Christmas, Romania's quest for freedom summoned lightness against the dark. Today, Lazlo Tokes ministers to ever larger numbers preaching his faith, but now preaching it without any fear at all.

As does another, Gheorghe Calciu, a Romanian Orthodox minister. His story proves you can't kill an idea. Or you can't destroy the human will. Father Calciu has spent 21 of his 64 years in jail -- of his 64 years -- a third of his entire life in prison. And in fact, he found God there while in prison for opposing the Government. Released, he risked his freedom by preaching a series of Lenten sermons. And for that he was imprisoned again, tortured beyond belief. Yet Father Calciu had faith. He refused to break and was sentenced to death. And as he stood in the corner of the prison yard praying for his wife and son, awaiting death, it was then something remarkable occurred. His two executioners called to him, and surely he thought, this was the end. But instead they said, "Father," -- that was the first time they had called him that --" we have decided not to kill you." And 3 weeks later he asked permission to celebrate the Divine Liturgy, and while making preparations heard these same 2 men approached. And he turned around and was astonished -- his would-be executioners were on their knees on the cold concrete of the cell.

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Father Calciu is with us today. Father, it is an honor to salute you, and I'm sure you're glad to be here, but I know, too, you hope to return to your native land. And in the season of miracles, who can doubt you will? For today, the times are on the side of peace because the world increasingly is on the side of God.

For my own part, I know this is true. For although I've been President for barely a year, I believe with all my heart that one cannot be America's President without a belief in God, without the strength that your faith gives to you. Another President, Dwight Eisenhower -- beloved Ike -- once said, "Free government is the political expression of a deeply felt religious faith." Let each of us use his faith to express the noblest values of America so that together we can then serve the inalienable rights of man.

Thank you for your work, for your kindness to Barbara and me, and God bless you. And God bless our beloved land, the United States of America. Thank you very, very much.

Note: The President spoke at 2:13 p.m. in the Sheraton Washington Ballroom at the Sheraton Washington Hotel. In his remarks, he referred to the following officials of the National Religious Broadcasters: Robert Cook, interim executive director; Brandt Gustavson, newly appointed director; and Pat Robertson, member of the board of directors.

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HEADLINE: A Terrible War But No Contest

BYLINE: Jonathan Schell

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BODY:

IT'S FAMOUS that nothing is more apt to contain surprises than the progress of a war. The war in the Persian Gulf has proved no exception, but in a paradoxical way. The great surprise in the air campaign now underway has been the lack of surprise. It's often said that in human affairs nothing is predictable but unpredictability. In this war, it turns out that the only thing that was unpredictable was predictability. (What remains utterly unpredictable, with SCUD missiles falling on Israel, is politics, which, as so often happens in war, may, of course, prove to be the most important dimension of all).

With barely suppressed ebullience, the spokesmen for the military command tell us that things are going "smoothly," "as expected," "according to plan." One's reflex is skepticism, but the facts appear to bear out the claim. On the first day, one breathtaking report was particularly eloquent: the coalition forces had flown more than a thousand sorties over Iraq and had suffered no casualties. (Later, a single casualty was reported.) Here, perhaps, was the least predictable thing of all: war virtually without casualties on one side. Coalition casualties then, of course, began to creep up, but the first night of war, in which more than a thousand planes attacked a supposedly well-armed nation and endured, at most, one casualty, revealed a disparity in the military power of the two sides that seems unlikely to be reversed in the course of the war.

In the months of analysis that preceded the hostilities, the sager commentators, humbly discounting the value of the war scenarios they were offering, often mentioned Clausewitz's famous phrase "the fog of war." Clausewitz meant confusion, misinformation, plans going awry. But now the world is presented instead with transparent war. Using its satellites in space, which can all but read soldiers' diaries over their shoulders, its AWAC planes, its infrared night-vision devices and innumerable other devices, the United States gathers an amount of information that has never before been approached in war. As the historic footage of the first night's bombing runs has made clear, the United States is bombing not merely individual buildings but individual rooms and doorways of buildings. They are sniping from the air. But the transparency is a one-way mirror. While the United States was peering into every nook and cranny of Iraq, Iraq was blinded by American counter-measures, including its first strike. This was the first battle of the information age,

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and one side had all the information.

At around 6:30 p.m. on Thursday, the first bombs hit Baghdad. Two hours later, the war had been won - or so it seemed from the news reports. The near-complete lack of effective Iraqi resistance was by then known. Again, the temptation was to dismiss such an optimistic judgment as ridiculous, but as the days passed, events tended to confirm it. We have all heard of the Six Day War. We may now learn to speak of the Two Hour War. The question which was asked even before the war now is being asked again: Will there be a need for any ground assault at all?

Gen. H. Norman Schwarzkopf has issued a letter to American troops in which he states, "Our cause is just." If this means that it is just to expel Iraq from Kuwait, then, I believe, he is right. There are many people - and I am one of them - who believe that this war, whether it proves long or short, should never have been fought. For us, the rightness or wrongness of the war did not depend on whether there were many casualties or few, for we believed that another path - the path of sanctions - should have been taken first. We agreed with Schwarzkopf when, in October, he said, "So why should we say, 'OK, we gave him two months and they didn't work. Let's get on it with it and kill a whole bunch of people.' That's crazy. That's crazy."

But the spectacle before our eyes is repellent for another reason. So far, this is not " war" in any previously known sense of the word. It is slaughter. The fault does not lie with the American military - every army tries to inflict as many casualties as possible on the enemy while minimizing its own. But the result is that the Iraqis' land (and the land of Kuwait, which they unjustly seized) has become their cage. We stand outside its bars and torment and kill them at will, waiting for the tyrant who dominates them to do our bidding. Irrespective of the justice of the cause, the human spirit is chilled to witness such unequal combat, if you can call it combat at all.

The hope now, which perhaps can be shared by hawk and dove alike, is that, with the conclusion foregone, the war will not have to be played out to its bloody end - that before long diplomacy and politics will be permitted to bring us to the destination that war has so plainly marked out.

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child care

HEADLINE: C-SPAN INTERVIEW WITH:
JOHN SUNUNU, WHITE HOUSE CHIEF OF STAFF

KEYWORD:
C-SPAN INTERVIEW WITH:

BODY:
BRIAN LAMB: Governor John Sununu, chief of staff for President Bush, look ahead at 1991, after the budget summit and now with the situation in the Gulf, how big a strain is that going to be on next year's budget?
GOV. SUNUNU: Well, the budget took into account the Desert Shield program. It made provisions for it to be within the budget, but outside of the agreement, and allowed for the funds that would come in from our allies to pay approximately half of it. So there was some anticipation of that as we went through the budget.
MR. LAMB: What's it going to cost, do you think, on a monthly basis, the Desert Shield thing?
GOV. SUNUNU: Oh, I've seen the numbers all over the place. It is certainly going to be more expensive than having troops over here and probably less expensive to the country for not having done anything, because if we had done nothing, among other things, aggression would have stood, and the price of oil, the impact on the economy, would have gone through the roof. So the net number is probably less than not having done anything. In terms of the budget, the numbers I've seen range from about $15 [billion] to $20 billion total, with half of it paid for by other countries.
MR. LAMB: Are you satisfied with what our allies are doing in that from a financial standpoint?
GOV. SUNUNU: Well, they have come up with -- the goal was to get half of it covered by allies, and those numbers have been met. So, from that respect, they've done what we've asked them to.
MR. LAMB: The President, before he went to Camp David, talked about the fact you don't have a meeting scheduled yet next week with Tariq Aziz. He did say that -- what? -- some 15 days, any of those days, that Jim Baker would go to Baghdad. Are you disappointed that this thing isn't nailed down, at least from a diplomatic standpoint?
GOV. SUNUNU: I don't think disappointed is the right word, because frankly we thought that Saddam Hussein would be playing some games with the opportunity to have this. It was a situation in which he still does not seem to be very serious -- from his point of view, take very serious what we have been doing. He seems to have ignored the reality of the presence of the troops. He seems to be counting on nothing being done by the United States one way or the other. He seems to identify some of the softer comments coming out of the United States and using those as weak reeds to clutch on and decide that nothing's going to happen. And I think he is probably deluding -- certainly deluding himself, but probably hoping that that delusion will somehow come true. And, therefore, I don't think he -- my personal impression is that he somehow wants to avoid

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this meeting, rather than bring the meeting about.
MR. LAMB: Do you think there will be a meeting before January the 3rd?
GOV. SUNUNU: I think there will be, but it's not going to be a straightforward negotiation as one would have hoped for with a meeting here next week and a meeting in Iraq some time the week after.
MR. LAMB: What do you say to the critics that suggest that the President's spending all his time on foreign policy because of this and not enough time on domestic policy?
GOV. SUNUNU: Well, they really didn't pay attention -- those who are criticizing didn't pay attention to what happened last year, because a great deal was passed on the domestic side. An exceptionally large number of bills passed, and most of those bills are very significant. It is probably one of the biggest single package of domestic legislation put through in a single session. It included the five-year budget package; we've never had a multiyear budget package.
It included the clean air bill structured the way the President wanted it; that was over a decade old logjam that the President's proposal solved and sent up legislation and got it passed.
We got a child care agreement exactly the way the President wanted it, a major child care agreement, with $12 billion worth of tax credits for very-low-income people, with provisions in child care that are focused on the family, that allow parents to choose where the kids are cared for with vouchers that allow the children to be cared for in neighborhood-based or community-based or even church-based day care facilities. So a very significant change in policy, very significant in size.
We got a housing bill. We got a farm bill. We got half of a crime bill. We got an Americans with Disabilities Act that guarantees civil rights to those that are disabled. We got legislation that dealt effectively with the airport expansion problems that we need.
Those are really significant pieces of legislation. The President sent virtually all of those up, and everything that came out came out exactly the way he wanted it.
MR. LAMB: If you didn't have this situation in the Middle East, would it be easier for you to focus on domestic or -- and how much time are you personally spending on it? GOV. SUNUNU: Well, I don't think the issue is focusing. I think, if it wasn't for the Gulf crisis that took place since August, that when all these bills were passed at the end of the session, they would have been a little bit more visible. Most of -- virtually all of that legislation was passed in the last, if not few days -- few hours, then the last few days of the session. So they went unnoticed because of what was happening in the Gulf. So it's not a question of being able to devote time to them. It's a question of -- because of the Gulf. It's a question of the Gulf not allowing people to recognize they've taken place.
But there's not a problem in allocating personnel to spend time on it. We have people who are responsible for that. And I certainly make sure that not only do I allocate my time, but that there's the President's time involved in making the decisions that are necessary to make sure they come out the way he wanted. So there's been no sacrifice in internal commitment to it, but I think there's been a little bit of a loss in visibility and maybe we haven't done a good job in publicizing it. But in terms of the public communications, the public communications end has been focused on the Gulf.
MR. LAMB: In the last three months we have -- at C-Span have focused on two major things besides what's going on with the President: the hearings on the Hill regarding the Gulf -- hundreds of hours, it seems like, of hearings, from the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and House and all that. And the other

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one is the Senate Ethics Committee. You suggest that the President is going to propose a term limitation next year for --
GOV. SUNUNU: It was part of the 1988 Republican platform. Nobody noticed it in there.
MR. LAMB: But what I wanted to ask you was, is that term legislation, do you think, going to meet with any success on Capitol Hill, and what -- is it at all tied to what's going on with the ethics problems?
GOV. SUNUNU: Well, certainly out amongst the people of the country there's a good, positive feeling toward term limitations. We've seen in some referenda around the country within states a very positive reaction by the public. There is a sense that the system in Washington is not quite working, and I think the President will probably be talking about some reforms in the process, as well as the term limitations.
We tried to build process reform -- budget process reform into the budget act. And some of the important things that were in there that made it so important to get included capping of spending by some of the major categories. These are real limits. The other day there was an article in the newspaper that some of the folks on the Hill thought that there was a mistake because those limits were so tight that they really did cap spending. That was no mistake. I mean, that's what we negotiated for. Those caps are real. They will make a difference in the level of spending.
Under this budget, for example, spending of the federal government as a percentage of the GNP goes from about 22-1/2 percent in 1991 to about 18-1/2 percent at the end of the five years of the budget. That's a very significant change, considering that under Gramm-Rudman they were only about to drop it from about 23 percent to about 22-1/2. So we're talking about a drastic change, because of process reform in that legislation.
We'd like a line-item veto for the President. Congress always tucks these little pieces in one bill or another, and if the bill is 95, 99 percent what the President wanted and one percent of what Congress has pasted on as extra spending, the President has to swallow the whole or veto the whole thing and send it up and perhaps risk losing some good programs that he supported. With a line-item veto a lot of the extra spending that Congress tends to do could be eliminated.
A balanced budget amendment. In the long run, it is reasonable for the federal government to have the same balanced budget obligations that most of the states, if not all of the states -- I think 49 out of 50 states have it. That kind of reform.
Reform in election. We have had good legislation proposed by the Republicans up there that reformed the way money is raised for campaigns. It downplayed the role of the PACs in the process, got rid of PACs virtually entirely so that those special interests didn't have the leverage. Those special interests have perpetuated the system that is there and allowed for Congress to just win -- the incumbents in Congress to win with virtually no opposition at all in many cases. We'd like to change that because of the way the Founding Fathers has in mind was certainly not that somebody would make a lifetime vocation out of being in Congress.
So if you can't deal with it with those kinds of reforms which we will continue to propose, then maybe the public will help by putting a little pressure on Congress to have them consider term limitations.
MR. LAMB: When the President ran for the office, a lot of money was spent from the check-off. If I understand it right, the President's against the idea of spending federal taxpayer money for senatorial and congressional elections. How come?
GOV. SUNUNU: Well, one of the reasons that it works under the presidential

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process is that what you are talking about is a system in which there is nationwide qualification requirements, a certain amount of money has to be raised in virtually all of the states by all of the candidates. They have to demonstrate that they have the capacity to raise the money. It's awfully hard to put a parallel system in place for each congressional district. And so what you would have with federal funding of campaigning, literally under most of the structures you look at, there's virtually no way to keep people from deciding that they'd like to run since the federal government's going to pay for it. And what you'd have is a proliferation of candidates which in itself is not a very good way to select from amongst the better candidates. So there are down sides to that kind of a system that are rather significant.

What you'd like to do is have a system that allows for public participation in the political process -- you don't want to shut the public out from being participants it -- but still do it in such a way that it doesn't impact the system with the kind of negative impact we've had with some of the things like PAC funding.

MR. LAMB: What chance do you think you have of getting term limitation through?

GOV. SUNUNU: Not -- it won't happen quickly. But like most ideas like that, it has to percolate a little bit. It is, obviously, something that's going to be tougher than most other proposals since you'd be asking Congress to set limits on itself. But every once in a while the public latches onto an idea that really makes sense like this, and all of a sudden, with public pressure, it's amazing how you can get some kind of a response out of Congress.

MR. LAMB: What kind of limit would you put on it?

GOV. SUNUNU: People are talking about 12 years in each house -- 12 years in the House, 12 years in the Senate. The president has an 8-year limit right now, two 4-year terms. So it's not an unreasonable balance.

MR. LAMB: It requires an amendment to the Constitution?

GOV. SUNUNU: It does require an amendment.

MR. LAMB: The second part of what I mentioned earlier about the amount time we've spent with ethics and also with the hearings, does it -- I won't ask it that way -- what do you think when you see hundreds of hours of hearings around the Gulf situation?

GOV. SUNUNU: Well, Congress wants to be a participant in the process, and that's good. They want to be consulted, and the President's bent over backwards in this process of consultation, having not only the leaders in, but members of the various responsible committees that are responsible for these issues. He met today with half a dozen members of Congress who are supportive, who want to work with him in terms of public communication.

So almost every day we've got a few of the members of both the House and Senate coming in for consultation -- some supportive and, quite often, a number of them not supportive. But the idea of communicating what's going on is an ongoing process.

But Congress, beyond being consulted, wants to be part of the visible debate, and so it holds its hearings. And in a sense that procedure is a good one. The President is very comfortable with that procedure taking place. Every once in a while, though, we do look at the list of who's there and have somewhat of a feeling that perhaps it was not a complete -- with complete impartiality that the list of witnesses was selected. It seems to lean towards those that are opposed to the President's policies. Sometimes the lean is rather drastic and sometimes it's very dominant. But the general principle of the hearing hearings is a good one.

You also have an opportunity to have the President's perspective brought forward, and certainly the testimony by Secretary Baker, Secretary Cheney, General Powell, at those hearings, I think, were a very important part of

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communicating the details of what the President's policy is. So there's a lot of advantage to having them.
Whether Congress decides that it wants to get involved by asking itself or having -- or if the President decides to ask them to actually vote on a position is yet to be seen, but that's going to be part of the continued -- the results of the continued consultation and the dealings with Congress. There's a lot of different viewpoints on that, and we hear them every day.
MR. LAMB: Republican Congressman John Kasich from Ohio, in a hearing in the House Armed Services Committee, criticized rather strongly this week the -- some of the Senate -- he didn't -- I don't think he said Democrats, but some of the senators were what he said was playing politics with this thing. Do you think there's been any of that?
GOV. SUNUNU: Well, there's always the temptation to have that happen. And sometimes even the best of legislators, both House and Senate, can't resist. And, yeah, there has been some of that. But I don't think that that's been the dominant theme. But there has been a few folks who have yielded to the temptation to play politics with a tough issue. I think everybody knows that.
MR. LAMB: What do you want Congress to do when the come back on the 3rd of January?
GOV. SUNUNU: The best thing Congress could do would be to support the President. The best way to get a peaceful solution is for the -- for Saddam Hussein to see a president and a Congress solidly behind having the UN resolutions dealt with and brought forward and, you know, the results of the resolutions implemented. And the best way for him to do it without having the United States and the coalition to have to resort to force is for him to think that there is a solid commitment to have them implemented. And so the best thing they could would be to support the President's position.
MR. LAMB: Would you go for the same resolution that passed the UN to be brought before the House --
GOV. SUNUNU: Well, sure.
MR. LAMB: -- and the Senate?
GOV. SUNUNU: If Congress decided to endorse the UN Resolution,that would be a very constructive thing.
MR. LAMB: You've been in this job now two years.
GOV. SUNUNU: That's right.
MR. LAMB: When we first met you at this network it was back in the mid-'80s, you were governor of New Hampshire. From a civics lesson standpoint, what's the major differences between being in this job and being governor of New Hampshire?
GOV. SUNUNU: Well, the -- one of the big advantages of being governor is that you are -- the people you are governing surround you on a daily basis. You're within the state that you're governing. And on a daily basis you hear directly what it is that people like or don't like about what is happening. Your legislators in the state legislature are in essence home. They, too, are hearing directly from their constituency. The big difference is, is that here in Washington, both Congress and the Executive Branch -- unless you're very, very careful -- find themselves isolated from the people that elected them and that they have a responsibility to serve -- or in the case of appointees like me, the people that elected the President that appoints me.
So I've got to work very hard, and I try to very much, to make sure that not only I, but the President continues to travel around the country and get one-on-one contact with people, have people have an opportunity to talk to them. Have him have an opportunity to hear from people directly. And the fact that you've got to work hard at keeping that elected official and appointed official to the public relationship going as it should on a very efficient way is an added part of the job here that came a lot easier when you live back home as a

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governor and folks who were in the state legislature.
MR. LAMB: Were you prepared for the kind of personal criticism?
GOV. SUNUNU: Oh, yeah. I've always been controversial. I got this kind of criticism when I chaired the planning board in Salem, New Hampshire. In fact, it's probably not as tough as being chairman of a local board in the sense that, when you're on a local board, everybody you run into all day long is somehow affected. So if you really want to get tough personal criticism, chair a local board, a selectman, a planning board, or a school board.
MR. LAMB: What about the White House? It's such a bubble. There are all kinds of competing interests in here. Were you prepared for the kind of back-stabbing that you even get out of your own White House?
GOV. SUNUNU: Well, we've been fairly lucky in the sense that we've minimized that pretty much. There's been some little flurry of it here and there, but for the most part, the President sets the tone. He doesn't like that. People hear that message, and they've been fairly responsive. I guess I was prepared for it because of the legend and the reality, the reputation, that that's why usually happened down here. And actually I've been pleasantly surprised to the side of the -- that we've been able to minimize it to a great extent.
MR. LAMB: From the two years experience, what will you do differently?
GOV. SUNUNU: Knock on wood, I hope we continue to minimize it. (Laughs.)
MR. LAMB: From the two years experience that you've already had, are you going to change anything in the way you operate in the next two years?
GOV. SUNUNU: Well, there'll be some personnel changes. When we bring people into the White House, when people come into the Cabinet or even the sub-Cabinet positions, the major players in an administration, for the most part when the President asks them to do that they make a sacrifice. They make a financial sacrifice in some cases. In almost every case there's a family sacrifice. This is tough on families. Some of the harsh criticism that people get in the press is hurtful in terms of families -- wives, children, husbands reading about their loved one in the paper in not the most glowing terms. Even if you have a thick skin, it has an impact.
So over a period of time, you've got to have a little personnel renewal. And some people want to leave. We've had a few folks say they want to leave government, and as you do that, there'll be people changes. As there are people changes, you change the way you operate to take advantage of the best talents of the individual. If you operate with a rigid structure that doesn't reflect what the personnel do well or do badly, you don't do as well. It's like a football team, if they've got a great passer, they've got a good passing game usually. If they've got a great running back, they've got a running game that works well. And you've got to make that kind of an adjustment in the system.
MR. LAMB: Eight kids? GOV. SUNUNU: Just eight.
MR. LAMB: Age range?
GOV. SUNUNU: Eleven to thirty.
MR. LAMB: In this two years, has anybody called you -- one of those eight -- and said, "Hey, dad, this is hurting out here. I don't like what they're saying about you"?
GOV. SUNUNU: No. They usually call in and -- they usually find the most obnoxious thing written about me, call in, and we laugh about it. They've been used to it. And fortunately I had, and they had, the experience of being in public life before. And as I said earlier, Nancy was on the school board. I was on the planning board. So the kids have grown up even from the earliest of days seeing something in the newspaper that was commenting us, and particularly when Nancy was on the school board and they were in school, it was hard to avoid others talking about it.
So they're used to it. They're pretty good about it. And every once in a

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Encyclopedia of Religious Quotations
Edited by Frank S. Mead
p 468

WAR

Ez fer war, I call it murder,—
  Ther you hev it plain and flat;
I don't want to go no furder
  Than my Testyment fer that.

James Russell Lowell: *The Biglow Papers*

We kind o' thought Christ went agin war an' pillage.

Ibid.

Cannons and fire-arms are cruel and damnable machines; I believe them to have been the direct suggestion of the Devil. If Adam had seen in a vision the horrible instruments his children were to invent, he would have died of grief.

Martin Luther: *Table Talk*

Wars and rumours of wars.

New Testament: Matthew 24: 6

Scatter thou the people that delight in war.

Old Testament: Psalms 68: 30

There is no discharge in that war.

Old Testament: Ecclesiastes 8: 8

Terrible as an army with banners.

Old Testament: Song of Solomon 6: 4

He shall judge among the nations, and shall rebuke many people: and they shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruninghooks: nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more.

Old Testament: Isaiah 2: 4

It is the province of kings to cause war, and of God to end it.

Cardinal Pole, to Henry VIII

He that preaches war is the devil's chaplain.

John Ray: *English Proverbs,* p. 27

O war! thou son of hell!

William Shakespeare: *Henry VI, Part II,* Act V, sc. 2, l. 33

WISDOM

In disarming Peter, Christ disarmed every soldier.

Tertullian

What is human warfare but just this—an effort to make the laws of God and nature take sides with one party.

Henry David Thoreau

Men who have nice notions of religion have no business to be soldiers.

Arthur Wellesley, Duke of Wellington

Take my word for it, if you had seen but one day of war, you would pray to Almighty God, that you might never see such a thing again.

Arthur Wellesley, Duke of Wellington

WISDOM

The good Lord set definite limits on man's wisdom, but set no limits on his stupidity —and that's just not fair!

Konrad Adenauer: *The Churchman*

The greatest good is wisdom.

St. Augustine: *Soliloquies,* I

There are but two classes of the wise; the men who serve God because they have found him, and the men who seek him because they have found him not. All others may say, "Is there not a lie in my right hand?"

Richard Cecil

English clergyman & author

God never meant that man should scale the heavens
By strides of human wisdom.

William Cowper: *The Task,* Bk. III, l. 221

The intellect of the wise is like glass; it admits the light of heaven and reflects it.

Augustus William and Julius Charles Hare

For never, never, wicked man was wise.

Homer: *Odyssey,* Bk. II, l. 320

* Used in Religious Broadcasters, 1-28-91

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BIOGRAPHY INDEX

A Cumulative Index to Biographical Material in Books and Magazines

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favorable to the idea of allowing TWR to use Czech transmitting facilities for Gospel broadcasting and encouraged him to file an official application with the government.

If an agreement is reached in the near future, it will mean that TWR will be able to broadcast its programs from Czechoslovakia to Central and Eastern Europe. Such a facility would compliment and augment TWR's present radio ministry to Eastern Europe from Monte Carlo.

In Monte Carlo, TWR utilizes two one million-watt medium wave (AM) transmitters and several high-power shortwave transmitters. TWR recently moved its headquarters to Cary, N.C., from Chatham, N.J.

Broadcaster Sends Message Of Hope To American Troops

ORANGE, Calif. (NRB) — As part of its "Operation Hope for the Persian Gulf," The Voice of Hope was to begin special live radio programming for U.S. and other English-speaking troops assigned to the Persian Gulf States early last month.

The three-hour live programming feature, dubbed Desert Hope, was expected to be broadcast daily from High Adventure Broadcasting Network's transmitters on Lebanon's southern border, where the organization has been operating for more than a decade. Voice of Hope's recently installed high-gain antenna delivers a powerful signal to the troubled area.

High Adventure Broadcasting has been "bringing hope to people in Lebanon, Syria, Iraq, Egypt, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, the USSR, Eastern Europe, Israel, Africa, and many other areas from the midst of one of the most turbulent areas in the world since its inception in September 1979," said Don Otis, vice president of High Adventure.

Voice of Hope's facilities have been the target of hostile rocket shells numerous times. In October 1985, its studio and transmitters were attacked by terrorists. Five people were killed in that attack. Three of the attackers were killed and one was captured.

In spite of extensive damage, Voice of Hope was back on the air within six hours. "We know what it's like to live and work in life-threatening situations," said Otis, who has lived in the Middle East. "We have empathy with our servicemen and women in this current crisis and we know how to share hope."

High Adventure Broadcasting was founded by George Otis, former Lear Jet CEO, author, publisher, and widely traveled Middle East expert, in September 1979. Its AM, FM, and shortwave stations in the Middle East and KVOH, its super-powered shortwave station in Southern California's Simi Valley, will soon be joined by a major facility on Guam capable of covering China.

Letters have been received from over 140 countries, 55 in the Middle East region, during the last 18 months. For information on how individuals may record a special message of concern and friendship to G.I.'s serving in the region, or sign one of the Mega-Letters From Home, Operation Hope may be reached at (818) 701-5133.

THIS IS **MEDIA MONITOR** WITH REED IRVINE AND CLIFF KINCAID

THE BARNEY FRANK COVER-UP

Congressman Barney Frank was formally excommunicated according to Jewish law by the high Rabbinic Ecclesiastical Court on June 27th, 1990 in New York City. The presiding Rabbi, Joseph Friedman, declared that Cong. Frank was excommunicated for "desecrating the name of God and the Jewish people, for bringing dishonor and disgrace upon the high office of congressman, and for promoting and encouraging the moral corruption of society. A prominent Jewish public official, to our deep embarrassment Frank has been a blatant promoter of moral depravity." Rabbi Friedman stated that "excommunication can be lifted if Mr. Frank repents."

However, it seems our Congress recently voted only to reprimand, rather than censure or expel Rep. Frank because of his admitted involvement with a male prostitute. But questions remain about the coverage of the scandal and how thorough the ethics committee investigation was.

After the release of the committee report, Frank blasted The Washington Times, the paper that broke the scandal, saying that it had been "systematically dishonest" and had engaged in "a consistent effort of distortion."

Testimony during the investigation revolved around the key question of whether Frank knew that his own house was being used by his hired prostitute and aide, Stephen Gobie, to operate a prostitution ring. Gobie and former prostitutes quoted by the Times said that he was aware and would call before coming home to make sure that any clients were gone. Paul Rodriguez of the Times agrees that the report raises some questions but insists that the answers are available and the committee "chose not to focus on them."

While discrepancies remain, Rodriguez said that the report does note that one prostitute, known as Lyn, testified that Frank did call home asking if "clients" were there. Yet, he said, the committee did not conclude that Frank had sanctioned the use of his home for purposes of prostitution. Another mystifying aspect of the report, Rodriguez said, was the acknowledgement by the committee that Frank knew Gobie was a working prostitute during the relationship. However, he noted that the report does not come to the conclusion that Gobie worked out of Frank's home. Rodriguez wondered if the committee believed that Gobie was turning tricks out on the sidewalk.

AIM

A three-minute radio commentary available five days a week as a public service. For a sample tape, please call Deborah Lambert

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(Circle 145 on the Reader Service Card)

TRADE TALK

KGGR-AM/Dallas-Fort Worth, Texas, the most recent acquisition of Mortenson Broadcasting's network of eight Christian-formatted stations, signed on the air July 15. The new station is Mortenson's second to feature black gospel programming in both teaching and music programs. The station staff is headed by general manager Alvin McCottry Sr. and program director LaDor Frank. For more information, call (606) 252-1000.

The **Sparrow Corporation** is relocating its international headquarters to Nashville from Chatsworth, Calif., this fall. Sparrow chairman Billy Ray Hearn noted many of the company's business associates are located in the area and "the quality of life in Nashville is more attuned to Sparrow's family business philosophy." For more information, call (818) 709-6900.

The King's College Board of Trustees has approved the purchase of property in southeastern Orange County near Tuxedo, N.Y., as the new site for the college now located in Briarcliff Manor. The new site, approximately 30 miles west of the present campus, was the previous research and development facility for the International Nickel Corporation and provides 186,000 square feet of office, laboratory, and warehouse-type space. The renovations and contruction of two student residence halls is expected to be completed for relocation within two years. The board approved the move because of the high cost of living and operating in Westchester County. For more information, call (914) 944-5660.

Baptist Christian University in Shreveport, La., has announced the formation of a new Department of Communications, offering both Bachelor and Masters programs in Religious Communication and Advertising, Broadcasting, Advertising/Marketing, and Mass Communications. All degrees are offered on campus and through Direct Individual Study programs. Those involved in broadcasting could receive credit for work already done on the job. Neal Weaver, former president of the Gospel Music Network, has joined the university as director of the department. For more information, call (318) 636-0009.

The bell tower of the Leningrad Baptist Church is home for the first government-sanctioned interdenominational radio production studio. Dignitaries present for the dedication on June 21 included Alexander Firisiuk, Ministry of Religious Affairs for Leningrad; **Paul Freed**, Trans World Radio; **Jim McAnlis**, Thru The Bible; and **William Brownson**, Words of Hope. For more information, call (919) 460-9596.

Warner Bros. Records has officially announced the name of its Christian music division as **Warner Alliance**. Less than a year old (*Religious Broadcasting*, May 1990, pg. 21), the new label's roster includes Take 6, Margaret Bell, Donna McElroy, Michael English, and The Winans. Warner's first release will be *So Much 2 Say* by Take 6. For more information, call (615) 794-9447.

The Christian Working Woman radio program with speaker Mary Whelchel, heard on over 250 stations in the U.S. and Canada, has been added to the Moody Broadcasting Network. Whelchel gives biblical solutions on issues and hardships that women face while on the job during the three-minute daily and 15-minute weekly broadcasts. For more information, call (708)-462-0552.

Caring For You is a new five-minute daily program on the IBI Radio Network featuring Tom and Adrienne Frydenger. Founders of The Caring Center in Decatur, Ill., the husband and wife team also authored *The Blended Family*. Topics covered on the program include the disciplining of children, marriage building, and dealing with self and others. For more information, call (217) 854-3261.

KPBC-AM/Garland, Texas, has moved down the dial to 770 AM. The move will allow an increase in daytime power to 10,000 watts and add nighttime programming at 1000 watts. The format features Christian contemporary urban and rock music during drivetime, evening, and overnight, with ministry programs and talkshows during midday. For more information, call (214) 445-1700.

WACX-TV SuperChannel 55 in Orlando, Fla., has concluded its semi- annual telethon one million dollars over its goal. During selected hours from August 13 to 24, the station received more than 10,000 calls with cash pledges towards the stated goal of $450,000 to be applied against debt reduction. The final tally of pledges was $1,450,000. Voted "Outstanding Broadcast Facility" of 1990 by National Religious Broadcasters, WACX-TV reaches 13 counties in central Florida. For more information, call (407) 297-0155.

Religious Radio Spring Ratings

Average Quarter-Hour Cume Persons

WWRL-AM/New York	21,100
WNJR-AM/New York	15,000
KLTY-FM/Dallas-Ft. Worth	13,700
WFME-FM/New York	11,600
WAOK-AM/Atlanta	11,300
KKLA-FM/Los Angeles	11,100
KHVN-AM/Dallas-Ft. Worth	10,700
WBGR-AM/Baltimore	10,700
WMUZ-FM/Detroit	9,200
KMAX-FM/Los Angeles	8,200
WDAS-AM/Philadelphia	8,100
WBOK-AM/New Orleans	7,300
KHCB-FM/Houston	6,800
WYCB-AM/Washington	6,800
KFSG-FM/Los Angeles	6,800
WLOK-AM/Memphis	6,700
WYLL-FM/Chicago	6,600
WMBM-AM/Miami-Ft. Lauderdale	6,300
KCMS-FM/Seattle	5,900
WAGG-AM/Birmingham	5,500

Mon.-Sun., 6am-Midnight, Average quarter-hour cume persons, age 12+ in metro survey area

Average Quarter-Hour Share

WDDO-AM/Macon	7.0
WDAC-FM/Lancaster (PA)	6.8
WOAD-AM/Jackson	5.9
KOKA-AM/Shreveport	5.7
WEMM-FM/Huntington (WV)	5.4
WSTS-FM/Fayettville (NC)	4.8
WFLT-AM/Flint	4.6
WLOK-AM/Memphis	4.5
WKZK-AM/Augusta	4.2
WAGG-AM/Birmingham	4.2
WDJC-FM/Birmingham	3.8
WAPZ-AM/Montgomery (AL)	3.7
WBOK-AM/New Orleans	3.7
WWJC-AM/Duluth	3.4
WQFL-FM/Rockford	3.3
WIDU-AM/Fayettville (NC)	3.0
WCGL-AM/Jacksonville	2.9
WJYP-FM/Charleston	2.9
WBGR-AM/Baltimore	2.9
KLRG-AM/Little Rock	2.8
WAOK-AM/Atlanta	2.8

Mon.-Sun., 6am-Midnight, Average quarter-hour share, age 12+ in metro survey area

Source: Duncan's American Radio, Inc.