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OA/ID Number: 13751
Folder ID Number: 13751-010

Folder Title:
Air War College 4/13/91 [OA 6897] [2]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
G	26	21	3	4

HISTORY

Base Ops
2:00 to right
300 yards

Maxwell

In the spring of 1910, Orville and Wilbur Wright turned the eyes of the world on the Kohn plantation just outside Montgomery.

Orville Wright's first flight from a plantation just outside Montgomery Aug. 27, 1910, marked the beginning of flying training, Maxwell Air Force Base and Air University.

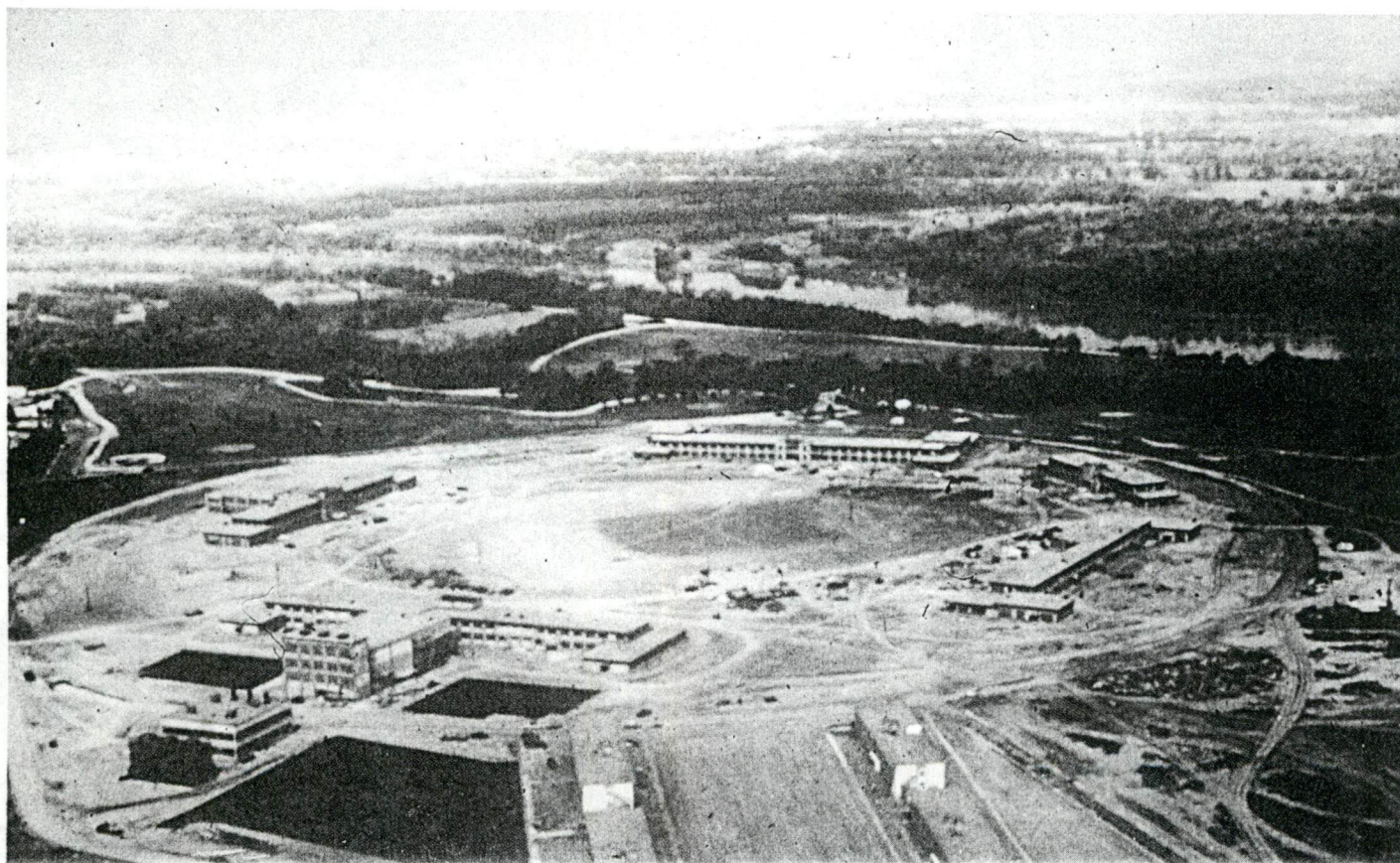
Described in a local paper as "a great mechanical bird," the Wright biplane was housed in a hangar located near the present-day base operations building.

Since that time, the 192-foot runways used to launch the Wrights' pusher type biplane have grown to 7,000 feet and can accommodate almost any aircraft being used today.

The single hangar used by the Wrights, five students and a mechanic, has grown into an impressive array of academic buildings, technical, residential, recreation and administrative facilities, making Maxwell one of the most modern Air Force bases in the world.

One of the first major peacetime missions of the base was the mosaic mapping of most of the southeastern section of the United States. This was

← white?





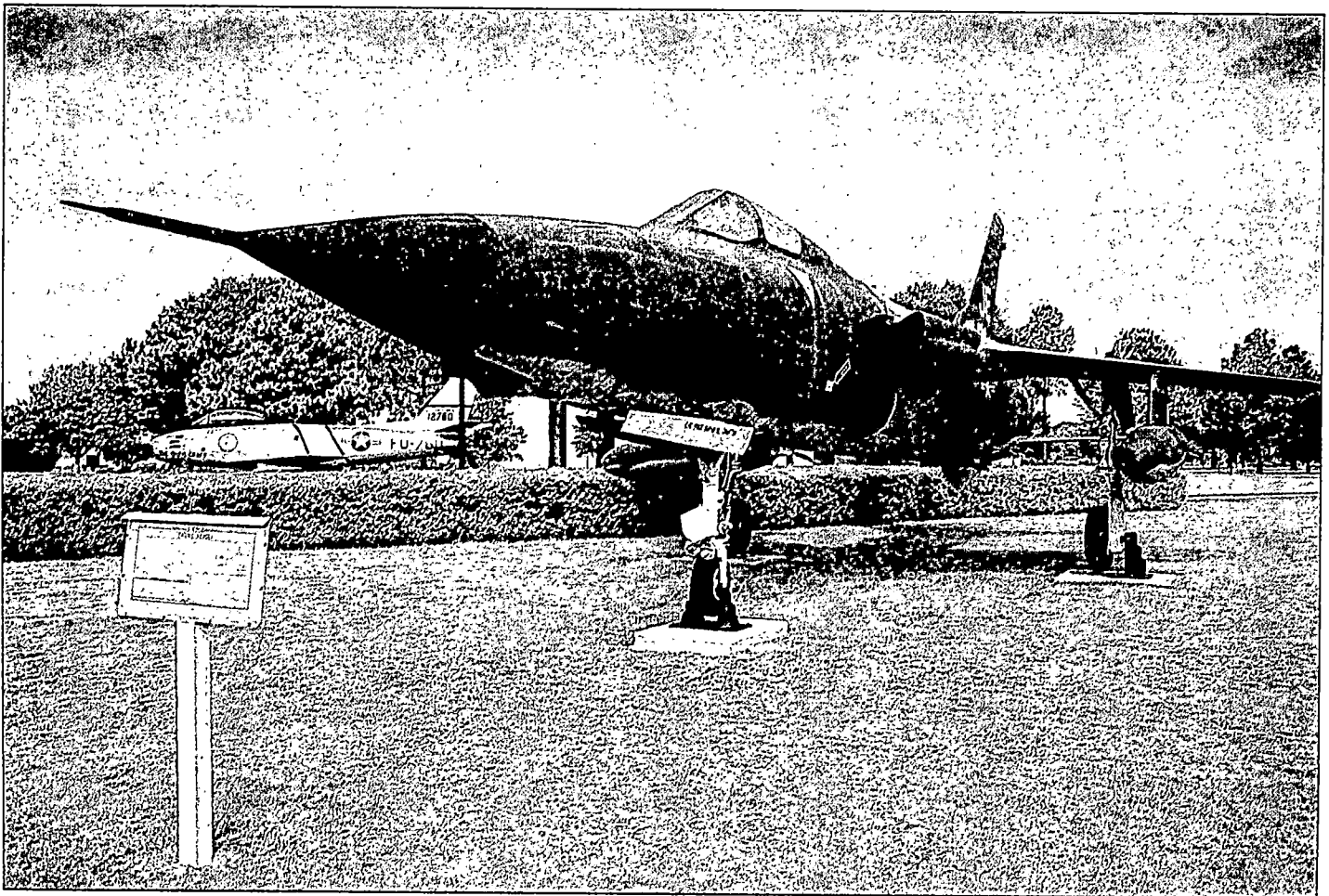
done by the 4th Photo Section, which also completed the mosaic mapping of the "Tennessee Valley Project" — later named the Tennessee Valley Authority or TVA. During the TVA mapping project, this unit took the first aerial photos ever made at night.

Construction of the first permanent buildings on the base was completed in May 1928.

In June 1931, the first troops began moving the Air Corps Tactical School from Langley Field, Va., to Maxwell. By the end of August, 29, staff and faculty officers and 325 enlisted men had arrived to conduct the first classes and start Maxwell on its career as an educational institution.

The Air Corps Tactical School was temporarily discontinued in 1940 because of events in Europe and the Far East. The facilities here were used by the Southeast Air Corps Training Center to train officers and pilots needed for expanding military requirements.

During this period, an airport was acquired from



the city and Gunter Air Force Base was established for basic flying training.

Air University was established in 1946 and Maxwell became the home of the Air Force's center for professional military education. Unique among the nation's major educational institutions, AU provides instruction for more than one-half million resident and nonresident students per year.

With the outbreak of the Korean conflict in June 1950, the Air Force decided to consolidate all its educational activities at Maxwell and Gunter. As a result, the base became so saturated with organizations that in 1954, the construction of additional academic facilities on what is now Chennault Circle was necessary, constituting the base's third major construction program.

Gunter

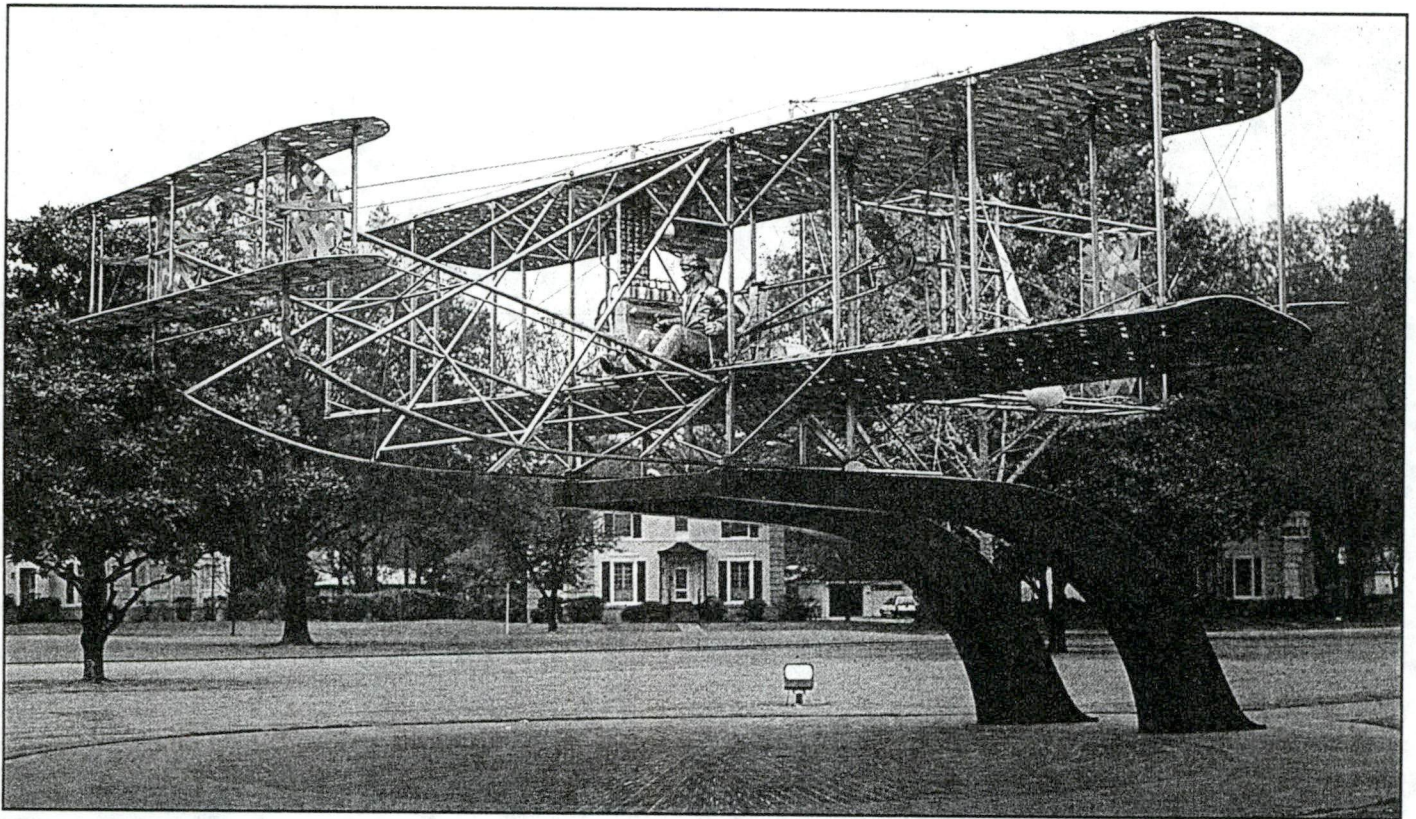
Gunter Air Force Base was activated as a basic flying school Aug. 27, 1940. More than 12,000 American, British, French and Chinese pilots were trained here during World War II.

Since that time, in addition to some AU units,

there have been important tenants occupying the installation. In the 1950s, the Medical Service School was housed there. In 1957 the Montgomery Air Defense Sector was activated at Gunter and then during the 1960s, Headquarters 14th Air Force was located at the base, along with the 32nd Air Division. These organizations have since been relocated or deactivated.

Extension Course Institute was established at Gunter in May 1950 as one of Air University's specialized schools. At first, enrollment in its nonresident classes was voluntary. But after the Air Force adopted a dual-channel on-the-job training program for its enlisted members, they were required to complete at least one job-related ECI course along with training they'd receive from their supervisors in order to fully qualify in their career fields.

Standard Systems Center began as a supply and data automation team in Washington, D.C., in 1963. After designing what is now the standard base supply system, it was expanded and consolidated with other design agencies and became the Air Force Data Systems Design Center. Its new charter encom-



Air Force War College

April 13 Saturday

Time:

Attend:

Event:

(205) 953-1110

Maxwell ATB

(205) 953-2119, #12
War College

953-2016
Base PAD 2018

Command
Commander XO
Maj. Wiley
205-953-7725
7288

Col. Strickland

Air War College - mostly AF but also all services

* Gen. Hopper

* Air War successes

703 760 9012

graduates in gate

returns @ college?

from Maxwell

Town going to for

Desert Storm #

returns

of babies born

31

1

wrap in helicopters

Allied sortie

Allied air lost - 42

US - 33

Allied KIA 58

US 33

Australia (2)
Brazil
Canada
Colombia
Egypt
France
Germany
Greece
India
Indonesia
Israel (2)
Italy
Ivory Coast
Japan
Jordan
Kenya
? Korea (2)
Malaysia
Mexico
Morocco
New Zealand
Nigeria
Pakistan
Philippines
Saudi Arabia (2)
Singapore
Spain
Thailand
Turkey (2)
U.A.E.
United Kingdom (2)
Uruguay
Venezuela

Class of 1989

David W. Eberly

Lieutenant Colonel
(Colonel Select)
United States Air Force

David is a native of Brazil, Indiana. He graduated from Indiana University in 1969 where he was commissioned through the ROTC program and met his wife Barbara. Following pilot training at Columbus AFB Mississippi, he served in Air Training Command assignments at Laughlin AFB Texas and Randolph AFB Texas. From San Antonio, they moved to Washington DC for a one-year assignment in Personnel Programs at the Pentagon. Except for the Spring of 1980 at the Armed Forces Staff College in Norfolk, Virginia, the Eberly's spent the time from 1977 to 1984 in the Tactical Air Forces with F-4 assignments at



Timm, Barbara and David

MacDill AFB Florida, Clark AB in the Philippines, and Ramstein AB in West Germany. They enjoyed the European travel opportunities and the close friendships made overseas. In 1984, they re-

turned to the Washington area. David worked in the technology arena and together, he and Barbara were involved with the Attache Com International Affairs communit

Class of 1981

Bandar Bin Faisal

Lieutenant Colonel
Royal Saudi Air Force



Lt Colonel Bandar Bin Faisal, Royal Saudi Air Force, is the son of the late King Faisal. He is 37 years old, single, engaged to be married later this year. Bandar had his early schooling in Saudi Arabia until the age of fourteen. In 1957 he came to the USA for high school, the Hun School, Princeton, New Jersey, and then on to three years of Pomona College, California. From there he went to Britain to H.R.M. Air Force College, Cranwell, and later the Advanced Training Establishments in Britain. Bandar was an Air Defense Pilot for some time serving as OPS Officer and later as

Deputy Squadron Commander, 6th Squadron Khamis Mushait. He had his Staff College Training in Bracknell, England and was posted after to OPS, HQ R.S.A.F., Riyadh. In 1978 he became R.S.A.F. OPS Officer, Joint OPS Office of the Chief of Staff, Royal Saudi Military Forces. The Lt. Colonel enjoys varied types of sports. He snow and water skis, scuba dives, fences, plays tennis, rides horses, and he rides dune cycles. He is here for the AWC and then going to courses of Base Commander, Defense Management, and Joint Strategic Intelligence.

can work with the community of nations to work for an end to the butchery -- but we cannot put our young men and women in the middle of Iraq's civil war. ///

In the months and years ahead, Air University will help us determine and debate the lessons learned in the Gulf War. Yet, even now, there are **several lessons that are clear.**

The Gulf War confirms one of the oldest military maxims. In the words of Napoleon: "the moral is to the material as ten is to one." //

The history of war has always been a history of the new displacing the old -- from the sword to the gun, from the cavalry to the tank, from the Trojan horse of ancient myth to the stealth aircraft of today. But while the tools and technology change, the **nature of war** remains in many ways **the same**. Whether it's the horseman in the saddle or the pilot in the cockpit -- what the warrior brings to the battle is the will to fight. If his cause is just, his will can turn the war -- but if his **will is weakened** by a cause that is questionable, no technology is strong enough to save him. //

In the Gulf War, America and its allies had more than superior weapons -- we had the will to win. //

The second lesson learned concerns doctrine and strategy. Just one week into the war, the allied air campaign had plunged Iraq's Armed Forces into a strategic death spiral. In DESERT STORM, we demonstrated the true strength of **joint operations**. **Not** the notion that each service must participate in equal part in

McGroarty/Dooley
April 9, 1991
2:00 pm
[AIR]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: AIR UNIVERSITY, MAXWELL AIR FORCE BASE
HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA
APRIL 13, 1990
9:00 AM

General Boyd, distinguished guests. Friends -- and fellow airmen: // It is my great pleasure to look out across this sea of blue -- to meet this morning with the men and women of Air University. //

The history of aviation has been shaped here since the early days of this century -- when the Wright brothers brought their strange new "mechanical bird" to Montgomery, housed in a hangar not far from where we now stand. From the first days of the Air Corps Tactical School, the strategy, tactics and operational concepts employed over the fields of Europe and the seas of the Pacific -- and most recently in the **thousand hours of DESERT STORM** -- have been shaped right here at Maxwell. //

There's an old adage that we are forever condemned to "fight the last war." Here at Air University, nothing could be further from the truth. Here, history matters: Not the dry-as-dust study of what is old and antiquated -- this is applied history, inquiry guided by a special sense of **urgency**. The emphasis is on **lessons learned** -- and the ultimate test of learning these lessons is **literally life and death**. What you learn here, you put on the line. America's highest ranking POW in DESERT STORM -
→ - Lt. Col. David Eberly -- is an alumnus of the War College{?} ^{Air} Resident Program
class of '89. //

Here, history is informed by the human factor -- and it's personified by the man who leads you. General Boyd is a veteran of Vietnam -- 105 combat missions, before he was shot down on a mission over Hanoi. He spent almost seven years -- 2000{?} cruel days -- in captivity. Yet he emerged, brave and unbroken. He kept the faith -- to himself, and to his nation -- in a war in which this nation too often broke faith with its fighting men. / General Boyd knows first-hand what it means when we make the solemn pledge -- there will be "No more Vietnams." ///

Whenever American troops are engaged, we must go in with a clear objective -- one we can meet militarily. Whenever American troops are engaged, we must make certain the cause is right -- one the American public can support. Finally, whenever American troops are engaged, we must make the decision to achieve our objectives swiftly -- and with as little cost in lives as possible. The force we employ must be decisive -- and yet discriminate. //

America and its allies enjoyed each of these crucial advantages in the Gulf War. Our forces -- our cause -- prevailed. Today, Kuwait is free. //

But in Iraq, even now, the agony continues. As much as each fresh proof of the savagery of Saddam sickens us -- as much as we agonize over the miseries of the Kurds in the North and the Shiites in the South -- we cannot commit American troops to combat with no clear military aim. I think the American people understand implicitly that we can render humanitarian aid -- we

can work with the community of nations to work for an end to the butchery -- **but we cannot put our young men and women in the middle of Iraq's civil war.** ///

In the months and years ahead, Air University will help us determine and debate the lessons learned in the Gulf War. Yet, even now, there are **several lessons that are clear.**

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In the Gulf War, America and its allies had more than superior weapons -- we had the will to win. //

The second lesson learned concerns doctrine and strategy. Just one week into the war, the allied air campaign had plunged Iraq's Armed Forces into a strategic death spiral. In DESERT STORM, we demonstrated the true strength of **joint operations**. **Not** the notion that each service must participate in equal part in

every operation of every war -- but that we use the **proper tool** at the **proper time**. In DESERT STORM, the proper tool -- the decisive tool -- was airpower. //

Consider the lightning speed of the ground war -- beyond blitzkrieg. All of us marvel that the ground war was won in only 100 hours. But we can't forget what made this possible. As a result of a comprehensive air campaign, allied ground forces had free range of movement -- and **near-complete tactical surprise**. I'm sure you've all heard about the sand-box model of the theater of operations found when allied forces took the Iraqi command center in Kuwait City. It remained just as the Iraqis had left it: with all Iraqi units pointed toward the sea, red arrows set up to show the allies' amphibious assault -- **the assault that never came**. Six weeks and 100,000 sorties had blinded the Iraqi command -- isolated its army in the field -- and cut it off from the intelligence it needed to survive. ///

Here at Air University, it's your business to read the lessons of the past with an eye on the far horizon. That's why I've chosen to speak today about the **new world taking shape around us** -- about the **prospects for a new world order now within our reach**. //

In one respect, the new world we seek is hardly new at all. It is at least as old as the hopes and dreams of 1919 and 1945 -- hopes and dreams dashed twice this century -- visions of a world in which order would form the backdrop for a widening circle of democracy -- for a growing **commonwealth of freedom**.

Today, for the third time this Century, the prospect of this new world draws us forward. //

And yet, as I've said before, **we have not entered an era of perpetual peace.** As old threats recede, new threats emerge. Conflict and danger will be a constant. The **quest for the new world order** is in part a challenge to keep the dangers of **disorder** at bay.

Those dangers are real. With the end of the Cold War, many enmities and ethnic rivalries frozen in time threaten to revive themselves and reignite. From the Baltics in the north to Yugoslavia in the south and across each of the Soviet Union's republics -- nations within nations struggle to achieve self-determination. //

And quite apart from the easing of East-West enmities, **renegade regimes pose new threats to peace.** Saddam Hussein, unfortunately, is not the world's only international outlaw. By the year 2000, as many as 15 nations may have both weapons of mass destruction and the ballistic missiles to deliver them. Many of these regimes will be ruled by leaders more rash than rational -- less likely to be dissuaded from outlaw acts by theories of deterrence than **by the clear and indisputable ability to frustrate their aggressive aims.** //

Finally, we must guard against healthy **economic competition** boiling over into open **economic conflict.** Many of our key **security partners** are our toughest **economic competitors.** We must

work with our allies to ensure that in working together to end the Cold War we have not made the world safe for trade wars. ///

All of these challenges concern us. Each stands between us and the new world we seek. But none of these challenges is so grave that it cancels out this fundamental fact: **Never before in history have the ideals of democracy and freedom -- America's ideals -- been more ascendant. Never before has the world looked more to the American example. Never before have so many millions drawn hope from the American idea.** //

The reason is simple: America is unlike any other nation in the world. Every American loves this land. Every one of us feels deeply our connections to community, to families, to our faiths. But what defines this nation -- what makes us American -- is not our ties to a piece of territory, or bonds of blood. What makes us American is our **allegiance to an idea: that all people -- everywhere -- must be free**. //

That is why, in the deepest sense, the **new world we seek is as old as this nation itself** -- as deeply rooted in what we are as the promise implicit to all the world in the words of our Declaration of Independence. //

We have not yet reached this new world. We do not know when we will. But we know that only in striving to reach this new world can America be true to all that is best in us. //

May God bless this great nation -- the United States of America.

#

AIR UNIVERSITY, MAXWELL AIR FORCE BASE
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
APRIL 13, 1990
9:00 AM

GENERAL BOYD. GENERAL McPEAK. SENATORS HEFLIN AND
SHELBY. REPRESENTATIVE DICKINSON. MAYOR FOLMAR. BILL
CABANISS. FRIENDS. IT IS MY GREAT PLEASURE TO LOOK
OUT ACROSS THIS SEA OF BLUE -- TO MEET THIS MORNING
WITH THE MEN AND WOMEN OF AIR UNIVERSITY. //

THE HISTORY OF AVIATION HAS BEEN SHAPED HERE SINCE
THE WRIGHT BROTHERS BROUGHT THEIR STRANGE NEW
"MECHANICAL BIRD" TO MONTGOMERY, AND HOUSED IT IN A
HANGAR NOT FAR FROM WHERE WE NOW STAND. THIS
INSTITUTION, FROM ITS EARLY DAYS AS THE AIR CORPS
TACTICAL SCHOOL, HAS DEFINED THE NATION'S AIR STRATEGY
AND TACTICS THAT HAVE GUIDED OUR OPERATIONS OVER THE
FIELDS OF EUROPE AND THE SEAS OF THE PACIFIC -- FROM
THE FIRST WORLD WAR TO THE THOUSAND HOURS OF DESERT
STORM. //

IT FALLS TO ALL OF YOU TO DERIVE THE LESSONS
LEARNED FROM THIS WAR. DESERT STORM DEMONSTRATED THE
TRUE STRENGTH OF JOINT OPERATIONS: NOT THE NOTION THAT
EACH SERVICE MUST PARTICIPATE IN EQUAL PARTS IN EVERY
OPERATION IN EVERY WAR -- BUT THAT WE USE THE PROPER
TOOLS AT THE PROPER TIME. IN DESERT STORM, A CRITICAL
TOOL WAS CERTAINLY AIRPOWER. / AND EVERY ONE OF YOU
CAN TAKE GREAT PRIDE IN THAT FACT. //

OUR TECHNOLOGY AND TRAINING ENSURED MINIMAL LOSSES
-- AND OUR PRECISION SPARED THE LIVES OF INNOCENT
CIVILIANS. BUT OUR VICTORY IN THE GULF ALSO SHOWED
THAT TECHNOLOGY ALONE IS INSUFFICIENT. A WARRIOR'S
HEART MUST BURN WITH THE WILL TO FIGHT. IF HE FIGHTS
BUT DOES NOT BELIEVE -- NO TECHNOLOGY IN THE WORLD CAN
SAVE HIM. //

WE AND OUR ALLIES HAD MORE THAN SUPERIOR WEAPONS
-- WE HAD THE WILL TO WIN. //

THIS WILL IS PERSONIFIED BY THE MAN WHO LEADS YOU.
I KNOW THAT GENERAL BOYD OFTEN SPEAKS ABOUT WHAT HE
CALLS THE "UNLIMITED LIABILITY" OF THE MILITARY
PROFESSION. HE KNOWS, BECAUSE HE'S PUT IT ALL ON THE
LINE. AS A VETERAN OF VIETNAM, HE FLEW 105 COMBAT
MISSIONS -- BEFORE BEING SHOT DOWN OVER HANOI. HE
SPENT ALMOST SEVEN YEARS -- 2500 CRUEL DAYS -- IN
CAPTIVITY. YET HE EMERGED -- BRAVE, UNBROKEN. HE KEPT
HIS FAITH -- TO HIMSELF, AND TO HIS NATION. //

AND JUST A WORD ABOUT GENERAL McPEAK. I REMEMBER EARLY ON A MEETING AT CAMP DAVID WITH GENERAL McPEAK, SECRETARY CHENEY, GENERAL POWELL, AND THE OTHER CHIEFS. IN A VERY LAID BACK WAY, BUT WITH TOTAL CONFIDENCE, HE TOLD ME EXACTLY WHAT HE FELT AIR POWER COULD DO. AFTER HE LEFT, I TURNED TO MY TRUSTED NATIONAL SECURITY ADVISOR, GENERAL SCOWCROFT, AND I SAID "BRENT, DOES THIS GUY REALLY NOW WHAT HE'S TALKING ABOUT?" . . . BRENT SAID, "YES": // AND GENERAL McPEAK DID. TO BE DOUBLY SURE, I INVITED GENERAL McPEAK, SECRETARY CHENEY, AND GENERAL SCOWCROFT TO A QUIET LUNCH AT THE WHITE HOUSE. I ASKED TONY "ARE YOU AS CERTAIN NOW AS YOU WERE UP AT CAMP DAVID?" HE SAID "EVEN MORE SO." THE WAR STARTED JUST A FEW DAYS LATER. HISTORY WILL RECORD GENERAL McPEAK WAS 100% RIGHT.

HERE AT AIR UNIVERSITY, IT'S YOUR BUSINESS TO READ THE LESSONS OF THE PAST WITH AN EYE ON THE FAR HORIZON. THAT'S WHY I'LL SPEAK TODAY ABOUT THE NEW WORLD TAKING SHAPE AROUND US -- ABOUT THE PROSPECTS FOR A NEW WORLD ORDER NOW WITHIN OUR REACH.

FOR MORE THAN FOUR DECADES, WE HAVE LIVED IN A WORLD DIVIDED -- EAST FROM WEST. A WORLD LOCKED IN A CONFLICT OF ARMS AND IDEAS CALLED THE COLD WAR. TWO SYSTEMS -- TWO SUPERPOWERS -- SEPARATED BY MISTRUST AND UNREMITTING HOSTILITY. FOR MORE THAN FOUR DECADES, AMERICA'S ENERGIES WERE FOCUSED ON CONTAINING THE THREAT TO THE FREE WORLD FROM THE FORCES OF COMMUNISM.

THAT WAR IS OVER. EAST GERMANY HAS VANISHED FROM THE MAP. TODAY IN BERLIN, THE WALL THAT ONCE DIVIDED A CONTINENT AND A WORLD IN TWO HAS BEEN PULVERIZED, TURNED INTO SOUVENIRS. THE SECTIONS THAT REMAIN STANDING ARE BUT MUSEUM PIECES.

THE WARSAW PACT PASSED INTO THE PAGES OF HISTORY LAST WEEK, NOT WITH A BANG BUT WITH A WHIMPER -- ITS DEMISE REPORTED IN A STORY ON PAGE A16 OF THE WASHINGTON POST. //

IN THE COMING WEEKS, I WILL BE TALKING IN SOME
DETAIL ABOUT THE POSSIBILITY OF A NEW WORLD ORDER
EMERGING AFTER THE COLD WAR. IN RECENT WEEKS, I HAVE
BEEN FOCUSING NOT ONLY ON THE GULF, BUT ON FREER TRADE
-- ON THE NORTH AMERICAN FREE TRADE AGREEMENT, THE
URUGUAY ROUND OF TRADE NEGOTIATIONS, AND THE
ESSENTIALITY OF MY OBTAINING FROM CONGRESS A RENEWAL OF
FAST TRACK AUTHORITY TO ACHIEVE OUR GOALS. BUT TODAY,
I WOULD LIKE TO DISCUSS ANOTHER ASPECT OF THAT ORDER,
OUR RELATIONS WITH EUROPE AND THE SOVIET UNION.

TWICE THIS CENTURY, A DREAM BORN ON THE
BATTLEFIELDS OF EUROPE DIED AFTER THE SHOOTING STOPPED
-- THE DREAM OF A WORLD IN WHICH MAJOR POWERS WORK
TOGETHER TO ENSURE PEACE, AND SETTLE THEIR DISPUTES
THROUGH COOPERATION, NOT CONFRONTATION.

TODAY, A TRANSFORMED EUROPE STANDS CLOSER THAN EVER
BEFORE TO ITS FREE AND DEMOCRATIC DESTINY. AT LONG
LAST, EUROPE IS MOVING FORWARD AGAIN -- MOVING TOWARD A
NEW WORLD OF HOPE. //

AT THE SAME TIME WE AND OUR EUROPEAN ALLIES HAVE
MOVED BEYOND CONTAINMENT -- TO A POLICY OF ACTIVE
ENGAGEMENT IN A WORLD NO LONGER DRIVEN BY COLD WAR
TENSIONS AND ANIMOSITIES.//

AS THE COLD WAR DREW TO AN END, WE SAW THE
POSSIBILITIES OF A NEW ORDER IN WHICH NATIONS WORK
TOGETHER TO PROMOTE PEACE AND PROSPERITY. I'M NOT
TALKING HERE OF A BLUEPRINT THAT WILL GOVERN THE
CONDUCT OF NATIONS -- OR SOME SUPRANATIONAL STRUCTURE
OR INSTITUTION. THE NEW WORLD ORDER DOES NOT MEAN
SURRENDERING OUR NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY OR FORFEITING OUR
INTERESTS.

IT REALLY DESCRIBES A RESPONSIBILITY IMPOSED BY OUR SUCCESSES. IT REFERS TO NEW WAYS OF WORKING WITH OTHER NATIONS TO DETER AGGRESSION -- AND TO ACHIEVE STABILITY, PROSPERITY AND PEACE. IT SPRINGS FROM HOPES FOR A WORLD BASED ON A SHARED COMMITMENT, AMONG NATIONS LARGE AND SMALL, TO A SET OF PRINCIPLES THAT UNDERGIRD OUR RELATIONS: PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES, SOLIDARITY AGAINST AGGRESSION, REDUCED AND CONTROLLED ARSENALS, AND JUST TREATMENT OF ALL PEOPLES. ///

THIS ORDER, THIS ABILITY TO WORK TOGETHER, GOT ITS FIRST REAL TEST IN THE GULF WAR. FOR THE FIRST TIME, A REGIONAL CONFLICT DID NOT SERVE AS A PROXY FOR A SUPERPOWER CONFRONTATION. FOR THE FIRST TIME, THE U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL -- FREE FROM THE CLASH OF COLD WAR IDEOLOGIES -- FUNCTIONED AS ITS DESIGNERS INTENDED -- A FORCE FOR CONFLICT RESOLUTION AND COLLECTIVE SECURITY.

IN THE GULF, NATIONS FROM EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA,
ASIA AND AFRICA AND THE ARAB WORLD JOINED TOGETHER TO
STOP AGGRESSION AND SENT A SIGNAL TO WOULD-BE TYRANTS
EVERYWHERE IN WORLD. BY JOINING FORCES TO DEFEND ONE
SMALL NATION -- WE SHOWED THAT WE CAN WORK TOGETHER
AGAINST AGGRESSORS, IN DEFENSE OF PRINCIPLE.

WE ALSO RECOGNIZED THAT THE COLD WAR'S END DIDN'T
DELIVER US INTO AN ERA OF PERPETUAL PEACE. AS OLD
THREATS RECEDE, NEW THREATS EMERGE. THE QUEST FOR THE
NEW WORLD ORDER IS IN PART A CHALLENGE TO KEEP THE
DANGERS OF DISORDER AT BAY.

TODAY, KUWAIT IS FREE. BUT TURMOIL IN THAT
TORMENTED REGION OF THE WORLD CONTINUES. SADDAM'S
CONTINUED SAVAGERY HAS PLACED HIS REGIME OUTSIDE THE
INTERNATIONAL ORDER. WE WILL NOT INTERFERE IN IRAQ'S
CIVIL WAR. THE IRAQI PEOPLE MUST DECIDE THEIR OWN
POLITICAL FUTURE. //

-- (PAUSE) --

LOOKING OUT HERE AT YOU AND THINKING OF YOUR FAMILIES, LET ME COMMENT FURTHER --

WE SET OUT OUR OBJECTIVES. THESE OBJECTIVES, SANTIONED BY INTERNATIONAL LAW, HAVE BEEN ACHIEVED.

I MADE VERY CLEAR THAT WHEN OUR OBJECTIVES WERE OBTAINED THAT OUT TROOPS WOULD BE COMING HOME.

YES, WE WANT THE SUFFERING OF THE REFUGEES TO STOP AND IN KEEPING WITH OUR NATION'S COMPASSION AND CONCERN WE ARE MASSIVELY HELPING.

BUT, YES I WANT OUR TROOPS OUT OF IRAQ AND BACK HOME AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

INTERNAL CONFLICTS HAVE BEEN RAGING IN IRAQ FOR MANY YEARS.

WE ARE HELPING OUT AND WILL CONTINUE TO HELP THE REFUGEES.

BUT, I DO NOT WANT ONE SINGLE SOLDIER OR AIRMAN SHOVED INTO A CIVIL WAR IN IRAQ.

THE COALITION'S HISTORIC EFFORT DESTROYED SADDAM'S ABILITY TO UNDERTAKE AGGRESSION AGAINST ANY NEIGHBOR. BUT NOW, THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY WILL FURTHER GUARANTEE THAT SADDAM'S ABILITY TO THREATEN HIS NEIGHBORS IS COMPLETELY ELIMINATED BY DESTROYING IRAQ'S WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION. AS I JUST MENTIONED, WE WILL CONTINUE TO HELP THE IRAQI REFUGEES -- THE HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF VICTIMS OF SADDAM'S BRUTALITY -- RECEIVE FOOD, SHELTER AND SAFETY, AND THE OPPORTUNITY TO RETURN UNHARMED TO THEIR HOMES. WE WILL NOT TOLERATE ANY INTERFERENCE IN THIS MASSIVE INTERNATIONAL RELIEF EFFORT. IRAQ CAN RETURN TO THE COMMUNITY OF NATIONS ONLY WHEN ITS LEADERS ABANDON THE BRUTALITY AND REPRESSION THAT IS DESTROYING THEIR COUNTRY. WITH SADDAM IN POWER, IRAQ WILL REMAIN A "PARIAS" NATION. ITS PEOPLE DENIED MORAL CONTACTS WITH MOST OF THE OUTSIDE WORLD.///

WE MUST BUILD ON THE SUCCESSES OF DESERT STORM TO GIVE NEW SHAPE AND MOMENTUM TO THIS NEW WORLD ORDER, TO USE FORCE WISELY AND EXTEND THE HAND OF COMPASSION WHEREVER WE CAN. TODAY, WE WELCOME EUROPE'S WILLINGNESS TO SHOULDER A LARGE SHARE OF THIS RESPONSIBILITY.

THIS NEW SENSE OF RESPONSIBILITY ON THE PART OF OUR EUROPEAN ALLIES IS MOST EVIDENT -- AND MOST CRITICAL -- IN EUROPE'S EASTERN HALF. THE NATIONS OF EASTERN EUROPE -- FOR SO LONG THE "OTHER EUROPE" -- MUST TAKE THEIR PLACE ALONGSIDE THEIR NEIGHBORS TO THE WEST. JUST AS WE HAVE OVERCOME EUROPE'S POLITICAL DIVISION -- WE MUST HELP THE EAST CROSS OVER FROM POVERTY INTO PROSPERITY.

THE UNITED STATES WILL DO ITS PART -- AS WE HAVE IN REDUCING POLAND'S OFFICIAL DEBT BURDEN TO THE U.S. BY 70%, AND INCREASING OUR ASSISTANCE THIS YEAR TO EASTERN EUROPE BY 50%. BUT THE KEY TO HELPING THESE NEW DEMOCRACIES DEVELOP IS TRADE AND INVESTMENT. THE NEW ENTREPRENEURS OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA, POLAND AND HUNGARY AREN'T LOOKING TO GOVERNMENT -- THEIR OWN OR OTHERS -- TO SHOWER THEM WITH RICHES. THEY'RE LOOKING FOR NEW OPPORTUNITIES -- NEW FREEDOM FOR THE PRODUCTIVE GENIUS STRANGLER BY FORTY YEARS OF STATE CONTROL.

YESTERDAY MY ESTEEMED FRIEND, PRESIDENT HAVEL OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA, CALLED TO REQUEST ADVICE AND HELP FROM THE WEST. CZECHOSLOVAKIA WANTS TO BE DEMOCRATIC AND WILL BE. ITS ECONOMY MOVING FROM A FAILED SOCIALIST MODEL TO A MARKET ECONOMY. WE, ALL, MUST HELP. ITS NOT EASY TO CONVERT STATE OWNED AND OPERATED WEAPONS PLANTS INTO MARKET DRIVEN PLANTS TO PRODUCE CONSUMER GOODS; BUT THESE NEW DEMOCRACIES CAN DO JUST THAT WITH THE PROPER ADVICE AND HELP FROM THE WEST. IT IS IN OUR OWN INTEREST THAT CZECHOSLOVAKIA, POLAND, HUNGARY STRENGTHEN THEIR FLEDGLING DEMOCRACIES AND THEIR MARKET ECONOMIES.

WE RECOGNIZE THAT NEW ROLES AND EVEN NEW INSTITUTIONS ARE NATURAL OUTGROWTHS OF THE NEW EUROPE. WHETHER IT IS THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY OR A BROADENED MANDATE FOR THE C.S.C.E., THE U.S. SUPPORTS ALL EFFORTS TO FORGE A EUROPEAN APPROACH TO COMMON CHALLENGES, ON THE CONTINENT AND IN THE WORLD BEYOND: WITH THE UNDERSTANDING THAT EUROPE'S LONG-TERM SECURITY IS INTERTWINED WITH AMERICA'S -- AND THAT NATO REMAINS THE BEST MEANS TO ASSURE IT.

AND WE LOOK TO EUROPE TO ACT AS A FORCE FOR STABILITY OUTSIDE ITS OWN BORDERS. IN A WORLD AS INTERDEPENDENT AS OURS, NO INDUSTRIALIZED NATION CAN MAINTAIN MEMBERSHIP IN GOOD STANDING IN THE GLOBAL COMMUNITY WITHOUT ASSUMING ITS FAIR SHARE OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR PEACE AND SECURITY.

BUT EVEN IN THE FACE OF SUCH WELCOME CHANGE,
AMERICANS WILL REMAIN IN EUROPE IN SUPPORT OF HISTORY'S
MOST SUCCESSFUL ALLIANCE -- NATO. AMERICA'S COMMITMENT
IS THE BEST GUARANTEE OF A SECURE EUROPE, AND A SECURE
EUROPE IS VITAL TO AMERICAN INTERESTS AND WORLD PEACE.
THIS IS THE ESSENTIAL LOGIC OF THE ATLANTIC ALLIANCE,
WHICH ANCHORS AMERICA IN EUROPE.

THIS CENTURY'S HISTORY SHOWS THAT AMERICA'S DESTINY
AND INTERESTS CANNOT BE SEPARATE FROM EUROPE'S.
THROUGH THE LONG YEARS OF COLD WAR AND CONFLICT, THE
UNITED STATES STOOD FAST FOR FREEDOM IN EUROPE. NOW,
AS EASTERN EUROPE OPENS TO DEMOCRATIC IDEALS, TRUE
PROGRESS BECOMES POSSIBLE. //

THE SOVIET UNION IS ENGAGED IN ITS OWN DRAMATIC TRANSFORMATION. THE POLICIES OF CONFRONTATION ABROAD -- LIKE THE DISCREDITED DOGMA OF COMMUNISM FROM WHICH THOSE POLICIES SPRANG -- LIES DORMANT IF NOT MORTALLY WOUNDED. MUCH HAS CHANGED. THE PATH OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION FOSTERED BY PRESIDENT GORBACHEV -- AND MANIFESTED MOST CLEARLY IN THE PERSIAN GULF -- MARKS A RADICAL CHANGE IN SOVIET BEHAVIOR.

YET, THE COURSE OF CHANGE WITHIN THE SOVIET UNION IS FAR LESS CLEAR. ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL REFORM IS UNDER SEVERE CHALLENGE. SOVIET CITIZENS -- FACING THE COLLAPSE OF THE OLD ORDER WHILE THE NEW STILL STRUGGLES TO BE BORN -- CONFRONT DESPERATE ECONOMIC CONDITIONS -- THEIR HARD-WON FREEDOMS IN PERIL. ANCIENT ETHNIC ENMITIES, CONFLICT BETWEEN REPUBLICS -- AND BETWEEN REPUBLICS AND THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT -- ADD TO THESE MONUMENTAL CHALLENGES.

AMERICA'S POLICY TOWARD THE SOVIET UNION IN THIS TROUBLED TIME IS -- FIRST AND FOREMOST -- TO CONTINUE OUR EFFORTS TO BUILD THE COOPERATIVE RELATIONSHIP THAT HAS ALLOWED OUR NATIONS AND SO MANY OTHERS TO STRENGTHEN INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND STABILITY. AT THE SAME TIME, WE WILL CONTINUE TO SUPPORT A REFORM PROCESS WITHIN THE U.S.S.R. AIMED AT POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC FREEDOM: A PROCESS WE BELIEVE MUST BE BUILT ON PEACEFUL DIALOGUE AND NEGOTIATION. THIS IS A POLICY WE WILL ADVOCATE STEADFASTLY -- BOTH IN OUR DISCUSSIONS WITH THE CENTRAL SOVIET GOVERNMENT AND WITH ALL ELEMENTS ACTIVE IN SOVIET POLITICAL LIFE.

LET THERE BE NO MISUNDERSTANDING: THE PATH AHEAD FOR THE SOVIET UNION WILL BE DIFFICULT -- AND AT TIMES PAINFUL. HISTORY WEIGHS HEAVILY ON ALL THE PEOPLES OF THE U.S.S.R. LIBERATION FROM 70 YEARS OF COMMUNISM -- FROM 1000 YEARS OF AUTOCRACY -- WILL BE SLOW. THERE WILL BE SETBACKS. BUT THIS PROCESS OF REFORM -- THIS TRANSFORMATION FROM WITHIN -- MUST PROCEED, IF EXTERNAL COOPERATION, AND OUR PROGRESS TOWARD TRUE INTERNATIONAL PEACE, IS TO ENDURE.

ONLY WHEN THIS TRANSFORMATION IS COMPLETE WILL WE BE ABLE TO TAKE FULL MEASURE OF THE OPPORTUNITIES PRESENTED BY THIS NEW, AND EVOLVING, WORLD ORDER. //

THE NEW WORLD ORDER REALLY IS A TOOL FOR ADDRESSING A NEW WORLD OF POSSIBILITIES. THIS ORDER GAINS ITS MISSION AND SHAPE NOT JUST FROM SHARED INTERESTS, BUT FROM SHARED IDEALS. AND THE IDEALS THAT HAVE SPAWNED NEW FREEDOMS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD HAVE RECEIVED THEIR BOLDEST AND CLEAREST EXPRESSION IN THE UNITED STATES.

NEVER BEFORE HAS THE WORLD LOOKED MORE TO THE AMERICAN EXAMPLE. NEVER BEFORE HAVE SO MANY MILLIONS DRAWN HOPE FROM THE AMERICAN IDEA. //

THE REASON IS SIMPLE: AMERICA IS UNLIKE ANY OTHER NATION IN THE WORLD. AS AMERICANS, WE ENJOY PROFOUND AND MYSTERIOUS BONDS OF AFFECTION AND IDEALISM. WE FEEL OUR DEEP CONNECTIONS TO COMMUNITY, TO FAMILIES, TO OUR FAITHS. BUT WHAT DEFINES THIS NATION -- WHAT MAKES US AMERICAN -- IS NOT OUR TIES TO A PIECE OF TERRITORY, OR BONDS OF BLOOD. WHAT MAKES US AMERICAN IS OUR ALLEGIANCE TO AN IDEA: THAT ALL PEOPLE -- EVERYWHERE -- MUST BE FREE. // THIS IDEA IS AS OLD AND ENDURING AS THIS NATION ITSELF -- AS DEEPLY ROOTED IN WHAT WE ARE AS THE PROMISE IMPLICIT TO ALL THE WORLD IN THE WORDS OF OUR DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE. //

THE NEW WORLD FACING US IS A WORLD OF DISCOVERY, A WORLD DEVOTED TO UNLOCKING THE PROMISE OF FREEDOM. IT IS NO MORE STRUCTURED THAN A DREAM, NO MORE REGIMENTED THAN AN INNOVATOR'S BURST OF INSPIRATION.

IF WE TRUST OURSELVES AND OUR VALUES, IF WE RETAIN
THE PIONEER'S ENTHUSIASM FOR EXPLORING THE WORLD BEYOND
OUR SHORES -- IF WE STRIVE TO ENGAGE IN THE WORLD THAT
BECKONS US -- THEN AND ONLY THEN WILL AMERICA BE TRUE
TO ALL THAT IS BEST IN US. //

MAY GOD BLESS THIS GREAT NATION -- THE UNITED
STATES OF AMERICA.

#

Jean Paul RICHTER, 1763–1825

A battlefield is at once the playroom of all the gods and the dancehall of all the furies.

Titan, 1803

William COBBETT, 1763–1835

I like soldiers, as a class in life, better than any other description of men. Their conversation is more pleasing to me; they have generally seen more than other men; they have less of vulgar prejudices about them. Amongst soldiers less than amongst any other description of men, have I observed the vices of lying and hypocrisy.

The Progress of a Ploughboy to a Seat in Parliament, 1834

John Quincy ADAMS, 1767–1848

Wherever the standard of freedom and independence has been or shall be unfurled, there will be America's heart, her benedictions, and her prayers. But she goes not abroad in search of monsters to destroy.

Speech in Washington DC, 4th July 1821

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE (Napoleon I), 1769–1821

First I engage, then I see what can be done.

Remark made during the Italian war of 1796

In war, moral considerations account for three-quarters, the balance of actual forces only for the other quarter.

Letter, 27th August 1808

Plans of campaign may be modified, ad infinitum, according to circumstances, the genius of the general, the character of the troops, and the features of the country.

Military Maxims, selected and translated by Colonel D'Aguilar, 1831: ii

When the conquest of a country is undertaken by two or three armies, which have each their separate line of operation, until they arrive at a point fixed upon for their concentration, it should be laid down as a principle, that the junction should never take place near the enemy, because the enemy in uniting his forces, may not only prevent it, but beat the armies in detail.

Military Maxims, selected and translated by Colonel D'Aguilar, 1831: iv

All wars should be governed by certain principles, for every war should have a definite object, and be conducted according to the rules of art. War should only be undertaken with forces proportioned to the obstacles to be overcome.

Military Maxims, selected and translated by Colonel D'Aguilar, 1831: v

At the commencement of a campaign, to *advance* or *not to advance*, is a matter for grave consideration, but when once the offensive has been assumed, it must be sustained to the last extremity. However skilful the manoeuvres, a retreat will

as soldiers consists in skill in the use of
ises from the practice of firing at birds and
oods, of an extensive continent.
and *Economy of Armies*, 1845

ought; for that very reason it is the most

LAND-Périgord, 1754–1838

e left to military men.

1804

regular and disciplined army can only be
same kind.

805

ory', 1794

Proof Mil Educ

Am sorties / # Am planes lost
overall allied

→ Lt Col David Eberly - ranking POW qui
must to Air Univ.

foreign students - CC
33 countries, 39 students
5, UAE, Jordan

total 250

from MC, Nav, DOD, GB, intl

150 AF, 20 Army

small #

small #

~ all

AWC - Lt Col + Col
Air Command + Staff Col. Majors
Squad Officers School - Capto + Ltos.
NCO academy - Master Sgts + 1st

coalition sorties 120,000
Am = 101,000

coal lost 37 aircraft
Am = 28 U.S.

coal 44 KIA
Am = 39 U.S.

Bruce Boevers - Exec. Sec. OSD
703/695-0028

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Gen. Boyd intro
Gen. Merrill McPeak, COS USAF

2300

Gov. Guy Hunt
Mayor ^{Emory} Folmer (R)
Sen. Hatlin }
Rep. Dickinson } AF/

Bill Cabaniss

(Col. Strickland 205/263 - 7668 (h))

Montgomery Signal
Craig Ray

McGroarty/Dooley
April 11, 1991
4:30 pm
[AIR]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: AIR UNIVERSITY, MAXWELL AIR FORCE BASE
HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA
APRIL 13, 1990
9:00 AM

students
faculty
officers
General Boyd, friends -- and fellow airmen: It is my great
pleasure to look out across this sea of blue -- to meet this
morning with the men and women of Air University. //

The history of aviation has been shaped here since the
Wright brothers brought their strange new "mechanical bird" to
Montgomery and housed it in a hangar not far from where we now
stand. This institution, from its early days as the Air Corps
Tactical School, has defined the nation's air strategy and
tactics. It has guided our operations over the fields of Europe
and the seas of the Pacific -- from the First World War to the
thousand hours of DESERT STORM. //

Here at Air University, it's your business to read the
lessons of the past with an eye on the far horizon. That's why
I've chosen to speak today about the new world taking shape
around us -- about the prospects for a new world order now within
our reach. //

For more than four decades, we have lived in a world divided
-- East from West. A world locked in a conflict of arms and
ideas called the Cold War. Two systems -- two superpowers --
separated by mistrust and unremitting hostility. //

That war is over. Think of the transformations taking place
in the last six months alone. East Germany has vanished from the

Bernauer strasse =
monument

2

map. Today in free Berlin, the wall that once divided a continent and a world has been pulverized, turned into souvenirs. The section that remains standing is but a museum piece.

The triumph of freedom swept communism away. Yet the world hardly seemed to notice: The Warsaw Pact passed into the pages of history, not with a bang but with a whimper -- its demise reported in a story on page A16 of the Washington Post. //

What a change: For more than four decades, America's energies were focused on containing the threat to the free world from the forces of communism. Now we must move beyond containment -- to a policy of active engagement in our new world.

Let me focus for a moment on what we mean by this phrase, "the new world order." In one respect, the new world we seek is hardly new at all. It is at least as old as the hopes and dreams of 1919 and 1945 -- hopes for a world blessed with widening democracy -- a growing commonwealth of freedom. //

Yet when we speak of a new order, we're not talking about a blueprint that will govern the conduct of nations. We're not talking about some supranational structure or institution. We're not talking about surrendering our national sovereignty or forfeiting our interests.

We're really describing a responsibility imposed by our successes. We're talking about new ways of working with our allies to achieve stability, prosperity and peace. ///

I would like to talk about three dimensions -- military, political and economic -- of this order. //

Begin with military strength. The crisis in the Gulf served as the crucible of this new order. **Thirty nations** -- from Europe and North America, Asia and Africa and the Arab world -- joined forces, stopped aggression and sent a signal to would-be tyrants everywhere in world. We showed that we can work together in defense of principle. //

At the same time, we learned that the Cold War's end didn't deliver us into an era of **perpetual peace**. As old threats recede, new threats emerge. The **quest for the new world order** is in part a challenge to keep **the dangers of disorder** at bay.

Enmities and ethnic rivalries frozen during the Cold War have re-emerged -- have flared into feuds that could engulf nations, destabilize continents. From the Baltics in the north to Yugoslavia in the south -- across each of the Soviet Union's republics -- nations within nations struggle to assert themselves. //

At the same time, **renegade regimes pose new threats to peace**. Saddam Hussein, unfortunately, is not the world's only international outlaw. **By the year 2000, as many as 15 nations may have both weapons of mass destruction and the ballistic missiles to deliver them**. Many of these regimes will take orders from leaders who are more rash than rational -- who are less likely to be dissuaded from outlaw acts by theories of deterrence than by our real determination to prevent aggression. //

Our Gulf success demands that we think carefully about how best to use our might. Already, we can identify **several lessons on the use of military force**.

The first concerns doctrine and strategy. In DESERT STORM, we demonstrated the true strength of **joint operations**: **Not** the notion that each service must participate in equal part in every operation of every war -- but that we use the **proper tools** at the **proper time**. In DESERT STORM, the proper tool -- the **decisive** tool -- was airpower. //

Just one week into the war, the allied air campaign had plunged Iraq's Armed Forces into a strategic death spiral. As a result, our ground war lasted only 100 hours. To a remarkable degree, **our technology, training and tactics** ensured **miminal losses** to allied forces. Our precise air strikes spared the lives of innocent civilians. //

The second lesson learned in the Gulf War confirms one of the oldest military maxims. **In the words of Napoleon: "the moral is to the material as three is to one."** // The tools and technology of war may change, but the **nature of war** remains **the same**. Whether it's the horseman in the saddle or the pilot in the cockpit -- a warrior's heart must burn with the will to fight. If his cause is just, his will can turn the war. If he fights, but does not believe -- no technology can save him. //

In the Gulf War, America and its allies had more than superior weapons -- we had the will to win. //

X You demonstrated that will in Desert Storm. America's highest ranking POW in DESERT STORM -- Lt. Col. David Eberly -- is an alumnus of the War College, class of '89.

This human factor at the center of your studies is personified by the man who leads you. General Boyd served in Vietnam -- 105 combat missions, before he was shot down on a mission over Hanoi. He spent almost seven years -- 2500 cruel days -- in captivity. Yet he emerged, brave and unbroken. He kept the faith -- to himself, and to his nation -- in a war in which this nation too often broke faith with its fighting men. General Boyd knows first-hand what it means when we make the solemn pledge -- there will be "No more Vietnams." //

Thus, the third lesson learned in the Gulf concerns the use of American military power:

Whenever American troops go into combat, we must go armed with a clear objective -- one we can meet militarily. Whenever American troops go into combat, we must be sure the cause is right -- one the public can support. Finally, whenever American troops go into combat, we must make the decision to achieve our objectives swiftly, with as little cost in lives as possible. The force we employ must be decisive -- and yet discriminate. //

America and its allies enjoyed each of these crucial advantages in the Gulf War. Our forces -- our cause -- prevailed. Today, Kuwait is free. //

In Iraq, even now, the agony continues. As much as each fresh proof of the savagery of Saddam Hussein sickens us -- as

much as we agonize over the miseries of the Kurds in the North and the Shiites in the South -- we cannot commit American troops to combat with no clear military aim. We've been urged to do just that -- by people who seem to expect the U.S. to act as some sort of "beat cop" policing every nation's internal conflicts. I ask them to take a look at the realities. To look at the mountainous terrain of northern Iraq -- at the mass migration of millions of refugees -- at the inability to separate civilians from combatants -- and to see the use of American force in these circumstances as an invitation to disaster. We would risk sending our men and women to death, while placing many innocent people at risk.//

I think the American people understand that we can render humanitarian aid. We can work in concert with other nations to ensure a safe haven for the refugees from Saddam's regime -- and to seek an end to this savagery. But we cannot put our young men and women in the middle of Iraq's civil war. ///

Let me turn from these "lessons learned" in the Gulf, to the second dimension I want to consider today -- to the political landscape of our new world. //

No continent has experienced more rapid change than Europe. For forty years, Europe stood on the fault line of East-West conflict. Today, a transformed Europe stands closer than ever before to its free and democratic destiny.

We've struggled for 45 years to fulfill that destiny. Today, we look to an increasingly united Europe -- whole and free

-- to shoulder a larger share of the security burden on its own continent. And we look to Europe to follow its positive precedent in the Gulf, to act as a force for stability outside its own borders. In a world as interdependent as ours, no industrialized nation can afford to indulge the fantasy that it can maintain membership in good standing in the global economy without contributing its fair share to global security.

We recognize that new roles and even new institutions are a natural outgrowth of the new Europe. Whether it is the European Community, or a broadened mandate for the CSCE or other forms of closer European integration -- the U.S. supports all efforts to forge a unified European approach to common challenges, on the continent and in the world beyond.

But even in the face of such welcome change -- the American commitment to Europe remains. Through the long years of Cold War and conflict, the United States stood fast for freedom in Europe. Now, as Eastern Europe opens to Western ideals, **true partnership becomes possible**. If the new world order we speak about has real meaning, America must remain engaged in Europe - and Europe must share the burden of defending our common interests. //

Let me turn now to the third dimension -- the economic dimension of this new world now taking shape.

From South America to southern Africa to the Far East, free market reform now sweeps away the dead refuse of state socialism. Capitalism generates prosperity and social progress by taking advantage of people's natural abilities and dreams -- rather than

by trying to force human nature to fit some planner's mold. Nations are reorganizing themselves to unleash the limitless potential of the individual. //

For years, Marxists predicted that have-not nations would rally around a scheme called the new international economic order, to redistribute the world's wealth. They considered envy a more powerful impulse than creation. They were wrong.

Today we see a world increasingly committed to the free market -- toward a New World Economy based on creating wealth by allowing enterprising individuals to reap the fruits of their labors. //

In the global economy, the U.S. must remain a forceful advocate for free trade: Here in our own hemisphere, as we work toward a tri-lateral trade agreement linking the U.S., Canada, and Mexico -- in South America, through the Enterprise for the Americas initiative -- and in the global economy, through GATT and the Uruguay Round. I have asked Congress to extend my fast-track trade authority so that we can take advantage of the opportunities presented by these trade talks. //

Trade holds forth the promise of prosperity and cooperation for all, but only if we guard against the impulse to let healthy economic competition degenerate into open economic conflict. Many of our key security partners are our toughest economic competitors. We should welcome this challenge, since it will inspire all of us to produce more and better goods, to invent products and processes that help us all.

Human dreams, fueled by the success of capitalism, pulled down the Berlin Wall. It certainly would be strange for Americans, us, who set that market revolution in motion, to erect our own Wall of Protectionism. We must work with our allies to ensure that in striving together to end the Cold War we have not made the world safe for trade wars. //

As you can see, the new world order really is a world of possibilities. In the midst of this new world stands America, the only nation that combines economic and military might -- with a moral force borne of its founding ideals. //

Never before has the world looked more to the American example. Never before have so many millions drawn hope from the American idea. //

The reason is simple: America is unlike any other nation in the world. As Americans, we enjoy profound and mysterious bonds of affection and idealism. We feel our deep connections to community, to families, to our faiths. But what defines this nation -- what makes us American -- is not our ties to a piece of territory, or bonds of blood. What makes us American is our allegiance to an idea: that all people -- everywhere -- must be free. //

The new world beyond our borders is a world that suddenly has discovered the principles that have shaped our nation for more than 200 years. People see our land, and say: We want to be like them. We want to enjoy their prosperity. We want to share their joy. We want to emulate their goodness.

The new world is a world of discovery, a world devoted to unlocking the promise of freedom. It is no more structured than a dream, no more regimented than an innovator's burst of inspiration. This world is rooted in ideals as old and enduring as this nation itself -- as deeply rooted in what we are as the promise implicit to all the world in the words of our Declaration of Independence. //

We already have begun the work of reaching out and embracing our opportunities. We have built a strong and flexible military. We are promoting free markets and free trade around the world. We are working with our allies -- throughout the world -- to promote peace and stability. Ready to put America's power in service of principle: The promise of this new world animates American policy. //

If we trust ourselves and our values, if we retain the pioneer's enthusiasm for exploring the world beyond our shores -
- if we strive to engage in the thrilling world that beckons us -
- then and only then will America be true to all that is best in us. //

May God bless this great nation -- the United States of America.

#

01 APR 8 P5:06

**Air War College
MAXWELL AIR FORCE BASE**

MEMO TO Ms Carolyn Cawley **DATE** 8 April 1991

FROM Vice Commandant

T R A N S M I T T A L S H E E T

TO: *Peggy Dooley*
~~Ms Carolyn Cawley~~
Research Assistant
Office of Presidential Speechwriting
The White House

FROM: Col Bryan Strickland
Vice Commandant
Air War College
Maxwell AFB AL 36116
205-953-5935 (Comm)
493-5935 (DSN)

This FAX contains 4 pages, counting the transmittal sheet.

*TRANSMITTING
1550 / 8 Apr 91
BSK*

*Transmitted
0930 / SWalders
4/1/91
Transmitted
1005 / SWalders
4/8/91*

12 Sep 90

INTERNATIONAL OFFICER INFORMATION

<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>WIFE</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>PHONE</u>	<u>BOX</u>	<u>SEM</u>
AUSTRALIA	WG CDR JEFFREY T. DAY	BRENDA C.	7749 HALCYON FOREST TRAIL 36117	272-2945	15	5
AUSTRALIA	WG CDR GARRY F. BATES	CAROLYN	6230 OLIVER DR. 36117	277-0332	6	14
BRAZIL	LT COL VALTER CARROCINO	ANGELA MARIA	3852 GOVERNOR'S DRIVE D-454 36116	281-7926	8	6
CANADA	LT COL RICHARD J. YOUNG	FRANCES	1830 RAJON CT 36116	270-9879	39	16
COLOMBIA	LT COL EDGAR A. LESNEZ	NORMA AZUERO	5728-F VILLAS LANE 36116	279-0475	30	4
EGYPT	COL AHMED N. EL-WAKEIL	NADIA EL-SAID (ARR AUG)	BLDG 1428, RM 7020 36112	281-4957	18	15
FRANCE	LT COL ALAIN ROCHE	DANIELLE (DANY)	3420 FOUNTAIN CIRCLE 36116	277-1201	33	1
GERMANY	LT COL HANS-PETER KOCH	BARBARA HELGA	5801 E. SHIRLEY LANE # 411	260-9513	28	17
GREECE	LT COL ZAHARIAS DAMIANAKIS	CATHRIN	3449 FOUNTAIN CIRCLE 36116	244-1702	14	3
INDIA	GP CAPT C. K. KRISHNATRI	KUSUM (ARR OCT 90)	BLDG 1429, RM 7053 36112	240-7053	29	9
INDONESIA	COL RICHARD HARYONO	YULIA (NOT HERE)	BLDG 1429, RM 7054 36112	240-7054	24	18
ISRAEL	LT COL ODED ROSENTHAL	MEIRA	3120 OLD DOBBIN ROAD 36116	271-5912	34	5
ISRAEL	LT COL SHMUEL ELGAR	ARIVA	3430 FOUNTAIN CIRCLE 36116	271-6067	19	8
ITALY	COL GIOVANNI L. DOMINI	DONATELLA	3567 CARTER HILL RD # 2051 36111	288-8029	16	9
IVORY COAST	LT COL LEOPOLD D. GUIDY	MARIE FRANCE	BLDG 1429 RM 7064 36112	262-2118	21	6
JAPAN	LT COL TATEKI NISHII	TAEKO	5720-H VILLAS LANE 36116	260-9446	32	10
JORDAN	COL YAHYA ABIDMA G.	NAJAH F	1615 LONDON TOWN LANE 36117	272-3114	2	13
KENYA	COL JAMES P. GICHUHI	JANE	3340-B FOUNTAIN CIRCLE 36116	260-9844	20	12
KOREA	COL CHONG, CHOL HO	HYONG SOOK	1262-D BASSETT DR. 36116	288-8558	12	12
KOREA	COL KIM, HO DONG	JUNG SUK (ARR DEC 90)	BLDG 1429, RM 7058 36112	240-7058	25	17
MALAYSIA	COL JIN AIK KOAY	MILLY	3328-B FOUNTAIN LANE 36116	271-4159	1	3
MEXICO	COL JOSE V. GUTIERREZ	MARTHA F.	5617-G CALMAR DR 36116	260-0066	22	7
MOROCCO	LT COL MOHAMMED SELLAK	JANICE TAYLOR	3157 ALLISON DR. 36116	286-8984	35	4
NEW ZEALAND	WG CDR JOHN H. S. HAMILTON	SUSAN	1530 MERIMETHER RD 36112	260-0855	23	13
NIGERIA	GP CAPT NISIKAK-ABASI ESSIEN EDUOK	NKESE N.	BLDG 1429, RM 7069 36112	240-7069	17	7
PAKISTAN	GP CAPT AZMAT KAZI	SHAHEEMA	1256-A BASSETT DR 36116	284-0172	27	7
PHILIPPINES	COL VICENTE BELO	TERISITA (TITA)	5613-C CALMAR DRIVE 36116	277-3102	7	16
SAUDI ARABIA	COL ADNAN AL-MADANI	RAMZIA	3403 FOUNTAIN CIRCLE 36118	279-7352	4	10
SAUDI ARABIA	COL ABDULREHMAN AL-NOAH	HUSSAH S. ALHATLANI	2601 VAUGHN LAKES BLVD # 1627 36117	270-8466	5	18
SINGAPORE	LT COL K. K. SINGAM	RANGITHA "MALAR"	4621 NARROW LANE RD # 328 36116	281-2264	36	11
SPAIN	LT COL JESUS CERDAN		BLDG 1429, RM 7094 36112	240-7094	10	11
THAILAND	GP CAPT CHIRA YANSORN	DUANGRAT	BLDG 1429, RM 7088 36112	240-7088	38	2
TURKEY	COL AYSUN IHSAN	GUL	5726-H VILLAS LANE 36116	272-3577	26	14
TURKEY	COL SALIH CETINKAYA	GUL	5724-D VILLAS LANE 36116	272-4339	11	16
UAE	LT COL ATEER JUMA M. AL-HAMELI	GHAASHA	512 LARKWOOD DR 36109	270-1215	3	1
UK	WG CDR JOHN STANLEY WILSON	JANE	2321 SAGEWOOD DR 36117	271-4821	37	2
UK	WG CDR DAVID H. HILNE-SMITH	SUSAN	306 ARROWHEAD DR 36117	279-7754	31	8
URUGUAY	COL EGO CORREA LUNA	NORA	3808 GOVERNOR'S DR # C-219 36111	286-0426	13	18
VENEZUELA	LT COL HECTOR CENTENO	LIGIA (ARR 1 AUG 90)	BLDG 1428, RM 7021 36112	240-7021	9	15

INTERNATIONAL OFFICERS

Australia (2)	India	Korea (2)	Saudi Arabia (2)
Brazil	Indonesia	Malaysia	Singapore
Canada	Israel (2)	Mexico	Spain
Columbia	Italy	Monocco	Thailand
Egypt	Ivory Coast*	New Zealand	Turkey (2)
France	Japan	Nigeria	UAE
Germany	Jordan	Pakistan	UK (2)
Greece	Kenya	Philippines	Uruguay*
			Venezuela

Total number of students: 39
Total number of countries: 33
* First time represented

AERO RATING

36 Pilots
1 Navigator
2 Non-rated



**DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
AIR WAR COLLEGE (AU)
MAXWELL AIR FORCE BASE, AL 36112-5522**

1 Apr 91

TO: Ms Cawley

FROM: Col Strickland

Reference Mr Simon's questions from the Advanced Team visit.

1. 1910 - Wright Brothers established the first Civil Flying School at Maxwell AFB AL.
2. Maxwell Air Force Base named for 2nd Lieutenant William C. Maxwell, killed in an air accident 12 August 1920, in the Philippines.

RUNWAY

AF1

OPEN DOOR

HANGAR

EGHTS

100' x 200'
60' High

AFB MA X WELL

4/13/91

9:00 am

Intro of Pres. by LTJEN. Boyd

(AF Capt. Major + Col)

Audience of 1500
Faculty + Students
from Air U.

Col. Lord - Air U. Cdr.

Capt. Flading - PAO

Col. Strickland

Gen Boyden - intro Pres.

audience: col. Lt. Col. Major
1000

Sec. Police 28 airmen + 1 woman
protected King Fahd Base
got back on Friday

13 due back on 15th

Giant US flag backdrop

132' x 80' 40'

students from ³⁰ other countries: Saudi + UAE

B32 F4 F86 F105 F100

Wright flyer B25

Glenn Miller got his start here

Range Langer w/ giant flag

^{depth}
~~wide~~
100 x 200

1500 students + faculty big echo



City/State: Montgomery AZ
 Event: Maxwell AFB
 Date: 3-25

OFFICE OF PRESIDENTIAL ADVANCE CONTACT SHEET

Name	Office	Phone Number
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Presidential Advance Fax Number		202/456-2820
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Myrle Jean Bynum	Army (Lieutenant Colonel)	(202) 395-1747
★ Capt Lorie Flading	3800 ABW/Public Affairs	205-953-2016
MAJ Tom RITZ	3800 ABW/Civil Engrg	3-7921
★ Joni Grant	Air War College	205-953-2492
WARREN FEETS	3800 SUS	3-5333
Bobby Strawford	3800 SUS	3-7390
BETTY BALLARD	3800 LS/LGT	3-5787
GRADY HANNAH, Capt	1973 CG/LG	453-7071
Sidney F. COMAS	n / LOP	453-2704
PAUL PORTER LtCol	3800 ABW/SECURITY	953-6933
Tynone Johnson, MSgt	3800 LS/LGM	953-6897
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Bill Copeland	USSS Montgomery	205-223-7601
★ COL BRYAN STRICKLAND	AWC/CV	205 953-5935
★ COL Lance W. Lord	SOS/CC	205 953-2231

