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**Folder Title:**  
National Prayer Breakfast 1/30/92 [OA 7567]

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Acknowledgements to National Prayer Breakfast

Vice President and Mrs. Quayle

Rep. Ted Stevens

Members of Cabinet (or just Colin Powell)

Members of Congress

Dr. Billy Graham

Slava (Maestro Rostropovich)

Prime Minister from Fiji: Sir Kamiese Mara and wife

Other friends from overseas

(Hinchliffe/Nix)  
January 28, 1992 9 a.m.  
PRAYER Draft Three

**PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: NATIONAL PRAYER BREAKFAST**  
**Thursday, January 30, 1992**  
**Washington Hilton**

*9 a.m.*



[ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS] Four principles -- four ideals really, inspire America -- and I see them all here this morning: freedom; family; fellowship; and faith. So many people brought together by a shared spirit -- the vibrant, simple joy of praying to God.

*Slava:*  
~~Misha:~~ that was a tremendously moving story rooted in one of the most dramatic moments in recent history. You remind us of the powerful role that prayer has played in the unprecedented events of this past year. Since we last met, nations have been reshaped and lives have been restored throughout the world. The force that unites them is faith in God. The link they share is prayer. \\

When I last stood here, we were at war. Compelled by a deep need for God's wisdom, we began to pray. We prayed for God's protection in what we undertook -- for God's love to fill hearts -- and for God's peace to be the moral North Star that guided us.

Abraham Lincoln said: "I've been driven many times to my knees by the overwhelming conviction that I have nowhere else to go." In his example, we came together for a special National Day of Prayer. Americans of every creed turned to our greatest power to bring us peace -- "peace, which passeth all understanding." At the end of the war, we prayed as one during our National Days of Thanksgiving. Together, we discovered a transcendent unity. \\

Let us pray that as a people we will continue to bring the power of prayer to bear on all the challenges we confront. Let

us pray that we will strengthen the values this great land was founded on -- that we will reverse any threat of moral decay -- and that we will dedicate ourselves to the ethic of service, being what I call a Point of Light to someone in need. \\\

In this work we're not without inspiration. We need look no further than the handful of men who became heroes by their courage, their strength and, above all, their faith: Our hostages.

In brutalizing conditions, they prayed together daily in what they called "The Church of the Locked Door." They unwove floor mats in order to make rosaries. These men, who every day lived the story of Job, treasured their first book -- the Bible.

When Terry Anderson was released the first thing he did was thank strangers across the world who had prayed that he be set free.

"Your prayers <sup>... a big</sup> made the difference" said this man who, imprisoned, had rediscovered the faith that sets, and keeps, men free. \\  
 —

There's another story from last year's news that tells of the transformation of faith. While it's a story familiar to all of you, it's intensely personal to me. We lost a dear friend last March. Lee Atwater was a restless, fiercely driven, fun-loving good ol' boy who rode life as hard and as fast as he could. He also lived a kind of miracle, because his illness re-introduced him to something he'd put aside -- his faith.

In his last months Lee worked intensely to come to grips with this faith. Through reading the Bible and through prayer he learned that, as he put it, "what was missing in society was what was missing in me: a little heart, a lot of brotherhood."

Lee was right so often in his all-too-brief life. He was especially right at the end. Talking with him about how he prayed daily made me remember my parents reading to us kids from the Bible every morning at breakfast. Prayer has a place in the life not only of every American, but also of our nation. You know the words that guide our government: "of the people, by the people, for the people." But you probably don't know where those words came from. Lincoln didn't say them first. They appeared over six centuries ago in an edition of the Bible.

During Lee's memorial service at the National Cathedral there was talk of his legacy. But something permanent in that beautiful place of worship seems the best tribute to him. When you look at the Cathedral from outside, its magnificent Rose Window is black and formless. It's not until you step inside and see it illuminated by the glow of the sun that you can understand its true splendor. It reminds us that -- without faith -- we too are but stained glass windows in the dark. \\

May God bless this special gathering and each person here.  
Thank you very much.

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## HEAD TABLE GUESTS - TOTAL LIST

## M E M O R A N D U M

January 22, 1992

TO: MIMI AUSTIN, NPB COMMITTEE  
FROM: HEATHER LAWRIE, SENATOR STEVENS  
RE: CLEARANCE FOR ADMIT

The following are people that will be participating at the National Prayer Breakfast:

The Honorable Ted Stevens

Mrs. Ted Stevens

General Colin Powell

Mrs. Colin Powell

The Honorable Larry Craig

Mrs. Larry Craig

The Honorable Charles Stenholm

Mrs. Charles Stenholm

The Honorable Howell Heflin

Mrs. Howell Heflin

The Honorable Al Gore

Mrs. Al Gore

The Honorable Sonny Montgomery

Dr. Billy Graham

~~Mrs. Billy Graham~~

His Excellency Shaikh Saud Nasir Al-Sabah

Ms. Shoshana Cardin SS# 219-22-1390, DOB: 10/10/26

Ms. Sissy Houston SS# 151-24-5536, DOB: 09/30/33

Maestro Msistslav Rostropovich SS# 115-60-6263, DOB: 03-27-27

Galina Vishnevskaya-Rostropovich SS# 132-89-1880, DOB: 10-25-26

*Int. Guests plus Head Table*

*Doug*

*VP*

PROGRAM SEQUENCE

CHAIRMAN: The Honorable Ted Stevens

Pre-Breakfast

Prayer.....Ms. Shoshana Cardin, Chairman, National Conference on Soviet Jewry

Opening Song.....Savoonga Eskimo Singers  
Saint Lawrence Island, Alaska

Opening Prayer.....The Honorable G.V. "Sonny" Montgomery  
U.S. Representative, Mississippi

BREAKFAST

Welcome.....The Honorable Ted Stevens  
U.S. Senator, Alaska

Remarks-- United States Senate.....The Honorable Larry E. Craig  
U.S. Senator, Idaho

Remarks-- United States House of Representatives.....The Honorable Charles W. Stenholm  
U.S. Representative, Texas

Solo.....Ms. Sissy Houston

Old Testament Reading.....His Excellency Shaikh Saud  
Nasir Al-Sabah  
Ambassador of the State of Kuwait

Remarks.....The Honorable Dan Quayle  
Vice President of the United States

New Testament Reading.....The Honorable Al Gore  
U.S. Senator, Tennessee

Message.....Maestro Mstislav Rostropovich  
Music Director, National Symphony Orchestra

Remarks.....The Honorable Howell Heflin  
U.S. Senator, Alabama

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Group Song.....Cadette ~~Mc~~ Doug McInvale  
United States Military Academy

Closing Song.....United States Military Academy *West Point Choir*

Closing Prayer.....Dr. Billy Graham



*Change spelling*  
②

National Prayer Breakfast January 30

Head Table

International Ballroom  
West Point Choir

Prime Minister - Fiji

Stevens - MC for event

Ceiling - <sup>large</sup> holes

OOOO  
OOOO

Mrs speaks 9:07 a.m.

Alekan <sup>Savonga</sup> Ekimo Singers - 9 performers

298 Tables of 10 29810 3000 in Ballroom

800 guests in Crystal Ballroom - closed circuit

Dao Bush attending

Backdrop - beige curtains

President's Podium w/ seal

Choir departs after performing (curtains close)

West Point Military

Event: National Prayer BreakfastDate: JANUARY 30, 1992

**OFFICE OF PRESIDENTIAL ADVANCE  
IN-TOWN EVENT CONTACT SHEET**

Name	Office	Phone Number
Presidential Advance Office		456-7565
Presidential Advance Fax Number		456-2820
Steve Broadbent	Lead Advance	566-5847
Beggy Hazelrigg	Trip Coordinator	456-7565
Mimi Alstik	NPB "	546-1731
JERRY SIMMONS	WHITENSE COMMUNICATIONS	202-757-5506
Gordon Koch	WTH HSE Comm	752-5527
WAYNE JUSTICE	MILITARY OFFICE/COAST GUARD AIDE TO PRES	395-1747
Anthony Triplett	USSS/PPD	395-4011
DAVE POPP	USSS/VPD	395-6062
FRANK LARKIN	USSS/WFO	395-5100
Doug Gotham	USSS/TSD	435-6843
GREG HETRICK	U.S.C.P/D.P.D.	224-7910
JERRY FRANZ	N.P.B. HOTEL COORDINATOR	387-6767
HAROLD FRANZ	NBB HOTEL	387-6767
→ EDIE RITTINGER	NPB Head Table	331-8966
Heather Lawrie	Senator STEVENS	224-3004
Sgt. Kenneth L. Burkhead	U.S. Capitol Police	225-8456
Mary Claire Shipp	STATE DEPT PROTOCOL	647-2299
Craig Whitney	OVP	456-7935
TRINA CHARL	WHS Press Advance	456-7565
Michelle [unclear]	Speechwriting	456-7750
P.J. O'Neil	Pres. [unclear] Advance	456-7565
G. Brenty	WTH	797577

**INTERNATIONAL GUESTS PROPOSED FOR MEETING W/ THE PRESIDENT**

CABINET ROOM  
THURSDAY JANUARY 30TH  
7:15 AM

NAME	POSITION	COUNTRY
1. SIR KAMIESE MARA <i>ADI LADY LALA</i>	PRIME MINISTER	FIJI
2. THE HON BERNARD NAROKOBI	ATTORNEY GENERAL	PAPAU NEW GUINEA
3. YUJI TSUSHIMA	MEMBER OF THE DIET	JAPAN
4. KOJI YAMAZAKI	SENIOR EXEC. DIRECTOR OF EXPORT/IMPORT BANK	JAPAN
5. RAGCHAAGIN BYAMBA	VICE MINISTER OF HEALTH	MONGOLIA
6. DR. D. TSERENDORJ	RECTOR OF INSTITUTE FOR ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT	MONGOLIA
7. JOSE LINA	SENATOR	PHILIPPINES
8. AS'AD AS'AD	CEO - BUSINESSMAN	JORDAN
9. ABDEL MOHSIN AL KHORAFI	CEO - BUSINESSMAN	KUWAIT
10. SLIMANE SLIMANI	CEO - CONSTRUCTION	MOROCCO
11. SOTIRIS KOUVOLAS	M.P. MINISTER TO THE PRESIDENCY	GREECE
12. INGRID BRYSSINCK	BUSINESS WOMAN	BELGIUM
13. SEBASTIEN NTAHUGA	MINISTER OF JUSTICE	BURUNDI
14. BERTHOLD LEIBINGER	PRESIDENT OF MULTI-NATIONAL COMPANY	GERMANY
15. MUHAMET KAPLLANI	FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER	ALBANIA
16. CARLOS ROJAS LOPEZ	LEADER OF THE CONGRESS	COSTA RICA



### Appointment of Edward O. Vetter as a Member of the Competitiveness Policy Council

January 30, 1991

The President today announced his intention to appoint Edward O. Vetter, of Texas, to be a member of the Competitiveness Policy Council for a term of 2 years. This is a new position.

Since 1978 Mr. Vetter has served as president of Edward O. Vetter and Associates, and serves as a director of the Texas Department of Commerce in Dallas, TX. In addition, Mr. Vetter served as Under Secretary of Commerce at the Department of Commerce in Washington, DC, 1976-1977.

Mr. Vetter graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (B.S., 1942). He was born October 20, 1920, in Rochester, NY. Mr. Vetter served in the U.S. Army, 1942-1946. Mr. Vetter is married, has three children, and resides in Dallas, TX.

### Nomination of Robert B. Zoellick To Be an Under Secretary of State

January 30, 1991

The President today announced his intention to nominate Robert B. Zoellick, of the District of Columbia, to be Under Secretary of State for Economic and Agricultural Affairs. He would succeed Richard Thomas McCormack. Mr. Zoellick will continue to serve as Counselor of the Department of State in Washington, DC.

Since 1989 Mr. Zoellick has served as Counselor of the Department of State in Washington, DC. Prior to this Mr. Zoellick served on the State Department transition, 1988-1989. Mr. Zoellick also has served in several capacities at the Department of the Treasury in Washington, DC: Counselor to the Secretary of the Treasury and Executive Secretary, 1988; Executive Secretary and Special Adviser to the Secretary, 1986-1987; Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary and Deputy Assistant Secretary for Financial Institutions Policy, 1985-1986; and Special Assistant to the Deputy Secretary, 1985. In addition, Mr. Zoellick has served as a law

clerk for the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit, 1982-1983; a staff assistant in the Office of the Assistant Attorney General in the Criminal Division at the Justice Department, 1978-1979; and as a research assistant for the Council on Wage and Price Stability in the Executive Office of the President, 1975-1976.

Mr. Zoellick graduated from Swarthmore College (B.A., 1975), Harvard University's Kennedy School of Government (M.P.P., 1981), and Harvard Law School (J.D., 1981). He was born July 25, 1953, in Evergreen Park, IL. Mr. Zoellick is married and resides in Washington, DC.

### Remarks at the National Prayer Breakfast

January 31, 1991

Thank you very much for that warm welcome. And let me just greet our—Prime Minister Henry here and Prime Minister Ratu Mara and President Goncz over here and all the other visitors from overseas.

And I want to pay my special respects to the members of the Senate and House Prayer Group. I would also like to single out Doug Coe, who has been such a guiding light in all of this. And, of course, our special thanks to Joe Gibbs and to Governor Buddy Roemer for sharing in such a personal way their faith.

My heartfelt thanks goes out to everyone involved in this marvelous event. Dr. Graham was reminding Barbara and me when we came over here of its genesis and how President Eisenhower, he felt, seemed very nervous about whether this would be the right thing to do and whether it would be a fulfilling experience for the people that attended. And I expect Ike would—if he could have attended this one—would have had no doubts whatsoever.

I want to thank everyone for their concern and prayers about Barbara's recent accident. In these days of environmental terrorism—[laughter]—I can happily report that the tree is very well and so is Barbara. Bush, doing very well, I might say. And I say that with considerable pride.

This is a diverse group. I've never seen anything quite like it—politically or anything else. But we do have one thing in common: We stand together in prayer. Let me just share a letter—a true letter I received here from a mother who told me a story about her 5-year-old son's evening prayers. As he knelt by his bed—this kid was kneeling in prayer, and his parents explained that they were going to pray together for President Bush so that he would have the wisdom to get the hostages out of Iraq. And after a minute of deep thinking, the little boy said, "Mom, how is a bush going to get the people out of the rock, and how did they get there in the first place?" Well, the mother, in her wrap-up of the letter, said that it was a good thing the Lord knew what the boy was praying for, because he sure didn't. [Laughter] But, you know, the hostages came out of Iraq. [Laughter]

So, I believe the Lord does hear our prayers. Joe put it very beautifully here. I know our country is praying for peace. And across this nation the churches, the synagogues, the mosques are packed—record attendance at services. In fact, the night the war began, Dr. Graham was at the White House. And he spoke to us then of the importance of turning to God as a people of faith, turning to Him in hope. And then the next morning, Dr. Graham went over to Fort Myer where we had a lovely service leading our nation in a beautiful prayer service there, with special emphasis on the troops overseas.

So, I expect when Barbara and I were there at that prayer service, we were only doing what everyone in America was doing—praying for peace.

You know, America is a nation founded under God. And from our very beginnings we have relied upon His strength and guidance in war and in peace. And this is something we must never forget. Just yesterday—you're going to think I do nothing but read the mail—[laughter]—but just yesterday I got a letter from a man who pointed out to me that during the State of the Union Message that I had neglected to make any mention of God—and I was somewhat defensive about that, so I quickly went back and I did see at the very end "may God bless America." But then I got

realizing that this man was correct. I have learned what I suppose every President has learned, and that is that one cannot be President of our country without faith in God—and without knowing with certainty that we are one nation under God. So, I think I should have made that clear—more clear that God is our rock and salvation, and we must trust Him and keep faith in Him.

And so, we ask His blessings upon us and upon every member, not just of our Armed Forces but of our coalition armed forces, with respect for the religious diversity that is represented as these 28 countries stand up against aggression.

Today I'm asking and designating that Sunday, February 3d, be a national day of prayer. And I encourage all people of faith to say a special prayer on that day—a prayer for peace, a prayer for the safety of our troops, a prayer for their families, a prayer for the innocents caught up in this war, and a prayer that God will continue to bless the United States of America.

*Note: The President spoke at 9:50 a.m. in the International Ballroom at the Washington Hilton Hotel. In his opening remarks, he referred to Prime Minister Geoffrey Henry of the Cook Islands; Prime Minister Ratu Mara of Fiji; President Arpad Goncz of Hungary; Douglas Coe, event coordinator of the National Prayer Breakfast; Joe Gibbs, coach of the Washington Redskins football team; Gov. Buddy Roemer of Louisiana; and evangelist Dr. Billy Graham.*

### Remarks at a White House Briefing on the National Drug Control Strategy

January 31, 1991

Thank you all very much. Please be seated. I wanted to come over here first to thank many people in this room, so many of you having in one way or another—directly, some indirectly—helping us formulate and now put into effect the National Drug Control Strategy. I know that many of you have been instrumental in the development and the implementation of it. And I really am very, very grateful to each and every one of you.

major new step for a further reduction in U.S. and Soviet manpower in Central and Eastern Europe to 195,000 on each side. This level reflects the advice of our senior military advisers. It's designed to protect American and European interests and sustain NATO's defense strategy. A swift conclusion to our arms control talks—conventional, chemical, and strategic—must now be our goal. And that time has come.

Still, we must recognize an unfortunate fact: In many regions of the world tonight, the reality is conflict, not peace. Enduring animosities and opposing interests remain. And thus, the cause of peace must be served by an America strong enough and sure enough to defend our interests and our ideals. It's this American idea that for the past four decades helped inspire this Revolution of '89.

Here at home and in the world, there's history in the making, history to be made. Six months ago, early in this season of change, I stood at the gates of the Gdansk shipyard in Poland at the monument to the fallen workers of Solidarity. It's a monument of simple majesty. Three tall crosses rise up from the stones, and atop each cross, an anchor—an ancient symbol of hope.

The anchor in our world today is freedom, holding us steady in times of change, a symbol of hope to all the world. And freedom is at the very heart of the idea that is America. Giving life to that idea depends on every one of us. Our anchor has always been faith and family.

In the last few days of this past momentous year, our family was blessed once more, celebrating the joy of life when a little boy became our 12th grandchild. When I held the little guy for the first time, the troubles at home and abroad seemed manageable and totally in perspective.

Now, I know you're probably thinking, well, that's just a grandfather talking. Well, maybe you're right. But I've met a lot of children this past year across this country, as all of you have, everywhere from the Far East to Eastern Europe. And all kids are unique, and yet all kids are alike—the budding young environmentalists I met this month who joined me in exploring the Florida Everglades; the little leaguers I played catch with in Poland, ready to go from

Warsaw to the World Series; and even the kids who are ill or alone—and God bless those boarder babies, born addicted to drugs and AIDS and coping with problems no child should have to face. But you know, when it comes to hope and the future, every kid is the same—full of dreams, ready to take on the world—all special, because they are the very future of freedom. And to them belongs this new world I've been speaking about.

And so, tonight I'm going to ask something of every one of you. Now, let me start with my generation, with the grandparents out there. You are our living link to the past. Tell your grandchildren the story of struggles waged at home and abroad, of sacrifices freely made for freedom's sake. And tell them your own story as well, because every American has a story to tell.

And, parents, your children look to you for direction and guidance. Tell them of faith and family. Tell them we are one nation under God. Teach them that of all the many gifts they can receive liberty is their most precious legacy, and of all the gifts they can give the greatest is helping others.

And to the children and young people out there tonight: With you rests our hope, all that America will mean in the years and decades ahead. Fix your vision on a new century—your century, on dreams we cannot see, on the destiny that is yours and yours alone.

And finally, let all Americans—all of us together here in this Chamber, the symbolic center of democracy—affirm our allegiance to this idea we call America. And let us remember that the state of the Union depends on each and every one of us.

God bless all of you, and may God bless this great nation, the United States of America.

*Note: The President spoke at 9:05 p.m. in the House Chamber of the Capitol. He was introduced by Thomas S. Foley, Speaker of the House of Representatives. The address was broadcast live on nationwide radio and television. Prior to his address, the President attended a reception in the Speaker's Conference Room hosted by the congressional leadership.*

## White House Fact Sheet on the President's Conventional Armed Forces in Europe Initiative

### January 31, 1990

After initial discussions with NATO allies, the President concluded that changes which have taken place in Europe over the last 3 months have made it possible to propose lower levels in the area of greatest concentration of forces: Central and Eastern Europe. However, the United States will maintain significant military forces in Europe as long as our allies desire our presence as part of a common security effort.

Therefore, in his State of the Union Address to Congress on January 31, President Bush proposed to revise NATO's current position in the Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE) negotiations to lower substantially the levels of U.S. and Soviet ground and air force manpower in Central and Eastern Europe to 195,000 on each side. Forces withdrawn will be demobilized. There would be approximately 225,000 U.S. ground and air force personnel in Europe

after CFE reductions are completed. The proposal responds to rapid changes in Eastern Europe and is designed to help propel the CFE negotiations to an early conclusion in 1990.

The President's initiative would supersede an earlier proposal establishing a level of 275,000 each of U.S. and Soviet ground and air force manpower stationed outside of their respective national territories in the Atlantic to the Urals region.

The President has concluded that this proposal reflects the minimum level of U.S. forces needed in Europe to protect American interests and to sustain NATO's strategy of forward defense and flexible response. Even if—as we expect—Soviet forces in this region are reduced even further, the United States does not envision the further reduction of its forces in Europe below this new level.

## Remarks at the Annual National Prayer Breakfast

### February 1, 1990

Thank you, ladies and gentlemen. Thank you all. Thank you very, very much. Vice President and Mrs. Quayle, and Chuck Grassley, Sam Nunn, and my dear friend Billy Graham, and Ruth. Jim Baker, that was a very inspiring testament of faith. I also want to salute our very special guests who have traveled far to join us in a prayer for peace and understanding: President Moi of Kenya; President Ershad of Bangladesh; Major Buyoya, the marvelous head of Burundi; President Cristiani, a longtime friend; the Prime Minister Kisekka. And I just express for all of us a very hearty welcome, and to President Ershad, a happy birthday greeting to go with Bev Shea's. We're delighted you're here.

And I want to thank Bev Shea and Billy. It'll probably read: prayer breakfast, Bev Shea; supporting cast: secretary of state

Billy Graham. [Laughter] A lot of Presidents out here, Senators and Congressmen. He was magnificent. [Laughter] Magnificent music.

It's often said in my line of work that a candidate or a proposal hasn't got a prayer. Well, I'm pleased to be with an audience about whom that will never be said. [Laughter] And this breakfast is the result of years of quiet diplomacy—I wouldn't say secret diplomacy—quiet diplomacy by an ambassador of faith, Doug Coe. And I salute him.

And I was moved once again by what Sam and Liz told us of Members and staffers on the Hill who like to regularly meet to share a few quiet moments of prayer and Bible reading. The values that spring from our faith certainly tell us a lot about our country. And consider that for more than

two centuries Americans have endorsed, and properly so, the separation of church and state. But we've also shown how both religion and government can strengthen a society. After all, our Founding Fathers' documents begin with these words: All men are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights. And Americans are religious people, but a truly religious nation is a tolerant nation. We cherish dissent, we cherish the fact that we have many, many faiths, and we protect even the right to disbelieve.

A truly religious nation is also a giving nation. A close friend of mine sent me a poem recently which eloquently embodies this spirit of giving. "I sought my soul, but my soul I could not see. I sought my God, but my God eluded me. I sought my brother and found all three."

Thousands of Americans are finding their soul, finding their God, by reaching out to their brothers and sisters in need. You've heard me talk about a Thousand Points of Light across the country. Americans are working through their places of worship, through community programs, or on their own to help the hungry or the homeless, to teach the unskilled, to bring the words of men and the Word of God to those who cannot even read.

And so, I believe that this democracy of ours is once again proving, as it has throughout our history, that when people are free they use that freedom to serve the greater good and, indeed, a higher truth. As freedom blossoms in Eastern Europe—and Jim was talking eloquently about that—I am convinced that the 1990's will be the decade of the rebirth that he so beautifully spoke about, a rebirth of faith and hope.

And one example: I met this week Father Calciu, a Romanian Orthodox minister. Father Calciu had spent 21 of his 64 years

in jail—a third of his entire life in prison. And in fact, it was while in prison for opposing the Government that he found God. And once released, he risked his freedom by preaching a series of Lenten sermons. And for that, he was imprisoned again and tortured beyond belief. And yet Father Calciu had faith, and he refused to break. He 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 that something remarkable occurred. His two executioners called to him. And surely, he thought, well, this was the end. But instead they said, "Father,"—and that was the first time they had called him that—"we have decided not to kill you." And 3 weeks later, he received permission to celebrate the Divine Liturgy. And when he did, he saw these same two guys—the same two guards—approach, and to his astonishment, his would-be executioners got on their knees and joined him in prayer. This is one man's story, a humble priest.

And today the times are on the side of peace because more and more brave men and women are on the side of God. And so, that is the end of these few words. That is my prayer: that we will continue to recognize the power of faith. Thank you all, and God bless you.

*Note: The President spoke at 9:25 a.m. in the International Ballroom at the Washington Hilton Hotel. In his remarks, he referred to Senators Charles E. Grassley and Sam Nunn; Representative Elizabeth J. Patterson; Secretary of State James A. Baker III; evangelist Rev. Billy Graham and his wife, Ruth; President Alfredo Cristiani Buckard of El Salvador; Prime Minister Samson Kisekka of Uganda; religious singer George Beverly Shea; and Doug Coe, a participant in the prayer breakfast.*

## Remarks on Transmitting Proposed Savings and Economic Growth Legislation

February 1, 1990

Well, today I'm transmitting to Congress an important initiative that was outlined last night in the State of the Union Address: the Savings and Economic Growth Act of 1990. And this important legislation will increase national savings, lower the cost of capital, create jobs, increase our international competitiveness, and improve our standard of living.

There are three elements to the act: family savings account, capital gains tax rate reduction, and then the homeownership initiative.

First, the family savings account will give Americans an important incentive to save for their futures. I believe Americans will save more if given this opportunity, and by doing so, they will generate new funds for investment that strengthen our economy.

Second, the permanent tax-rate reduction for long-term capital gains will lower the cost of capital and provide an incentive for long-term investment. And this will create jobs and make American business more

competitive in the international arena.

And third, the homeownership initiative will allow individuals to withdraw without penalty up to \$10,000 from an IRA, from an individual retirement account, prior to retirement if the funds are used to purchase a first home.

And this legislative package will help millions of Americans invest in their children's education, buy a first home, and then set money aside for family emergencies. And this will also strengthen our economy, create jobs, and make America more competitive internationally.

I'm grateful to those of you here—and up here—who have worked so hard to craft this legislation, and I look forward to working closely with Congress towards its enactment.

And now I'll sign the transmittal that signs and sends the Savings and Economic Growth Act up to the Congress.

*Note: The President spoke at 10:07 a.m. in the Roosevelt Room at the White House.*

## Message to the Congress Transmitting Proposed Savings and Economic Growth Legislation

February 1, 1990

*To the Congress of the United States:*

I am pleased to submit for your consideration and passage the "Savings and Economic Growth Act of 1990." This legislative proposal would enact a permanent reduction in the capital gains tax rate, establish a new family savings program, and permit penalty-free Individual Retirement Account (IRA) withdrawals for first-time home buyers.

This proposal would encourage savings, investment, and economic efficiency, thereby creating jobs and providing other economic benefits to all citizens.

A permanent tax rate reduction for cap-

ital gains will lower the cost of capital and provide an incentive for long-term investment in the American economy that will create jobs and make American business more competitive in the international economy.

A new Family Savings Account will give most American families an opportunity to save through a simple and understandable tax-exempt savings incentive program. The resulting savings boost will also strengthen our economy and create jobs and opportunity for all Americans.

Permitting Americans to withdraw funds

with a commitment to lasting harmony between the races and a bright future for Americans of every background.

Barbara joins me in commending all of you for your observance of Black History

Month 1989, and in sending you our best wishes.

GEORGE BUSH

## Nomination of Kenneth Winston Starr To Be Solicitor General of the United States

February 1, 1989

The President today announced his intention to nominate Kenneth Winston Starr to be Solicitor General of the United States, Department of Justice. He would succeed Charles Fried.

Since 1983 Judge Starr has been a judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. Prior to this he was Counselor to the Attorney General at the Department of Justice, 1981-1983. He was an associate partner with Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher in Washington, DC, 1977-1981, and a law

clerk to Chief Justice Warren E. Burger of the U.S. Supreme Court in Washington, DC, 1975-1977. From 1974 to 1975, Judge Starr was an associate with Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher in Los Angeles, CA.

Judge Starr graduated from George Washington University (B.A., 1968), Brown University (M.A., 1969), and Duke University (J.D., 1973). He was born July 21, 1946, in Vernon, TX. He is married and has two children.

## Continuation of John W. Vessey, Jr., as Special Presidential Emissary to Hanoi for POW/MIA Affairs

February 1, 1989

The President has asked General John W. Vessey, Jr., USA, Ret., to continue in his role as Special Presidential Emissary to Hanoi for POW/MIA Affairs. General Vessey has served in this capacity since being named to the position by President Reagan in February 1987.

Beginning with his initial visit to Hanoi in

August 1987, General Vessey's efforts have resulted in substantial progress in resolving this pressing humanitarian issue and ending the uncertainty for the families of our missing in Southeast Asia. The President is pleased that General Vessey has agreed to continue to serve his country in this position of great importance to all of us.

## Remarks at the Annual National Prayer Breakfast

February 2, 1989

My special thanks to Bob Stump and Doug Coe, to our honored guests throughout this country and from our foreign lands, and it is a pleasure for Barbara and me to be here once again.

There is no greater peace than that which comes from prayer and no greater fellowship than to join in prayer with others. And coming to the prayer breakfast is, for us at least, like coming home. The

Lord works in mysterious ways. There is nothing mysterious, however, about His priorities. I'm the one with the laryngitis, and Sandy Patti is the one that lifted our spirits with that magnificent voice, clear as the finest crystal. We're grateful to her. And the Lord works in very mysterious ways, but I wonder why it is that under the protocol sense of things I always have to follow my friend Al Simpson. [Laughter]

Let us all thank the Lord for having granted us this day, making it possible for us to spend this time together. Billy Graham, my dear friend, tells me that when he was a boy living on a farm in North Carolina one of his jobs was milking cows. And one day he was sent out to milk one of their cows named Brindle, a cow he'd never milked before. And he was told that it was a gentle cow, that it would be very cooperative. When he sat down on the stool to milk the cow, she switched her tail, slapped him in the face, nearly put his eye out, a few minutes later kicked the bucket all the way across the barn, and then tried to kick him. And at that point, he began to wonder if the person who described this kind and gentle cow had ever sat down next to her in the barn. [Laughter] And I've thought of that story in the light of my request for America to become a kinder and gentler nation. It's one thing to request it, and it's another thing to see it actually happen. And maybe a lot of folks out there, cynics, are thinking, well, if you people in Washington will stop trying to milk us, we'll stop kicking. [Laughter]

But we're facing some serious opportunities and some great opportunities in our country—tough problems and great opportunities. And I believe that a wonderful resource in dealing with them is prayer—not just prayer for what we want but prayer for what is in the heart of God for us individually and as a nation. And shouldn't we also remember, with all that we have to be grateful for, to pause each day to offer a prayer of thanksgiving. All of us should not

attempt to fulfill the responsibilities we now have without prayer and a strong faith in God. Abraham Lincoln said: "I've been driven many times to my knees by the overwhelming conviction that I have nowhere else to go." Surely he was not the first President, certainly not the last, to realize that.

It's not just Presidents. I heard about a little boy whose elderly grandmother came to live with them for the winter. And the first day the little boy played hard inside the house, and he wanted to turn the heat down. But grandmother insisted on keeping it high. And when he opened the windows, she closed them. And for several days it went on like this, up and down, back and forth, with the little boy too hot and the grandmother too cold. After about a week, the little boy knelt beside his bed one night and prayed, "Lord, bless mother and daddy, and make it hot for grandmother." [Laughter]

Well, I suppose there may be some people in Washington, around the country, who have already begun to pray, "Make it hot for George." [Laughter] Those prayers will be answered over time. Be patient. [Laughter] But I can also tell you from my heart that I freely acknowledge my need to hear and to heed the voice of Almighty God. I began my Inaugural Address with a prayer out of a deep sense of need and desire of God's wisdom in the decisions we face. And if we're to walk together toward a more caring, more generous America, let us all share in paving the way with prayer.

Thank you all, and God bless you.

*Note: The President spoke at 9:18 a.m. in the International Crystal Ballroom at the Washington Hilton Hotel. In his remarks, he referred to Representative Bob Stump; Doug Coe, an associate of the National Prayer Breakfast Movement; gospel singer Sandy Patti; Senator Alan K. Simpson; and evangelist Billy Graham.*

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4 (Hinchliffe/Nix)  
January 21, 1992 10 a.m.  
PRAYER Draft Two

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: NATIONAL PRAYER BREAKFAST

Thursday, January 30, 1992

Washington Hilton

9:00 a.m.

International Ballroom

[ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS] Four principles -- four ideals really, inspire America -- and I see them all here this morning: freedom; family; fellowship; and faith. So many people brought together by a shared spirit -- the vibrant, simple joy of talking to God.

Misha: that was a tremendously moving story rooted in one of the most dramatic moments in recent history. You remind us of the powerful role that prayer has played in the unprecedented events of this past year. Since we last met, nations have been reshaped and lives have been restored throughout the world. The force that unites them is faith in God. The link they share is prayer. \\

When I last stood here, we were at war. Compelled by a deep need for God's wisdom, we began to pray. We prayed for God's protection in what we undertook -- for God's love to fill hearts -- and for God's peace to be the moral North Star that guided us.

Abraham Lincoln said: "I've been driven many times to my knees by the overwhelming conviction that I have nowhere else to go." In his example, we came together for a special National Day of Prayer. Americans of every creed turned to our greatest power to bring us peace -- "peace, which passeth all understanding." At the end of the war, we prayed as one during our National Day of Thanksgiving. Together, we discovered a transcendent unity. \\

Let us pray that as a people we will continue to bring the power of prayer to bear on all the challenges we confront. Let us

Living  
Quotations  
for Christians  
#2475

Prayer

pray that we will maintain the values this great land was founded on -- that we will stop the threat of moral free fall -- and that we will dedicate ourselves to the ethic of responsibility, for ourselves as individuals and for our society as a whole. \\\

In this work we're not without inspiration. We need look no further than the handful of men who became heroes by their courage, their strength and, above all, their faith: Our hostages.

In brutalizing conditions, they prayed together daily in what they called "The Church of the Locked Door." They unwove floor mats in order to make rosaries. These men, who every day lived the story of Job, treasured their first book -- the Bible. When Terry Anderson was released, the first thing he did was thank the strangers across the world who had prayed that he be set free. "Your prayers made the difference," said this man who, imprisoned, had rediscovered the faith that sets, and keeps, men free. \\\

There's another story from last year's news that tells of the transformation of faith. While it's a story familiar to all of you, it's intensely personal to me. We lost a dear friend last March. Lee Atwater was a restless, fiercely driven, mischievous good ol' boy who rode life as hard and as fast as he could. He also lived a kind of miracle, because his illness re-introduced him to something he'd put aside -- his faith.

In his last months Lee worked intensely to come to grips with this faith. Through prayer he learned that, as he put it, "what was missing in society was what was missing in me: a little

Jan 17, 1992  
"Assoc Press  
Bible Provided  
Source of  
Hope"  
Wanted  
Newsweek  
pg 34  
How Terry  
Survived

they received from their captors

one of

a big

LA Times  
pg A1  
"Hostage Ordeal  
Ends..."

Wash Times  
April 5  
1991  
Pg. A4

Life  
Magazine  
pg. 67  
Lee Atwater  
article

heart, a lot of brotherhood."

Lee was right so often in his all-too-brief life. He was especially right at the end. Talking with him about how he prayed daily made me remember my parents reading to us kids from the Bible every morning at breakfast. Prayer has a place in the life not only of every American, but also of our nation. You know the words that guide our government: "of the people, by the people, for the people." But you probably don't know where those words came from. Lincoln didn't say them first. They appeared over six centuries ago in an edition of the Bible.

During Lee's memorial service at the <sup>Washington National</sup> National Cathedral there was talk of his legacy. But something permanent in that beautiful place of worship seems the best tribute to him. When you look at the Cathedral from outside, its magnificent Rose Window is black and formless. It's not until you step inside and see it illuminated by the glow of the sun that you can understand its true splendor. It reminds us that -- without faith -- we too are but stained glass windows in the dark. \ \ \

May God bless this special gathering and, above all, this great nation we share. Thank you very much.

# # # # #

Looking Forward Pg. 27

Sunshine Magazine JAG memo

Wash Post pg B1 April 5, 1991

Sept 25, 1990 Dedication National Guard speech



**DRAFT**

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. BUSH

FOR

WASHINGTON, D.C.

**JAN 24 1992**

THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1992

7:35 am THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Bush board Motorcade and depart White House en route Washington Hilton Hotel.

7:40 am THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Bush arrive Washington Hilton Hotel and proceed to Cabinet Room.

Met by:

Mr. Bill Edwards  
General Manager, Washington Hilton Hotel

7:45 am THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Bush arrive Cabinet Room and participate in Staff Photo.

Met by:

The Vice President and Mrs. Quayle

The Honorable Ted Stevens  
U.S. Senator

Mr. Doug Coe  
Event Coordinator, National Prayer Breakfast

7:55 am THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Bush, accompanied by The Vice President and Mrs. Quayle, conclude participation in Staff Photo and hold briefly.

7:57 am THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Bush, accompanied by The Vice President and Mrs. Quayle, depart Cabinet Room and proceed to Off-Stage Announcement Area and hold briefly.

7:58 am The Vice President and Mrs. Quayle are announced onto Stage and proceed to Seats on Dais.

**DRAFT**

EVENT: 1992 NATIONAL PRAYER BREAKFAST

TRAVEL POOL

OFF-STAGE ANNOUNCEMENT

BRIEF REMARKS

7:59 am THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Bush are announced onto Stage and proceed to Seats on Dais.

8:00 am Opening Song by the Savoonga Eskimo Singers, Saint Lawrence, Alaska.

8:03 am Opening Prayer by The Honorable G.V. Sonny Montgomery, U.S. Representative, Mississippi.

8:06 am Breakfast is served.

8:35 am Welcoming Address by Senator Ted Stevens.

8:42 am Brief Remarks by The Honorable Larry E. Craig, U.S. Senator, Idaho.

8:45 am Brief Remarks by The Honorable Charles W. Stenholm, U.S. Representative, Texas.

8:48 am Solo by Ms. Sissy Houston.

8:50 am Old Testament Reading by His Excellency Shaikh Saud Hasir Al-Sabah, Ambassador of the State of Kuwait.

8:53 am The Vice President gives Brief Remarks.

8:57 am New Testament Reading by The Honorable Al Gore, U.S. Senator, Tennessee.

**DRAFT**

- 9:00 am Maestro Mstislav Rostropovich, Music Director, National Symphony Orchestra, gives Brief Remarks.
- 9:07 am THE PRESIDENT is introduced for Brief Remarks by The Honorable Howell Heflin, U.S. Senator, Alabama.
- 9:09 am THE PRESIDENT gives Brief Remarks.
- 9:14 am Group Song lead by Cadet Doug McInvale, United States Military Academy.
- 9:18 am Closing Song by United States Military Academy.
- 9:22 am Closing Prayer by Dr. Billy Graham.
- 9:25 am THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Bush conclude participation in 1991 National Prayer Breakfast, depart Stage, and proceed to Holding Room.
- 9:26 am THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Bush arrive Holding Room and hold briefly.
- 9:28 am THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Bush depart Holding Room and proceed to Motorcade.
- 9:30 am THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Bush board Motorcade and depart Washington Hilton en route White House.
- 9:35 am THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Bush arrive White House.

# AMERICAN WAY

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# When The Kingmaker Dies

He came out of the South like a hurricane. And when he died, Lee Atwater left a legacy that will transform America for years to come.

**C**olumbia police barricaded Sumter Street in front of the peach-complected Trinity Cathedral. South Carolina Highway Patrol officers watched from street corners. Secret Service men, sniffer wires trailing into their dark suits, silently surveyed the church grounds, periodically turning their gaze upon the long line of mourners stretching down the side of the church to the back.

Waiting under a clear blue sky for the church doors to open, the mourners, many of whom had lived their entire lives in Columbia, made small talk about family members, mutual acquaintances, jobs, the weather. They avoided talk about the deceased's final years, about how he had been transfigured by drugs in a losing battle against an inoperable brain tumor, about how he was reduced from a trim, combative five-mile-a-day runner to a frail man in a wheelchair, his head swollen with chemicals, his eyes hollow with defeat and sadness. "Beautiful day," someone would say, stopping in mid-thought. If this were a wedding, he'd go on to say how nice it was that the weather turned out so lovely. "Yes," another would reply, looking across the street at the dogwood trees and azaleas blossoming on the grounds of the state capitol. "Beautiful."

After about an hour, the mourners were let inside and ushered to seats in dark-brown pews. A murmur of conversation filled the high-ceilinged church as people waited for the service to begin. Each remembered the deceased in his or her own way. But all of them, even his bitter enemies — and he had plenty, some seated here today — knew him as one of the world's genuinely unique characters. Combustible, spontaneous, instinctual, uncalculating, fiercely competitive, insatiably curious (especially about human nature), driven, focused, disciplined, extraordinarily well-read, profoundly generous, awesomely ruthless, simple, complicated, vilified, idolized, he was all of these and each in the extreme. But the whispered conversations were, at this moment, probably less about him than about the proceedings. In the back balcony, a television crew readied its coverage for the networks. Meanwhile, outside, security had tightened, with agents standing stiffly by the building's doors and along its sidewalks. Soon, black limousines pulled up to the front curb. Out of them climbed some of the most powerful men on the planet: the vice

By Jim Shahin

president, the secretary of state, the president's chief of staff, every Cabinet member save one. Senators, congressmen, governors. All had come to pay their respects. Was it any wonder that security in Columbia, South Carolina, on this Monday afternoon, the first of April, should be so tight? Virtually the entire government of the United States had traveled down from Washington to pay tribute to the one man who was, in some quintessentially modern sense, more powerful than them all. For he had made them.

The man, of course, was not the president; George Bush, as evidenced by the polls, was very much alive, in an office procured through the efforts of this man. Though never an elected official himself, the man's name was synonymous with political power. That was because in contemporary America, politics belonged to the consultants. Consultants *made* politicians. And no political consultant in the land had made as many of them, or made them as successful, as the one they came to praise and ultimately to bury, this wild, rebellious child of the South named Lee Atwater.

He was only forty years old when he died of cancer, but in his short life Atwater established himself as the nation's single most influential political operative. Since his internship with Strom Thurmond in 1971, he managed the campaigns of more than two dozen winning candidates, from city councilpeople to governors to senators to the sitting president of the United States. In 1989, at only thirty-eight, he was named chairman of the Republican National Committee. The appointment, made by George Bush, marked the first time a political consultant headed a major party.

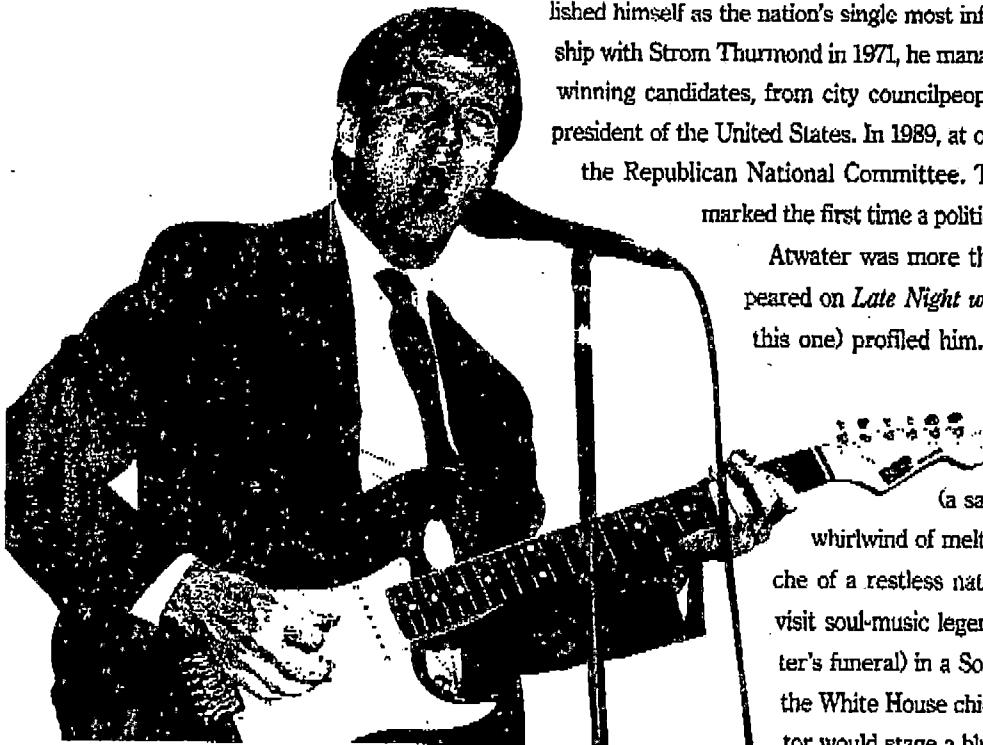
Atwater was more than successful. He was a celebrity. He appeared on *Late Night with David Letterman*. Magazines (including this one) profiled him. Symposiums debated him. Hollywood offered him a movie role. In his spare time, he played blues guitar. He cut a record. He had a record cut *about* him

(a satiric blues zinger called *Black Like Lee*). A whirlwind of meltdown energy, Atwater tapped into the psyche of a restless nation. What other political consultant would visit soul-music legend James Brown (who also attended Atwater's funeral) in a South Carolina state prison on his way to see the White House chief of staff? What other national party director would stage a blues concert for one of the president's inaugural galas? What other prominent Washington insider has invested in a barbecue joint, had a guitar bequeathed to him by Ron Wood of the Rolling Stones, and been offered a part in a Chuck Norris film (which Atwater turned down because working on location in the Philippines would distract too much from his official duties)?

He was unbeatable. He was mythic. "A Republican national chairman like no other before him," rhapsodized an April 1989 article in *The New York Times Magazine*, "Lee Atwater

is undoubtedly the most controversial and successful political operative in America."

Of course, the myth was in some measure a result of Atwater's own making. He capitalized on his flamboyant personality, playing up the anecdotes of his carrying Sun Tzu's *The Art of War* in his briefcase, of his after-hours blues guitar-playing, of his sixteen-hour



GUY WETTMAN/REUTERS/PHOTOS

A whirlwind of meltdown energy, Atwater tapped into the psyche of a restless nation.

work days. But it was also based on his accomplishments. As George Bush's campaign manager in 1988, Atwater deftly (critics said cynically) made patriotism an issue, liberalism an obscenity, and Willie Horton a household name, and, in so doing, brought Bush back from a seventycen-percent deficit in the early summer polls to a crushing November victory.

But Atwater's legend extended far beyond the Bush campaign. His strategy of solidifying the Republican grip on the onetime Democratic South made Atwater an architect of the Republican ascendancy. His "big tent" theory, recommending that the party embrace abortion's pro-choicers, opened an ongoing debate within Republican ranks over party identity. His unrivaled expertise in negative campaigning — "comparative campaigning," he called it — changed the tone of political dialogue. And the legion of young Republican activists he recruited, now occupying positions from the White House to state houses, has provided a ready and formidable force for future battles. Says Sidney Blumenthal, a political writer for *The New Republic*: "Lee Atwater helped create a new Republican Party."

It is a creation that owes a lot to Atwater's Southern roots. "Lee epitomized and embodied much of the transition the South went through during his lifetime," says one of Atwater's protégés, Tucker Eskew, the thirty-year-old press secretary to South Carolina Governor Carroll A. Campbell Jr. "And he personally helped make the South integral to the Republican Party for the remainder of the century."

Looking back, the impact of Harvey Leroy Atwater on politics seems almost preordained. A Southern-born baby-boomer, he was delivered on February 27, 1951, into a generation on the precipice of epochal change. His birthplace, too — Atlanta — could not have been more perfect, being as it was the symbolic capital of two overlapping Souths: one, the fading Old, and the other, the emerging New. Atwater, who played R&B guitar and studied the War Between the States, was a child of both Souths.

He was raised in what he called "the middle of the middle class." His father was an insurance-claims manager, his mother a schoolteacher. Lee, the eldest of three children, had a brother (who was killed in a tragic accident when Lee was five) and a sister. The family moved to South Carolina and settled in Columbia when Lee was nine.

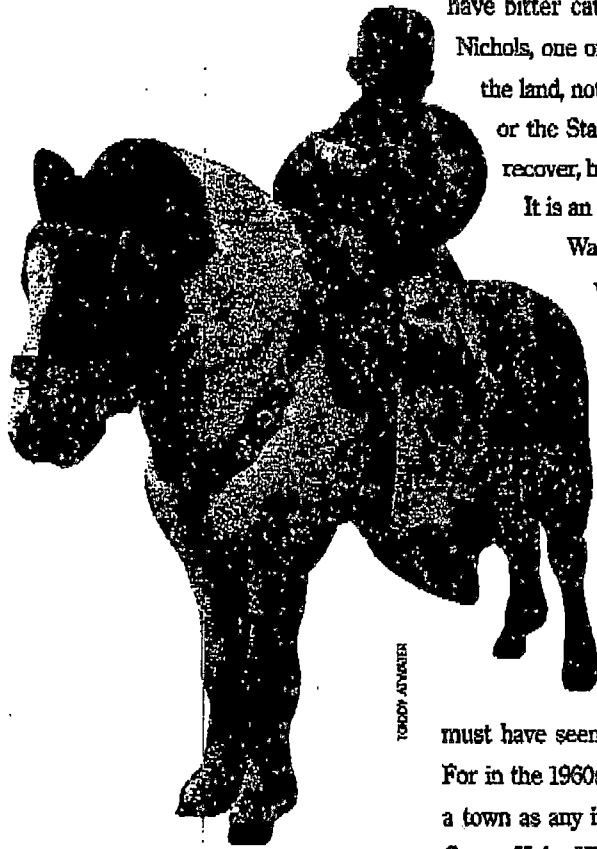
The state capital and the home of the University of South Carolina, Columbia is a place of genteel temperament. Its climate is mild and its landscape gently rolling. Its tree-lined downtown of older two-story brick stores and newer rectangular bank towers extends north along Main Street from the stately blue-granite capitol, above which fly the flags of the United States, South Carolina, and the Confederacy.

The Stars and Bars is part of the lifeblood of Columbia, a city that, like Atlanta, serves almost as a stage set for the Atwater story, as Columbia too has traditionally considered itself the capital of the South. It was, the reasoning goes, the capital of South Carolina, and South Carolina *did* start the Civil War with a raid on Fort Sumter. Moreover, many of the Confederacy's important agencies, such as the departments of treasury and printing, were located there. "It is no small thing to march into the heart of the enemy's country and take his capital," General Sherman said after capturing Columbia in February 1865.



PHOTO COURTESY THE U.S. OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

*Above: Lee Atwater on the campaign trail with then Vice President Bush. Opposite: Playing rhythm and blues. Following page: Lee at four in Charleston, South Carolina.*



TODDY ATWATER

By all accounts, his was an idyllic youth. Atwater was a fun-loving, mischievous, and popular boy.

Sherman traumatized the city forever when, after it was surrendered, his troops burned all the public buildings and a third of the rest of the city to the ground. "Columbia will have bitter cause to remember the visit of Sherman's army," wrote George Ward Nichols, one of Sherman's staff officers. "Even if peace and prosperity soon return to the land, not in this generation nor the next — no, not in a century — can this city or the State recover from the deadly blow which has taken its life." Columbia did recover, but the destruction was etched into its soul.

It is an imprint that Atwater took very seriously. He was obsessed with the Civil War and rubbed raw by what he believed was a resulting persecution of the white Southern male. "There's a fierce prejudice in this country against Southern white boys on the national political scene," he told *Southern* magazine in 1989. "It's open season on us." Yet if Atwater took umbrage at being viewed as a *Dukes of Hazzard* stereotype, he also reveled in the stereotype's more subtle flip side: the seemingly dumb Southern boy who in the end outsmarts his betters. "Play dumb and keep moving," he told close friend Ed Rogers, an attorney and former aide in the Bush White House.

Perpetual motion was an Atwater trademark; a common memory among close friends is the way his right leg constantly shook, an expression of his nervous energy and a metaphor for his restlessness. He must have seemed downright combustible to the good residents of tranquil Columbia. For in the 1960s, when Atwater grew up there, Columbia was as Ward-and-June-Cleaver a town as any in America. Kids swam in a quarry with emerald waters they called the Green Hole. High school students cruised Bell's Burgers. Moviegoers went to one of eight theaters downtown. But transformation was coming to Columbia, as it was to all of the South.

In 1963, blacks were admitted into Columbia's previously all-white schools and the color line at the University of South Carolina was broken. In many Southern cities, the birthing of the future was painful and violent. But in Columbia, it was accomplished gradually, in a process free of upheaval that in 1964 earned Columbia an All-American City award. The future was arriving in other ways as well.

During the decade, two interstates opened and the construction of another was announced. In 1966, a new multimillion-dollar post office was dedicated. Industrial parks sprouted. From 1960 to 1970, the city grew from a population of 260,000 to 322,000, and began to sprawl with the trappings of the Sun Belt: suburbs, shopping malls, and glassy office buildings.

But when Atwater was growing up, those changes were a backdrop. By all accounts, his was an idyllic youth. He lived in a trim one-story red-brick home with hedges and azaleas in Forest Acres, a leafy neighborhood near several lakes that these days is considered close-in. Back then, however, Forest Acres was on the outskirts. To get to their junior high school, Atwater and his friends walked through woods and across a field, then through woods again. After school, they'd go get soda pop over at E&J's general store, which had a wooden floor that gave a little when you walked across it and a screen door that slammed. In their meanderings, they'd sometimes pass chain

# Kingmaker

(FROM PAGE 69)

gangs laboring on public-works projects.

Atwater was a fun-loving, mischievous, and popular boy. "You know how there are all these cliques in high school?" says longtime friend Steve Chase. "At" was the one person who could move easily between all of them." He played guitar in a white R&B band called the Upsetters Revue, which toured a little through the South. He played Conrad in *Bye Bye Birdie*. And he was a member of the Dark Horsemen, a social club that regarded partying as a life philosophy. On weekends, he organized beer-soaked Dark Horsemen parties at a rented warehouse called the Syrian-Lebanon Club that featured such soul greats as Major Lance, Sam Moore, and Jerry Butler.

"These parties were innocent by today's standards," recalls John Dinkins, another close friend who today runs a small beer joint where Atwater would often play guitar on trips back from Washington. "But for the time, those were wild, wild parties."

In school, Atwater was a middling student but a world-class prankster. He published a gossip and humor broadsheet called *Big At's Comedy Ratings*, and he once ran his friend, David Yon, for student-body president of A.C. Flora High School on a platform of free beer and no grades below a B. Yon won, but the principal disallowed the victory and ordered a new election — sans Atwater and Yon. "He got bored pretty easy," recalls Yon, who remained one of Atwater's closest friends throughout his life. "He always needed a change of scene. He kept my ass jumpin'." As Atwater's mother, Toddy, put it to *Southern* magazine: "Lee's life was girls, music, and the Dark Horsemen." If Atwater's rebelliousness was searching for a cause, he'd find one during the summer of 1971. And his discovery would change both his life and that of American politics.

That summer, Atwater interned for South Carolina Senator Strom Thurmond, perhaps the transitional figure in Southern politics. Atwater took immediately to politics. Thurmond, a Democrat-turned-Republican, served as a mentor to the young man. "I came back to Columbia focused," Atwater would recall, stressing the word "focused." With that, the wild boy whose antics were the stuff of local legend more or less careened into a career. Though it is unlikely

that anyone knew it at the time, the torch was being passed. The future was on its way.

The future, of course, would take its toll on the past. Eventually Bell's Burgers would go under (replaced by a Chinese restaurant); the quarry, surrounded by businesses, would

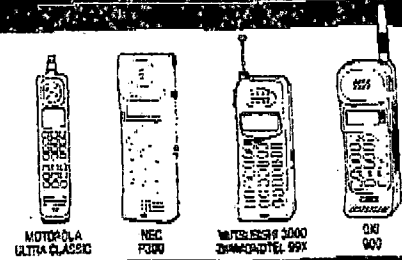
be closed; and there'd be only one theater left downtown. Not only were the touchstones of Atwater's youth disappearing, so were the political presumptions that had for so long defined Columbia, even if Atwater himself had not, until now, paid them much heed. The political templates were shifting. On the presidential level, at least, South Carolina, like the rest of the South, was being transformed from Democratic bastion to Republican stronghold.

In the 1970s, Atwater midwifed that transformation. After his tenure with Thurmond, he returned to South Carolina, where, at small Newberry College, he became active in the College Republicans. In 1972, he organized South Carolina's campuses for Thurmond's reelection campaign and, as part of a seminal maneuver called the "Southern strategy," performed the same task in five Southern states for Richard Nixon's reelection. Nixon swept the South on his way to a humiliating defeat of George McGovern. In 1973, Atwater was named national director of the College Republicans. The head of the Republican National Committee at the time

**H**is tactics gained him a reputation as a hardball (some said dirty) player. He denied the charge. "That's just losers whining," he'd say.

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## Kingmaker

was George Bush. When the two met in Bush's office, Bush asked Atwater what he wanted from life. "I want to be sitting in that chair," Atwater replied.

While in Washington that year, Atwater met a pretty redhead from Union, South Carolina, named Sally Dunbar. She worked as an intern in Thurmond's office and was studying to be a special-education teacher. Atwater mentioned to Bush that he'd like to ask her out and somehow impress her. Bush offered the use of his boat, which was docked on the Potomac. Atwater took him up on it. The date began a romance that led in 1978 to marriage.

In 1974, Atwater, having completed his tenure as the College Republicans' national director, returned to Columbia and hung out a shingle as a political consultant. He immediately took on two ambitious campaigns — William Westmoreland for governor and Carroll Campbell for lieutenant governor — and lost both. Starting over from the ground up, he managed the campaigns of local officials, then state legislators, and finally U.S. congressmen. He went on to win twenty-eight campaigns in four years. In 1978, he won his biggest when he steered his old mentor, Thurmond, to reelection over a strong challenger.

Meanwhile, Columbia's growth continued. In 1970, the largest mall in the state opened near the intersection of two highways. And the past continued to be paved over: The landmark twelve-story Hotel Columbia was demolished and replaced by the nineteen-story Bankers Trust Tower, while the Jefferson Hotel, another landmark, was replaced by a commercial village known as Jefferson Square.

The growth, with its preponderance of relatively well-off suburban conservatives, coupled with the perception of the Democratic Party as too liberal and out of touch with the concerns of average Americans, was a pattern being repeated throughout the South. Atwater capitalized on the trend with what he called "us-versus-them" politics. "That's how we play politics in the South," he said. His tactics gained him a reputation as a hardball (some said dirty) player. He denied

the charge. "That's just losers whining," he'd say.

Meanwhile, he continued pulling the Republican Party southward. "He was a principal architect of the (post-Nixon) Southern strategy," says David Broder, a nationally syndicated *Washington Post* columnist. "He recognized that the South could be the national base of the party. And he played into some of the traditional populist issues he knew would be effective." Issues, says Broder, such as patriotism, a strong defense, family values, and racial resentment. The last issue — race-baiting — dogged Atwater, though he repeatedly denied trafficking in it.

In 1980, Atwater served as Ronald Reagan's southern regional coordinator. Reagan swept the South on his way to a landslide victory. Clearly, Atwater's star was rising. In 1980, Atwater, not even thirty years old, left Columbia for Washington where he worked in the White House as a political advisor to Reagan. The following year, he was tapped to help spearhead the drive to persuade Bill Weevil Democrats in Congress to support Reagan's tax proposal. The effort succeeded. And the South seemed more and more like fertile soil for the Republicans. Texas had a Republican governor. Florida would soon have one. And with the campaign help of Atwater, so would South Carolina: Carroll Campbell, Atwater's longtime friend, whose 1986 victory redeemed their mid-'70s loss. Today, Campbell views Atwater's political maturation and tenacity as the driving forces behind his success. "I'll never forget Lee, lying on my sofa at night, a plate of barbecue balanced on his chest, talking strategy, his feet just sticking the whole time." Campbell recalls in his office at the capitol. "We had some uphill battles, but with each fight, we learned more. And Lee — he not only learned what to do, he was tireless in how he did it."

Those attributes continued to propel him forward. In 1983, he served as a senior campaign advisor to Reagan's reelection campaign. Reagan again took the South and again won in a landslide.

Later, Atwater took the helm of

Bush's 1988 campaign. The contest has been widely reported and is well-known. Willie Horton. ACLU. Boston harbor. "Read my lips." Pundits said it was a new low. All show and no substance. Atwater said the campaign revolved around "values." Traditional values. Values Atwater knew well from growing up in Columbia. Values forgotten by Democrats, Atwater maintained. Values such as loyalty and commonness and humor. "Lee crossed over," says J. Graham Tew, an aide to Governor Campbell who worked with Atwater in the Bush campaign. "He had a genuine academic and intellectual knowledge of politics, and yet he was a great political operative, the best political operative, and a lot of that came from the gut." Says Washington political consultant Charles Black, a close friend and former Atwater business partner: "If there was one thing Lee understood, it was the Southern, white, conservative, middle-class vote."

His understanding was complete and effective and, after Bush's victory, institutionalized in the Republican Party. He had an "open-door policy" for hometown folks. When friends from Columbia came to Washington, Atwater always made time for them, sometimes leading impromptu tours of the White House, sometimes arranging for tickets to an event like the blues show he gave at Carnegie Hall in 1989, sometimes just having them over to the house for an evening of B-movies. Said *The New York Times*: "Unlike most Washington politicians, Atwater remains just as comfortable with people out of his nonpolitical past as he is with pollsters and media men."

As head of the party, Atwater sought to tighten his grip on the Southern vote to achieve what he dreamed would be a Republican majority in Congress by the end of the century. Key to his plans was his "Operation Outreach," a program intended to woo minorities, especially blacks, away from the Democrats. But at Howard University, a black college in Washington, blacks were having none of it. They vociferously protested his appointment to the school's board of regents and, in the

end, Atwater was forced to resign.

Controversy followed him again a few months later in the form of a Republican National Committee memo that implied Speaker of the House Tom Foley was homosexual. An uproar went up, with Atwater's opponents calling for his resignation. Even Bush denounced the memo. Atwater denied knowing anything about the memo. In the end, one of his top aides

was axed. Meanwhile, Atwater was meeting uncharacteristic problems on the field of elective politics as well. The Republicans lost special congressional elections in Alabama and in Vice President Dan Quayle's home district.

Still, Atwater's reputation remained formidable. On March 5, 1990, he was digging in for that autumn's congressional battles when, stepping up to a podium to

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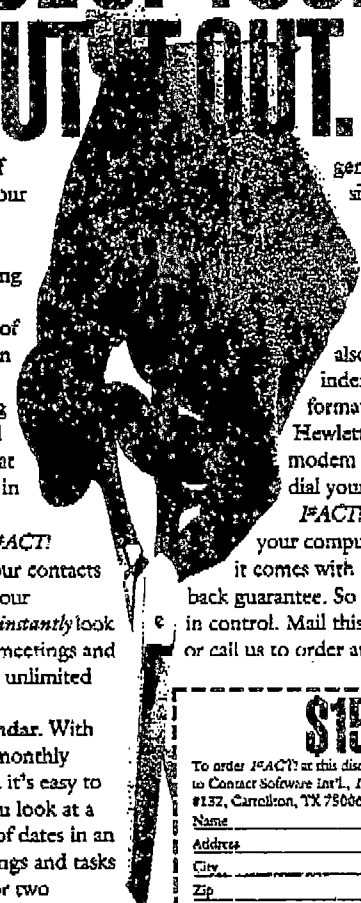
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(Hinchliffe/Nix)  
January 21, 1992 3 p.m.  
PRAYER Draft One

**PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: NATIONAL PRAYER BREAKFAST  
Thursday, January 30, 1992  
Washington Hilton**

[ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS] Four principles -- four ideals really, inspire my Presidency -- and I see them all here this morning: freedom; family; fellowship; and faith. So many people brought together by a shared spirit -- the vibrant, simple joy of talking to God. \\

Misha -- that was a tremendously moving story, rooted in one of the most dramatic moments in recent history. You remind us of the powerful role that prayer has played in the unprecedented events of this past year. Since we last met, nations have been reshaped and lives have been restored throughout the world. The link they share is prayer. \\

When I last stood here, we were at war. We were a country in fear. Then, we rediscovered the most precious inner strength -- compelled by a deep need for God's wisdom, we began to pray. We prayed for God's protection in what we undertook -- for God's love to fill all hearts -- and for God's peace to be the moral North Star that guided us.

Remembering that Abraham Lincoln said, "I've been driven many times to my knees by the overwhelming conviction that I have nowhere else to go" -- we came together for a National Day of Prayer. Americans of every creed turned to our greatest power to bring us peace -- "peace, which passeth all understanding." Together, we discovered a transcendent unity. \\

Let us pray that as a people we will continue to bring the power of prayer to bear on the wars raging in our own land. Let us pray that together we will restore the values this great land was founded on -- that we will stop the moral free fall that is the plague of this generation -- and that we will return to the ethic of responsibility, for ourselves as individuals and for society as a whole. \\

For inspiration, we need look no further than the handful of men who became our heroes by their courage, their strength and, above all, their faith. Of course, I'm talking about our hostages.

In brutalizing conditions, they prayed together daily in what they called "The Church of the Locked Door." They unwove floor mats in order to make rosaries. These men, who every day lived the story of Job, treasured their first book -- the Bible. When Terry Anderson was released, the first thing he did was thank the strangers across the world who had prayed that he be set free. "Your prayers made the difference," said this man who, imprisoned, had rediscovered his own forgotten faith. \\

There's another story from last year's news that tells of the transformation caused by faith. While it's a story that's familiar to all of you, it's intensely personal to me and to Doug Coe. We lost a dear friend last March. Everyone knows the public side of Lee Atwater, that restless, fiercely driven, mischievous good ol' boy who lived life for the moment, riding it as hard and as fast as he could. Well, after the diagnosis, those close to

him got to see a kind of miracle, because his illness re-introduced him to something he'd put aside: his faith.

In his last months, Lee worked long and hard at coming to grips with his reality -- and from the perspective of limited life, he learned about a full life. He explored the new spiritual presence he sensed. He prayed. He asked friends to read to him no longer from his favorite author, Machiavelli, but from the Bible. He committed himself to the Golden Rule, and reached out in reconciliation and repentance. Through prayer, he learned that, as he put it, "what was missing in society was what was missing in me: a little heart, a lot of brotherhood."

Lee Atwater never lacked heart. And he never had a bigger heart than when he was dying. He said: "It took a deadly illness to put me eye-to-eye with truth, but it is a truth that the country, caught up in its...moral decay, can learn on my dime...(Leaders) must be made to speak to this spiritual vacuum at the heart of American society, this tumor of the soul."

Lee was right so often in his too-brief life. He was especially right at the end. Talking with him about how he prayed daily made me remember my parents reading to <sup>my brother</sup> us kids from the Bible every morning at breakfast. Prayer has a place in the life not only of every American, but also of our nation. You know the words that guide our government: "of the people, by the people, for the people." But you probably don't know where they came from. Lincoln didn't say them first. They appeared over six centuries ago in an edition of the Bible.

During Lee's memorial service at the National Cathedral,  
there was talk of his faith and of his legacy. But something I  
noticed that day seems the best tribute to him. When you look at  
the Cathedral from outside, its magnificent Rose Window is black  
and formless. It's not until you step inside and see it  
illuminated by the glow of the sun that you can understand its  
true beauty and splendor. It reminds us that -- without prayer  
-- we too are but stained glass windows in the dark. \\

May God bless this special gathering and, above all, may God  
bless this great nation we share. Thank you very much.

# # # # #

Sept 29,  
1990

*Best -  
Have you talked to  
Leigh Ann?*

(Hinchliffe/Nix)  
January 21, 1992 3 p.m.  
PRAYER Draft One

**PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: NATIONAL PRAYER BREAKFAST  
Thursday, January 30, 1992  
Washington Hilton**

*breakfast  
tie to America?*

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*Butting not only an  
enemy  
on  
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but the  
learn*

*I* Remembering ~~that~~ *what Abe* Abraham Lincoln said, "I've been driven  
many times to my knees by the overwhelming conviction that I have  
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*But the world is not who its inspiration is.*  
 For inspiration, we need look no further than the handful of men who became our heroes by their courage, their strength and, above all, their faith. Of course, I'm talking about our hostages.

In brutalizing conditions, they prayed together daily in what they called "The Church of the Locked Door." They unwove floor mats in order to make rosaries. These men, who every day lived the story of Job, treasured their first book -- the Bible. When Terry Anderson was released, the first thing he did was thank the strangers across the world who had prayed that he be set free. "Your prayers made the difference," said this man who, imprisoned, had rediscovered his own forgotten faith. \\\

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May God bless this special gathering and, above all, ~~may God~~ ~~bless~~ this great nation we share. Thank you very much.

# # # # #

## 2 general comments:

1) on p. 2: careful with the way we characterize the "moral free fall" point - don't need to say we've gone to Hell in a handbasket to show concern over our moral health.

2) Re Lee Atwater section - should be <sup>far</sup> shorter. ~~Please~~ One way to cut: areas where we lean too hard on Lee's "conversion" is kinder, gentler. Many enemies of Lee used this to say he'd repudiated his political past. No need to unchain this old ghost.

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(Hinchliffe/Nix)  
January 21, 1992 3 p.m.  
PRAYER Draft One

**PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: NATIONAL PRAYER BREAKFAST  
Thursday, January 30, 1992**

There are four principles -- four ideals, upon which my Presidency is based, and I see them all realized here this morning -- they are freedom, family, fellowship, and faith.

NATIONAL PRAYER BREAKFAST NOTES:

- defend transcendent ideals
- Little Prince: It is only with the heart that one can see rightly; what is essential is invisible to the eye."
- KK; Debbie -- [REDACTED]
- talking to God *P-6, (6)(6)*
- the joyful wonder of spirituality
- vital, vibrant
- Lee Atwater, faced with death, "proclaimed his Christianity and sought reconciliation" -- "my illness has taught me something about the nature of humanity, love, brotherhood and relationships that I never understood"
- salvage values
- moral free fall, away from immutable truths
- responsibility -- individual and for society
- Abraham Lincoln -- "I've been driven many times to my knees by the overwhelming conviction that I have nowhere else to go."
- Eisenhower started it
- in this past year, xx days of prayer, calling for entire nation to come together -- for nation, compelled by a deep need for God's wisdom, turn to pray -- pray for God's protection in all we undertake -- for God's love to fill all hearts -- and for God's peace to be the moral North Star that guides us.
- ask today for Americans of every cred to turn to our greatest power and unite together in prayer -- let us pray for our nation -- we ask God to bless us, to help us, and to guide us through whatever dark nights may lay ahead. And, above all, let us pray for peace -- "Peace, which passeth all understanding."
- National Cathedral -- without prayer we, too, are but stained glass windows in the dark.
- hostages -- prayer
- Colin Powell -- prayer during War
- Plato: If we are always content with the everyday things that we see and hear, then we will never arrive at true knowledge.
- Lee's last months, reevaluated things, worked on faith -- sensed new spiritual presence in life -- prayed for strength, committed self to Golden Rule -- "I may disagree with [someone]'s message, but I can love him as a man."
- Bible rather than Machivallei -- wisdom

--My illness helped me to see that what was missing in society was what was missing in me: a little heart, a lot of brotherhood.

--You can acquire all you want and still feel empty...It took a deadly illness to put me eye to eye with that truth, but it is a truth that the country, caught up in its...moral decay, can learn on my dime...(leaders) must be made to speak to this spiritual vacuum at the heart of American society, this tumor of the soul."  
--pray every day; every day has friend read the Bible to him

--the President's four ideals: freedom, family, fellowship and faith.

--our country is inextricably woven with our religious roots -- 610 years ago these words first appeared, in the Bible: "of the people, by the people, for the people."

--Sen. Stevens, Billy Graham, Colin Powell, Rostropovich; Terry Waite;

--not fluffy; in hard times it's often our faith that sees us through

--tremendously moved by my friend Jim Baker's speech to you two years ago -- of his spiritual growth -- although faith is the deepest and most unquestioned part of my life, I find it difficult to express it to others.

--what does any of this matter if we have not eased someone's pain, etc.

--each morning growing up, at breakfast table, parents read a Bible lesson to us

--wonderful talk, Misha. Reminds us of the remarkable events of this past year -- and how prayer has played a key role in all of them. Gulf War -- Days of Prayer -- transcendent unity; Soviet coup; Hostages -- ; Lee Atwater (end with window)

--President Upchuck

--Lee: renewed his faith, gave new perspective on how to live, made gestures of reconciliation and repentance

--through prayer, learned priorities, told Doug: "I'd really like it if God would give me just two more years. I've been a really selfish person. Now I'd like to learn to serve others."

--at National Cathedral;

--

#### HOSTAGES:

Terry Anderson; rediscovered his faith, made rosaries from strong of floor mats, first book was a Bible -- "the Bible kept me sane -- faith kept me going"; lived the story of Job; "The Church of the Locked Door"; read Bible aloud daily; first words, thanks to the people he didn't know who've been praying for us,

"your prayers were important. They made a big difference."  
Terry WAite -- whose faith brought him there;

--evoke a mood; look to quality and value of life; look within,  
the quiet times, find the light;

Dear President Bush

1-10-92

Where do I start? I once heard that one man on the side of God is a majority! You stand for and go through so much sir and you do make the difference, never ever loose faith. In a country that allows so much freedom in all aspects of life I get really frustrated with the disrespect, crime, etc. God was the foundation of life and certainly this country and unfortunately many refuse to let others grasp our true roots. Once we experience His love it's like a shield regardless of the sin around.

I'm real proud you are our president and hope you will run again. I know you may make mistakes but keep being honest with us as I feel you have been! I am a Physical Educator going on for 19 yrs now and certainly real proud of your example

and support of the need of  
physical fitness in one's life.

Your wife is to be commended  
for her love and hard work  
around our great country.

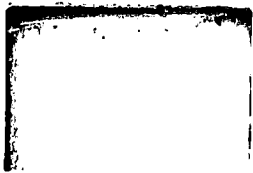
Last summer at the  
Cornell University Iawasee Camp  
for H.S. athletes I had the  
privilege to head the team.  
Mr Luale's son Ben was on.  
He did a real nice job and is  
a good athlete. I'm real sorry  
I got there too late the first  
day to meet the Vice President.  
I get a bit annoyed when people  
in the public question Mr Luale's  
position. If they back you  
as President then I tell them  
they are doing a disservice to  
the country by not relying on  
your choice in choosing him.

I don't really know the  
chance of this letter reaching  
you. I do feel though that  
just sitting down and taking  
time to say how much your  
thought of somehow is prayer  
enough to radiate to you and  
yours eventually.

Remember no love, no  
friendship can ever cross our  
path without affecting us  
in some way forever!  
Thanks for coming our way!

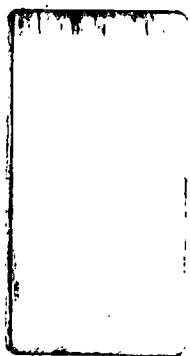
God Bless

Cardie Pallard



Carrie Pallard  
RD#1 Box 15  
Skyline Dr.  
Vestal, N.Y.  
13850

HA



Last Year's**PROPOSED NATIONAL PRAYER BREAKFAST SCHEDULE****COPY**  
7:00-7:45  
7:45

7:00-7:45      Guests arrive - Organ Prelude by John Haugen  
 7:45            Call to Order by Cong. Stenholm  
 7:46-7:48      Opening Pre-Breakfast Prayer by ?  
 7:48-7:52      Organ Music (during which Morehouse Glee Club  
                   assembles)  
 7:52-7:58      Morehouse Glee Club  
 7:58            Head Table files in and remains standing  
 7:59            White House announces the President & Mrs. Bush  
                   (Cong. Stenholm asks guests to be seated)  
 8:00-8:04      Morehouse Glee Club  
 8:04-8:08      Opening Prayer by Cong. Bill Gray of Pa.

**BREAKFAST**

8:23            Welcome by Cong. Stenholm (introduce guests at  
                   head table; introduce foreign heads of state)  
 8:28            Brief message by Dr. Billy Graham  
 8:34-8:37      Old Testament Reading by Vice President Quayle  
 8:37-8:40      Remarks-U.S. House of Representatives by Cong.  
                   Marcy Kaptur  
 8:40-8:44      "The Cowboy's Prayer" by Red Steagall, Texas  
 8:44-8:47      New Testament Reading by Dr. I. King Jordan,  
                   President  
                   of Gallaudet University  
 8:47-8:50      Remarks - by Senator Pete V. Domenici  
 8:50-8:53      Prayer for Peace by Admiral Huntington Hardisty,  
                   Commander in Chief U. S. Pacific Command  
 8:53-9:08      Message by Joe Gibbs  
 9:08-9:17      The President of the United States  
 9:17-9:21      Group Song - lead by Senator Daniel K. Akaka  
 9:21-9:24      Closing Prayer - lead by George Gallup  
 9:24-9:30      Closing Song - Morehouse Glee Club

## NAMES AND ADDRESSES FOR NPB PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS

The Honorable George H. W. Bush  
The President  
The White House  
20500  
(202-456-7141; Leigh Ann Metzger is project officer)

The Honorable Dan Quayle  
Vice President of the United States  
Old Executive Office Building  
20501  
(202-395-4245; Anne Hathaway)

Honorable Charles W. Stenholm  
(17th District of Texas)  
1226 Longworth Building  
House of Representatives  
20515  
(202-225-6605)

Honorable Marcy Kaptur  
(9th District of Ohio)  
1228 Longworth Building  
House of Representatives  
20515  
(202-225-4146)

Honorable William H. Gray III  
(2nd District of Pa.)  
2454 Rayburn Building  
House of Representatives  
20515  
(202-225-4001)

Senate representative - to be named

Admiral Huntington Hardisty  
Commander in Chief  
U. S. Pacific Command  
Camp H. M. Smith  
Hawaii 96861-5025

Dr. Billy Graham  
P. O. Box 937  
Montreat, North Carolina 28757

Dr. I. King Jordan  
President  
Gallaudet University  
800 Florida Avenue N. E.  
20002  
(202-631-5005; Sue Ellis or Pat Thompson)

Mr. George Gallup  
100 Palmer Square  
Princeton, New Jersey 08542  
(609-924-9600 office)

Mr. Joe Gibbs  
Washington Redskins  
P.O. Box 17247  
Dulles Airport  
Washington, D. C. 20041  
(703-471-9100 - Barbara)

Mr. Red Steagall  
P. O. Box 136639  
Fort Worth, Texas 76236  
(817-444-5502 - Debbie)

Morehouse College Glee Club  
830 Westview Drive S.W.  
Atlanta, Georgia 30314  
(contact Dale Jones at 404-681-2800)

Mr. John Haugen (organist)  
319 5th Street S.E.  
Washington, D. C. 20003  
(office 202-225-6605)

January 22, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR BETH HINCHLIFFE

FROM: MICHELE NIX 

SUBJECT: NATIONAL PRAYER BREAKFAST

On January 30, early morning (time not set), the Pres will deliver brief remarks to approximately 4,000 people gathered for the National Prayer Breakfast. He should speak for about 5 to 7 minutes.

At this point, details are sketchy: Senator Bob Stevens is the event host. Dr. Billy Graham will be there -- as will be Colin Powell. National Symphony Orchestra Conductor Mstislav Rostropovich will give the keynote address (some sort of personal testimony about his "awakening" during the Soviet coup [no details yet]). Terry Waite has been invited along with other hostages -- no confirmation on any. The President of Fiji is the only dignitary slated to attend.

Probably the main theme to bring across is that in these hard times it's often our faith that sees us through . . . . Overly religious language would turn the President off. The president needs to be endearing, very confident and self-assured, insightful and "whole"; Jim Baker's speech from 1990 is a good example. His speech was talked about spirituality but in very concrete language and examples -- so it didn't appear fluffy.

To get started -- I've included the following:

- Past remarks
- NPB Keynote Address by James Baker 2 years ago
- Last year's schedule -- Kathy Rust says it doesn't change much from year to year so this should give you an idea of what the event is like. (I should get a more current one at the walk-thru.)
- Some religious quotes suggested by Doug Coe
- A briefing memo about the Prayer Breakfast -- keep in mind that it's 2 years old -- some points may be outdated by now. I should get a more current one at the walk-thru.
- Remarks by President Eisenhower from the First Prayer Breakfast in 1953
- Some religious anecdotes from Kids Still Say the Darndest Things!, and other tidbits



6TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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The Washington Times

April 5, 1991, Friday, Final Edition

SECTION: Part A; NATION; Pg. A4

LENGTH: 539 words

HEADLINE: Atwater remembered as a master tactician

BYLINE: Donald Lambro; THE WASHINGTON TIMES

BODY:

Lee Atwater was eulogized yesterday by friends and professional colleagues as a masterful political tactician who lifted the Republican Party to new heights and turned the practice of hardball politics into an art form.

Mr. Atwater, who was stricken by cancer at the pinnacle of a meteoric political career, also was described by those who were closest to him in the final days of his life as "at peace with himself" and the political legacy he left behind.

The former South Carolina politico, who ascended the ranks to become President Bush's chief political adviser and his party's national chairman, also was remembered with humor yesterday by associates who pictured the boyish, exuberant Mr. Atwater "up there with the angels," organizing voter turnout and absentee ballot drives.

Secretary of State James A. Baker III led the tributes at a memorial service at Washington Cathedral attended by Mr. Bush and hundreds of Mr. Atwater's friends and supporters. Mr. Baker called him "a pol's pol" and a Machiavellian "in the very best sense of that term."

Mr. Atwater died last Friday at age 40 after waging a yearlong battle against brain cancer. The illness forced him to re-examine his life, renew his religious beliefs and make amends for some of the harsh attacks he made on some of his political opponents.

"He's at peace," said Mr. Baker, who visited frequently with his friend and political colleague during his illness. They often spent their time together reading passages from the Bible.

"I can picture him up there in heaven now, halo askew, strumming a guitar instead of a harp, and spinning the angels on just what's involved in identifying and turning out the vote," he said.

But Mr. Baker and Charles Black, Mr. Atwater's longtime political ally and party strategist, chose to highlight his political legacy and to set the record straight about the often controversial way he practiced politics.

"He understood politics to be an art and not a science," Mr. Baker said. "And he knew that his job as an artist was to play the game of politics in the only way he knew how - by pushing it to the edge wholeheartedly and unabashedly, just the way he played the guitar and just the way he lived."



(c) 1991 The Washington Times, April 5, 1991

Mr. Baker, who worked closely with Mr. Atwater to devise the attack strategy for Mr. Bush's 1988 campaign, said that in the end "Lee did it his way - with hardball politics, yes, but also with hard work, with an irrepressibly irreverent sense of humor that could disarm even his severest critics."

Mr. Black, perhaps one of Mr. Atwater's closest political associates, said that "Lee knew how to win . . . and have fun at the same time. His campaigns were honest and fair."

Mr. Black said that when his Mr. Atwater engaged in a self-examination of his life "he always came back to two things: your word and loyalty to your friends."

Doug Cole, a personal friend of Mr. Atwater's, told of numerous conversations, including one in which his friend told him: "I would really like it if God would give me just two more years. I've been a really selfish person. Now I'd like to learn to serve others."

GRAPHIC: Photo, Sally Atwater and daughter Ashley Page pray during a service for Mrs. Atwater's late husband., By Stephen Crowley/The Washington Times ; Photo, President and Mrs. Bush and James Baker (left) pray at a service for Lee Atwater. , By Stephen Crowley/The Washington Times



5TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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April 5, 1991, Friday, Final Edition

SECTION: STYLE; PAGE B1

LENGTH: 1347 words

HEADLINE: Recalling The Legend Of Lee Atwater;  
Memorial Service for The GOP's 'Bad Boy'

SERIES: Occasional

BYLINE: E.J. Dionne Jr., Washington Post Staff Writer

## BODY:

It was a meeting of the political establishment and a gathering of friends, a somber and solemn tribute to Lee Atwater inside the Washington Cathedral and a chance for comrades who gathered outside afterward to recall the Atwater they knew -- the raucous, wily and intense young man who cherished his allies, outraged his enemies and saw politics as a matter both of winning and of having a good time.

Atwater, the outsider who loved his insider status, could only have been pleased that his memory packed the city's most prestigious church yesterday with a crowd that included the president of the United States and much of the Cabinet, some of his fiercest Democratic foes and many of his most faithful followers among the young outriders of Republican politics.

Throughout, there was the spirit of paradox that is fast becoming the essence of the Atwater legend, the story of a man whom some have come to respect because he repented his sins and whom others loved all along for the very qualities that made him choose "I'm a Bad Boy" as his theme song.

"Like me, I'd be willing to bet that a lot of Lee's friends and admirers, not to mention his detractors, are finding it hard to imagine a self-professed bad boy like Lee up there with the angels," said Secretary of State James A. Baker III. "But I am convinced that that is exactly where Lee is, and that the angels are simply going to have to adjust."

The angels may have company in being confounded by Atwater. While every word spoken yesterday was suffused with generosity toward the blues guitar player from South Carolina and former Republican National Committee chairman who died of cancer last Friday at age 40, the eulogies exemplified the debate over the meaning of his life and legacy.

Atwater, who enjoyed baffling his allies almost as much as he loved confusing his enemies, would no doubt have appreciated the rumble his life and his words have unleashed.

For the political operatives who revered Atwater's toughness, his tactical shrewdness and his success -- Baker called him a "pol's pol" -- Atwater did nothing he should be ashamed of; they see little reason for Atwater's much-praised apologies to old political foes at the end of his life.



(c) 1991 The Washington Post, April 5, 1991

Charles Black, the Republican consultant and sometime Atwater partner, thus embraced not only Atwater but also his past campaigns, which, Black insisted, were always "honest" and "fair." Atwater, he said, "knew how to win, while displaying an intense loyalty to those with whom he worked."

"I am so proud of Charlie Black," Haley Barbour, a Republican national committeeman from Mississippi, said after the service by way of underscoring his disdain for efforts to sanitize a legacy he sees in no need of repair. "He stood right up there and said that Lee never did anything that wasn't true or fair."

But for others, Lee Atwater's most important legacy was his willingness to examine his life, revise his priorities and repent his wrongdoing -- which, in the eyes of his political foes, notably included relentless attacks on his campaign opponents.

This view was well summarized by William A. Holmes of the Metropolitan Memorial United Methodist Church, the church Atwater's wife, Sally, attends.

"Lee Atwater, in my judgment, left a rare legacy to the political community, a truth which he said took a deadly illness to put him eye-to-eye with, but a truth which he invited all of us to learn from on his dime," Holmes said. "In essence, it is the truth that winning a campaign isn't worth what you lose if winning is the pinnacle of what you live for."

"During the last year of his life, the Christian faith defined how he understood himself in relationship with God, and in relationship with other human beings," Holmes added. "The wondrous irony of his death is that a brain tumor, which eventually took away his life, was also the occasion of his being more and more alive to what life is all about."

Doug Coe, a Christian layman who served as a spiritual adviser to Atwater in his final year of life, offered a moving and highly personal account of the blossoming of Atwater's faith.

"He told God, 'I want to be your servant, but I don't want to be religious,'" Coe said. "He was always amazed that so many of you would come to see him and tell him you were praying for him. It struck him strongly that this happened with some of his political enemies. He saw that a spiritual bond was stronger than anything else, even overcoming political division."

In sickness and in death, Atwater did overcome political barriers. Those paying tribute to him yesterday included Democratic National Chairman Ronald H. Brown, former chairman Charles Manatt and Democratic pollster Pat Caddell, who spent years debating and discussing the baby boom vote with Atwater, who made it one of his specialties.

Key Republicans, ranging from politicians like Sen. Strom Thurmond (R-S.C.), who was Atwater's mentor, lobbyists like Bill Timmons, senior White House staffers like Roger Porter and top party mechanics like Benjamin Ginsberg, peopled the front of the church. They stood behind Sally Atwater and the Atwater's three children, Sara Lee, 11, Ashley Page, 5, and Sally Theodosia, 11 months.

Standing with them was President Bush, who wiped away a tear when rhythm and blues singer Chuck Jackson filled the cathedral with the sound of



(c) 1991 The Washington Post, April 5, 1991

Atwater's favorite song, "You'll Never Walk Alone."

Most striking of all were the scores of men and women in their twenties, who took their places in the back and on the side of the vast cathedral. Most were clean-cut -- the fraternity brothers and sorority sisters of Republicanism -- though there were also a few shaggy hipsters who may have liked Atwater's music as much as his politics.

These were the legions who drove "Mr. Atwater" around countless cities and towns, carried his bags, handed him his schedule, arranged his dinners -- all for the chance to ask the master for a few bits of wisdom on how he made it so far, so young.

Some in their ranks, who are now scattered through the administration and the city's various Republican institutions, had never even met Atwater. They were there to share in a singular Washington event, the ultimate tribute to all who toil in politics' back rooms, eat the miserable food at party dinners, hop on night flights at someone else's whim and take the blame unto themselves in order to advance the politicians whose causes they've embraced.

Atwater rose high by doing all these things, but Baker, whom Atwater served as a lightning rod for criticism during the 1988 Bush campaign that Baker chaired and Atwater managed, opened his eulogy by claiming a share of the credit for Atwater's rise.

"In 1986, Mr. President, you will remember I recommended Lee to you as the man to manage your presidential campaign," Baker said at the beginning of his remarks. "And in the morning following your 1988 election, I joined with others in supporting Lee for the job he clearly was born for, and had always dreamed of, chairman of the Republican National Committee."

Baker took the crowd by surprise when he declared, "Many times, he referred to himself as a Machiavellian, and he was." Even more surprising was Baker's next phrase: "In the very best sense of the term." Baker left it at that.

In fact, Atwater did frequently refer to Machiavelli (though he once told a friend that the Cliff Notes on Machiavelli were far more comprehensible than the master himself). But Atwater's true intellectual hero was Sun Tzu, whose book "The Art of War" was the closest thing to an Atwater campaign Bible.

In honor of both, Atwater's friends inscribed the back of the program with Sun Tzu's words under the headline: "To the Warrior-Artist from his grateful students."

The program read in part:

"The Way means inducing the people to have the same aim as the leadership, so that they will share death and share life, without fear of danger.

"Those skilled in defense hide in the deepest depths of the earth, those skilled in attack maneuver in the highest heights of the sky."

GRAPHIC: PHOTO, ASHLEY PAGE ATWATER AND SALLY ATWATER AT THE CATHEDRAL. JOHN MCDONNELL



1ST STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

The Associated Press

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January 17, 1992, Friday, BC cycle

SECTION: UNDEFINED

LENGTH: 696 words

HEADLINE: Bible Provided Source of Hope, Comfort to Hostages

BYLINE: By DAVID BRIGGS, Associated Press Writer

KEYWORD: FEA--Bible- Hostages

BODY:

"I was near despair. But I don't think I ever gave up. Thankfully, the first book I got was the Bible." - Terry Anderson, Wiesbaden, Germany, Dec. 6, 1991.

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Each in his own way - a minister, an educator, a journalist, a priest and a hospital administrator - had tried to make life a little better in war-torn Lebanon.

Yet each man, through no fault of his own, was kidnapped and forced to endure an inhumane captivity in windowless cells by captors who showed little mercy.

In these barren surroundings, one small act of compassion - the provision of a book that for centuries has comforted the oppressed and those in bondage - offered hope amid the hopelessness.

"God, I'm no Job," the Rev. Lawrence Martin Jenco said after he was first given a Bible by his captors. But he and other returning hostages said the story of a man who remained faithful despite enduring a series of undeserved tribulations and other biblical accounts of faith amid despair helped them endure their ordeal.

"We were desperate people. We were reading the Bible for signs of hope, of life, of trust," the Rev. Benjamin Weir said in a recent interview.

For the relatively brief time they were all together, Anderson, chief Middle East correspondent for The Associated Press; Jenco, a Roman Catholic priest; Weir, a Presbyterian minister; David P. Jacobsen, administrator of American University of Beirut Hospital; and Thomas Sutherland, agriculture dean at American University, held daily religious services in what the group called "The Church of the Locked Door."

Each day they were permitted to have a Bible, Anderson would read from it for an hour to Jacobsen, who did not have glasses.



The Associated Press, January 17, 1992

In a letter Weir took with him when the minister was freed Sept. 9, 1985, Anderson said the other men and the Bible kept him sane.

When Anderson, the last American hostage to be released, was freed last Dec. 4, he again spoke of the importance of his faith in keeping him from giving up. When his captors provided him with a Bible, "that Bible got a lot of service."

Weir, now a professor of mission and evangelism at San Francisco Theological Seminary in San Anselmo, Calif., recalled how Anderson "especially took great delight in reading passages of the Scripture."

But he said the book was important to all of the hostages in their own way as they tried to make sense out of what seemed to them almost an absurd situation.

For his part, from the first hour he was taken, taped from head to foot like a mummy, Weir said he felt a desperation that he controlled by finding comfort in the passage from Proverbs 3:5: "Trust in the Lord with all your heart, and do not rely on your own insight."

Weir said he also thought about the account of Job, a good man from whom all was taken as a test of faith.

"Especially when I was first taken, I was feeling I had lost just about everything," Weir said.

But he said he gradually turned his perspective around to recognize that he was now experiencing the "underside" of life in Beirut, the deprivation, oppression and loneliness that was common to many people in the beleaguered city.

"I took the stance of trying to learn what it is now to live without all that system of support. ... to learn what it means to live in the presence of God."

For the first part of his captivity, he relied on memory for his daily Bible study. After a little more than a month, he was given an Arabic New Testament.

In re-reading Scripture, Weir said he found new meaning in many biblical passages - from the Magnificat in Luke, in which Mary praises the "Mighty One" who has lifted up the lowly, to Hannah's prayer of exaltation in 1 Samuel, in which she says the Lord "lifts the needy from the ash heap, to make them sit with princes and inherit a seat of honor." Throughout the Bible, he discovered anew how much God identified with the dispossessed and those in captivity.

Weir said that while reading the Bible as a hostage, "I felt I was really present, trying to listen to Jesus speak."

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David Briggs has reported on religion for The Associated Press since November 1988. Briggs received his master's degree from Yale Divinity School in 1985.



1ST STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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December 16, 1991 , UNITED STATES EDITION

SECTION: INTERNATIONAL; Pg. 34

LENGTH: 1310 words

HEADLINE: How Terry Survived

BYLINE: TOM MASLAND with JENNIFER FOOTE in London and THERESA WALDROP in Wiesbaden

## HIGHLIGHT:

Held hostage for nearly seven years, Anderson endured beatings, boredom and near despair. Yet a strong will and quick mind sustained him.

## BODY:

Nearly seven years after he was dragged off the street, blindfolded and put in chains, Terry Anderson stepped out of a cell in Lebanon as though he was emerging from a time warp. Just minutes after his arrival in Damascus last week closed America's drawn-out hostage drama. Anderson came forth poised, thoughtful and fully in control. "I'll try to answer a few questions, although you'll understand I have a date with a couple of beautiful ladies and I'm already very late," the beaming journalist told a press conference at the Syrian Foreign Ministry. Then he hurried off to join his fiancée and his daughter, Sulome, born during his captivity. What were his last words to his kidnappers? "Goodbye!" he said, rolling his eyes in a gesture instantly recognizable to old friends.

How did he do it? Scraps of news that other hostages brought out about Anderson during the first years of his captivity made it seem impossible that he would emerge so fit and full of life. He had banged his head against the wall until it bled. He was fashioning little crucifixes out of lint. Friends who knew Terry as a rollicking, restless man wondered how he could ever endure open-ended confinement.

Yet there he was, a remarkable survivor. Medical exams in Wiesbaden, Germany, found Anderson fit except for easily treatable sinus and lung inflammations. His closest friend in Beirut, British journalist Robert Fisk, wrote in *The Independent* after a private reunion that it was "not unlike a miracle" to find Anderson "happy, free, brave and, now famous." "Of course I haven't changed at all," Anderson told Fisk. "I have been in the closet so to speak, for seven years. Time stopped."

But time didn't stop. Anderson endured 2,455 days of captivity, more than any other hostage. He was held in 15 to 20 different cells, he said, many of them tiny, dark and damp, all sealed off from the sun. "Look, those weren't wasted years, OK?" Anderson told a press conference in Wiesbaden. "And they weren't empty. I lived through them, I learned some things from them and I'll use them, I hope, properly."

Even as a child, Anderson had a habit of prevailing over the chaos around him. "Terry had to invent himself," sister Peggy Say wrote in a recent book, because the hard-drinking Anderson parents had "what could politely be called



(c) 1991 Newsweek, December 16, 1991

a troubled marriage." He turned aside college prospects in favor of two tours as a Marine reporter in Vietnam. He returned a converted liberal and a committed journalist. After college, he joined the Associated Press and rose quickly. In 1981 he was posted to South Africa, but that was too tame for him. "He wanted more action," he former bureau chief once recalled. Two years later he seized the chance to head the AP bureau in Beirut.

**Eyewitness:** Though his first marriage broke up there, Anderson thrived in Beirut. He insisted on eyewitness reporting, even if it meant taking big risks. During lulls in the fighting he liked to host dinner parties in his book-filled apartment on Beirut's seafront, lubricating guests with his favorite Lebanese wine and Irish coffee. Anderson scoffed at danger, saying his position as a journalist would protect him, and he refused to vary his own routine. "Terry had turned cocky, arrogant, kind of cold," Peggy Say wrote of his last visit home. "I did not like what Lebanon had done to my brother."

Yet some of those same traits may have saved his sanity after kidnappers ambushed him on his way home from a customary Saturday-morning tennis game. He never stopped resisting, and "he never relinquished his role as a reporter," former hostage David Jacobson wrote. Once thrown together with other hostages, Anderson became a kind of squad leader. He insisted they keep the cell clean. He made a deck of cards from bits of paper. When guards took away the cards, he created a chess set from scraps of aluminum foil. He served as the group's tailor; throughout his captivity, he wore the same endlessly darned pair of socks. After two clerics joined the group and formed "The Church of the Locked Door," he rediscovered his Roman Catholicism, knotting rosaries from string plucked out of plastic floor mats. And he built on the hostages' greatest strength -- each other.

When they were allowed to talk, Anderson hounded his cellmates for intellectual conversation. "I needed them," he said. "I needed their minds, I needed what they knew. I needed them to keep my mind going. They were my friends as well, and I tried to help them as much as I could." When the others were exhausted, he would pace the cell, still holding up his end of the debate. He worked at learning Arabic. Fellow hostage Thomas Sutherland taught him French with the help of an obscure historical text eventually provided by the guards.

Anderson spent most of his captivity with Sutherland, a dean of the American University of Beirut, "sometimes on the same piece of chain, always within arm's reach," Anderson said. Sutherland taught Anderson about agriculture, and the two planned a dairy farm "down to the last penny," Anderson said. Sutherland said after his release last month: "Without Terry Anderson I could not have made it for six and a half years."

Anderson defied his captors. He once baited a short guard, telling him: "You fire that big gun and it'll knock you on your ass," Jacobson recalled. "I got in a lot of fights with them from time to time," Anderson said last week. One guard nicknamed him "Bronson"; others challenged him to wrestling matches. Beatings stopped after a few months, but other tactics were crueler: holding out the prospect of freedom, then taking it back. Once, recalled former French hostage Marcel Fontaine, "[the captors] put him in a new suit and he wore it every day. A week later they came in and told him to get undressed. They took his suit back." Gradually he won the guards' grudging respect, partly because of his Marine training, and they began meeting some of the group's demands.



(c) 1991 Newsweek, December 16, 1991

Prized possession: Anderson wanted books. The first one he was given was the Bible, and it "got a lot of service," he said. According to Jacobsen, Anderson amazed his cellmates with his ability to memorize huge passages. Briefly in 1985 and permanently starting last year, he had access to the most prized possession: a shortwave radio. With that, he could monitor world events. It also brought messages of love and support from friends and relatives.

Still, there were periods of "near despair." Anderson would stop his exercise program and accept "the routine of just kind of doing nothing." His low point, he said, came in 1986. He had taught the others sign language so they could communicate while being held in separate cells, forbidden to speak. But on Christmas Day he broke his glasses; he couldn't read the signals. He "would sit through those long nights and speak with great pain and remorse and longing for his daughter," said fellow hostage Brian Keenan. The worst thing his captors did, Anderson said, was "take me away from the people I love and hurt them much more than they hurt me."

His companions, his faith and his stubbornness helped him soldier on. "You just do what you have to do," he explained. "You wake up every day, and you summon up the energy from somewhere, even when you think you haven't got it, and you get through the day. And you do it day after day after day." Now Anderson can choose what to do with the rest of his days. His prison writings were voluminous, including a collection of 32 poems. "Doesn't every journalist want to write a book?" he noted. But his main challenge is to go forward. "I've got a whole new life," he said. "It's going to be happy, I'm going to enjoy it, God willing." Given what he has been able to overcome, that seems a foregone conclusion.

GRAPHIC: Picture and Photo, 'Those weren't wasted years': The ex-hostage exults, 1987 photo taken by kidnapers, PATRICK PIEL -- GAMMA-LIAISON, AP



7TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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December 4, 1991, Wednesday, AM cycle

LENGTH: 526 words

HEADLINE: ANDERSON'S FAMILY CELEBRATES RELEASE

DATELINE: LORAIN, Ohio

KEYWORD:

HOSTAGES-ANDERSON-FAMILY

BODY:

Terry Anderson's family scattered across the United States celebrated his release Wednesday after a vigil that ended when the ex-hostage appeared on television from Damascus.

As Anderson spoke to reporters in Syria his cousin Leila Arden pulled down a large yellow ribbon that had fluttered from a flagpole outside Lorain's City Hall marking Anderson's six-and-one-half years of captivity.

In a brief but emotional rally attended by about 200 people in the town where Anderson was born, Arden thanked residents and city officials for their constant support through his ordeal.

"I gave the shortest speech of my life. I just quoted Martin Luther King-'free at last, free at last,' and left the stage remarked Mayor Alex Olejko. The outdoor rally was held in bitter cold.

Most of Anderson's family living in the area, including his 82-year-old uncle, Ed Jones, attended the rally. They spent the night together at Jones' home in nearby Westlake, watching television and listening to radio reports for a final word on Anderson's release.

Anderson, chief Middle East correspondent for the Associated Press, was taken hostage in Beirut March 16, 1985.

There was obvious relief among his family members, some of whom had worn bracelets bearing his name and date of capture, and placed his picture in their windows.

Another cousin, New York City police sergeant Tom Anderson and his wife, Sue, told reporters camped out at their Valley Stream, Long Island home that, "We feel fantastic. It's been 6 1/2 years of prayers and hard work and friends who have done small things have gotten us through it."

Anderson's brother, John, describing the family as overjoyed and ecstatic, told Cable News Network by telephone from Ocala, Fla., "The only thing I want to do now is walk up to my brother and give him a great big hug and tell him welcome home."

He said they had hoped Anderson would be released now but had been afraid to get their hopes up too high because they had been dashed so often.



(c) 1991 Reuters, December 4, 1991

In Cadiz, Ky., Anderson's sister, Judy Walker, told reporters: "I am so joyful...I've had a very strong faith, growing stronger in the most recent weeks, and everything seemed to be in place."

Anderson's sister, Peggy Say, who also lives in Cadiz and led a relentless campaign to keep the hostage issue before the American public, had traveled to Wiesbaden, Germany, to meet her brother at the U.S. military base where the hostages have all been processed.

At the AP headquarters in New York, where a four-by-twenty foot banner proclaimed "TERRY .... FREE!!!!", Anderson's colleagues waited anxiously for his appearance in Syria and broke out into applause and cheers only when his face suddenly came into view on CNN.

Along with journalists and cameramen, AP staffers hung on Anderson's every word and expression as he spoke at a press conference in Damascus.

Later AP executive editor William Ahearn told Anderson's colleagues "I don't think there will ever be a (news) bulletin that will mean as much to the AP family as this one." Holding aloft a bottle of champagne, and noting that one would be saved for Anderson, he proclaimed "Let it flow!"



3RD STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1991 The Times Mirror Company  
Los Angeles Times

December 5, 1991, Thursday, Home Edition

SECTION: Part A; Page 1; Column 6; Foreign Desk

LENGTH: 1903 words

HEADLINE: HOSTAGE ORDEAL ENDS AS ANDERSON IS FREED;  
MIDEAST: 'FAITH, STUBBORNESS' KEPT HIM GOING THROUGH 6 1/2 YEARS AS CAPTIVE,  
AMERICAN SAYS. HE LEFT HIS CAPTORS WITH A SINGLE WORD -- 'GOODBY.'

BYLINE: By NICK B. WILLIAMS Jr., TIMES STAFF WRITER

DATELINE: DAMASCUS, Syria

BODY:

Terry A. Anderson, the last American hostage in Lebanon, finally became a free man again Wednesday, closing the door on a dark and painful chapter for himself and his country.

Held for more than 6 1/2 years in captivity, deprived of family and friends, denied all but the simplest necessities, an innocent victim of the hatreds of the Middle East, Anderson said he left his militant captors in Beirut with a single word: "Goodby."

The nearly decade-long drama of the hostages came to a joyous finish at a late-night press conference in the Syrian Foreign Ministry here.

Anderson, the 44-year-old chief Middle East correspondent for the Associated Press, hailed old colleagues, embraced an AP correspondent and thanked the governments and organizations and "thousands and thousands of people whom I don't know, I've never met, don't know me, who I know have been working and praying for us all, all the hostages."

"Your support, your prayers were important. They made a big difference, they made a difference for us in some very dark times. My family, of course, my incredible sister, Peg, I will be thanking shortly myself and personally."

Anderson greeted his assembled colleagues, saying simply, "You can't imagine how glad I am to see you."

Wearing broken eyeglasses, a cardigan sweater and an open-neck white shirt -- and looking well with his mustache neatly trimmed -- Anderson seemed to emerge from captivity in better shape than any of the recently released hostages.

Asked what kept him going through the hard years, the one-time Marine sergeant replied: "My companions . . . my faith, stubbornness I guess. You just do what you have to do." And commenting on his title as the longest-held hostage: "It's an honor I'd have gladly given up a long time ago."

Early today, Anderson arrived at a U.S. military base in Frankfurt, Germany, on the first leg of his long journey home after 2,454 days of captivity.



1991 Los Angeles Times, December 5, 1991

Accompanied by his fiance, Madeleine Bassil, and his 6-year-old daughter, Sulome -- a child he had only seen blowing him kisses in birthday videotapes until Wednesday -- Anderson bounced off an Air Force plane that had carried him from Damascus and waved to a cluster of well-wishers.

Anderson waved an American flag to a cheering group of about 75 to 100 service personnel and their families who had gathered on the edge of the tarmac, braving a late-autumn drizzle to greet the newly freed hostage. The well-wishers waved small paper American flags, cheered and held up a banner with the words, "Welcome Back Terry Anderson."

He was welcomed as he got off the plane by the U.S. ambassador to Germany, Robert Kimmitt. As Anderson went down a small receiving line of dignitaries at planeside, he held his daughter's hand tightly.

Then he was taken by a waiting helicopter to a military hospital at nearby Wiesbaden for medical examinations and debriefing by a State Department team. In Wiesbaden, he was reunited with his sister, Peggy Say, who spent Anderson's years in captivity campaigning for his freedom.

"It's great to have a sister like that," he said. "You get yourself in trouble, and she comes along to get you out."

At the hospital, he posed with fellow ex-hostages Alann Steen and Joseph C. Cicippio.

At least 87 foreigners were kidnaped in Lebanon during the ugly era that gave the word hostage a wrenching, personal meaning to Americans.

Seventeen U.S. citizens were among them; three were slain in captivity.

Anderson was held longer than any foreign hostage and is the latest in a series to win freedom over the past five months, three in the past three days, under a breakthrough initiative launched by U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

Two German aid workers are still held.

But it was Anderson who represented the defiant spirit and terrible plight of the hostages, and while he was caged in the name of Islamic militancy, his name became known across his country and the globe.

Even at the end of his ordeal, freedom seemed hard to grasp.

Informed Tuesday that he would be released, Anderson said he spent a fitful night that led to a frustrating day, as his journey to Damascus was delayed and forced to detour by snow-blocked roads. The usual three-hour trip from Beirut -- where he was turned over to Syrian military authorities -- to Damascus took 12 hours, with several stops.

"I spent the afternoon, interestingly enough, playing solitaire by candlelight and listening to the BBC reporting on my progress," Anderson said. "It was kind of fun in a weird kind of way; it was kind of like listening to your own obituary."



1991 Los Angeles Times, December 5, 1991

"I think these last 24 hours have been longer than the whole 6 1/2 years."

From the White House, President Bush called Anderson in Damascus "to express the love and admiration that all Americans have for Terry," White House spokesman Marlin Fitzwater said.

Before he was released, Anderson read a videotaped message from the Islamic Jihad kidnapers' group that held him, a message that preceded the journalist to Damascus.

The statement was handed to an AP reporter at midday by two bearded men. It made clear that the end of the hostage drama will not exhaust the militancy of Lebanon's Shiite Muslims and others in the troubled region.

"Although we are closing the file of the captives," the statement declared, "this doesn't mean the confrontation with the Americans and Israelis is halted. The captivity of some persons is only one of the styles to confront and action whose causes still exist and thus the war is going on."

Anderson said he made clear that it was the kidnapers' statement, not his, "but I thought it was worthwhile to listen to what they had to say."

The good news for the hostage in the statement was brief but meaningful: "We're going to free our last captive, Terry Anderson, thus folding this page in the hostage file before glorious Christmas."

Anderson was a captive of his militant Shiite kidnapers for 6 years, eight months and 18 days. Like most of the hostages, he was detained in dark, cell-like rooms, blindfolded night and day, chained to walls and radiators. Many of the hostages who have been freed have reported that they were tortured routinely.

British cameraman John McCarthy and American professor Thomas M. Sutherland, who were held with him, said that Anderson inspired and goaded them to keep going.

In Damascus to meet Anderson on Wednesday were his daughter and her mother.

Sulome, a bright 6-year-old with curly red hair, was born in the United States three months after the journalist was kidnaped. Carrying a school bag on her back and bundled in a purple sweater and leggings against the onset of winter cold, she arrived Monday on a flight from Cyprus, where Bassil has been living.

(In Tokyo, Anderson's estranged wife, Mihoko, and daughter, Gabrielle, now 15, declined to comment on Wednesday's release.)

In his long captivity, Anderson had treasured a photo of Sulome that his kidnapers allowed him to receive. In a videotape, shot by a Lebanese company and aired over Cable News Network two months ago, the captive journalist said he had also heard a British Broadcasting Corp. radio message from Sulome. "I was delighted," he said.

The conditions of the October interview were not clear, but Anderson used it to praise Perez de Cuellar's efforts and those of others who have kept the



1991 Los Angeles Times, December 5, 1991

hostage issue alive through the long years, mentioning specifically his sister. She had tirelessly carried on a campaign for his release through the media and in visits to Damascus and other Middle East capitals.

"We are grateful to all of you," he said at the time, and added: "I can say I think it is an absolute necessity that everyone involved in this process . . . simply cooperate, that this is no longer the time for bargaining, this is no longer the time for anyone to try to get some small advantage out of each step in the process that might be coming to fruit here."

Since that statement, the U.N. initiative produced results in rapid order:

\* On Oct. 19, Israel said it had received proof from the Arab side that one of its missing servicemen was dead. Two days later, 15 Arab prisoners were released from a prison in the Israeli security zone in southern Lebanon.

\* On Oct. 22, American hostage Jesse Turner was freed.

\* On Nov. 18, Islamic Jihad, the group that held Anderson, released Sutherland and British churchman Terry Waite, who had been kidnaped in January, 1987, on a mission to negotiate freedom for previously abducted hostages.

\* This week, Israel released 25 more prisoners Sunday, and American captives Cicippio and Steen were freed Monday and Tuesday. Unconfirmed reports in Beirut and elsewhere said Anderson would be freed Wednesday, as he was.

Anderson went to Beirut in the dangerous days of 1982, the year of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, after serving with the AP in Tokyo and Johannesburg. Three years later, on March 16, 1985, he was driving back to his office with AP photographer Don Mell after a tennis match when their car was stopped and Anderson was hauled away by gunmen. He appeared to be a deliberate target, since Mell was not taken.

Times staff writers Tyler Marshall and Tammy Jones in Germany contributed to this report.

RELATED STORIES: A6-17

#### Chronology of Anderson's Captivity

1985

March 16 -- Anderson abducted on Beirut street by Islamic Jihad.

May 16 -- First photo of Anderson in captivity released. Islamic Jihad warns of "catastrophic consequences" if Kuwait does not free terrorists.

June 7 -- Anderson's daughter Sulome is born.

1986

Feb. 15 -- Anderson's father dies of cancer at age 69.

June 7 -- Anderson's 46-year-old brother dies.



1991 Los Angeles Times, December 5, 1991

Oct. 3 -- In a videotape, Anderson and hostage David Jacobsen urge President Reagan to work hard for their release.

Nov. 2 -- Jacobsen, freed after 17 months in captivity, says hostages "are in hell."

1987

Nov. 26 -- Jacobsen says he has been told Anderson is being held again in chains and blindfolded 24 hours a day.

1988

April 10 -- Islamic Jihad threatens to kill the captives if any attempts is made to storm a hijacked Kuwaiti jetliner.

Aug. 18 -- Photo of Anderson issued with new demands: Israeli withdrawal from south Lebanon and compensation for reconstruction of south Lebanon and south Beirut.

Oct. 23 -- Islamic Jihad threatens that the hostages will suffer if the group's demands are not met.

Oct. 31 -- In a videotape, Anderson says: "I find it difficult to keep my hope and courage high."

1989

Oct. 24 -- Islamic Jihad again demands the release of Shiite comrades jailed in Kuwait.

1990

Feb. 9 -- Anderson's sister, Peggy Say, begins a new international tour to enlist support in winning her brother's freedom.

May 7 -- Say is told by newly freed hostage Frank Reed that her brother was in good health during the time they were held together but that he had not seen him since 1989.

Sept. 5 -- Anderson's 2,000th day in captivity.

1991

March 13 -- In the wake of Iraq's defeat in the Gulf War, U.S. Secretary of State James A. Baker III visits Syria to discuss the hostages. Syria reiterates that it will work for their release.

Oct. 6 -- In a videotape, Anderson urges all parties to accelerate negotiations to free Western hostages and says hundreds of Arab prisoners deserve freedom too.

Oct. 27 -- Anderson's 44th birthday, his seventh in captivity.



1991 Los Angeles Times, December 5, 1991

Dec. 4 -- Anderson is released in Lebanon.

GRAPHIC: Photo, COLOR, Terry Anderson, with his 6-year-old daughter, Sulome, whom he had never seen, leaves U.S. ambassador's residence in Damascus, Syria. ; Photo, Daughter Sulome Anderson, 6, with her mother, Madeleine Bassil. Associated Press; Photo, Anderson in 1984, prior to his capture ; Photo, In 1987 ; Photo, In 1988 ; Photo, After his release; Chart, Chronology of Anderson's Captivity, ASSOCIATED PRESS / Los Angeles Times

TYPE: Chronology

SUBJECT: ANDERSON, TERRY A; AMERICANS -- LEBANON; HOSTAGES -- LEBANON; PRISONER RELEASES

1991 Los Angeles Times, December 2, 1991

Dec. 4 -- Anderson is released in Lebanon.

GRAPHIC: Photo, COLOR, Terry Anderson, with his 4-year-old daughter, Sulama, whom he had never seen, leaves U.S. ambassador's residence in Damascus, Syria; Photo, Daughter Sulama Anderson, 4, with her mother, Madeline Bassil. Associated Press; Photo, Anderson in 1984, prior to his capture; Photo, in 1987; Photo, in 1988; Photo, After his release; Chart, Chronology of Anderson's captivity, ASSOCIATED PRESS \ Los Angeles Times

TYPE: Chronology

SUBJECT: ANDERSON, TERRY A; AMERICANS -- LEBANON; HOSTAGES -- LEBANON; PRISONER RELEASES



1ST STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright (c) 1991 The Daily Telegraph plc; The Daily  
Telegraph

December 23, 1991, Monday

SECTION: Pg. 1

LENGTH: 839 words

HEADLINE: Waite tells of torture and beatings

BYLINE: By Ben Fenton

## BODY:

MR TERRY WAITE, released last month after almost five years of captivity in Lebanon, spoke yesterday for the first time about his ordeal and denied any involvement with American arms-for-hostages deals. The Archbishop of Canterbury's envoy said he had suffered physical beatings and mental torture, including mock executions. He said he would return to work for the Archbishop of Canterbury - "my new boss" - next month and paid tribute to his wife Frances, his family and friends at home and to the people of Britain. In a press conference on the pulpit-like stoop of his home in Blackheath, south-east London, Mr Waite, 52, condemned terrorism and called on the IRA and other paramilitary groups to renounce violence. The former hostage beamed at journalists and soaked up the applause of wellwishers standing around him as he embraced his wife and called her "one of the bravest and most courageous ladies in England". Earlier, he had rejected speculation that his involvement with Lt-Col Oliver North and the plan to swap arms for hostages had led to his kidnap in January 1987 by members of Hizbollah in Beirut. He said: "There is no way in which the Church could or would have any dealing whatsoever in arms for hostages, nor for that matter in paying ransom for hostages. I would not have any part of that." In a long interview with BBC Radio 4, Mr Waite was asked whether he thought he might have been naive in his dealings with the hostage-takers after having met Lt-Col North up to 20 times. "One was suspicious with virtually everybody. Who is playing games? And people are playing games and governments are playing games all the time. You are just walking through a minefield and one day perhaps you will tread on a mine. I trod on a mine, that's about it." But he admitted in a separate interview with BBC television that Lt-Col North had used him and that one American involved in hostage negotiations had suggested Mr Waite could wear a bug. He had refused. Mr Waite said he had determined at the beginning of his captivity not to give in to self-pity, regret or sentimentality. At times emotional, he spoke of beatings and interrogations before he convinced his captors that he had no involvement with the Americans. "I was kept totally blindfolded, chained hand and foot so that I couldn't lie straight - and I couldn't stand up, obviously - and kept in those circumstances for a very long time, for a matter of months." In a television interview, he clutched the blindfold which the kidnappers had given him. He said he had been beaten with cable on the soles of the feet and underwent mock executions. "One day the guard came into the room and said, 'You have five hours to live'. Well, I thought, I was sorry for my family and those I love, but I've done the right thing and had no regrets about what I'd done." The kidnappers allowed him to write one farewell letter, gave him a cup of tea then made him stand against a wall. "I could feel a pistol against my head. I was blindfolded. They said, 'Anything more to say?' I said, 'Nothing'. "I said my prayers - they let me say my prayers - and then they put the gun down and said,



(c) The Daily Telegraph plc, December 23, 1991

'Later'." Mr Waite said that his captors had moved him several times, including once when they covered him with a black gown and disguised the 6ft 7in envoy as a woman. He was also moved in a refrigerator and had to push aside the rubber seal to avoid suffocation.

Mr Waite explained how he found out about the appointment of Dr Carey as his new boss from Terry Anderson, the chief Middle East correspondent for Associated Press, who was in the next cell and relayed the news - which he heard on the radio - by tapping in code on the wall.

"It was quite extraordinary to get these events, the fall of the [Berlin] wall and all the news events," he said. "I suppose I am one of the few people to have my own personal AP correspondent tapping through the wall." In Blackheath, where he returned on Friday night after two weeks with his family on the Queen's Balmoral estate, Mr Waite looked relaxed and happy to be back enjoying "my first Sunday lunch back in freedom". He confirmed he had suffered a bronchial infection and muscle wastage, but was "as well as can be expected".

He said the family would be going on holiday for a further two weeks, hopefully to a sunny climate, before he returned to work for the Archbishop, Dr George Carey, in mid-January. Describing the conditions of his captivity, he said he had been chained, dressed in pyjamas and by way of human comforts had only a toothbrush and occasionally soap.

He said being a hostage had given him a deeper insight into suffering and he would be returning to work for the relief of suffering and the promotion of justice. "In other words, continuing what I was doing before with renewed vigour and energy because the hostage experience has given me that energy. It has . . . strengthened me." He said all the hostages wanted to thank the people of Britain "for making us your friends" and for their love.

35 President Bush:

1-6-92

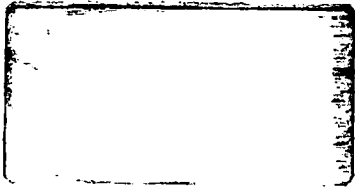
Thanks for your time to read this.  
I am a 22 year old Christian lady  
very concerned about the pro-life  
movement. I want to thank you  
that you vetoed the bill that  
the Planned Parenthood organization  
wanted to use to win back money  
to promote the view that  
abortion equals family planning.  
Please veto any legislation

Overturning Title X pro-life rules. For  
God ~~did~~ did we are <sup>me</sup> in my mother's  
womb, and formed my <sup>in</sup> <sup>my</sup> <sup>mother's</sup>  
Did <sup>God</sup> <sup>form</sup> <sup>me</sup> <sup>in</sup> <sup>my</sup> <sup>mother's</sup>  
<sup>to</sup> <sup>take</sup> <sup>away</sup> <sup>life</sup> <sup>?</sup> <sup>any</sup> <sup>is</sup> <sup>had</sup> <sup>right</sup> <sup>part</sup> <sup>?</sup>  
Ps. 139:13

God, I pray that you will send  
God (through Jesus) with all your heart  
in these last days. Call on <sup>me</sup>  
in every single decision you make.  
And thank him when he answers.  
God will <sup>send</sup> money on America  
This last year in Operation Desert  
Storm! He is the reason we ~~are~~ were  
Successful!

God <sup>will</sup> <sup>send</sup> <sup>me</sup> <sup>to</sup> <sup>support</sup> <sup>any</sup> <sup>thing</sup> <sup>that</sup>  
that <sup>you</sup> <sup>lead</sup> <sup>our</sup> <sup>country</sup> <sup>?</sup> <sup>with</sup> <sup>putting</sup> <sup>God</sup> <sup>first</sup>  
as you lead our country. Promote  
anything to do with keeping the →

Religious  
Content



*Lovey Brown*

PHOTOGRAPHY BY:  
DICK DIETRICH

*... and he shall direct thy path.*  
*in all thy way acknowledge*  
*his singularity, etc.*



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NOTES

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THE WHITE HOUSE  
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

January 20, 1989

INAUGURAL ADDRESS  
OF THE PRESIDENT

The Capitol

12:05 P.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Chief Justice, Mr. President, Vice President Quayle, Senator Mitchell, Speaker Wright, Senator Dole, Congressman Michel, and fellow citizens, neighbors and friends.

There is a man here who has earned a lasting place in our hearts, and in our history. President Reagan, on behalf of our nation I thank you for the wonderful things that you have done for America. (Applause.)

I've just repeated word-for-word the oath taken by George Washington 200 years ago; and the Bible on which I placed my hand is the Bible on which he placed his.

It is right that the memory of Washington be with us today, not only because this is our Bicentennial Inauguration, but because Washington remains the father of our country. And he would, I think, be gladdened by this day. For today is the concrete expression of a stunning fact: Our continuity these 200 years since our government began.

We meet on democracy's front porch. A good place to talk as neighbors, and as friends. For this is a day when our nation is made whole, when our differences, for a moment, are suspended.

And my first act as President is a prayer. I ask you to bow your heads.

'Heavenly Father, we bow our heads and thank you for your love. Accept our thanks for the peace that yields this day and the shared faith that makes its continuance likely. Make us strong to do your work, willing to heed and hear your will, and write on our hearts these words: "Use power to help people." For we are given power not to advance our own purposes, nor to make a great show in the world, nor a name. There is but one just use of power, and it is to serve people. Help us remember, Lord. Amen.'

I come before you and assume the presidency at a moment rich with promise. We live in a peaceful, prosperous time, but we can make it better.

For a new breeze is blowing, and a world refreshed by freedom seems reborn; for in man's heart, if not in fact, the day of the dictator is over. (Applause.) The totalitarian era is passing, its old ideas blown away like leaves from an ancient lifeless tree.

A new breeze is blowing, and a nation refreshed by freedom stands ready to push on. There is new ground to be broken, and new action to be taken.

There are times when the future seems thick as a fog; you sit and wait, hoping the mists will lift and reveal the right path.

But this is a time when the future seems a door you can walk right through -- into a room called Tomorrow.

MORE

I hope to stand for a new harmony, a greater tolerance. We've come far, but I think we need a new harmony among the races in our country. We're on a journey to a new century, and we've got to leave the tired old baggage of bigotry behind.

Some people who are enjoying our prosperity have forgotten what it's for. But they diminish our triumph when they act as if wealth is an end in itself.

There are those who have dropped their standards along the way, as if ethics were too heavy and slowed their rise to the top. There's graft in city hall, the greed on Wall Street; there's influence peddling in Washington, and the small corruptions of everyday ambition.

But you see, I believe public service is honorable. And every time I hear someone has breached the public trust it breaks my heart.

I wonder sometimes if we have forgotten who we are. But we're the people who sundered a nation rather than allow a sin called slavery -- we're the people who rose from the ghettos and the deserts.

We weren't saints -- but we lived by standards. We celebrated the individual -- but we weren't self-centered. We were practical -- but we didn't live only for material things. We believed in getting ahead -- but blind ambition wasn't our way.

The fact is prosperity has a purpose. It is to allow us to pursue "the better angels," to give us time to think and grow. Prosperity with a purpose means taking your idealism and making it concrete by certain acts of goodness. It means helping a child from an unhappy home learn how to read -- and I thank my wife Barbara for all her work in literacy. It means teaching troubled children through your presence that there's such a thing as reliable love. Some would say it's soft and insufficiently tough to care about these things. But where is it written that we must act as if we do not care, as if we are not moved?

Well I am moved. I want a kinder, gentler nation.

Two men this year ask for your support. And you must know us.

As for me, I have held high office and done the work of democracy day by day. My parents were prosperous; their children were lucky. But there were lessons we had to learn about life. John Kennedy discovered poverty when he campaigned in West Virginia; there were children there who had no milk. Young Teddy Roosevelt met the new America when he roamed the immigrant streets of New York. And I learned a few things about life in a place called Texas.

We moved to west Texas 40 years ago. The war was over, and we wanted to get out and make it on our own. Those were exciting days. Lived in a little shotgun house, one room for the three of us. Worked in the oil business, started my own.

**NATIONAL PRAYER BREAKFAST \ THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1990  
WASHINGTON HILTON HOTEL \ 8:30 A.M.**

**GOOD MORNING. PRIME MINISTER HENRY, PRIME MINISTER MARA, PRESIDENT GONCZ [GUNTZ] ... LET ME SALUTE ALL OF OUR GUESTS, FROM SO MANY NATIONS, WHO HAVE JOINED US TO PRAY FOR PEACE AND GUIDANCE; AS WELL AS THE MEMBERS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE PRAYER GROUPS.**

**.. 2 -**

**ALSO, MY HEARTFELT THANKS TO SO MANY OF YOU, WHOSE YEARS OF COMMITMENT TO THIS FELLOWSHIP BRINGS US TOGETHER TODAY -- WITH SPECIAL THANKS TO THE MEMBERS OF CONGRESS WHO TAKE THE TIME WEEK IN AND WEEK OUT TO PARTICIPATE IN THE HOUSE AND SENATE PRAYER GROUPS.**

**AND I'D LIKE TO THANK EVERYONE FOR THEIR CONCERN AND PRAYERS AFTER BARBARA'S RECENT ACCIDENT.**

**IN THESE DAYS OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN, I CAN REPORT THAT THE TREE IS DOING VERY WELL, AND SO, MIGHT I ADD WITH CONSIDERABLE PRIDE, IS BARBARA BUSH.**

**AS I LOOK AROUND THE ROOM, I SEE MEN AND WOMEN OF EVERY COLOR AND CREED. BUT AS DIVERSE AS THIS GROUP MAY BE, WE HAVE ONE THING IN COMMON: WE STAND TOGETHER IN PRAYER.**

**LET ME SHARE WITH YOU A LETTER THAT I RECEIVED RECENTLY FROM A MOTHER WHO TOLD ME A STORY ABOUT HER SON'S EVENING PRAYERS. AS THE FIVE-YEAR-OLD KNELT BY HIS BED, HIS PARENTS EXPLAINED THAT THEY WERE GOING TO PRAY TOGETHER FOR PRESIDENT BUSH, SO THAT HE WOULD HAVE THE WISDOM TO GET THE HOSTAGES OUT OF IRAQ. AFTER A MINUTE OF DEEP THINKING, THE LITTLE BOY SAID, "MOM, HOW IS A BUSH GOING TO GET THE PEOPLE OUT OF THE ROCK, AND HOW DID THEY GET IN THERE IN THE FIRST PLACE?" //**

THE MOTHER SAID IT WAS A GOOD THING THE LORD KNEW WHAT THE BOY WAS PRAYING FOR, BECAUSE HE SURE DIDN'T. //

I BELIEVE THE LORD DOES HEAR OUR PRAYERS, AND AMERICA IS PRAYING FOR PEACE. ACROSS THE NATION, CHURCHES, SYNAGOGUES AND MOSQUES ARE PACKED -- RECORD ATTENDANCE AT SERVICES. IN FACT, THE NIGHT THE WAR BEGAN, OUR GOOD FRIEND THE REVEREND BILLY GRAHAM WAS WITH US. HE SPOKE TO US OF THE IMPORTANCE OF TURNING TO GOD -- AS A PEOPLE OF FAITH, TURNING TO HIM IN HOPE.

THE NEXT MORNING, REV. GRAHAM LED OUR NATION IN A BEAUTIFUL PRAYER SERVICE AT FORT MYER. MRS. BUSH AND I WERE THERE, I EXPECT WE WERE ONLY DOING WHAT EVERYONE IN AMERICA WAS DOING -- WE WERE PRAYING FOR PEACE.

BUT AMERICA IS A NATION FOUNDED UNDER GOD -- AND FROM OUR VERY BEGINNINGS, WE HAVE RELIED UPON HIS STRENGTH AND GUIDANCE IN WAR AND IN PEACE. THIS IS SOMETHING WE MUST NEVER FORGET.

JUST YESTERDAY, I GOT A LETTER FROM A MAN WHO POINTED OUT TO ME THAT DURING THE STATE OF THE UNION ADDRESS, I HAD NEGLECTED TO MAKE ANY MENTION OF GOD. SOMEWHAT DEFENSIVELY, I THOUGHT TO MYSELF, I DID SAY 'MAY GOD BLESS AMERICA,' BUT THEN I REALIZED THAT THIS MAN WAS RIGHT.

I HAVE LEARNED WHAT I SUPPOSE ALL PRESIDENTS HAVE LEARNED: THAT ONE CANNOT BE AMERICA'S PRESIDENT WITHOUT FAITH IN GOD. I SHOULD HAVE MADE THAT MORE CLEAR.

GOD IS OUR ROCK AND OUR SALVATION, AND WE MUST TRUST HIM AND KEEP FAITH IN HIM.

AND SO I ASK HIS BLESSINGS UPON US; AND UPON EVERY MEMBER OF OUR COALITION'S ARMED FORCES. AND MAY GOD KEEP THIS COUNTRY AS ONE GREAT NATION UNDER HIM FOREVER. AMEN.

TODAY I AM DESIGNATING SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 3RD AS A NATIONAL DAY OF PRAYER. I ENCOURAGE ALL PEOPLE OF FAITH TO SAY A SPECIAL PRAYER ON THAT DAY. //

**A PRAYER FOR PEACE.**

**A PRAYER FOR THE SAFETY OF THE TROOPS.**

**A PRAYER FOR THEIR FAMILIES.**

**A PRAYER FOR THE INNOCENTS CAUGHT UP IN THIS WAR,  
WHEREVER THEY MAY BE.**

**A PRAYER THAT GOD WILL CONTINUE TO BLESS THE UNITED  
STATES OF AMERICA.**

**THANK YOU VERY MUCH AND GOD BLESS EVERY ONE OF YOU.**

**# # #**



**Remarks**  
**by**  
**George Bush**  
**the Vice President**

1 I want to welcome the members of the diplomatic corps and other international guests to the 1988 National Prayer Breakfast.

2 As you meet today in a spirit of friendship and harmony, I deeply regret that I am not able to be with you.

3 The annual lunches, the National Prayer Breakfast and the other smaller meetings throughout the year do much to promote better understanding and deeper bonds of friendship between us and the countries you represent.

Since 1942 leaders in the United States Congress, along with leading people in the Judiciary and Executive branches of our country, have been meeting in private session because of their sense of great need in the face of world crises as well as in their own personal lives and because of their desire to grow in their love for God and for each other and to be supportive and understanding of other views. This idea of men and women meeting in the name of Christ and in prayer has found root in many of the countries of the world.

5 These meetings are held in the House and in the Senate every week that Congress is in session and they take place without publicity or fanfare. Members gather in the spirit of Jesus Christ and all members are welcome regardless of religious or political affiliation.

(continued on back)

6 Some who participate have a long history of devotion to their faith while others are relatively new in their search for spiritual truth, but all attend because they find support and guidance for their lives.

7 Some wonderful things have resulted from these private, off-the-record, informal meetings. Many have received personal help in ways that are impossible to disclose without violating the confidentiality of the meetings. The greatest thing, however, is the close friendships established with God, our families, and with each other.

8 Friendships have developed through these meetings and have provided a basis for trust and understanding between us as people and this, in turn, is helping us to learn to live together as nations. In this atmosphere, we have discovered that whether our country is large or small, we have something to learn from each other. As we become friends, communication barriers are overcome and we are able to support and encourage each other and to discuss differences in a spirit of mutual trust. Prayer and fellowship are a stable base for helping us to be friends in the face of the strong divisions that often exist in our world.

9 May I commend you for taking time today, as busy men and women with heavy responsibilities in your own country, to meet in the spirit of prayer and fellowship. This will be another in the series of formal and informal meetings which will enhance our love for God and for one another.

BRIEFING  
THE NATIONAL PRAYER BREAKFAST  
FEBRUARY 1, 1990

The 1990 National Prayer Breakfast will be attended by representatives from over 140 nations. The honored guests are President and Mrs. Bush. Others that will be involved will be the Vice-President of the United States, leaders from all branches of government, the diplomatic corps and other national and international leaders.

Those responsible for this event are the members of the U.S. Senate and the House of Representatives involved in the weekly Leadership/Prayer Breakfast groups in the Congress.

This event had its roots in the war years of 1942 when some of the leaders of the Senate began to meet informally to talk and pray together. At the National Prayer Breakfast in 1986, the President spoke about these events and the relationships which have developed from them. Part of his remarks were as follows:

"In both the House and Senate groups some informal rules evolved. The members would meet in the spirit of peace and in the spirit of Christ..... All members would be welcome, regardless of their political or religious affiliation. Sincere seekers as well as the deeply devoted, all on a common journey to understand the place of faith in their lives and to discover how to love God and one's fellowman.

"They wouldn't publicize the meetings, nor would they use them for any kind of political gain. The meetings would be off-the-record. No one would repeat what was said. And, above all, the members could talk about any person problem on which they needed guidance, any sadness for which they needed prayers.

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"... In 1953, President Eisenhower attended the first combined Prayer Breakfast. And presidents have been coming here for help ever since.

"... I wish I could say more about it, but it's working precisely because it is private. In some of the most troubled parts of the world,, political figures who are old enemies are meeting with each other in a spirit of peace and brotherhood. And some who've been involved in such meetings are here today."

It is important to recognize that what has developed through the years is really a family of friends. This idea grows on a people-to-people basis through a common commitment to Christ and the things He taught -- building relationships with God, with families and with each other. Out of these friendships, a mutual concern and care for one another has developed despite in many cases, deep differences in thought and background. The spirit of these relationships has become a force for good involving people at all levels of our society through a diversity of activities and groupings which is remarkable.

A brief sketch of some of these include:

#### The United States

Small discussion and prayer groups are meeting throughout every state in the nation, in business, industry, government offices, prisons, universities, high schools -- at all levels of society. This desire to meet with others for fellowship and prayer seems to be most needed for those who are in positions of leadership. The acceptance and support individuals receive in these groups is a healing force in their lives. This in turn becomes a springboard for action which addresses many needs in the communities of our nation.

In 1959, the first Governor's Prayer Breakfast was held. This year, similar prayer breakfasts, patterned after the National Prayer Breakfast, will be held in most, if not all, of the states and in both large and small

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cities across the nation. The annual events are a demonstration that leaders in society recognize personally the need for God's help in fulfilling their responsibilities.

#### The Other Nations

In over one hundred countries men and women are meeting in small gatherings to encourage one another in their personal faith. People throughout the world are, through the power of Jesus Christ, becoming a fellowship that is helping to build true community in the family of nations.

**Acceptances by heads of state to the National Prayer Breakfast:****BANGLADESH**

His Excellency  
Alhaj Hussain Mohammed ERSHAD  
The President of Bangladesh  
President's Secretariat  
Dhaka, Bangladesh

**BURUNDI**

Major Pierre BUYOYA  
The President of Burundi and Mrs. Buyoya  
Presidential Residence  
Bujumbura  
Burundi  
Africa

**\* EL SALVADOR (not confirmed)**

The Honorable Alfredo Cristiani  
President of El Salvador and Mrs. Cristiani  
San Salvador, El Salvador \*\*

**\* GUATEMALA (not confirmed -- will know in four days)**

Marco Vinicio A. Cerezo  
The President of Guatemala  
Palacio Nacional  
Guatemala City, Guatemala\*\*

**KENYA**

The Honorable Daniel T. Arap Moi  
The President of Kenya and Mrs. Moi  
Nairobi, Kenya  
Africa