

Originally Processed With FOIA(s):

S

FOIA Number:

S

FOIA MARKER

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

Record Group/Collection: George H.W. Bush Presidential Records
Collection/Office of Origin: Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series: Speech File Draft Files
Subseries: Chron File, 1989-1993

OA/ID Number: 13569
Folder ID Number: 13569-005

Folder Title:
Lecture Series and Interview 5/31/91 [OA 6033]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
G	26	17	1	5

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: May 31, 1991 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: ----

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: PRESIDENTIAL LECTURE SERIES AND
 SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL LECTURE INTERVIEW

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCCLURE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
SUNUNU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PETERSMEYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SCOWCROFT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PORTER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ROGICH	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
BRADY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SMITH	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
BROMLEY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	UNTERMAYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>ROGERS</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DEMAREST	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>SNOW</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>FIRESTONE</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
GRAY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>KAUFMAN</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
HOLIDAY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>BOSKIN</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

THE ATTACHED HAS BEEN FORWARDED TO THE PRESIDENT.

RESPONSE:

PHILLIP D. BRADY
 Assistant to the President
 and Staff Secretary
 Ext. 2702

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

91 MAY 31 PM 7:44

May 31, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: TONY SNOW ^{TS}
DAVID DEMAREST

FROM: BETH HINCHLIFFE ^{BH}

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL LECTURE INTERVIEW AND
PRESIDENTIAL LECTURE SERIES REMARKS

On Monday, June 3, at 4:30 p.m., you will tape an interview preceding the Third Presidential Lecture on Andrew Jackson. The interviewer has sent six questions concerning Jackson -- attached are proposed answers.

At 5:30 p.m. the same day, you will address 150 people at the Third Presidential Lecture. Professor Robert Remini will give the address. Your introductory remarks (5 minutes, cards) discuss Andrew Jackson as a pioneering man who strongly believed in bringing the Presidency to the people.

(Hinchliffe/Blymire)
May 31, 1991 5 p.m.
ANDREW Draft Two

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: PRESIDENTIAL LECTURE INTERVIEW
June 3, 1991

[[1. What kind of a person was our seventh President, Andrew Jackson?]]

Andrew Jackson believed in democracy. He believed deeply in the right of the people to rule. He had a common sense approach to addressing problems -- and he was a man of convictions not deterred by the difficulty of a journey.

He was a man of the people. They believed in him, and he knew it. They admired his inner strength and determination.

[[2. Why did you choose Andrew Jackson for the third program in your Presidential Lecture series?]]

Andrew Jackson was a pioneering President. He symbolized the American spirit just as it was being shaped -- like his young country, he was exuberant, optimistic, energetic. The United States had established itself -- and it was on the threshold of achieving its potential as an economic power.

But most of all, he lived for the idea of democracy. He left us all quite a legacy.

[[3. As the "Hero of the Battle of New Orleans," Jackson enjoyed great popularity with the American people. Do you think this popularity made his job as President any easier?]]

Well, you know, he failed in his first bid for the Presidency. He was disappointed but not defeated -- and it was

said that he began his campaign for the 1828 election the day after he lost in 1824. Americans admire persistence.

And although the people trusted "Old Hickory," Jackson's was an era of considerable political passion. Americans wouldn't let him survive simply on the strength of his battlefield heroics. He had to earn the public's continued respect.

It's amazing he was able to keep the power of the Presidency and the special bond between him and his people in the midst of all that turmoil. That just shows what an incredible man he was. A man of greatness.

[[4. Andrew Jackson was President during great expansion for the Union. Was this his greatest contribution?]]

Actually, I don't think so. One of his greatest contributions was that he managed to pay off the national debt - - not with his own money of course, but pay it off nonetheless.

But he made so many contributions -- especially in terms of spirit and character. He was the first president from the frontier -- and the first president who did not belong to one of the founding families. Andrew Jackson set a tone for a nation that was about to make its mark on the world.

[[5. Despite Jackson's zeal for expansion, he stepped back from annexing Texas rather than escalate the slavery issue. His first concern was always the good of the Union. Was his love for the Union one of his stronger attributes?]]

Oh, absolutely. Just look at the type of man Andrew Jackson was -- energetic, devoted, fiercely loyal. He loved the Union, and considered its preservation most important.

But, above all, he battled for the integrity of his office. You know, Presidents are the only people charged by the Constitution to swear that they will "preserve, protect, and defend" it. Jackson took that charge literally. By sheer force of personality, he fought Congress to reclaim the power that belonged, historically and legally, to the President.

[[6. As the seventh President of the United States, what was Jackson's greatest contribution to the development of the Office of the Presidency?]]

There's no question but that he brought the Presidency to the people. He really redefined the office. After Jackson, it was accepted that the President would take charge -- would lead Congress and the nation. That's not the job description he'd inherited.

His administration marked a transition. Previously, America had been an infant nation trying to define and wean itself -- the nation of the American Revolution. With Jackson, it became a growing nation dynamized by the Industrial Revolution.

By returning to study his presidency, we can take a look at ourselves. In many ways, our world is as thrilling and undefined as his. By studying Andrew Jackson, we can study the roots of our national character. That's his legacy to us.

(Hinchliffe/Blymire)
May 31, 1991 5 p.m.
JACKSON Draft Two

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: PRESIDENTIAL LECTURE SERIES
Monday, June 3, 1991 5:30 p.m.
State Floor

Good evening. Barbara and I are pleased to welcome you, our distinguished guests, to the White House for the third in our series of Presidential Lectures.

On previous evenings, we listened as two of our finest historians took us into the minds and hearts of Abraham Lincoln and Teddy Roosevelt. Tonight we turn our thoughts further back in this country's history -- to a time when the American spirit as we know it was born. We turn to the man who symbolized the spirit of a pioneering nation -- the rough-hewn, feisty frontiersman and war hero, Andrew Jackson.

Andrew Jackson, the son of an Irish linen weaver, was a 14-year-old soldier in the Revolutionary War when he became an orphan. He scrapped, he struggled, he survived -- and nearly half a century later he became President. Andrew Jackson established a whole set of "firsts": the first President born in a log cabin -- the first born west of the Alleghenies -- the first who was neither a Virginian nor an Adams.

Andrew Jackson was the President of the people. Tough "Old Hickory" was their hero but, more importantly, he was one of them. He knew how to campaign. He came onto steamboat decks and greeted crowds on the hustings -- and once elected, he tried to throw his office open to the people.

The Age of Jackson was the Age of the Possible -- when the

50-year-old nation felt freed from war and energized by change. America set out in search of its identity -- and Jackson was its pilot. He led it across mountains and onto frontiers. He challenged Americans to believe that they could carve out better lives for themselves. And Americans responded.

My two favorite stories about Jackson come from the moments that began and ended his Presidency. On his Inauguration Day in 1829, the streets of this city were jammed with crowds. People piled into Washington from all across the land. That day, at the moment he was sworn into the Presidency, Andrew Jackson bowed to what he called "the majesty of the people." The crowd, thrilled, went wild. That day, symbolically and practically, the "Presidential Palace" became the house of the people.

But things got a little out of hand. Thousands pushed into the White House -- climbed onto chairs, broke furniture, started fires, and cheered on fights in every room. \\\ I guess it must have been something in the water.

The other story I like took place 8 years later, at the Inaugural of his successor, Martin Van Buren. As Old Hickory strode to the podium, the crowd went wild. Thomas Hart Benton described the moment: "For once the rising is eclipsed by the setting sun ... [with] a cry such as power never commanded, nor man in power received."

Our guide tonight to the spirit of this remarkable leader is the scholar and historical storyteller Robert Remini. Professor Remini, a history professor at the University of Illinois at

Chicago, has won major awards for writing and teaching, and is our nation's foremost Jacksonian scholar. He's written many lively and illuminating books about Jackson, including the definitive three-volume biography, whose third volume won the American -- now called the "National" -- Book Award for Nonfiction.

Professor Remini is a scholar and a storyteller. Tonight, he'll show off both skills, as he describes the life and times of our seventh President. I'm pleased to introduce the distinguished historian and biographer -- Robert Remini.

#

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 5/30/91 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: NOON, FRIDAY, MAY 31

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: PRESIDENTIAL LECTURE SERIES
MON., JUNE 3, 1991, STATE FLOOR

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL LECTURE INTERVIEW
JUNE 3, 1991

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCCLURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SUNUNU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PETERSMEYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SCOWCROFT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PORTER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROGICH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BRADY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SMITH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BROMLEY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	UNTERMEYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ROGERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DEMAREST	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SNOW	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FIRESTONE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
GRAY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	KAUFMAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HOLIDAY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	BOSKIN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

Please provide comments/edits on the attached directly to Tony Snow, Rm. 122, x2930, with a copy to this office NO LATER THAN NOON, FRIDAY, MAY 31. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

— MASTER —

PHILLIP D. BRADY
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary
Ext. 2702

(Hinchliffe/Blymire)
May 29, 1991 5 p.m.
ANDREW Draft One

91 MAY 29 PM 8
PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: PRESIDENTIAL LECTURE INTERVIEW
June 3, 1991

[[1. What kind of a person was our seventh President, Andrew Jackson?]]

Andrew Jackson believed in democracy. He believed ~~first~~ ^{DEEPLY} and foremost in the right of the people to rule. ~~you know, I really~~ ^{HE HAD A COMMON SENSE} ~~feel that he helped define the modern presidency.~~ ^{APPROACH TO ADDRESSING ~~SOME OF THE~~ PROBLEMS. AND HE WAS A} He was a man of ^{MAN OF DEEP CONVICTIONS WHO WAS NOT DETERRED BY THE DIFFICULTY OF A JOURNEY.} the people. They believed in him, and he knew it. They admired his inner strength and determination.

[[2. Why did you choose Andrew Jackson for the third program in your Presidential Lecture series?]]

Andrew Jackson was a pioneering President -- ~~a reforming~~ ^{John Q Adams was - not Jackson.} President. He symbolized the American spirit just as it was being shaped -- like his young country, he was exuberant, optimistic, energetic. The United States had established itself, ^{on the threshold of} and was beginning to achieve ^{its} potential as an economic power.

But most of all, he lived for the idea of democracy. ~~It's about time he gets his due.~~ He left us all quite a legacy.

[[3. As the "Hero of the Battle of New Orleans," Jackson enjoyed great popularity with the American people. Do you think this popularity made his job as President any easier?]] ^{HE} Well, it certainly made getting elected easier -- ~~the~~ ^{HE PAUDED IN HIS FIRST BID FOR THE PRESIDENCY IN 1824. WAS} ~~American people trusted "Old Hickory."~~ ^{NOT DISAPPOINTED BUT NOT DEFEATED. AMERICANS ADMIRE PERSISTENCE.} But every President comes

~~in on a wave of popularity. The challenge is to earn that acceptance again every day of his term.~~

Jackson's was an era of considerable political passion. People would not let him survive simply on the strength of his battlefield heroics. He had to earn the public's continued respect.

~~It's amazing~~ he was able to keep the power of the Presidency and the special bond between him and his people in the midst of all that turmoil. That just shows what an incredible man he was. A man of greatness.

[[4. Andrew Jackson was President during great expansion for the Union. Was this his greatest contribution?]]

~~Actually, I don't think so.~~ ^{ONE OF} ~~Maybe~~ his greatest contributions was that he managed to pay ^{OFF} the national debt -- not with his own money of course, but paid it nonetheless.

But he made so many contributions. ^{HIS PRESIDENCY MARKED A} ~~He was really the first~~ ^{TRANSITION.} ~~modern president.~~ ^{HE WAS} The first president from the frontier. The first president who did not belong to one of the founding families. Andrew Jackson set a tone for a nation that was about to make its mark on the world.

[[5. Despite Jackson's zeal for expansion, he stepped back from annexing Texas rather than escalate the slavery issue. His first concern was always the good of the Union. Was his love for the Union one of his stronger attributes?]]

Didn't Jackson say "Liberty + Union,
now + forever" or something like that.

3

Nullification crisis.

Oh, absolutely. Just look at the type of man Andrew Jackson was -- energetic, devoted, fiercely loyal. He loved the Union, and considered its preservation most important.

But, above all, he battled for the integrity of his office. You know, Presidents are the only people charged by the Constitution to swear that they will "preserve, protect, and defend" it. Jackson took that charge literally. By sheer force of personality, he fought Congress to reclaim the power that belonged, historically and legally, to the President.

[[6. As the seventh President of the United States, what was Jackson's greatest contribution to the development of the Office of the Presidency?]]

There's no question but that he brought the Presidency to the people. ~~And he was the first in that office to claim leadership -- to refuse to be a subservient Prime Minister.~~

He really redefined the Presidency. After Jackson, it was simply accepted that the President would take charge, would lead Congress and the nation. That's not the job description he'd inherited.
Not modern - slavery still in progress.

~~Modern America really began with Andrew Jackson.~~ His administration marked a transition. Previously, America had been an infant nation trying to define and wean itself -- the nation of the American Revolution. ^{Jackson (? - DCA)} ~~With Jefferson, it became a growing nation dynamized by the Industrial Revolution.~~

By returning to study his presidency, we can take a look at

→ As a proponent of a nation of yeoman farmers, Jefferson would be the last President to seek credit for this.

ourselves. In many ways, our world is as thrilling and undefined as his. By studying Andrew Jackson, we can study the roots of our national character. That's his legacy to us.

#

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

91 MAY 31 All: 44

DATE: 5/30/91 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: NOON, FRIDAY, MAY 31

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: PRESIDENTIAL LECTURE SERIES
MON., JUNE 3, 1991, STATE FLOOR

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL LECTURE INTERVIEW
JUNE 3, 1991

	ACTION FYI			ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCCLURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SUNUNU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PETERSMEYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SCOWCROFT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PORTER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROGICH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BRADY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SMITH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BROMLEY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	UNTERMAYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ROGERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DEMAREST	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SNOW	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FIRESTONE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
GRAY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	KAUFMAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HOLIDAY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	BOSKIN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

Please provide comments/edits on the attached directly to Tony Snow, Rm. 122, x2930, with a copy to this office NO LATER THAN NOON, FRIDAY, MAY 31. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

*Good g's and a's
numm
Comments on
remarks
VAD*

PHILLIP D. BRADY
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary
Ext. 2702

(Hinchliffe/Blymire)
May 29, 1991 5 p.m.
ANDREW Draft One

91 MAY 29 PM 8
PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: PRESIDENTIAL LECTURE INTERVIEW
June 3, 1991

[[1. What kind of a person was our seventh President, Andrew Jackson?]]

Andrew Jackson believed in democracy. He believed first and foremost in the right of the people to rule. You know, I really feel that he helped define the modern presidency.

He was a man of the people. They believed in him, and he knew it. They admired his inner strength and determination.

[[2. Why did you choose Andrew Jackson for the third program in your Presidential Lecture series?]]

Andrew Jackson was a pioneering President -- a reforming President. He symbolized the American spirit just as it was being shaped -- like his young country, he was exuberant, optimistic, energetic. The United States had established itself, and was beginning to achieve its potential as an economic power.

But most of all, he lived for the idea of democracy. It's about time he gets his due. He left us all quite a legacy.

[[3. As the "Hero of the Battle of New Orleans," Jackson enjoyed great popularity with the American people. Do you think this popularity made his job as President any easier?]]

Well, it certainly made getting elected easier -- the American people trusted "Old Hickory." But every President comes

in on a wave of popularity. The challenge is to earn that acceptance again every day of his term.

Jackson's was an era of considerable political passion. People would not let him survive simply on the strength of his battlefield heroics. He had to earn the public's continued respect.

It's amazing he was able to keep the power of the Presidency and the special bond between him and his people in the midst of all that turmoil. That just shows what an incredible man he was. A man of greatness.

[[4. Andrew Jackson was President during great expansion for the Union. Was this his greatest contribution?]]

Actually, I don't think so. Maybe his greatest contribution was that he managed to pay the national debt -- not with his own money of course, but paid it nonetheless.

But he made so many contributions. He was really the first modern president. The first president from the frontier. The first president who did not belong to one of the founding families. Andrew Jackson set a tone for a nation that was about to make its mark on the world.

[[5. Despite Jackson's zeal for expansion, he stepped back from annexing Texas rather than escalate the slavery issue. His first concern was always the good of the Union. Was his love for the Union one of his stronger attributes?]]

Oh, absolutely. Just look at the type of man Andrew Jackson was -- energetic, devoted, fiercely loyal. He loved the Union, and considered its preservation most important.

But, above all, he battled for the integrity of his office. You know, Presidents are the only people charged by the Constitution to swear that they will "preserve, protect, and defend" it. Jackson took that charge literally. By sheer force of personality, he fought Congress to reclaim the power that belonged, historically and legally, to the President.

[[6. As the seventh President of the United States, what was Jackson's greatest contribution to the development of the Office of the Presidency?]]

There's no question but that he brought the Presidency to the people. And he was the first in that office to claim leadership -- to refuse to be a subservient Prime Minister.

He really redefined the Presidency. After Jackson, it was simply accepted that the President would take charge, would lead Congress and the nation. That's not the job description he'd inherited.

Modern America really began with Andrew Jackson. His administration marked a transition. Previously, America had been an infant nation trying to define and wean itself -- the nation of the American Revolution. With Jefferson, it became a growing nation dynamized by the Industrial Revolution.

By returning to study his presidency, we can take a look at

ourselves. In many ways, our world is as thrilling and undefined as his. By studying Andrew Jackson, we can study the roots of our national character. That's his legacy to us.

#

(Hinchliffe/Blymire)
May 29, 1991 8 p.m.
JACKSON Draft Two

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: PRESIDENTIAL LECTURE SERIES
Monday, June 3, 1991 5:30 p.m.
State Floor

Members of Congress and of the Cabinet, and distinguished guests -- Barbara and I are pleased to welcome you to the White House for the third in our series of Presidential Lectures.

On other evenings, we listened as two of our finest social historians took us into the minds and hearts of Abraham Lincoln and Teddy Roosevelt. Tonight we turn our thoughts further back in this country's history -- to a time when the American spirit as we know it was born. We turn to the man who symbolized the spirit of a pioneering nation -- the rough-hewn, feisty frontiersman and war hero, Andrew Jackson.

[[You know, I remember reading that Jackson was twice wounded in duels. I didn't even realize that "Crossfire" was on the air back then.]]

Andrew Jackson, the son of an Irish linen weaver, was a 14-year-old soldier in the Revolutionary War when he became an orphan. He scrapped, he struggled, he survived -- and 50 years later he became President. Andrew Jackson established a whole set of "firsts": the first President born in a log cabin -- the first born west of the Alleghenies -- the first who was neither a Virginian nor an Adams.

Andrew Jackson was the President of the people. Tough "Old Hickory" was their hero but, more importantly, he was one of them. He knew how to campaign. He came onto steamboat decks and

train platforms to greet his crowds. He greeted crowds on the hustings -- and once elected, he tried to throw his office open to the people.

The Age of Jackson was the Age of the Possible -- when the 40-year-old nation felt freed from war and energized by change. America set out in search of its identity -- and Jackson was its pilot. He led it across mountains and onto frontiers. He challenged Americans to believe that they could carve out better lives for themselves. And Americans responded.

My two favorite stories about Jackson come from the moments that began and ended his Presidency. On his Inauguration Day in 1829, the streets of this city were jammed with crowds. People piled into Washington from all across the land. That day, at the moment he was sworn into the Presidency, Andrew Jackson bowed to what he called "the majesty of the people." The crowd, thrilled, went wild. That day, symbolically and practically, the "Presidential Palace" became the house of the people.

But things got a little out of hand. Thousands pushed into the White House -- climbed onto chairs, broke furniture, started fires, and cheered on fights in every room.

Later Presidents have been deeply concerned about the well-being of this building. ~~But nothing can keep the press out of the White House. That helps explain why we keep the press corps in the basement. |||~~

need better close scan on the press

White House

The other story I like took place 8 years later, at the Inaugural of his successor, Martin Van Buren. As Old Hickory strode to the podium, the crowd went wild. Writer Thomas Hart

Benton described the moment: "For once the rising is eclipsed by the setting sun ... [with] a cry such as power never commanded, nor man in power received."

Our guide tonight to the spirit of this remarkable leader is the scholar and historical storyteller Robert Remini. Professor Remini, a history professor at the University of Illinois at Chicago, has won major awards for writing and teaching, and is our nation's foremost Jacksonian scholar. He's written eight lively and illuminating books about Jackson, including the definitive two-volume biography that won the American -- now called the "National" -- Book Award for Nonfiction.

Professor Remini is a scholar and a storyteller. Tonight, he'll show off both skills, as he describes the life and times of our seventh President. I'm pleased to introduce the distinguished historian and biographer -- Robert Remini.

#

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

91 MAY 31 1991 45

MEMORANDUM FOR TONY SNOW

FROM: ROGER B. PORTER *RBP*

SUBJECT: Presidential Remarks: Presidential Lecture Series, and Presidential Lecture Interview

We have reviewed the attached remarks and have noted several suggestions on the draft.

Please let us know if you have any questions or if we may help in any other way.

cc: Phillip D. Brady

(Hinchliffe/Blymire)
May 29, 1991 8 p.m.
JACKSON Draft Two

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: PRESIDENTIAL LECTURE SERIES
Monday, June 3, 1991 5:30 p.m.
State Floor

Members of Congress and of the Cabinet, and distinguished guests -- Barbara and I are pleased to welcome you to the White House for the third in our series of Presidential Lectures.

On other evenings, we listened as two of our finest social historians took us into the minds and hearts of Abraham Lincoln and Teddy Roosevelt. Tonight we turn our thoughts further back in this country's history -- to a time when the American spirit as we know it was born. We turn to the man who symbolized the spirit of a pioneering nation -- the rough-hewn, feisty frontiersman and war hero, Andrew Jackson.

[[You know, I remember reading that Jackson was twice wounded in duels. I didn't even realize that "Crossfire" was on the air back then.]]

Andrew Jackson, the son of an Irish linen weaver, was a 14-year-old soldier in the Revolutionary War when he became an orphan. He scrapped, he struggled, he survived -- and 50 years later he became President. Andrew Jackson established a whole set of "firsts": the first President born in a log cabin -- the first born west of the Alleghenies -- the first who was neither a Virginian nor an Adams.

Andrew Jackson was the President of the people. Tough "Old Hickory" was their hero but, more importantly, he was one of them. He knew how to campaign. He came onto steamboat decks and

train platforms to greet his crowds. He greeted crowds on the hustings -- and once elected, he tried to throw his office open to the people.

The Age of Jackson was the Age of the Possible -- when the 40-year-old nation felt freed from war and energized by change. America set out in search of its identity -- and Jackson was its pilot. He led it across mountains and onto frontiers. He challenged Americans to believe that they could carve out better lives for themselves. And Americans responded.

My two favorite stories about Jackson come from the moments that began and ended his Presidency. On his Inauguration Day in 1829, the streets of this city were jammed with crowds. People piled into Washington from all across the land. That day, at the moment he was sworn into the Presidency, Andrew Jackson bowed to what he called "the majesty of the people." The crowd, thrilled, went wild. That day, symbolically and practically, the "Presidential Palace" became the house of the people.

But things got a little out of hand. Thousands pushed into the White House -- climbed onto chairs, broke furniture, started fires, and cheered on fights in every room.

Later Presidents have been deeply concerned about the well-being of this building. That helps explain why we keep the press corps in the basement. \\

The other story I like took place 8 years later, at the Inaugural of his successor, Martin Van Buren. As Old Hickory strode to the podium, the crowd went wild. Writer Thomas Hart

Benton described the moment: "For once the rising is eclipsed by the setting sun ... [with] a cry such as power never commanded, nor man in power received."

Our guide tonight to the spirit of this remarkable leader is the scholar and historical storyteller Robert Remini. Professor Remini, a history professor at the University of Illinois at Chicago, has won major awards for writing and teaching, and is our nation's foremost Jacksonian scholar. He's written eight lively and illuminating books about Jackson, including the definitive two-volume biography that won the American -- now called the "National" -- Book Award for Nonfiction.

Professor Remini is a scholar and a storyteller. Tonight, he'll show off both skills, as he describes the life and times of our seventh President. I'm pleased to introduce the distinguished historian and biographer -- Robert Remini.

#

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 5/30/91 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: NOON, -FRIDAY, MAY 31

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: PRESIDENTIAL LECTURE SERIES
MON., JUNE 3, 1991, STATE FLOOR

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL LECTURE INTERVIEW
JUNE 3, 1991

	ACTION FYI			ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCCLURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SUNUNU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PETERSMEYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SCOWCROFT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PORTER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROGICH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BRADY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SMITH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BROMLEY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	UNTERMAYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ROGERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DEMAREST	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SNOW	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FIRESTONE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
GRAY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	KAUFMAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HOLIDAY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	BOSKIN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

Please provide comments/edits on the attached directly to Tony Snow, Rm. 122, x2930, with a copy to this office NO LATER THAN NOON, FRIDAY, MAY 31. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

Tony/Beth-
Please see comments.
Thanks JG 5/31

PHILLIP D. BRADY
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary
Ext. 2702

91 MAY 29 PM 8:00

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: PRESIDENTIAL LECTURE INTERVIEW
June 3, 1991

[[1. What kind of a person was our seventh President, Andrew Jackson?]]

Andrew Jackson believed in democracy. He believed first and foremost in the right of the people to rule. You know, I really feel that he helped define the modern presidency.

He was a man of the people. They believed in him, and he knew it. They admired his inner strength and determination.

[[2. Why did you choose Andrew Jackson for the third program in your Presidential Lecture series?]]

Andrew Jackson was a pioneering President -- a reforming President. He symbolized the American spirit just as it was being shaped -- like his young country, he was exuberant, optimistic, energetic. The United States had established itself, and was ~~beginning to achieve~~ ^{on the threshold of} its potential as an economic power.

But most of all, he lived for the idea of democracy. It's about time he gets his due. He left us all quite a legacy.

[[3. As the "Hero of the Battle of New Orleans," Jackson enjoyed great popularity with the American people. Do you think this popularity made his job as President any easier?]]

Well, it certainly made getting elected easier -- the American people trusted "Old Hickory." But every President comes

NO! J.R. Adams, whom he beat was the reformer. Jackson was a conservative populist

in on a wave of popularity. The challenge is to earn that acceptance again every day of his term.

Jackson's was an era of considerable political passion. People would not let him survive simply on the strength of his battlefield heroics. He had to earn the public's continued respect.

It's amazing he was able to keep the power of the Presidency and the special bond between him and his people in the midst of all that turmoil. That just shows what an incredible man he was. A man of greatness.

[[4. Andrew Jackson was President during great expansion for the Union. Was this his greatest contribution?]]

Actually, I don't think so. Maybe his greatest contribution was that he managed to pay the national debt -- not with his own money of course, but paid it nonetheless.

But he made so many contributions. ~~He was really the first modern president.~~ The first president from the frontier. The first president who did not belong to one of the founding families. Andrew Jackson set a tone for a nation that was about to make its mark on the world.

→ Why not TR, Wilson, FDR? Too many dissimilarities.

[[5. Despite Jackson's zeal for expansion, he stepped back from annexing Texas rather than escalate the slavery issue. His first concern was always the good of the Union. Was his love for the Union one of his stronger attributes?]]

*Didn't Jackson say
"Liberty and Union, now and forever
a something like that? Nullification
crisis."*

Oh, absolutely. Just look at the type of man Andrew Jackson was -- energetic, devoted, fiercely loyal. He loved the Union, and considered its preservation most important.

But, above all, he battled for the integrity of his office. You know, Presidents are the only people charged by the Constitution to swear that they will "preserve, protect, and defend" it. Jackson took that charge literally. By sheer force of personality, he fought Congress to reclaim the power that belonged, historically and legally, to the President.

[[6. As the seventh President of the United States, what was Jackson's greatest contribution to the development of the Office of the Presidency?]]

There's no question but that he brought the Presidency to the people. And he was the [?] first in that office to claim leadership ~~to refuse to be a subservient Prime Minister.~~

He really redefined the Presidency. After Jackson, it was simply accepted that the President would take charge, would lead Congress and the nation. That's not the job description he'd inherited.

How can we say "Modern America began" even before slavery was abolished?!
~~Modern America really began with Andrew Jackson. His~~

administration marked a transition. Previously, America had been an infant nation trying to define and wean itself -- the nation of the American Revolution. With Jefferson, it became a growing nation dynamized by the Industrial Revolution.

By returning to study his presidency, we can take a look at

→ What about Washington?

ourselves. In many ways, our world is as thrilling and undefined as his. By studying Andrew Jackson, we can study the roots of our national character. That's his legacy to us.

#

David Donald is a
political historian
as well.

(Hinchliffe/Blymire)
May 29, 1991 8 p.m.
JACKSON Draft Two

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: PRESIDENTIAL LECTURE SERIES
Monday, June 3, 1991 5:30 p.m.
State Floor

Members of Congress and of the Cabinet, and distinguished guests -- Barbara and I are pleased to welcome you to the White House for the third in our series of Presidential Lectures.

On other evenings, we listened as two of our finest ~~social~~ historians took us into the minds and hearts of Abraham Lincoln and Teddy Roosevelt. Tonight we turn our thoughts further back in this country's history -- to a time when the American spirit as we know it was born. We turn to the man who symbolized the spirit of a pioneering nation -- the rough-hewn, feisty frontiersman and war hero, Andrew Jackson.

[[You know, I remember reading that Jackson was twice wounded in duels. I didn't even realize that "Crossfire" was on the air back then.]]

Andrew Jackson, the son of an Irish linen weaver, was a 14-year-old soldier in the Revolutionary War when he became an orphan. He scrapped, he struggled, he survived -- and 50 years later he became President. Andrew Jackson established a whole set of "firsts": the first President born in a log cabin -- the first born west of the Alleghenies -- the first who was neither a Virginian nor an Adams.

Andrew Jackson was the President of the people. Tough "Old Hickory" was their hero but, more importantly, he was one of them. He knew how to campaign. He came onto steamboat decks and

train platforms to greet his crowds. He greeted crowds on the hustings -- and once elected, he tried to throw his office open to the people.

1829
-1776

(5)
40-year-old nation felt freed from war and energized by change. America set out in search of its identity -- and Jackson was its pilot. He led it across mountains and onto frontiers. He challenged Americans to believe that they could carve out better lives for themselves. And Americans responded.

My two favorite stories about Jackson come from the moments that began and ended his Presidency. On his Inauguration Day in 1829, the streets of this city were jammed with crowds. People piled into Washington from all across the land. That day, at the moment he was sworn into the Presidency, Andrew Jackson bowed to what he called "the majesty of the people." The crowd, thrilled, went wild. That day, symbolically and practically, the "Presidential Palace" became the house of the people.

But things got a little out of hand. Thousands pushed into the White House -- climbed onto chairs, broke furniture, started fires, and cheered on fights in every room.

Later Presidents have been deeply concerned about the well-being of this building. That helps explain why we keep the press corps in the basement. \\\

The other story I like took place 8 years later, at the Inaugural of his successor, Martin Van Buren. As Old Hickory strode to the podium, the crowd went wild. Writer Thomas Hart

↓
and Senator (?)

Benton described the moment: "For once the rising is eclipsed by the setting sun ... [with] a cry such as power never commanded, nor man in power received."

Our guide tonight to the spirit of this remarkable leader is the scholar and historical storyteller Robert Remini. Professor Remini, a history professor at the University of Illinois at Chicago, has won major awards for writing and teaching, and is our nation's foremost Jacksonian scholar. He's written eight lively and illuminating books about Jackson, including the definitive two-volume biography that won the American -- now called the "National" -- Book Award for Nonfiction.

Professor Remini is a scholar and a storyteller. Tonight, he'll show off both skills, as he describes the life and times of our seventh President. I'm pleased to introduce the distinguished historian and biographer -- Robert Remini.

#

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 5/30/91

ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: NOON, -FRIDAY, MAY 31

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: PRESIDENTIAL LECTURE SERIES
MON., JUNE 3, 1991, STATE FLOOR

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL LECTURE INTERVIEW
JUNE 3, 1991

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCCLURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SUNUNU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PETERSMEYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SCOWCROFT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PORTER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROGICH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BRADY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SMITH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BROMLEY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	UNTERMAYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ROGERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DEMAREST	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SNOW	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FIRESTONE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
GRAY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	KAUFMAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HOLIDAY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	BOSKIN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

Please provide comments/edits on the attached directly to Tony Snow, Rm. 122, x2930, with a copy to this office NO LATER THAN NOON, FRIDAY, MAY 31. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

May 31, 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR TONY SNOW

The NSC staff concurs on the above-referenced matter subject to changes on page 3 of the Qs and As.

Brent Scowcroft

PHILLIP D. BRADY
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary
Ext. 2702

cc: Phillip D. Brady

004: JIN 100XMM1 66

(Hinchliffe/Blymire)
May 29, 1991 5 p.m.
ANDREW Draft One

91 MAY 29 PM 8
PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: PRESIDENTIAL LECTURE INTERVIEW
June 3, 1991

[[1. What kind of a person was our seventh President, Andrew Jackson?]]

Andrew Jackson believed in democracy. He believed first and foremost in the right of the people to rule. You know, I really feel that he helped define the modern presidency.

He was a man of the people. They believed in him, and he knew it. They admired his inner strength and determination.

[[2. Why did you choose Andrew Jackson for the third program in your Presidential Lecture series?]]

Andrew Jackson was a pioneering President -- a reforming President. He symbolized the American spirit just as it was being shaped -- like his young country, he was exuberant, optimistic, energetic. The United States had established itself, and was beginning to achieve its potential as an economic power.

But most of all, he lived for the idea of democracy. It's about time he gets his due. He left us all quite a legacy.

[[3. As the "Hero of the Battle of New Orleans," Jackson enjoyed great popularity with the American people. Do you think this popularity made his job as President any easier?]]

Well, it certainly made getting elected easier -- the American people trusted "Old Hickory." But every President comes

in on a wave of popularity. The challenge is to earn that acceptance again every day of his term.

Jackson's was an era of considerable political passion. People would not let him survive simply on the strength of his battlefield heroics. He had to earn the public's continued respect.

It's amazing he was able to keep the power of the Presidency and the special bond between him and his people in the midst of all that turmoil. That just shows what an incredible man he was. A man of greatness.

[[4. Andrew Jackson was President during great expansion for the Union. Was this his greatest contribution?]]

Actually, I don't think so. Maybe his greatest contribution was that he managed to pay the national debt -- not with his own money of course, but paid it nonetheless.

But he made so many contributions. He was really the first modern president. The first president from the frontier. The first president who did not belong to one of the founding families. Andrew Jackson set a tone for a nation that was about to make its mark on the world.

[[5. Despite Jackson's zeal for expansion, he stepped back from annexing Texas rather than escalate the slavery issue. His first concern was always the good of the Union. Was his love for the Union one of his stronger attributes?]]

Oh, absolutely. Just look at the type of man Andrew Jackson was -- energetic, devoted, fiercely loyal. He loved the Union, and considered its preservation most important.

But, above all, he battled for the integrity of his office. You know, Presidents are the only people charged by the Constitution to swear that they will "preserve, protect, and defend" it. Jackson took that charge literally. By sheer force of personality, he fought Congress to reclaim the power that belonged, historically and legally, to the President.

[[6. As the seventh President of the United States, what was Jackson's greatest contribution to the development of the Office of the Presidency?]]

There's no question but that he brought the Presidency to the people. And he was the first in that office to claim leadership -- to refuse to be a subservient Prime Minister.

He really redefined the Presidency. After Jackson, it was simply accepted that the President would take charge, would lead Congress and the nation. That's not the job description he'd inherited.

Modern America really began with Andrew Jackson. His administration marked a transition. Previously, America had been an infant nation trying to define and wean itself -- the nation of the American Revolution. ~~With Jefferson, it became a growing nation dynamized by the Industrial Revolution.~~

By returning to study his presidency, we can take a look at

As a proponent of a nation of yeoman farmers, Jefferson would be the last President to seek credit for the Industrial Revolution.

ourselves. In many ways, our world is as thrilling and undefined as his. By studying Andrew Jackson, we can study the roots of our national character. That's his legacy to us.

#

(Hinchliffe/Blymire)
May 29, 1991 8 p.m.
JACKSON Draft Two

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: PRESIDENTIAL LECTURE SERIES
Monday, June 3, 1991 5:30 p.m.
State Floor

Members of Congress and of the Cabinet, and distinguished guests -- Barbara and I are pleased to welcome you to the White House for the third in our series of Presidential Lectures.

On other evenings, we listened as two of our finest social historians took us into the minds and hearts of Abraham Lincoln and Teddy Roosevelt. Tonight we turn our thoughts further back in this country's history -- to a time when the American spirit as we know it was born. We turn to the man who symbolized the spirit of a pioneering nation -- the rough-hewn, feisty frontiersman and war hero, Andrew Jackson.

[[You know, I remember reading that Jackson was twice wounded in duels. I didn't even realize that "Crossfire" was on the air back then.]]

Andrew Jackson, the son of an Irish linen weaver, was a 14-year-old soldier in the Revolutionary War when he became an orphan. He scrapped, he struggled, he survived -- and 50 years later he became President. Andrew Jackson established a whole set of "firsts": the first President born in a log cabin -- the first born west of the Alleghenies -- the first who was neither a Virginian nor an Adams.

Andrew Jackson was the President of the people. Tough "Old Hickory" was their hero but, more importantly, he was one of them. He knew how to campaign. He came onto steamboat decks and

train platforms to greet his crowds. He greeted crowds on the hustings -- and once elected, he tried to throw his office open to the people.

The Age of Jackson was the Age of the Possible -- when the 40-year-old nation felt freed from war and energized by change. America set out in search of its identity -- and Jackson was its pilot. He led it across mountains and onto frontiers. He challenged Americans to believe that they could carve out better lives for themselves. And Americans responded.

My two favorite stories about Jackson come from the moments that began and ended his Presidency. On his Inauguration Day in 1829, the streets of this city were jammed with crowds. People piled into Washington from all across the land. That day, at the moment he was sworn into the Presidency, Andrew Jackson bowed to what he called "the majesty of the people." The crowd, thrilled, went wild. That day, symbolically and practically, the "Presidential Palace" became the house of the people.

But things got a little out of hand. Thousands pushed into the White House -- climbed onto chairs, broke furniture, started fires, and cheered on fights in every room.

Later Presidents have been deeply concerned about the well-being of this building. That helps explain why we keep the press corps in the basement. \\ \\

The other story I like took place 8 years later, at the Inaugural of his successor, Martin Van Buren. As Old Hickory strode to the podium, the crowd went wild. Writer Thomas Hart

Benton described the moment: "For once the rising is eclipsed by the setting sun ... [with] a cry such as power never commanded, nor man in power received."

Our guide tonight to the spirit of this remarkable leader is the scholar and historical storyteller Robert Remini. Professor Remini, a history professor at the University of Illinois at Chicago, has won major awards for writing and teaching, and is our nation's foremost Jacksonian scholar. He's written eight lively and illuminating books about Jackson, including the definitive two-volume biography that won the American -- now called the "National" -- Book Award for Nonfiction.

Professor Remini is a scholar and a storyteller. Tonight, he'll show off both skills, as he describes the life and times of our seventh President. I'm pleased to introduce the distinguished historian and biographer -- Robert Remini.

#

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 5/30/91 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: NOON, FRIDAY, MAY 31

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: PRESIDENTIAL LECTURE SERIES
MON., JUNE 3, 1991, STATE FLOOR

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL LECTURE INTERVIEW
JUNE 3, 1991

	ACTION FYI			ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCCLURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SUNUNU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PETERSMEYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SCOWCROFT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PORTER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROGICH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BRADY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SMITH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BROMLEY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	UNTERMAYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ROGERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DEMAREST	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SNOW	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FIRESTONE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
GRAY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	KAUFMAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HOLIDAY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	BOSKIN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

Please provide comments/edits on the attached directly to Tony Snow, Rm. 122, x2930, with a copy to this office NO LATER THAN NOON, FRIDAY, MAY 31. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

Oh DS

91 MAY 31 11:40

PHILLIP D. BRADY
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary
Ext. 2702

(Hinchliffe/Blymire)
May 29, 1991 5 p.m.
ANDREW Draft One

91 MAY 29 PM 8:15
PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: PRESIDENTIAL LECTURE INTERVIEW
June 3, 1991

[[1. What kind of a person was our seventh President, Andrew Jackson?]]

Andrew Jackson believed in democracy. He believed first and foremost in the right of the people to rule. You know, I really feel that he helped define the modern presidency.

He was a man of the people. They believed in him, and he knew it. They admired his inner strength and determination.

[[2. Why did you choose Andrew Jackson for the third program in your Presidential Lecture series?]]

Andrew Jackson was a pioneering President -- a reforming President. He symbolized the American spirit just as it was being shaped -- like his young country, he was exuberant, optimistic, energetic. The United States had established itself, and was beginning to achieve its potential as an economic power.

But most of all, he lived for the idea of democracy. It's about time he gets his due. He left us all quite a legacy.

[[3. As the "Hero of the Battle of New Orleans," Jackson enjoyed great popularity with the American people. Do you think this popularity made his job as President any easier?]]

Well, it certainly made getting elected easier -- the American people trusted "Old Hickory." But every President comes

in on a wave of popularity. The challenge is to earn that acceptance again every day of his term.

Jackson's was an era of considerable political passion. People would not let him survive simply on the strength of his battlefield heroics. He had to earn the public's continued respect.

It's amazing he was able to keep the power of the Presidency and the special bond between him and his people in the midst of all that turmoil. That just shows what an incredible man he was. A man of greatness.

[[4. Andrew Jackson was President during great expansion for the Union. Was this his greatest contribution?]]

Actually, I don't think so. Maybe his greatest contribution was that he managed to pay the national debt -- not with his own money of course, but paid it nonetheless.

But he made so many contributions. He was really the first modern president. The first president from the frontier. The first president who did not belong to one of the founding families. Andrew Jackson set a tone for a nation that was about to make its mark on the world.

[[5. Despite Jackson's zeal for expansion, he stepped back from annexing Texas rather than escalate the slavery issue. His first concern was always the good of the Union. Was his love for the Union one of his stronger attributes?]]

Oh, absolutely. Just look at the type of man Andrew Jackson was -- energetic, devoted, fiercely loyal. He loved the Union, and considered its preservation most important.

But, above all, he battled for the integrity of his office. You know, Presidents are the only people charged by the Constitution to swear that they will "preserve, protect, and defend" it. Jackson took that charge literally. By sheer force of personality, he fought Congress to reclaim the power that belonged, historically and legally, to the President.

[[6. As the seventh President of the United States, what was Jackson's greatest contribution to the development of the Office of the Presidency?]]

There's no question but that he brought the Presidency to the people. And he was the first in that office to claim leadership -- to refuse to be a subservient Prime Minister.

He really redefined the Presidency. After Jackson, it was simply accepted that the President would take charge, would lead Congress and the nation. That's not the job description he'd inherited.

Modern America really began with Andrew Jackson. His administration marked a transition. Previously, America had been an infant nation trying to define and wean itself -- the nation of the American Revolution. With Jefferson, it became a growing nation dynamized by the Industrial Revolution.

By returning to study his presidency, we can take a look at

ourselves. In many ways, our world is as thrilling and undefined as his. By studying Andrew Jackson, we can study the roots of our national character. That's his legacy to us. -

#

(Hinchliffe/Blymire)
May 29, 1991 8 p.m.
JACKSON Draft Two

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: PRESIDENTIAL LECTURE SERIES
Monday, June 3, 1991 5:30 p.m.
State Floor

Members of Congress and of the Cabinet, and distinguished guests -- Barbara and I are pleased to welcome you to the White House for the third in our series of Presidential Lectures.

On other evenings, we listened as two of our finest social historians took us into the minds and hearts of Abraham Lincoln and Teddy Roosevelt. Tonight we turn our thoughts further back in this country's history -- to a time when the American spirit as we know it was born. We turn to the man who symbolized the spirit of a pioneering nation -- the rough-hewn, feisty frontiersman and war hero, Andrew Jackson.

[[You know, I remember reading that Jackson was twice wounded in duels. I didn't even realize that "Crossfire" was on the air back then.]]

Andrew Jackson, the son of an Irish linen weaver, was a 14-year-old soldier in the Revolutionary War when he became an orphan. He scrapped, he struggled, he survived -- and 50 years later he became President. Andrew Jackson established a whole set of "firsts": the first President born in a log cabin -- the first born west of the Alleghenies -- the first who was neither a Virginian nor an Adams.

Andrew Jackson was the President of the people. Tough "Old Hickory" was their hero but, more importantly, he was one of them. He knew how to campaign. He came onto steamboat decks and

train platforms to greet his crowds. He greeted crowds on the hustings -- and once elected, he tried to throw his office open to the people.

The Age of Jackson was the Age of the Possible -- when the 40-year-old nation felt freed from war and energized by change. America set out in search of its identity -- and Jackson was its pilot. He led it across mountains and onto frontiers. He challenged Americans to believe that they could carve out better lives for themselves. And Americans responded.

My two favorite stories about Jackson come from the moments that began and ended his Presidency. On his Inauguration Day in 1829, the streets of this city were jammed with crowds. People piled into Washington from all across the land. That day, at the moment he was sworn into the Presidency, Andrew Jackson bowed to what he called "the majesty of the people." The crowd, thrilled, went wild. That day, symbolically and practically, the "Presidential Palace" became the house of the people.

But things got a little out of hand. Thousands pushed into the White House -- climbed onto chairs, broke furniture, started fires, and cheered on fights in every room.

Later Presidents have been deeply concerned about the well-being of this building. That helps explain why we keep the press corps in the basement. \\\

The other story I like took place 8 years later, at the Inaugural of his successor, Martin Van Buren. As Old Hickory strode to the podium, the crowd went wild. Writer Thomas Hart

Benton described the moment: "For once the rising is eclipsed by the setting sun ... [with] a cry such as power never commanded, nor man in power received."

Our guide tonight to the spirit of this remarkable leader is the scholar and historical storyteller Robert Remini. Professor Remini, a history professor at the University of Illinois at Chicago, has won major awards for writing and teaching, and is our nation's foremost Jacksonian scholar. He's written eight lively and illuminating books about Jackson, including the definitive two-volume biography that won the American -- now called the "National" -- Book Award for Nonfiction.

Professor Remini is a scholar and a storyteller. Tonight, he'll show off both skills, as he describes the life and times of our seventh President. I'm pleased to introduce the distinguished historian and biographer -- Robert Remini.

#

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

91 MAY 31 AIO: 59

DATE: 5/30/91 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: NOON, FRIDAY, MAY 31

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: PRESIDENTIAL LECTURE SERIES
MON., JUNE 3, 1991, STATE FLOOR
SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL LECTURE INTERVIEW
JUNE 3, 1991

	ACTION FYI			ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCCLURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SUNUNU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PETERSMEYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SCOWCROFT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PORTER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROGICH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BRADY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SMITH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BROMLEY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	UNTERMEYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ROGERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DEMAREST	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SNOW	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FIRESTONE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
GRAY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	KAUFMAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
HOLIDAY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	BOSKIN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS: Please provide comments/edits on the attached directly to Tony Snow, Rm. 122, x2930, with a copy to this office NO LATER THAN NOON, FRIDAY, MAY 31. Thank you.

RESPONSE: *See comments, thanks.*
Holly Williamson
5-31-91

PHILLIP D. BRADY
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary
Ext. 2702

(Hinchliffe/Blymire)
May 29, 1991 5 p.m.
ANDREW Draft One

91 MAY 29 PM 8
PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: PRESIDENTIAL LECTURE INTERVIEW
June 3, 1991

[[1. What kind of a person was our seventh President, Andrew Jackson?]]

Andrew Jackson believed in democracy. He believed first and foremost in the right of the people to rule. You know, I really feel that he helped define the modern presidency.

He was a man of the people. They believed in him, and he knew it. They admired his inner strength and determination.

[[2. Why did you choose Andrew Jackson for the third program in your Presidential Lecture series?]]

Andrew Jackson was a pioneering President -- a reforming President. He symbolized the American spirit just as it was being shaped -- like his young country, he was exuberant, optimistic, energetic. The United States had established itself, and was beginning to achieve its potential as an economic power.

But most of all, he lived for the idea of democracy. It's about time he gets his due. He left us all quite a legacy.

[[3. As the "Hero of the Battle of New Orleans," Jackson enjoyed great popularity with the American people. Do you think this popularity made his job as President any easier?]]

Well, it certainly made getting elected easier -- the American people trusted "Old Hickory." But every President comes

in on a wave of popularity. The challenge is to earn that acceptance again every day of his term.

Jackson's was an era of considerable political passion. People would not let him survive simply on the strength of his battlefield heroics. He had to earn the public's continued respect.

It's amazing he was able to keep the power of the Presidency and the special bond between him and his people in the midst of all that turmoil. That just shows what an incredible man he was. A man of greatness.

[[4. Andrew Jackson was President during great expansion for the Union. Was this his greatest contribution?]]

Actually, I don't think so. Maybe his greatest contribution was that he managed to pay the national debt -- not with his own money of course, but paid it nonetheless.

But he made so many contributions. He was really the first modern president. The first president from the frontier. The first president who did not belong to one of the founding families. Andrew Jackson set a tone for a nation that was about to make its mark on the world.

[[5. Despite Jackson's zeal for expansion, he stepped back from annexing Texas rather than escalate the slavery issue. His first concern was always the good of the Union. Was his love for the Union one of his stronger attributes?]]

Oh, absolutely. Just look at the type of man Andrew Jackson was -- energetic, devoted, fiercely loyal. He loved the Union, and considered its preservation most important.

But, above all, he battled for the integrity of his office. You know, Presidents are the only people charged by the Constitution to swear that they will "preserve, protect, and defend" it. Jackson took that charge literally. By sheer force of personality, he fought Congress to reclaim the power that belonged, historically and legally, to the President.

[[6. As the seventh President of the United States, what was Jackson's greatest contribution to the development of the Office of the Presidency?]]

There's no question but that he brought the Presidency to the people. And he was the first in that office to claim leadership -- to refuse to be a subservient Prime Minister.

He really redefined the Presidency. After Jackson, it was simply accepted that the President would take charge, would lead Congress and the nation. That's not the job description he'd inherited.

Modern America really began with Andrew Jackson. His administration marked a transition. Previously, America had been an infant nation trying to define and wean itself -- the nation of the American Revolution. With Jefferson, it became a growing nation dynamized by the Industrial Revolution.

By returning to study his presidency, we can take a look at

↓
Jackson?

ourselves. In many ways, our world is as thrilling and undefined as his. By studying Andrew Jackson, we can study the roots of our national character. That's his legacy to us.

#

✓ we don't know of any Cabinet
Members attending.

(Hinchliffe/Blymire)
May 29, 1991 8 p.m.
JACKSON Draft Two

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: PRESIDENTIAL LECTURE SERIES
Monday, June 3, 1991 5:30 p.m.
State Floor

Members of Congress and of the Cabinet, and distinguished guests -- Barbara and I are pleased to welcome you to the White House for the third in our series of Presidential Lectures.

On other evenings, we listened as two of our finest social historians took us into the minds and hearts of Abraham Lincoln and Teddy Roosevelt. Tonight we turn our thoughts further back in this country's history -- to a time when the American spirit as we know it was born. We turn to the man who symbolized the spirit of a pioneering nation -- the rough-hewn, feisty frontiersman and war hero, Andrew Jackson.

[[You know, I remember reading that Jackson was twice wounded in duels. I didn't even realize that "Crossfire" was on the air back then.]]

Andrew Jackson, the son of an Irish linen weaver, was a 14-year-old soldier in the Revolutionary War when he became an orphan. He scrapped, he struggled, he survived -- and 50 years later he became President. Andrew Jackson established a whole set of "firsts": the first President born in a log cabin -- the first born west of the Alleghenies -- the first who was neither a Virginian nor an Adams.

Andrew Jackson was the President of the people. Tough "Old Hickory" was their hero but, more importantly, he was one of them. He knew how to campaign. He came onto steamboat decks and

train platforms to greet his crowds. He greeted crowds on the hustings -- and once elected, he tried to throw his office open to the people.

The Age of Jackson was the Age of the Possible -- when the 40-year-old nation felt freed from war and energized by change. America set out in search of its identity -- and Jackson was its pilot. He led it across mountains and onto frontiers. He challenged Americans to believe that they could carve out better lives for themselves. And Americans responded.

My two favorite stories about Jackson come from the moments that began and ended his Presidency. On his Inauguration Day in 1829, the streets of this city were jammed with crowds. People piled into Washington from all across the land. That day, at the moment he was sworn into the Presidency, Andrew Jackson bowed to what he called "the majesty of the people." The crowd, thrilled, went wild. That day, symbolically and practically, the "Presidential Palace" became the house of the people.

But things got a little out of hand. Thousands pushed into the White House -- climbed onto chairs, broke furniture, started fires, and cheered on fights in every room.

Later Presidents have been deeply concerned about the well-being of this building. That helps explain why we keep the press corps in the basement. \\\

The other story I like took place 8 years later, at the Inaugural of his successor, Martin Van Buren. As Old Hickory strode to the podium, the crowd went wild. Writer Thomas Hart

✓
Most lay
people think
1776 as
the birth
of the nation
rather than
1789.

Benton described the moment: "For once the rising is eclipsed by the setting sun ... [with] a cry such as power never commanded, nor man in power received."

Our guide tonight to the spirit of this remarkable leader is the scholar and historical storyteller Robert Remini. Professor Remini, a history professor at the University of Illinois at Chicago, has won major awards for writing and teaching, and is our nation's foremost Jacksonian scholar. He's written eight lively and illuminating books about Jackson, including the definitive two-volume biography that won the American -- now called the "National" -- Book Award for Nonfiction.

Professor Remini is a scholar and a storyteller. Tonight, he'll show off both skills, as he describes the life and times of our seventh President. I'm pleased to introduce the distinguished historian and biographer -- Robert Remini.

#

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

91 MAY 30 P8:14

DATE: 5/30/91 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: NOON, FRIDAY, MAY 31

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: PRESIDENTIAL LECTURE SERIES
MON., JUNE 3, 1991, STATE FLOOR

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL LECTURE INTERVIEW
JUNE 3, 1991

	ACTION FYI			ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCCLURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SUNUNU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PETERSMEYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SCOWCROFT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PORTER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROGICH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BRADY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SMITH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BROMLEY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	UNTERMAYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ROGERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DEMAREST	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SNOW	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FIRESTONE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
GRAY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	KAUFMAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HOLIDAY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	BOSKIN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

Please provide comments/edits on the attached directly to Tony Snow, Rm. 122, x2930, with a copy to this office NO LATER THAN NOON, FRIDAY, MAY 31. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

PHILLIP D. BRADY
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary
Ext. 2702

(Hinchliffe/Blymire)
May 29, 1991 5 p.m.
ANDREW Draft One

91 MAY 29 PM 8:30
PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: PRESIDENTIAL LECTURE INTERVIEW
June 3, 1991

[[1. What kind of a person was our seventh President, Andrew Jackson?]]

Andrew Jackson believed in democracy. He believed first and foremost in the right of the people to rule. You know, I really feel that he helped define the modern presidency.

He was a man of the people. They believed in him, and he knew it. They admired his inner strength and determination.

[[2. Why did you choose Andrew Jackson for the third program in your Presidential Lecture series?]]

Andrew Jackson was a pioneering President -- a reforming President. He symbolized the American spirit just as it was being shaped -- like his young country, he was exuberant, optimistic, energetic. The United States had established itself, and was beginning to achieve its potential as an economic power.

But most of all, he lived for the idea of democracy. It's about time he gets his due. He left us all quite a legacy.

[[3. As the "Hero of the Battle of New Orleans," Jackson enjoyed great popularity with the American people. Do you think this popularity made his job as President any easier?]]

Well, it certainly made getting elected easier -- the American people trusted "Old Hickory." But every President comes

in on a wave of popularity. The challenge is to earn that acceptance again every day of his term.

Jackson's was an era of considerable political passion. People would not let him survive simply on the strength of his battlefield heroics. He had to earn the public's continued respect.

It's amazing he was able to keep the power of the Presidency and the special bond between him and his people in the midst of all that turmoil. That just shows what an incredible man he was. A man of greatness.

[[4. Andrew Jackson was President during great expansion for the Union. Was this his greatest contribution?]]

Actually, I don't think so. Maybe his greatest contribution was that he managed to pay the national debt -- not with his own money of course, but paid it nonetheless.

But he made so many contributions. He was really the first modern president. The first president from the frontier. The first president who did not belong to one of the founding families. Andrew Jackson set a tone for a nation that was about to make its mark on the world.

[[5. Despite Jackson's zeal for expansion, he stepped back from annexing Texas rather than escalate the slavery issue. His first concern was always the good of the Union. Was his love for the Union one of his stronger attributes?]]

Oh, absolutely. Just look at the type of man Andrew Jackson was -- energetic, devoted, fiercely loyal. He loved the Union, and considered its preservation most important.

But, above all, he battled for the integrity of his office. You know, Presidents are the only people charged by the Constitution to swear that they will "preserve, protect, and defend" it. Jackson took that charge literally. By sheer force of personality, he fought Congress to reclaim the power that belonged, historically and legally, to the President.

[[6. As the seventh President of the United States, what was Jackson's greatest contribution to the development of the Office of the Presidency?]]

There's no question but that he brought the Presidency to the people. And he was the first in that office to claim leadership -- to refuse to be a subservient Prime Minister.

He really redefined the Presidency. After Jackson, it was simply accepted that the President would take charge, would lead Congress and the nation. That's not the job description he'd inherited.

Modern America really began with Andrew Jackson. His administration marked a transition. Previously, America had been an infant nation trying to define and wean itself -- the nation of the American Revolution. With Jefferson, it became a growing nation dynamized by the Industrial Revolution.

By returning to study his presidency, we can take a look at

ourselves. In many ways, our world is as thrilling and undefined as his. By studying Andrew Jackson, we can study the roots of our national character. That's his legacy to us.

#

(Hinchliffe/Blymire)
May 29, 1991 8 p.m.
JACKSON Draft Two

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: PRESIDENTIAL LECTURE SERIES
Monday, June 3, 1991 5:30 p.m.
State Floor

Members of Congress and of the Cabinet, and distinguished guests -- Barbara and I are pleased to welcome you to the White House for the third in our series of Presidential Lectures.

On other evenings, we listened as two of our finest social historians took us into the minds and hearts of Abraham Lincoln and Teddy Roosevelt. Tonight we turn our thoughts further back in this country's history -- to a time when the American spirit as we know it was born. We turn to the man who symbolized the spirit of a pioneering nation -- the rough-hewn, feisty frontiersman and war hero, Andrew Jackson.

[[You know, I remember reading that Jackson was twice wounded in duels. I didn't even realize that "Crossfire" was on the air back then.]]

Andrew Jackson, the son of an Irish linen weaver, was a 14-year-old soldier in the Revolutionary War when he became an orphan. He scrapped, he struggled, he survived -- and 50 years later he became President. Andrew Jackson established a whole set of "firsts": the first President born in a log cabin -- the first born west of the Alleghenies -- the first who was neither a Virginian nor an Adams.

Andrew Jackson was the President of the people. Tough "Old Hickory" was their hero but, more importantly, he was one of them. He knew how to campaign. He came onto steamboat decks and

train platforms to greet his crowds. He greeted crowds on the hustings -- and once elected, he tried to throw his office open to the people.

The Age of Jackson was the Age of the Possible -- when the 40-year-old nation felt freed from war and energized by change. America set out in search of its identity -- and Jackson was its pilot. He led it across mountains and onto frontiers. He challenged Americans to believe that they could carve out better lives for themselves. And Americans responded.

My two favorite stories about Jackson come from the moments that began and ended his Presidency. On his Inauguration Day in 1829, the streets of this city were jammed with crowds. People piled into Washington from all across the land. That day, at the moment he was sworn into the Presidency, Andrew Jackson bowed to what he called "the majesty of the people." The crowd, thrilled, went wild. That day, symbolically and practically, the "Presidential Palace" became the house of the people.

But things got a little out of hand. Thousands pushed into the White House -- climbed onto chairs, broke furniture, started fires, and cheered on fights in every room.

Later Presidents have been deeply concerned about the well-being of this building. That helps explain why we keep the press corps in the basement. \\ \\

The other story I like took place 8 years later, at the Inaugural of his successor, Martin Van Buren. As Old Hickory strode to the podium, the crowd went wild. Writer Thomas Hart

Benton described the moment: "For once the rising is eclipsed by the setting sun ... [with] a cry such as power never commanded, nor man in power received."

Our guide tonight to the spirit of this remarkable leader is the scholar and historical storyteller Robert Remini. Professor Remini, a history professor at the University of Illinois at Chicago, has won major awards for writing and teaching, and is our nation's foremost Jacksonian scholar. He's written eight lively and illuminating books about Jackson, including the definitive two-volume biography that won the American -- now called the "National" -- Book Award for Nonfiction.

Professor Remini is a scholar and a storyteller. Tonight, he'll show off both skills, as he describes the life and times of our seventh President. I'm pleased to introduce the distinguished historian and biographer -- Robert Remini.

#

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 5/30/91 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: COB, FRIDAY, MAY 31

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL VIDEO TAPING: 1. 14th International Diabetes Federation Congress
2. New Hampshire Assoc. of Chiefs of Police 1991 Annual Conference
3. National Alliance of Business
4. PSA for "70 by 92" Safety Belt Campaign

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCCLURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SUNUNU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PETERSMEYER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SCOWCROFT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PORTER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROGICH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BRADY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SMITH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BROMLEY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	UNTERMAYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ROGERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DEMAREST	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SNOW	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	BOSKIN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GRAY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	MARTINEZ	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HOLIDAY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS: Please provide comments/edits on the attached directly to Tony Snow, Rm. 122, x2930, with a copy to this office NO LATER THAN COB, FRIDAY, MAY 31. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

PHILIP D. BRADY
 Assistant to the President
 and Staff Secretary
 Ext. 2702

TRANSMISSION REPORT

THIS DOCUMENT (REDUCED SAMPLE ABOVE)
 WAS SENT

**** COUNT ****
15

*** SEND ***

NO	REMOTE STATION I. D.	START TIME	DURATION	#PAGES	COMMENT
1	702 645 0202	5-30-91 9:45	8'56"	15	

TOTAL 0:08'56" 15

VP's comments

(Hinchliffe/Blymire)
May 29, 1991 5 p.m.
ANDREW Draft One

**PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: PRESIDENTIAL LECTURE INTERVIEW
June 3, 1991**

**[[1. What kind of a person was our seventh President,
Andrew Jackson?]]**

Andrew Jackson believed in democracy. He believed first and foremost in the right of the people to rule. You know, I really feel that he helped define the modern presidency.

He was a man of the people. They believed in him, and he knew it. They admired his inner strength and determination.

**[[2. Why did you choose Andrew Jackson for the third
program in your Presidential Lecture series?]]**

Andrew Jackson was a pioneering President -- a reforming President. He symbolized the American spirit just as it was being shaped -- like his young country, he was exuberant, optimistic, energetic. The United States had established itself, and was beginning to achieve its potential as an economic power.

But most of all, he lived for the idea of democracy. It's about time he gets his due. He left us all quite a legacy.

**[[3. As the "Hero of the Battle of New Orleans," Jackson
enjoyed great popularity with the American people. Do you think
this popularity made his job as President any easier?]]**

Well, it certainly made getting elected easier -- the American people trusted "Old Hickory." But every President comes

in on a wave of popularity. The challenge is to earn that acceptance again every day of his term.

Jackson's was an era of considerable political passion. People would not let him survive simply on the strength of his battlefield heroics. He had to earn the public's continued respect.

It's amazing he was able to keep the power of the Presidency and the special bond between him and his people in the midst of all that turmoil. That just shows what an incredible man he was. A man of greatness.

[[4. Andrew Jackson was President during great expansion for the Union. Was this his greatest contribution?]]

Actually, I don't think so. Maybe his greatest contribution was that he managed to pay the national debt -- not with his own money of course, but paid it nonetheless.

But he made so many contributions. He was really the first modern president. The first president from the frontier. The first president who did not belong to one of the founding families. Andrew Jackson set a tone for a nation that was about to make its mark on the world.

[[5. Despite Jackson's zeal for expansion, he stepped back from annexing Texas rather than escalate the slavery issue. His first concern was always the good of the Union. Was his love for the Union one of his stronger attributes?]]

Oh, absolutely. Just look at the type of man Andrew Jackson was -- energetic, devoted, fiercely loyal. He loved the Union, and considered its preservation most important.

But, above all, he battled for the integrity of his office. You know, Presidents are the only people charged by the Constitution to swear that they will "preserve, protect, and defend" it. Jackson took that charge literally. By sheer force of personality, he fought Congress to reclaim the power that belonged, historically and legally, to the President.

[[6. As the seventh President of the United States, what was Jackson's greatest contribution to the development of the Office of the Presidency?]]

There's no question but that he brought the Presidency to the people. And he was the first in that office to claim leadership -- to refuse to be a subservient Prime Minister.

He really redefined the Presidency. After Jackson, it was simply accepted that the President would take charge, would lead Congress and the nation. That's not the job description he'd inherited.

Modern America really began with Andrew Jackson. His administration marked a transition. Previously, America had been an infant nation trying to define and wean itself -- the nation of the American Revolution. With Jefferson, it became a growing nation dynamized by the Industrial Revolution.

By returning to study his presidency, we can take a look at

ourselves. In many ways, our world is as thrilling and undefined as his. By studying Andrew Jackson, we can study the roots of our national character. That's his legacy to us.

#

(Hinchliffe/Blymire)
May 29, 1991 8 p.m.
JACKSON Draft Two

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: PRESIDENTIAL LECTURE SERIES
Monday, June 3, 1991 5:30 p.m.
State Floor

Members of Congress and of the Cabinet, and distinguished guests -- Barbara and I are pleased to welcome you to the White House for the third in our series of Presidential Lectures.

On other evenings, we listened as two of our finest social historians took us into the minds and hearts of Abraham Lincoln and Teddy Roosevelt. Tonight we turn our thoughts further back in this country's history -- to a time when the American spirit as we know it was born. We turn to the man who symbolized the spirit of a pioneering nation -- the rough-hewn, feisty frontiersman and war hero, Andrew Jackson.

[[You know, I remember reading that Jackson was twice wounded in duels. I didn't even realize that "Crossfire" was on the air back then.]]

Andrew Jackson, the son of an Irish linen weaver, was a 14-year-old soldier in the Revolutionary War when he became an orphan. He scrapped, he struggled, he survived -- and 50 years later he became President. Andrew Jackson established a whole set of "firsts": the first President born in a log cabin -- the first born west of the Alleghenies -- the first who was neither a Virginian nor an Adams.

Andrew Jackson was the President of the people. Tough "Old Hickory" was their hero but, more importantly, he was one of them. He knew how to campaign. He came onto steamboat decks and

train platforms to greet his crowds. He greeted crowds on the hustings -- and once elected, he tried to throw his office open to the people.

The Age of Jackson was the Age of the Possible -- when the 40-year-old nation felt freed from war and energized by change. America set out in search of its identity -- and Jackson was its pilot. He led it across mountains and onto frontiers. He challenged Americans to believe that they could carve out better lives for themselves. And Americans responded.

My two favorite stories about Jackson come from the moments that began and ended his Presidency. On his Inauguration Day in 1829, the streets of this city were jammed with crowds. People piled into Washington from all across the land. That day, at the moment he was sworn into the Presidency, Andrew Jackson bowed to what he called "the majesty of the people." The crowd, thrilled, went wild. That day, symbolically and practically, the "Presidential Palace" became the house of the people.

But things got a little out of hand. Thousands pushed into the White House -- climbed onto chairs, broke furniture, started fires, and cheered on fights in every room.

Later Presidents have been deeply concerned about the well-being of this building. That helps explain why we keep the press corps in the basement. \\

The other story I like took place 8 years later, at the Inaugural of his successor, Martin Van Buren. As Old Hickory strode to the podium, the crowd went wild. Writer Thomas Hart

Benton described the moment: "For once the rising is eclipsed by the setting sun ... [with] a cry such as power never commanded, nor man in power received."

Our guide tonight to the spirit of this remarkable leader is the scholar and historical storyteller Robert Remini. Professor Remini, a history professor at the University of Illinois at Chicago, has won major awards for writing and teaching, and is our nation's foremost Jacksonian scholar. He's written eight lively and illuminating books about Jackson, including the definitive ^{three}~~two~~-volume biography that won the American -- now called the "National" -- Book Award for Nonfiction.

Professor Remini is a scholar and a storyteller. Tonight, he'll show off both skills, as he describes the life and times of our seventh President. I'm pleased to introduce the distinguished historian and biographer -- Robert Remini.

#

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM
 91 MAY 30 AIO: 01

DATE: 5/30/91 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: NOON, FRIDAY, MAY 31

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: PRESIDENTIAL LECTURE SERIES
 MON., JUNE 3, 1991, STATE FLOOR

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL LECTURE INTERVIEW
 JUNE 3, 1991

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCCLURE <i>N/C</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SUNUNU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PETERSMEYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SCOWCROFT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PORTER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROGICH <i>N/C</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BRADY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SMITH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BROMLEY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	UNTERMAYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ROGERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DEMAREST	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SNOW	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FIRESTONE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
GRAY <i>copy N/C</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	KAUFMAN <i>215</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HOLIDAY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	BOSKIN <i>N/C</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

Please provide comments/edits on the attached directly to Tony Snow, Rm. 122, x2930, with a copy to this office NO LATER THAN NOON, FRIDAY, MAY 31. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

PHILLIP D. BRADY
 Assistant to the President
 and Staff Secretary
 Ext. 2702

(Hinchliffe/Blymire)
May 29, 1991 5 p.m.
ANDREW Draft One

91 MAY 29 PM 8
PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: PRESIDENTIAL LECTURE INTERVIEW
June 3, 1991

[[1. What kind of a person was our seventh President, Andrew Jackson?]]

Andrew Jackson believed in democracy. He believed first and foremost in the right of the people to rule. You know, I really feel that he helped define the modern presidency.

He was a man of the people. They believed in him, and he knew it. They admired his inner strength and determination.

[[2. Why did you choose Andrew Jackson for the third program in your Presidential Lecture series?]]

Andrew Jackson was a pioneering President -- a reforming President. He symbolized the American spirit just as it was being shaped -- like his young country, he was exuberant, optimistic, energetic. The United States had established itself, and was beginning to achieve its potential as an economic power.

But most of all, he lived for the idea of democracy. It's about time he gets his due. He left us all quite a legacy.

[[3. As the "Hero of the Battle of New Orleans," Jackson enjoyed great popularity with the American people. Do you think this popularity made his job as President any easier?]]

Well, it certainly made getting elected easier -- the American people trusted "Old Hickory." But every President comes

in on a wave of popularity. The challenge is to earn that acceptance again every day of his term.

Jackson's was an era of considerable political passion. People would not let him survive simply on the strength of his battlefield heroics. He had to earn the public's continued respect.

It's amazing he was able to keep the power of the Presidency and the special bond between him and his people in the midst of all that turmoil. That just shows what an incredible man he was. A man of greatness.

[[4. Andrew Jackson was President during great expansion for the Union. Was this his greatest contribution?]]

Actually, I don't think so. Maybe his greatest contribution was that he managed to pay the national debt -- not with his own money of course, but paid it nonetheless.

But he made so many contributions. He was really the first modern president. The first president from the frontier. The first president who did not belong to one of the founding families. Andrew Jackson set a tone for a nation that was about to make its mark on the world.

[[5. Despite Jackson's zeal for expansion, he stepped back from annexing Texas rather than escalate the slavery issue. His first concern was always the good of the Union. Was his love for the Union one of his stronger attributes?]]

Oh, absolutely. Just look at the type of man Andrew Jackson was -- energetic, devoted, fiercely loyal. He loved the Union, and considered its preservation most important.

But, above all, he battled for the integrity of his office. You know, Presidents are the only people charged by the Constitution to swear that they will "preserve, protect, and defend" it. Jackson took that charge literally. By sheer force of personality, he fought Congress to reclaim the power that belonged, historically and legally, to the President.

[[6. As the seventh President of the United States, what was Jackson's greatest contribution to the development of the Office of the Presidency?]]

There's no question but that he brought the Presidency to the people. And he was the first in that office to claim leadership -- to refuse to be a subservient Prime Minister.

He really redefined the Presidency. After Jackson, it was simply accepted that the President would take charge, would lead Congress and the nation. That's not the job description he'd inherited.

Modern America really began with Andrew Jackson. His administration marked a transition. Previously, America had been an infant nation trying to define and wean itself -- the nation of the American Revolution. With Jefferson, it became a growing nation dynamized by the Industrial Revolution.

By returning to study his presidency, we can take a look at

ourselves. In many ways, our world is as thrilling and undefined as his. By studying Andrew Jackson, we can study the roots of our national character. That's his legacy to us.

#

Document No. 241801
 31 MAY 31 00:00

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 5/30/91 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: NOON, FRIDAY, MAY 31

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: PRESIDENTIAL LECTURE SERIES
MON., JUNE 3, 1991, STATE FLOOR

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL LECTURE INTERVIEW
JUNE 3, 1991

	ACTION FYI			ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCCLURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SUNUNU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PETERSMEYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SCOWCROFT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PORTER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROGICH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BRADY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SMITH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BROMLEY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	UNTERMEYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ROGERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DEMAREST	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SNOW	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FIRESTONE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
GRAY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	KAUFMAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HOLIDAY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	BOSKIN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

Please provide comments/edits on the attached directly to Tony Snow, Rm. 122, x2930, with a copy to this office NO LATER THAN NOON, FRIDAY, MAY 31. Thank you.

RESPONSE: *No comment*

PHILLIP D. BRADY
 Assistant to the President
 and Staff Secretary
 Ext. 2702

(Hinchliffe/Blymire)
May 29, 1991 5 p.m.
ANDREW Draft One

91 MAY 29 PM 8
PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: PRESIDENTIAL LECTURE INTERVIEW
June 3, 1991

[[1. What kind of a person was our seventh President, Andrew Jackson?]]

Andrew Jackson believed in democracy. He believed first and foremost in the right of the people to rule. You know, I really feel that he helped define the modern presidency.

He was a man of the people. They believed in him, and he knew it. They admired his inner strength and determination.

[[2. Why did you choose Andrew Jackson for the third program in your Presidential Lecture series?]]

Andrew Jackson was a pioneering President -- a reforming President. He symbolized the American spirit just as it was being shaped -- like his young country, he was exuberant, optimistic, energetic. The United States had established itself, and was beginning to achieve its potential as an economic power.

But most of all, he lived for the idea of democracy. It's about time he gets his due. He left us all quite a legacy.

[[3. As the "Hero of the Battle of New Orleans," Jackson enjoyed great popularity with the American people. Do you think this popularity made his job as President any easier?]]

Well, it certainly made getting elected easier -- the American people trusted "Old Hickory." But every President comes

in on a wave of popularity. The challenge is to earn that acceptance again every day of his term.

Jackson's was an era of considerable political passion. People would not let him survive simply on the strength of his battlefield heroics. He had to earn the public's continued respect.

It's amazing he was able to keep the power of the Presidency and the special bond between him and his people in the midst of all that turmoil. That just shows what an incredible man he was. A man of greatness.

[[4. Andrew Jackson was President during great expansion for the Union. Was this his greatest contribution?]]

Actually, I don't think so. Maybe his greatest contribution was that he managed to pay the national debt -- not with his own money of course, but paid it nonetheless.

But he made so many contributions. He was really the first modern president. The first president from the frontier. The first president who did not belong to one of the founding families. Andrew Jackson set a tone for a nation that was about to make its mark on the world.

[[5. Despite Jackson's zeal for expansion, he stepped back from annexing Texas rather than escalate the slavery issue. His first concern was always the good of the Union. Was his love for the Union one of his stronger attributes?]]

Oh, absolutely. Just look at the type of man Andrew Jackson was -- energetic, devoted, fiercely loyal. He loved the Union, and considered its preservation most important.

But, above all, he battled for the integrity of his office. You know, Presidents are the only people charged by the Constitution to swear that they will "preserve, protect, and defend" it. Jackson took that charge literally. By sheer force of personality, he fought Congress to reclaim the power that belonged, historically and legally, to the President.

[[6. As the seventh President of the United States, what was Jackson's greatest contribution to the development of the Office of the Presidency?]]

There's no question but that he brought the Presidency to the people. And he was the first in that office to claim leadership -- to refuse to be a subservient Prime Minister.

He really redefined the Presidency. After Jackson, it was simply accepted that the President would take charge, would lead Congress and the nation. That's not the job description he'd inherited.

Modern America really began with Andrew Jackson. His administration marked a transition. Previously, America had been an infant nation trying to define and wean itself -- the nation of the American Revolution. With Jefferson, it became a growing nation dynamized by the Industrial Revolution.

By returning to study his presidency, we can take a look at

ourselves. In many ways, our world is as thrilling and undefined as his. By studying Andrew Jackson, we can study the roots of our national character. That's his legacy to us.

#

(Hinchliffe/Blymire)
May 29, 1991 8 p.m.
JACKSON Draft Two

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: PRESIDENTIAL LECTURE SERIES
Monday, June 3, 1991 5:30 p.m.
State Floor

Members of Congress and of the Cabinet, and distinguished guests -- Barbara and I are pleased to welcome you to the White House for the third in our series of Presidential Lectures.

On other evenings, we listened as two of our finest social historians took us into the minds and hearts of Abraham Lincoln and Teddy Roosevelt. Tonight we turn our thoughts further back in this country's history -- to a time when the American spirit as we know it was born. We turn to the man who symbolized the spirit of a pioneering nation -- the rough-hewn, feisty frontiersman and war hero, Andrew Jackson.

[[You know, I remember reading that Jackson was twice wounded in duels. I didn't even realize that "Crossfire" was on the air back then.]]

Andrew Jackson, the son of an Irish linen weaver, was a 14-year-old soldier in the Revolutionary War when he became an orphan. He scrapped, he struggled, he survived -- and 50 years later he became President. Andrew Jackson established a whole set of "firsts": the first President born in a log cabin -- the first born west of the Alleghenies -- the first who was neither a Virginian nor an Adams.

Andrew Jackson was the President of the people. Tough "Old Hickory" was their hero but, more importantly, he was one of them. He knew how to campaign. He came onto steamboat decks and

train platforms to greet his crowds. He greeted crowds on the hustings -- and once elected, he tried to throw his office open to the people.

The Age of Jackson was the Age of the Possible -- when the 40-year-old nation felt freed from war and energized by change. America set out in search of its identity -- and Jackson was its pilot. He led it across mountains and onto frontiers. He challenged Americans to believe that they could carve out better lives for themselves. And Americans responded.

My two favorite stories about Jackson come from the moments that began and ended his Presidency. On his Inauguration Day in 1829, the streets of this city were jammed with crowds. People piled into Washington from all across the land. That day, at the moment he was sworn into the Presidency, Andrew Jackson bowed to what he called "the majesty of the people." The crowd, thrilled, went wild. That day, symbolically and practically, the "Presidential Palace" became the house of the people.

But things got a little out of hand. Thousands pushed into the White House -- climbed onto chairs, broke furniture, started fires, and cheered on fights in every room.

Later Presidents have been deeply concerned about the well-being of this building. That helps explain why we keep the press corps in the basement. \\\

The other story I like took place 8 years later, at the Inaugural of his successor, Martin Van Buren. As Old Hickory strode to the podium, the crowd went wild. Writer Thomas Hart

Benton described the moment: "For once the rising is eclipsed by the setting sun ... [with] a cry such as power never commanded, nor man in power received."

Our guide tonight to the spirit of this remarkable leader is the scholar and historical storyteller Robert Remini. Professor Remini, a history professor at the University of Illinois at Chicago, has won major awards for writing and teaching, and is our nation's foremost Jacksonian scholar. He's written eight lively and illuminating books about Jackson, including the definitive two-volume biography that won the American -- now called the "National" -- Book Award for Nonfiction.

Professor Remini is a scholar and a storyteller. Tonight, he'll show off both skills, as he describes the life and times of our seventh President. I'm pleased to introduce the distinguished historian and biographer -- Robert Remini.

#

(Hinchliffe/Blymire)
May 29, 1991 5 p.m.
ANDREW Draft One

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: PRESIDENTIAL LECTURE INTERVIEW
June 3, 1991

[[1. What kind of a person was our seventh President, Andrew Jackson?]]

Andrew Jackson believed in democracy. He believed first and foremost in the right of the people to rule. You know, I really feel that he helped define the modern presidency.

He was a man of the people. They believed in him, and he knew it. They admired his inner strength and determination.

[[2. Why did you choose Andrew Jackson for the third program in your Presidential Lecture series?]]

Andrew Jackson was a pioneering President -- a reforming President. He symbolized the American spirit just as it was being shaped -- like his young country, he was exuberant, optimistic, energetic. The United States had established itself, and was beginning to achieve its potential as an economic power.

But most of all, he lived for the idea of democracy. It's about time he gets his due. He left us all quite a legacy.

[[3. As the "Hero of the Battle of New Orleans," Jackson enjoyed great popularity with the American people. Do you think this popularity made his job as President any easier?]]

Well, it certainly made getting elected easier -- the American people trusted "Old Hickory." But every President comes

in on a wave of popularity. The challenge is to earn that acceptance again every day of his term.

Jackson's was an era of considerable political passion. People would not let him survive simply on the strength of his battlefield heroics. He had to earn the public's continued respect.

It's amazing he was able to keep the power of the Presidency and the special bond between him and his people in the midst of all that turmoil. That just shows what an incredible man he was. A man of greatness.

[[4. Andrew Jackson was President during great expansion for the Union. Was this his greatest contribution?]]

Actually, I don't think so. Maybe his greatest contribution was that he managed to pay the national debt -- not with his own money of course, but paid it nonetheless.

But he made so many contributions. He was really the first modern president. The first president from the frontier. The first president who did not belong to one of the founding families. Andrew Jackson set a tone for a nation that was about to make its mark on the world.

[[5. Despite Jackson's zeal for expansion, he stepped back from annexing Texas rather than escalate the slavery issue. His first concern was always the good of the Union. Was his love for the Union one of his stronger attributes?]]

Oh, absolutely. Just look at the type of man Andrew Jackson was -- energetic, devoted, fiercely loyal. He loved the Union, and considered its preservation most important.

But, above all, he battled for the integrity of his office. You know, Presidents are the only people charged by the Constitution to swear that they will "preserve, protect, and defend" it. Jackson took that charge literally. By sheer force of personality, he fought Congress to reclaim the power that belonged, historically and legally, to the President.

[[6. As the seventh President of the United States, what was Jackson's greatest contribution to the development of the Office of the Presidency?]]

There's no question but that he brought the Presidency to the people. And he was the first in that office to claim leadership -- to refuse to be a subservient Prime Minister.

He really redefined the Presidency. After Jackson, it was simply accepted that the President would take charge, would lead Congress and the nation. That's not the job description he'd inherited.

Modern America really began with Andrew Jackson. His administration marked a transition. Previously, America had been an infant nation trying to define and wean itself -- the nation of the American Revolution. With Jefferson, it became a growing nation dynamized by the Industrial Revolution.

By returning to study his presidency, we can take a look at

ourselves. In many ways, our world is as thrilling and undefined as his. By studying Andrew Jackson, we can study the roots of our national character. That's his legacy to us.

#

(Hinchliffe/Blymire)
May 29, 1991 8 p.m.
JACKSON Draft Two

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: PRESIDENTIAL LECTURE SERIES
Monday, June 3, 1991 5:30 p.m.
State Floor

Members of Congress and of the Cabinet, and distinguished guests -- Barbara and I are pleased to welcome you to the White House for the third in our series of Presidential Lectures.

On other evenings, we listened as two of our finest social historians took us into the minds and hearts of Abraham Lincoln and Teddy Roosevelt. Tonight we turn our thoughts further back in this country's history -- to a time when the American spirit as we know it was born. We turn to the man who symbolized the spirit of a pioneering nation -- the rough-hewn, feisty frontiersman and war hero, Andrew Jackson.

[[You know, I remember reading that Jackson was twice wounded in duels. I didn't even realize that "Crossfire" was on the air back then.]]

Andrew Jackson, the son of an Irish linen weaver, was a 14-year-old soldier in the Revolutionary War when he became an orphan. He scrapped, he struggled, he survived -- and 50 years later he became President. Andrew Jackson established a whole set of "firsts": the first President born in a log cabin -- the first born west of the Alleghenies -- the first who was neither a Virginian nor an Adams.

Andrew Jackson was the President of the people. Tough "Old Hickory" was their hero but, more importantly, he was one of them. He knew how to campaign. He came onto steamboat decks and

train platforms to greet his crowds. He greeted crowds on the hustings -- and once elected, he tried to throw his office open to the people.

The Age of Jackson was the Age of the Possible -- when the 40-year-old nation felt freed from war and energized by change. America set out in search of its identity -- and Jackson was its pilot. He led it across mountains and onto frontiers. He challenged Americans to believe that they could carve out better lives for themselves. And Americans responded.

My two favorite stories about Jackson come from the moments that began and ended his Presidency. On his Inauguration Day in 1829, the streets of this city were jammed with crowds. People piled into Washington from all across the land. That day, at the moment he was sworn into the Presidency, Andrew Jackson bowed to what he called "the majesty of the people." The crowd, thrilled, went wild. That day, symbolically and practically, the "Presidential Palace" became the house of the people.

But things got a little out of hand. Thousands pushed into the White House -- climbed onto chairs, broke furniture, started fires, and cheered on fights in every room.

Later Presidents have been deeply concerned about the well-being of this building. That helps explain why we keep the press corps in the basement. \\\

The other story I like took place 8 years later, at the Inaugural of his successor, Martin Van Buren. As Old Hickory strode to the podium, the crowd went wild. Writer Thomas Hart

Benton described the moment: "For once the rising is eclipsed by the setting sun ... [with] a cry such as power never commanded, nor man in power received."

Our guide tonight to the spirit of this remarkable leader is the scholar and historical storyteller Robert Remini. Professor Remini, a history professor at the University of Illinois at Chicago, has won major awards for writing and teaching, and is our nation's foremost Jacksonian scholar. He's written eight lively and illuminating books about Jackson, including the definitive two-volume biography that won the American -- now called the "National" -- Book Award for Nonfiction.

Professor Remini is a scholar and a storyteller. Tonight, he'll show off both skills, as he describes the life and times of our seventh President. I'm pleased to introduce the distinguished historian and biographer -- Robert Remini.

#