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FOIA Number:
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FOIA MARKER

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Record Group/Collection: George H.W. Bush Presidential Records
Collection/Office of Origin: Chief of Staff, White House Office of
Series: Sununu, John, Files
Subseries: Correspondence Files

OA/ID Number: 29134
Folder ID Number: 29134-005

Folder Title:
Unanswered Mail 12/13/91 [1]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
G	15	24	5	7

OS
F29

12/13/91

NAN

Mr + Mrs Lunn,

11-20-91

*MAY the music of LAUGHTER
the warmth of FRIENDSHIP and the spirit of LOVE
be with you always*

Enclosed is an invitation for a Christmas "benefit/rendezvous"
I lost both of my parents during the past year and I'm
trying to endow a scholarship in their name. I'm sure that
you are besieged by requests for funds, and parties
will be numerous during the Holidays, and as a public
figure demands a good time or many.
However this is my first effort or venture into

GREETINGS OF THE SEASON



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CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

on event of this sort and so far I've
gotten a very positive response. I hope to hear
from you or your ~~son~~ secretary and I look forward
to meeting with you at some future date.

It will be a fun evening; the opera is
lovely and perhaps you might consider having one of
your children come and share the fun as well.

Respectfully yours
Kathleen Smith

Many Christmas
wishes & a safe Health & Happy New Year
from The Smiths

Christmas Eve Holiday Remembrance
in honor of

Helen F. Smith and Raymond Smith

Given by their children Thomas, Kathleen and Kevin Smith

Tuesday, December 24, 1991

Program

3:30-4:30 pm

Cocktails, Gift Exchange, Christmas Carols

4:30-6:30 pm

Dinner

The New York Room, Russian Tea Room,

150 West 57 St, New York City (212) 265-0947

Walk to the Metropolitan Opera House, Lincoln Center

7:00-11:15 pm

Aida, Giuseppe Verdi Opera in Four Acts

Connie Coddington Group Sales (212) 362-6000

11:30-12:30 am

St. Paul the Apostle Church, 415 West 59 St (212) 265-8209

or 1:00 am

R.S.V.P. Phone (212) 752-1115 or Fax (212) 758-3997

Mail to: Kathleen Smith
c/o Billie's Registry
350 East 54th Street
New York, NY 10022

Dinner: \$100 per person
Opera: Tickets available at \$50 or \$29
Tax-deductible Contribution: St. Joseph's of Yorkville

Contributions will be used to endow a scholarship for a graduating Eighth Grader from St. Joseph's Parish School, to the high school of his/her choice. Tuition for private high school is approximately \$3,000 a year. This was our family parish, and our grammar school.

- ☐ I will be pleased to attend the Christmas Eve Remembrance.
☐ My contribution of \$_____, payable to St. Joseph's of Yorkville is enclosed.

Name _____

Street Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Phone () _____

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Mr & Mrs John Dunne
46 The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave
Washington D.C.

17
Treasury

Dec. 3, 1991.

NO
address

Mr. John Sununu ,Chief of Staff
The White House ,
Washington,D. C .

Dear Mr.Sununu ,

The media is now giving the Bush Administration a very hard time .
Pres. Bush's popularity is going down drastically to less than 50 %.
You should give Pres. Bush some good advice now which is badly needed.
The Democrats are gaining strength,and if they can find a good candidate
they could win the next election .

The last election was won on the tax issue . The next election can also
be won on the tax issue .

Why not exempt all aged Americans from all Federal Taxes who's income is
less than \$ 25,000.00 a year . No American should have to pay taxes for
A ENTIRE LIFETIME ! Other nations exempt their senior citizens at age
eighty or more,and the U.S. should do the same .

The greatest number of voters are the nation's senior citizens .

Give them tax relief and win !

You have been a great help to President Bush,and this tax exemption issue
is the best advice you could give him at this point in time .

Sincerely ,

J. Lager .

Bush's popularity below 50%

Reuters

WASHINGTON — President Bush's approval rating with Americans has fallen below 50 percent for the first time since he took office, according to a poll released Saturday.

The poll of 500 Americans taken Nov. 26 found Bush's popularity at 46 percent. The survey by Cable News Network and *Time* magazine had a sampling error of plus or minus 4.5 percent.

Bush's popularity was as high as 91 percent in some polls during the Gulf War but has steadily declined because of the country's economic problems.

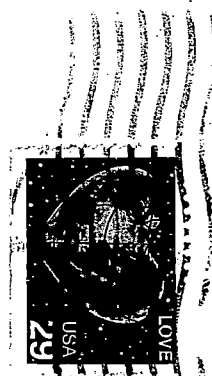
Only 18 percent of those questioned think Bush is handling the economy well while 74 percent rate it poor.

The U.S. economy declined 2.8 percent in the first quarter of 1991 and 0.5 percent in the second quarter.

HAPPY HOLIDAYS

Personal.

Mrs. John Sumner
White House,
Washington, D.C.
20500.



Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01. Packet	From Kyoko F. Ima to John Sununu Re: Material Related to the U.S. Japan Hitech Hitouch Research Institute (33 pp.)	12/11/91	(b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff, White House Office of
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WHORM Cat.:
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Date Closed: 1/5/1992	OA/ID Number: 29134-005
FOIA/SYS Case #: 1998-0004-F[3]	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #:	Appeal Disposition:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	Disposition Date: -
AR Case #:	MR Case #:
AR Disposition:	MR Disposition:
AR Disposition Date:	MR Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or
financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President
and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of
personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of
gift.

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

(b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
(b)(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an
agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
(b)(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
(b)(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial
information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
(b)(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of
personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
(b)(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement
purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
(b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of
financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
(b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information

November 7, 1971

NAN

Dear Dr. Senunur:

I greatly appreciate the Administration's work toward achieving global peace. The President's trip to Rome on behalf of NATO is very necessary to realizing this end. It is a fact of history that our Republic is the only nation on earth in a leadership position to shape future events in a positive and humane fashion. And this fact will serve our Republic's self-interest -- a point Americans concerned about meat and potatoe issues have overlooked.

Our Republic has always benefited from the industry, inventiveness, and excellence of other peoples. Recently, I visited Corning, New York and was not surprised to learn that the great glass works there owes its international success to a turn of the century Englishman. What if this Englishman never ventured from his homeland, and Britain benefited from his genius? It is highly likely that Corning, New York would never have emerged as the world's center of glass manufacturing. The city with all its well paid skilled workers, artists, and executives would not exist today.

Enclosed are some letters including one from you regarding the future of the US Navy airport at Calverton, Long Island, New York. The State Department, NATO, and Germany are presently weighing the possibility of establishing a German air base under NATO's auspices here in the states. Internationally,

national, regional, and military interests could not be better served than at the US Navy's airforce base at Calverton particularly if important linkages could be established among Boeing, Paine-Baird, and Grumman here on Long Island. All three corporations manufacture commercial and military air craft, and all three corporations are linked together through sub-contracts. In addition, Paine-Baird is renowned for its boat engines, trucks, and cars. Although Grumman shed its boat craft industry, it still produces light trucks for the US Postal Service. Since a lot of Paine-Baird cars and boat engines purchased in the Western Hemisphere are bought by Americans on Long Island and the North East, a co-ventured manufacturing plant at the site of Grumman's Bethpage plants would be very successful. Perhaps the Royal House of Kuwait could invest in this project. The Royal House of Kuwait owned a substantial interest in Paine-Baird until recently. Although it is the Riviera of the North East (and would make a wonderful home for the Summer White House), the mecca for the "beautiful people," site of a formula car racing circuit at Bridge Hampton, and site of numerous yacht clubs and marinas, Long Island, is, on balance, a middle class community of over three million people, and its engineers, machinists, and technicians are excellent. Long Island's junior colleges, technical colleges and schools, and universities produce superb mechanical, aerospace, automotive, structural, chemical, and material engineers and technicians.

I know this because Boeing contacted me last month to recruit graduates out of SUNY Stony Brook and Polytechnic University.

The selection of the Navy's airbase at Calverton as the airbase for German pilots training stateside would pump new money into Long Island's economy in the same fashion that our bases in post WWII Germany pumped badly needed money there. The Calverton base would attract many German tourists to Long Island's East End. Tourism has emerged as Long Island's largest industry, and an international crowd will be very important to the Island's future. And most importantly, the exchange among Long Island and German academics, pilots, and personnel would stir the pot of talent and industry for both peoples. Naturally, a co-venture between Daimler-Benz and Grumman here at Bethpage would intensify this. German teaching methods and design and machining techniques would be adopted by Long Islanders and vice versa. The ripple effect throughout the region would be impressive, and I foresee a sharp decline in air and rail accidents here.

Confident of your efforts in the matter of the US Navy base at Calverton, NATO, and the German Airforce, I remain

Sincerely yours,
Sham Marie Kelly

Enc. letters



INTERNATIONAL
SECURITY POLICY

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON, DC 20301-2600

10 JUN 1991

Ms. Sharon M. Kelly
72 Elmwood Ave.
Selden, New York 11784

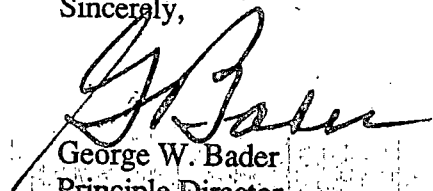
Dear Ms. Kelly:

Thank you for your letter of 12 May 1991 to Vice President Quayle concerning the establishment of an air base in the United States for the Federal Republic of Germany. The possibility of making a military installation available to the German government has been an issue under scrutiny by the Office of the Secretary of Defense.

We appreciate your interest in this matter and share your desire to see the growth of U.S.-German relations through a mutually beneficial project, which supports the ever-present goal of the United States to assist our allies to the greatest extent possible.

Currently, the idea of providing space at a U.S. military installation for the German government is under review by various organizations, although a decision has yet to be made. Be assured that your interest in this issue and detailed comments on its benefits will help to expedite the matter. Again, thank you for your efforts in presenting us with your positions on this issue.

Sincerely,


George W. Bader
Principle Director
European and NATO Policy



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20350-1000

17 JUN 1991

Ms. Sharon Kelly
72 Elmwood Ave.
Selden, New York 11784

Dear Ms. Kelly:

Thank you for your letter of May 14, 1991, regarding the possible use of the Calverton facility as a German Luftwaffe training base.

The Calverton facility is currently leased to the Grumman Aerospace Corporation. The existing lease will expire in 1994. However, the lease contains an option for 5 additional years. Under the terms of the lease, the use of the Calverton property is at the discretion of Grumman. I suggest that if Deutsche Aerospace wishes to explore the potential use of the facility, that the company contact Grumman Aerospace directly regarding this matter.

Your interest in this matter is appreciated. If I may be of assistance in the future, please let me know.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Jacqueline E. Schafer", is written over a horizontal line.

JACQUELINE E. SCHAFER
ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY
(INSTALLATIONS & ENVIRONMENT)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 21, 1991

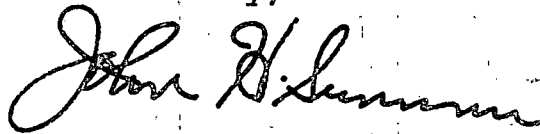
Dear Ms. Kelly,

Thank you very much your recent letter and for sharing your comments and ideas.

It is clear that you have given a great deal of thought to this important issue and I appreciate your bringing it to my attention.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "John H. Sununu", written in a cursive style.

John H. Sununu
Chief of Staff

Ms. Sharon Kelly
72 Elmwood Avenue
Selden, New York 11784

BUNDESKANZLERAMT

22 - K - 29918/91/01
(Bei Antwort bitte angeben)

Bundeskanzleramt Postfach 5300 Bonn 1

Frau
Sharon Kelly
P.O. Box 642
Jericho, N.Y. 11753
U.S.A.

5300 Bonn 1, den 27. Juni 1991
Postfach
Adenauerallee 141
Fernruf 0228/56- 2234
oder 0228/561 (Vermittlung)
Telex 886750
Telefax 0228/562357

Sehr geehrte Frau Kelly,

der Herr Bundeskanzler hat mich beauftragt, Ihnen für Ihr Schreiben vom 28. März 1991 zu danken und Ihnen zu antworten.

Die auf der Grundlage der Londoner Erklärung vom 6. Juli 1990 eingeleitete Änderung der Aufgabenschwerpunkte der Allianz hat die Bündnispartner beauftragt, eine neue Strategie zu entwickeln, die den neuen sicherheitspolitischen Bedingungen Rechnung trägt. Ein wesentlicher Aspekt dieser neuen Strategie ist die Festigung der transatlantischen Bindung zwischen Europa und Nordamerika. Wir unterstützen nachdrücklich diese Grundlage unserer gemeinsamen Sicherheit. Parallel zur Strategiedebatte wird über neue Streitkräfte- und Kommandostrukturen im Bündnis nachgedacht. Der Prozeß der Neuorientierung der NATO ist derzeit auf allen Ebenen und bei allen Partnern in vollem Gange und noch auf keinem Gebiet endgültig abgeschlossen. Bei der Strukturdebatte sind neben Flexibilität und Mobilität auch Multinationalität und Reziprozität Kernelemente, mit denen wir grundsätzlich übereinstimmen.

Zusätzlich zur Neuorientierung der atlantischen Allianz steht das vereinte Deutschland vor einer vierfachen Herausforderung bei der Planung und Stationierung künftiger deutscher Streitkräfte. Wir sind aufgefordert, unsere Streitkräfte zu reduzieren (fast um 50 %), zwei Armeen zusammenzuführen, eine neue Streitkräfte- und Kommandostruktur aufzubauen und die Bundeswehr auf neue Aufgaben auszurichten. Der ganze Prozeß muß harmonisiert werden mit den parallel

stattfindenden Truppenreduzierungen der alliierten Streitkräfte auf deutschem Boden.

Im Rahmen der von mir dargestellten Gesamtproblematik ist die Diskussion um die künftige Stationierung von Teilen der Bundeswehr auch in den Vereinigten Staaten zu sehen. Wie Ihnen sicherlich bekannt ist, hat die Bundeswehr über das gesamte Land verteilt permanent fast 2.000 Soldaten zur Ausbildung oder auch längerdauernder Dienstverrichtung in die USA entsandt.

Angesichts der noch anhaltenden Diskussion über die Neuorientierung des Bündnisses, aber auch bilateraler Beziehungen setze ich Ihr Verständnis dafür voraus, daß derzeit noch keine konkreten Angaben gemacht werden können.

Mit freundlichem Gruß

Im Auftrag



(Dwinger)

Botschaft
der Bundesrepublik Deutschland
Embassy
of the Federal Republic of Germany
- Air Attaché -

Washington, June 19, 1991
4645 Reservoir Road, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20007 - 1998
USA
Tel.: (202) 298 - 4285

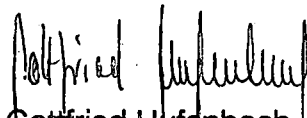
Ms Sharon Kelly
72 Elmwood Ave.
Selden, NJ 11784

Dear Ms. Kelly,

thank you very much for your letter of May 12, 1991 to Ambassador Ruhfus. I appreciate your offer of Novys Calverton, Long Island, however, the planning and decision process for the stationing of the German Luftwaffe in the United States is handled by the Department of the Air Force, The Pentagon in Washington, DC 20330. Please contact them for further information.

I thank you for your effort and remain

sincerely,


Gottfried Hufenbach
Colonel (GS), GAF

Ms. Sharon M. Kelly
P.O. Box 642
Jericho, N.Y. 11753
USA

March 28, 1990

Dear Ms. Kelly,

Thank you very much indeed for your kind letter of March 15, 1990 addressed to Mr. Edzard Reuter, Chairman of the Board of Daimler-Benz AG, who passed the letter to me for reply, in my capacity as Director of Corporate Strategy and Business Development of the Deutsche Aerospace AG, one of the Daimler-Benz AG corporations.

We are particularly interested in your efforts as member of the Board of Guests of the State University of New York at Stony Brook and in your reference to the contribution its science and engineering departments are making to the Long Island industrial community, including in the aerospace sector.

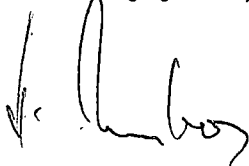
Naturally, our Deutsche Aerospace member corporations, which include the aerospace firms Dornier, MBB, Telefunken System Technik and MTU (Motoren und Turbinen Union) have the excellent contacts of many years to the many famous USA aerospace corporations, including the Grumman Corporation. The recently announced top-level meeting between executive of Daimler-Benz AG and corporations of the Japanese Mitsubishi Group, to which you make reference, will indeed help in further strengthening the traditional strong linkages which we have with the USA.

In this sense, we would be extremely pleased if you could pass on a copy of this letter to Congressman George Hochbrückner with the message that I would be very pleased to receive him for an exchange of views if an opportunity should bring him to the Munich area among others.

Again, thank you for your constructive initiative.

With all best wishes for the continued success in your efforts,

Sincerely yours,



H. Ambos



Mercedes-Benz

**Mercedes-Benz
of North America, Inc.**

March 22, 1990

Sharon Kelly
P.O. Box 642
Jericho, N.Y. 11753

Dear Ms. Kelly:

Your recent letter concerning German studies at Stony Brook has reached me.

At your convenience, please call me at (201) 573-2241 that we might discuss this further.

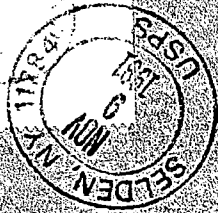
Sincerely,

Robert J. Neary
Manager, Corporate Relations



Almon 1009
72 Elmwood Ave.
Hillsdale, N.J. 11784

X-Ray
1955



Dr. John H. Lunn
Chief of Staff
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

FIRST CLASS

November 14, 1991

Dear Ms. Winkeljohn:

NAN
Just a word to thank you for taking my call Wednesday November 13, 1991 •
Until "Senator" Pepper died I was his executive assistant •

It means a lot to me to know that my letter to the Governor will be given
to him personally by a capable and responsible person as I know you are •

My experience on the Hill has been that many times a staffer will not
consider a letter important enough to take up the Congressional Member's time
and so he has another staffer answer the letter with a stock answer •

It is important for you and the Governor to know I do not want
an answer to my letter - only that the Governor will read the
letter personally and if it gives him only one good idea - that will
make me feel that the letter was worth waiting •

I'm sure she won't remember me, but if it is convenient please
remember me to Mrs. Erlinda Casey. She was very considerate of
"Senator" Pepper's well being •

The able Governor must be a very interesting person to work for •

I want to thank you again, Ms. Winkeljohn, for taking on my little project
and that the coming holiday and new year will be good to you and
your family •

Respectfully yours,

James A. Brennan, SR.

Ms. Katie Winkeljohn

Personal Assistant to the Chief of Staff

Executive Office of the President

The White House Office

1600 Pennsylvania Avenue

Washington, D.C. 20500

SEE ATTACHED PAGES 1 THROUGH 11

November 14, 1991

GOVERNOR JOHN H. SUNUNNU
WHITE HOUSE CHIEF OF STAFF
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE
1600 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20500

DEAR GOVERNOR SUNUNNU:

I KNOW YOU ARE FOREVER SEARCHING FOR IDEAS TO HELP PRESIDENT BUSH TO BE SUCCESSFUL IN SERVING THE BEST INTEREST OF THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES, AND THIS IS THE REASON I ADDRESS THIS LETTER TO YOU PERSONALLY.

FIRST I WANT TO THANK YOUR ^{FORMER} VERY ABLE AND CAPABLE PERSONAL ASSISTANT MRS. ERLINDA CASEY FOR MONITORING THE PHYSICAL CONDITION OF "SENATOR" PEPPER IN WALTER REED HOSPITAL - WHICH MADE IT POSSIBLE FOR YOU TO ALERT PRESIDENT BUSH OF THE CRITICAL MOMENT TO VISIT THE "SENATOR". AFTER THE PRESIDENT LEFT THE HOSPITAL THE "SENATOR" TOLD ME! "JIM - OF ALL MY EXPERIENCES IN MY ALMOST 90 YEARS - PRESIDENT BUSH VISITING ME IN THE LAST DAYS OF MY LIFE IS IMPOSSIBLE TO DESCRIBE IN ANY LANGUAGE - IT MADE ALL MY DISAPPOINTMENTS IN LIFE WORTH IT".

I HOPE MY FOLLOWING THOUGHTS WILL BE OF SOME VALUE TO YOU AND THE PRESIDENT. BECAUSE AS THE "SENATOR" OFTEN REFERRED TO HIM AS ONE OF THE TRULY GREAT PRESIDENTS - AND I WOULD LIKE TO THINK I COULD BE HELPFUL IN SOME SMALL WAY FOR HIM TO BE REELECTED.

MARIO CUOMO HAS TO BE DISCOURAGED FROM RUNNING AGAINST THE PRESIDENT - THIS IS DONE BY THE PRESIDENT COMING FORWARD WITH MANY ORIGINAL, ELECTRIFYING, STIMULATING IDEAS THAT INSPIRE THE PEOPLE THAT SOMETHING IS BEING DONE FOR THEM.

CONFIDENCE

HOW CAN PEOPLE PURCHASE ANYTHING (OTHER THAN BASIC NEEDS) IF THEY ARE NOT WORKING? TAX CUTS DOES NOT REALLY CREATE THE QUICK EMPLOYMENT PAYROLLS NEEDED.

WHY SHOULD THE PEOPLE BORROW ANY MONEY AT ANY LEVEL OF INTEREST RATE WHEN THAY SEE THEIR NEIGHBOR LOSING HIS JOB OR IS IN FEAR OF LOSING HIS OWN JOB.

IF EITHER WIFE OR HUSBAND IS ABLE TO RETAIN THEIR JOB - THIS STILL DOESN'T SOLVE THE PROBLEM BECAUSE THEIR FAMILIES NEEDS ARE FOR BOTH PARENTS TO BE EMPLOYED.

SO HARD GOODS SUCH AS AUTOMOBILES WILL NOT BE SOLD TO THE MASSES OF PEOPLE. BECAUSE THEY DON'T HAVE A SENSE OF SECURITY.

AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY VS HOUSING INDUSTRY

^c
SINCE THE MASSES OF PEOPLE ARE CONCERNED ABOUT THEIR FINANCIAL FUTURE THEY WILL NOT BE IN THE MARKET TO BUY AN AUTOMOBILE - ANY ANY PRICE - AT ANY INTEREST RATE - OR TRADE IN VALUE OF THEIR OLD CAR - THEY WILL JUST KEEP ON REPAIRING IT TO AVOID ANY ADDITIONAL FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS, AND IN ADDITION TO THEIR MANY CONCERNS - THEY ARE PARTICULARLY WORRIED ABOUT THEIR CREDIT CARD BALANCES AT APPROXIMATELY 18%. SO IT SEEMS A PRETTY GOOD BET THE AUTO INDUSTRY IS NOT GOING TO CREATE EMPLOYMENT FOR A LONG TIME (EVEN IF THEY MAKE A FEW SALES BY GETTING SOMEONE TO CO SIGN).

CREATE A

NATIONAL HOUSING RECOVERY ADMINISTRATION - MM N.H.R.A. HOUSING ACT:
H.R # _____ S# _____
FOR HOUSING THE LOW TO MIDDLE INCOME PEOPLE OF AMERICA

THE NATIONAL DEMAND FOR LOW INCOME HOUSING HAS NEVER BEEN REALLY ADDRESSED IN A MASSIVE WAY SINCE THE LATE 1940's & 1950's

THIS IS THE REAL WAY TO CREATE MAXIMUM EMPLOYMENT AND A PAYROLL TO BUY HARD GOODS SUCH AS AUTOMOBILES ETC.

THE SPIN OFF OF PURCHASING POWER COMING FROM THE COMPONENTS INCORPORATED IN A SINGLE FAMILY HOME AND THEIR RELATED SUPPLIERS IS UNBELIEVABLE AND SO BENEFICIAL TO ALL.

SOME OF THE COMPONENTS NECESSARY TO COMPLETE A LOW COST HOME:

LAND ACREAGE PURCHASE PRODUCING NEW TAX REVENUES AND SURVEYOR ENGINEERING COMPANIES AND ARCHITECTS AND GENERAL CONTRACTORS AND SUB CONTRACTORS AND TOOLS SUCH AS PICKS, SHOVELS AND TRENCH DIGGING MACHINES AND FOUNDATION STEEL AND COLUMN AND LINTEL STEEL AND CONCRETE FLOOR SLABS AND STEEL AND CONCRETE SLAB FINISHERS AND TRUCKS AND WOOD STUD PARTITIONS AND ALUMINUM STUD PARTITIONS AND LAWN MOWER AND ROCK LATH TO RECEIVE BROWN AND WHITE PLASTER WALLS AND LEAD CURVER BEADS AND WOOD TRUSSES FOR ROOF AND PLYWOOD SHEETS TO COVER ROOF TRUSSES AND 3 LAYERS OF ROOFING FELT AND ASPHALT SHINGLES AND ALUMINUM ROOF DRAIN GUTTERS AND CAST IRON SEWER PIPES AND CONCRETE DRAIN FIELD PIPES AND ALUMINUM WALL AND CEILING INSULATION AND GLASS WINDOWS AND NAILS AND STEEL TIE WIRE AND METAL AIR DUCTS FOR HEATING AND FANS FOR AIR COOLING HOME AND GAS OR ELECTRIC PARTITION WALL HEATERS AND WATER HEATER AND RIVER BED PEA ROCK FOR ROOFS AND FLOOR RUGS AND ASPHALT TILE FLOORS - WINDOW CURTAINS AND JALOUSIES WINDOW BLINDS AND CERAMIC TILE WINDOW SILLS AND CERAMIC TILE FLOORS FOR BATHROOMS AND BATH TUB AND SHOWER FIXTURES AND BATHROOM SINK PLUMBING FIXTURES AND CEILING LIGHT FIXTURES AND COPPER WATER PIPING AND CONCRETE SEPTIC TANK AND THEIR DRAIN FIELDS AND LANDSCAPING AND KITCHEN CABINETS AND KITCHEN PLUMBING FIXTURES AND FORMICA SINK SOPS FOR KITCHEN AND WOOD FRAME DOORS AND FINISH HARDWARE AND METAL PLUMBING STROPE TO SUPPORT WATER PIPES AND THERMOSTATS AND CONCRETE AND CINDER BLOCKS FOR OUTSIDE WALLS AND MASONITE FOR OUTSIDE WALLS AND METAL LATH TO RECEIVE PLASTER AND ELECTRIC LIGHT WALL PANELS AND PLASTIC WALL PLUG COVERS AND ELECTRIC OR GAS STOVES AND ELECTRIC OR GAS WASHING MACHINE AND ELECTRIC OR GAS REFRIGERATORS AND GARBAGE CANS AND ALUMINUM WINDOW SCREENS AND SAND AND FOUNDATION FILL AND FURNITURE AND INSURANCE AND MORTGAGE FINANCING AND TITLE COMPANY

- 3 -

RESEARCHERS AND ATTORNEYS AND BANK CONSTRUCTION LOANS AND BATHROOM TOILET FIXTURES AND CHAIN LINK FENCES AND DOOR BELLS AND PAINT PRODUCTS WITH THEIR LEAD CONTENT AND NEW HOMES PRODUCING NEW TAX REVENUES AND NEW SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION AND NEW TEACHER PAYROLLS AND NEW CHURCHES AND RECTORIES AND NEW RADIO AND NEW T.V AND NEW SCHOOL AND NEW ASPHALT OR CONCRETE ROADS AND NEW ADDITIONS TO ELECTRIC POWER PLANTS AND NEW TELEPHONE AND NEW SEWERAGE DISPOSAL PLANTS AND NEW GROCERY STORES AND NEW USES FOR HEAVY MACHINERY SUCH AS BULLDOZERS AND SO MANY OTHER COMPONENTS I DON'T RECALL

COMPARISON

IT SEEMS TO ME THE PERCENTAGE OF COMPONENTS IN A SINGLE LOW COST COMPLETED HOME IS FAR FAR GREATER THAN THOSE IN A COMPLETED SINGLE AUTOMOBILE AND IF THIS IS TRUE, A MASSIVE PRODUCTION OF LOW COST HOUSING PROGRAM WOULD PRODUCE THE MAXIMUM PAYROLLS FOR THE MOST PEOPLE IN THE SHORTAGE TIME FRAME.

LOW COST HOUSING PROJECT EXISTING SAMPLE

- KEEPING IN MIND EVERYTHING IS RELATIVE -

BUNCHE PARK - DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA (N.W 27 AVENUE AT APPROXIMATELY 163 STREET) COMPRISES OF APPROXIMATELY 2,000 SINGLE FAMILY CONCRETE BLOCK STUCCOED HOMES WITH ONE FHA/VA COMMITMENT ON A MASTER PLAN. I THINK IT WAS COMPLETED AND SOLD OUT IN 1 YEAR:

RAW LAND COST MAYBE \$200 TO \$300 PER ACRE

LOT SIZE 50" x 100'

HOME LIVABLE AREA 850 SQUARE FEET - 3 BEDROOM AND 1 BATH

FURNITURE - RADIO - PHONE NOT INCLUDED

ALL HOMES IN COMPLIANCE WITH FHA AND VA SPECIFICATIONS

SALE PRICE MAYBE \$7,000 UNDER FLORIDA HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION TAX

\$500 OR LESS DOWN PAYMENT

MONTHLY PAYMENTS \$25 TO \$30 PER MONTH

FHA/VA MAYBE 25 OR 30 YEAR MORTGAGES

ONLY 3 BEDROOM HOMES SHOULD BE MANDATED SO BROTHER AND SISTER HAVE THEIR OWN PRIVACY - OR ELDERLY MOTHER, FATHER COULD BE ACCOMODATED

SECOND AND THIRD GENERATION FAMILIES ARE PRESENTLY LIVING IN THESE HOMES

ALL ABOVE INFORMATION HAS TO BE VERIFIED IN THE WASHINGTON D.C.

FHA/VA FILES BECAUSE MY MEMORY IS NOT PRECISE

SPONSOR OR PROJECT: JULIUS GAINES

GOVERNOR IF YOU WANT TO PERSUE THIS HOUSING OF AMERICA IDEA I WOULD SUGGEST YOU INVITE THE FOLLOWING MEN TO YOUR OFFICE - WHO HAVE BUILT 20,000 HOMES IN THIS SAME PERIOD OF TIME, THE 1950's.

4/11

FRANKE E. MACKLE, SR. THE MACKLE CO, MIAMI, FLORIDA
LEONARD MILLER - LENNAR CORPORATION ON THE N.Y.S.E. BOARD, MIAMI, FL
JAMES W. McCAUGHN SR. - McCAUGHN MORTGAGE CO, MIAMI, FL
INVESTOR DIVERSIFIED SERVICES, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN

ALL THE ABOVE MEN ARE OF STERLING CHARACTOR, FINANCIALLY VERY
SUBSTANTIAL WITH NO INTEREST IN POLITICS. IF ANYTHING WERE TO COME OF
THIS IDEA THEY COULD REALLY BECOME YOUR \$1 A YEAR CONSULTANTS TO MAKE
IT HAPPEN.

OTHER THAN KNOWING THEM PERSONALLY - I HAVE NO PERSONAL OR FINANCIAL
INTEREST IN THESE MEN'S COMPANIES

ONE OF THE MANY PROBLEMS TODAY WITH HOUSING PROJECTS OF THIS SIZE IS
THE PRICE OF PROPERTY - THE \$200/\$300 PER ACRE IS VERY MUCH GREATER IN
DADE COUNTY - MAYBE AS MUCH AS \$20,000 PER ACRE. IT SOUNDS LIKE LAND
THROUGH CONDEMNATION PROCEEDINGS AND THE US GOVERNMENT PROVIDE THE
BUILDER WITH AN IMPROVED LOT TO BUILD ONE ???
OTHERWISE THE LOW INCOME FAMILY CAN'T HAVE A HOME

CREDIT CARD BALANCES

18% OR MORE INTEREST ON CREDIT CARD BALANCES IN CHOKING THE PEOPLE TO
DEATH. THIS IS A HIGH TECH LOAN SHARKING OPERATION AND ON TOP OF IT
ALL THE COMPANIES ARE CONTINUALLY ENCOURAGING THE PEOPLE TO BUY MORE ETC..

MOROTORIAM

DECLARE A MOROTORIAM ON FORECLOSURE OF INDIVIDUAL HOME OR CONDOMINIUM
OF A \$75,000 OR LESS

DECLARE A MOROTORIAM AGAINST FORECLOSURE ON SINGLE FAMILY OWNED FARMS
AND ASSETS BEING USED TO OPERATE THIS FARM INCLUDING LIVE STOCK -
HAVING 500 ACRES OR LESS - OWNERSHIP OF FARM TO BE NOT LESS THAN 5 YEARS

SCHOOL OF YOUTH EDUCATION ADVANCEMENT

TO GIVE RELIEF TO THE COURT JUDGES IN THE MAJOR CITIES AS N.Y.C, CHICAGO
LOS ANGELS ETC RECREATE THE C.C.C CAMPS OF THE 1930'S AND CALL THEM
"SCHOOL OF YOUTH EDUCATION ADVANCEMENT" (S.Y.E.A) FOR THE UNDERPRIVILEGED
TEENAGERS WHO COME BEFORE THE COURT FOR THE SECOND TIME - SO THE JUDGE
COULD ASSIGN THEM TO THE S.Y.A.E SCHOOL PROGRAM FOR A PERIOD OF ONE YEAR
GIVING THE TEENAGER AN OPPORTUNITY TO BE REHABILITATED AWAY FROM HIS
BOYHOOD ENVIRONMENT WHICH WAS THE ORIGINAL CAUSE OF HIS FREQUENT
DELINQUENCY. THAT THESE CAMPS BE SPONSORED AND FINANCED THE SAME WAY
THE C.C.C CAMPS OF THE 1930'S WERE. THE CAMPS WOULD BE EQUIPPED AND
STAFFED TO TEACH VARIOUS TRADES TO HELP THEM MAKE A LIVING WHEN THEY
RETURN HOME - SUCH AS: SHOE REPAIRING, BARBERING, COOKING, PAINTING
BUILDINGS, SURVEYING, PLAN DRAWING, PLUMBING, ELECTRICAL, CARPENTRY.
PHOTOGRAPHIC ETC - THE MONEY SAVED FROM LESS BURGLARIES, VANDALIZING,
DRUG USE, MURDER TRIALS, ANNUAL COST OF IMPRISONING EACH PERSON PER
YEAR SHOULD OFFSET THE COST OF THE CAMPS - THESE CAMPS SHOULD BE LOCATED
NEAR VERY VERY SMALL TOWNS LIKE CAMP HILL, ALABAMA TO GIVE THEM AN
ECONOMIC LIFT.

VACANT V.A. HOSPITAL VS A.I.D. EPIDEMIC

REACTIVATE SOME OF THE VACANT HOSPITALS, EQUIPMENT AND STAFF THEM TO NOT ONLY CARE FOR THE ILL BUT ALSO HAVE EXPERIMENTAL LABS TO HELP RESEARCH A CURE FOR THE DISEASE. DECLARE THIS A NATIONAL EMERGENCY AND USE THE RESIDENTIAL POWERS. THE PERSONELL TO STAFF THESE HOSPITALS WOULD BE DIFFICULT - SO IN MANY CASES, ARMY AND NAVY PERSONELL WILL HAVE TO FILL THE GAP. GENERALLY SPEAKING VERY FEW PEOPLE WILL WILLINGLY WORK IN A HOSPITAL DEDICATED TO A.I.D. PATIENTS

VACANT EXISTING VANDALIZED APARTMENT BUILDINGS

IN LARGE CITIES THERE ARE MANY VACANT VANDALIZED APARTMENT BUILDINGS CLOSE TO EMPLOYMENT AND TRANSPORTATION. THEY SHOULD BE ACQUIRED BY U.S. GOVERNMENT THROUGH CONDEMNATION PROCEEDINGS AND TRANSFERRED TO FHA FOR OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, AND TO BE REHABILITATED. IT IS PROVEN PRIVATE ENTERPRISE CANNOT HAVE OWNERSHIP BECAUSE OF THE POLITICAL NATURE OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT. THESE BUILDINGS ARE STRUCTUALLY SOUND AND IF YOU WERE TO REPRODUCE THESE BUILDINGS, NEW ZONING REQUIREMENTS WOULD NOT ALLOW THE SAME NUMBER OF APARTMENTS TO BE BUILT ON THE SAME SIZE OF PROPERTY. THIS IS A QUICK WAY TO HOUSE NEW PEOPLE AND GET THEM OFF THE STREETS. IT GROUND AREAS PERMIT RECREATIONAL GROUND SHOULD INCLUDE: VOLLYBALL, TENNIS, SOFT BALL, BASKET BALL COURTS, SMALL SLIDES, SWINGS ETC

SURTAX PROGRAM FOR LOW INCOME HOMES

IN DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA ONLY

ENCLOSED IS A COPY OF THIS LEGISLATED PROGRAM.
OTHER COUNTIES REJECTED THIS PROGRAM.
A 1¢ TAX IS LEVIED ON ALL REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS
PROGRAM PRODUCES APPROXIMATELY \$12,000,000 ANNUALLY FOR THE USE OF
2ND MORTGAGES GUARANTEED BY DADE COUNTY GOVERNMENT
THIS PROGRAM SHOULD BE REVIEWED CAREFULLY AS A POSSIBLE SOURCE OF
MONEY NATION WIDE MONIES.

NOVEMBER 1991 VERIFIABLE STATISTICS OF THE SURTAX PROGRAM:

SOURCE: JOSE HERNANDEZ, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF DADE COUNTY SURTAX PROGRAM. 1-305-250-5247

1. 1,400 LOANS
2. 7 ACTUAL FORECLOSURES
3. 15 DELINQUENCIES DOES NOT NECESSARILY RESULT IN FORECLOSURES BECAUSE THE AGENCY HAS A WORK OUT PERIOD OF 30, 60 OR 90 DAYS WHICH HAS RESULTED IN ITEM 2 - BUT THE ORIGINAL MONTHLY PAYMENTS HAVE TO BE LOW FOR THE WORKOUT PERIOD TO BE SUCCESSFUL.

Approved by the Governor June 24, 1983.

Filed in Office Secretary of State June 24, 1983.

CHAPTER 83-220

Committee Substitute for Senate Bill No. 56

An act relating to a surtax on documents; creating s. 125.0167, Florida Statutes; authorizing certain charter counties to levy a discretionary surtax on certain documents to provide to certain families financial assistance to buy or rehabilitate homes or apartments; providing limitations and procedures; providing for future repeal of said section; creating s. 201.031, Florida Statutes; providing for the levy of the surtax; providing for the administration, collection, and distribution of the proceeds of the surtax; providing an exception; requiring an annual report to the Department of Banking and Finance; providing effective and expiration dates.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. Section 125.0167, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

125.0167 Discretionary surtax on documents; adoption; application of revenue.--

(1) Pursuant to the provisions of s. 201.031, the governing authority in each county, as defined by s. 125.011(1), is authorized to levy a discretionary surtax on documents for the purpose of establishing and financing a Home Ownership Assistance Loan Trust Fund to assist low and moderate income families in the purchase of a home or an apartment, or the rehabilitation of an existing home or apartment. No less than 50 percent of the funds used in each county to provide such housing assistance shall be for the benefit of low income families. For the purpose of this section, "low income family" means a family whose income does not exceed 80 percent of the median income for the area, and "moderate income family" means a family whose income is in excess of 80 percent but less than 140 percent of the median income for the area. For purposes of this section, the term "home" is not limited to single-family, detached dwellings. The rate of the surtax shall not exceed the rate of forty-five cents for each \$100 or fractional part thereof of the consideration therefor. Such surtax shall apply only to those documents taxable under s. 201.02, except that there shall be no surtax on any document pursuant to which the interest granted, assigned, transferred, or conveyed involves only a single-family residence. Such single-family residence may be a condominium unit, a unit held through stock ownership or membership representing a proprietary interest in a corporation owning a fee or a leasehold initially in excess of 98 years, or a detached dwelling.

(2) The levy of the discretionary surtax and the creation of a Home Ownership Assistance Loan Trust Fund shall be by ordinance which shall set forth the policies and procedures of the assistance program. The ordinance shall be proposed at a regular meeting of the

governing authority at least 2 weeks prior to formal adoption. Formal adoption shall not be effective unless approved on final vote by a majority of the total membership of the governing authority. The ordinance shall not take effect until 90 days after formal adoption.

(3) The county shall deposit revenues from the discretionary surtax in the Home Ownership Assistance Loan Trust Fund of the county and shall use the revenues only to assist low and moderate income families in financing the purchase of a home or an apartment, or the rehabilitation of an existing home or apartment owned by the applicant, and to pay necessary costs of collection and enforcement of the surtax. The proceeds of the surtax shall not be used for rent subsidies or grants.

(4) This section shall stand repealed 10 years after its effective date.

Section 2. Section 201.031, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

201.031 Discretionary surtax; administration and collection; Home Ownership Assistance Loan Trust Fund; reporting requirements.--

(1) Each county, as defined by s. 125.011(1), may levy, subject to the provisions of s. 125.0167, a discretionary surtax on documents taxable under the provisions of s. 201.02, except that there shall be no surtax on any document pursuant to which the interest granted, assigned, transferred, or conveyed involves only a single-family residence. Such single-family residence may be a condominium unit, a unit held through stock ownership or membership representing a proprietary interest in a corporation owning a fee or a leasehold initially in excess of 98 years, or a detached dwelling.

(2) All provisions of chapter 201, except 201.15, shall apply to the surtax. The Department of Revenue shall pay to the governing authority of the county which levies the surtax all taxes, penalties, and interest collected under this section less any costs of administration.

(3) Each county which levies the surtax shall include in the financial report required under s. 218.32 information showing the revenues and the expenses of the trust fund for the fiscal year.

Section 3. This act shall take effect October 1, 1983, and the provisions thereof shall expire and be void and inoperative on October 1, 1993.

Approved by the Governor June 24, 1983.

Filed in Office Secretary of State June 24, 1983.

CHAPTER 83-221

Committee Substitute for Committee Substitute
for Senate Bill No. 57

An act relating to fair housing; creating the Fair Housing Act, ss. 23.168-23.179, Florida Statutes; providing definitions; prohibiting discriminatory housing

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Miami Herald 3/22/91

Surtax: Foot in the door

EVERY YEAR, Dade County government lends out some \$12 million to \$15 million to help low-income people buy homes or, in some cases, to help finance the construction of new houses and apartments for the needy. The money comes from a special tax on sales of commercial real estate — stores, apartments, offices.

The Documentary Surtax Program is hardly enough to solve the whole problem of affordable housing in Dade County. But it consistently finances some 400 housing units a year for families who would have little hope of comparable housing otherwise.

The special tax is levied under a state law that applies only to Dade. Yet despite its success, the state has never authorized any other county to set up a similar program. Increasingly, in Broward, Palm Beach, Hillsborough, Orange, Duval, Pinellas, and other counties, local officials want to apply Dade's success to their own problems.

So state Rep. Jim Hargrett of Tampa and state Sen. Howard Forman of Broward, both Democrats, have introduced legislation that would allow any county or large municipality to copy the Dade program, with some flexibility in shaping it to local needs. Sounds uncontroversial, right?

Wrong. One by one, legislators privately

LEGISLATURE '91

have whispered deep, but unspecified, reservations about the bill to Mr. Hargrett. "On top of the table," he says, "you won't hear much serious opposition. But underneath, it's another matter."

One reason for the cloak-and-dagger politics is opposition from Florida's powerful Realtors. Officially, they object that tax-policy changes ought to be made statewide, as part of a thorough tax overhaul. Unofficially, some of them worry — contrary to evidence — that even small taxes on real-estate sales depress their market.

In any case, Florida's tax-reformer-in-chief, Gov. Lawton Chiles, reportedly has no objection. Community Affairs Secretary Bill Sadowski recently endorsed it before the House Community Affairs Committee.

It would be a shame if, as Representative Hargrett puts it, "Dade County is the only one to benefit from a state law that excludes most of the state." Although Dade's housing problems are severe, they are not unique. Legislators ought to allow other Florida counties to emulate Dade's now-unique approach if they wish.

CREATE

EMERGENCY HIGHWAY & BRIDGE RECONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

- 1) THERE ARE MANY HUNDREDS OF UNSAFE BRIDGES THAT ENDANGER THE LIFE OF THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC.
- 2) ALSO MANY HUNDREDS OF MILES OF UNSAFE ROADS THAT HAVE NEEDED REPAIRS FOR MANY YEARS.

9

9/11

CREATE NEW CABINET POSTS

1. SENIOR CITIZENS ADMINISTRATION AFFAIRS
2. YOUTH ADMINISTRATION AFFAIRS

26A THE MIAMI HERALD, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1991

The Miami Herald

JOHN S. KNIGHT (1894-1981)

JAMES L. KNIGHT (1909-1991)

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JOANNA D. WRAGG
Associate Editor

PETE WEITZEL
Managing Editor

Transit tax: No go

WHAT NEXT for Dade County now that voters have again said No to a transit tax? The reasons for the tax's 2-1 margin of defeat on Tuesday go way beyond the bad timing and Hispanics' and Anglos' anti-tax stance. There's a pervasive sense of economic crisis here, and a continued doubt of public officials' ability or willingness to do anything about it.

Not surprisingly, this mood mirrors the nation's. Dade voters have the same anger and fear that affected the outcome of last week's U.S. Senate race in Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania, like Dade, is economically depressed, with high unemployment. Newcomer Harris Wofford defeated former Attorney General Richard Thornburgh partly by touting a health-care plan in response to fears about job and benefits losses. He represented the "outsider" to angry voters, pinning Mr. Thornburgh to the Bush Administration and the *status quo*.

Dade voters, it appears, have worries much more basic than even the far-reaching transit-tax plan addressed. They seem to fear being unemployed, and potentially having to rely on publicly assisted health care, more than they worry about getting to work via better roads and mass transit.

That motivated approval of a half-penny

FEAR MOTIVATES THE VOTERS

sales-tax increase for health care in September. But the Public Health Trust's expenditure of \$250,000 in public funds for a luxurious expansion of its boardroom made it seem as if even this remedy wasn't safe from irresponsible public officials.

Backlash from that fiasco helped defeat the transit tax. So did run-off elections in predominantly Hispanic Miami and Hialeah. But voters generally felt that they couldn't afford 7½ cents tax on each dollar spent when there are so few to spend at all.

The transit tax promised the sort of investment in Dade's economic future that's much needed but not easy to sell. Its promoters didn't help by disingenuously not mentioning that it was a tax.

The voters' choice leaves Dade with no dedicated mass-transit funding, with unbearable traffic jams, and with deteriorating parks. Voters told the Metro Commission: "We know we're in bad shape, but you have to find another way than our pocketbooks to make it better." Viable economic-recovery initiatives are needed soon — or even more people will be unemployed and needing publicly financed health care.

NCNB's pact with activists could become an industry model

ATLANTA, GA. CONSTITUTION 11/8/91 Business Section 2

By Jim King
STAFF WRITER

The marriage of housing advocates and bankers is one most counselors would view skeptically. However, NCNB Corp. seems willing to bet it's one that will work.

Some experts believe NCNB's decision to give housing advocates a role in making low-cost mortgages to low-income borrowers will be a model for the future.

"Banks are realizing that community groups are a force to

be reckoned with," said Kenneth Thomas, a Miami-based bank consultant. "This shows you can do more through sitting down and talking than through conflict."

NCNB said it will allow the Association of Community Organizations for Reform Now to provide credit counseling to help qualify low-income mortgage applicants. The bank, which is in the midst of acquiring Atlanta's C&S/Sovran Corp., will give ACORN \$75,000 to hire three counselors.

Charlotte-based NCNB is

working on similar partnerships with other groups, including the NAACP in Atlanta. Along the way, the bank has silenced many of those who have criticized the lending records of both banks.

"I think it's fair to say that the process [of dealing with community groups] is more intense when mergers are pending," Joseph Martin, NCNB's executive vice president, said. "They become much more energetic and focused when there is a merger pending, and that is fine with us."

But Mr. Martin admitted that

NCNB also has taken a more active approach in dealing with community groups in part because of the size of the deal, which will create NationsBank, the nation's fourth-largest bank.

ACORN officials said Thursday they believe NCNB realized that it was important to get community groups on its side.

"Everybody in the country is looking at this merger," said Andy Frishkoff, a director of ACORN Housing Corp. "After we started making some rumblings, they came to us pretty quickly to talk."

Despite the bank's aggressive efforts to promote the merger, a coalition of community groups in North Carolina said Thursday it filed a formal challenge to the merger with the Federal Reserve. The Community Reinvestment Alliance of North Carolina said it filed the challenge because of NCNB's record of making loans to small businesses, particularly minorities.

The group said, however, it will continue to pursue a partnership with NCNB similar to the one reached with ACORN.

THAT THE LARGE BANKS BE MANDATED
TO FOLLOW THE EXAMPLE OF N.C.N.B.
AND NATIONS BANK WITHIN THE YEAR 1992



James Anthony Brennan

Executive Assistant to
Congressman Claude Pepper
Washington, D. C.

Washington, D. C. Phone: (202) 225-3931 c/c Anita Maggio
Miami, Florida Phone: (305) 536-5565 c/o Doris Brumbaugh

Address: 300 Courthouse Tower
44 West Flagler Street, Miami, FL 33130

UNTIL HIS DEATH

GOVERNOR, THE ORIGINAL INTENT FOR THIS LETTER WAS TO SPEAK TO THE ISSUE OF LOW COST HOUSING PROJECT AS THE BEST WAY TO CREATE NEW EMPLOYMENT AND AT THE SAME TIME SERVE THE PEOPLE'S NEED FOR SHELTER.

THEN OTHER THINGS CAME TO MIND BECAUSE THE PRESIDENT NEEDS TO BE MORE CREATIVE ON THE DOMESTIC FRONT.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT INVENTED THE TERMS: W.P.A - R.F.C - C.C. - R.E.A - ETC. AND DIDN'T STOP TO THINK OF WHERE THE MONEY WOULD COME FROM. HE WAS ONLY TRYING TO CAPTURE THE PEOPLES IMAGINATION - TAKE THEIR MINDS AWAY FROM THEIR PROBLEMS - AND TELL THEM HE WAS DOING SOMETHING IMMEDIATELY.

WHY CAN'T THE PRESIDENT USE HIS PRESIDENTIAL POWERS TO START THESE THINGS (AT LEAST ON PAPER) AND TAKE IT UP WITH CONGRESS LATER. IF CONGRESS BLOCKS THE PRESIDENT HE CAN GO ON T.V AND LET THE PUBLIC KNOW THEIR CONGRESSIONAL MEMBERS ARE STOPPING HIM.

MAKE ALL HIS NEW PROGRAM ANNOUNCEMENTS ON A NATIONAL T.V. APPEARANCE SOMEWHAT LIKE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT DID WITH RADIO'S "FIRESIDE" CHATS - IMMEDIATELY.

WITH THE RESULTS OF THE THORNBURG RACE IN PENNSYLVANIA - THE PRESIDENT HAS TO MOVE FAST TO KEEP CUOMO FROM GETTING TOO OPTIMISTIC.

GOVERNOR, I SPENT A LOT OF TIME COMPOSING THIS LETTER. IT IS INTENDED THAT YOU READ IT PERSONALLY BECUASE YOU AND ONLY YOU ARE THE ONE WHO WILL FOLLOW THROUGH - IF THE CONTENTS HAVE ANY MERIT.

STAY WELL, GOVERNOR, AND HOPEFULLY THE COMING HOLIDAYS AND NEW YEAR WILL COME TO YOU AND YOUR FAMILY FULL OF HAPPINESS AND MANY PLEASANT SURPRISES.

SINCERELY YOURS,

James A. Brennan

JAMES A. BRENNAN
3115 GRANADA BOULEVARD
CORAL GABLES, FLORIDA 33134

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MIAMI FL 331

MIAMI FL 331

MS. KATIE WINKELJOHN
PERSONAL ASSISTANT TO THE CHIEF OF STAFF SUNUN
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE
1600 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20500

MAILED 11/14/91



H. L. LANGER & Co., Inc.

60 East 42nd Street / New York, N. Y. 10165 / (212) 697-3555

Fax: (212) 697-2977

REAL ESTATE

November 5, 1991

NAN

The Hon. John Sununu
White House Chief of Staff
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500

RE: Hi-Tech Export Tax-Free Zone Proposal for Major Urban Centers (EFZ)

Dear Mr. Sununu:

A copy of the subject proposal is enclosed for your review. It is an alternative to the proposed Enterprise Zones Bills scheduled for debate before Congress because they are wasteful and will not work.

The EFZ is focused and designed to minimize abuse, avoid reduction in current tax revenues, create meaningful new jobs on a scale in proportion to need, provide relevant job training, inspire individual responsibility, stimulate exports, help our balance of trade and reduce the budget deficit. The currently proposed Federal Enterprise Zone Bills are too costly, too broad-based to be effective, open to abuse, more concerned with social engineering than job creation and will merely shift employment without resulting in new jobs or appropriate training.

The EFZ merits your backing and sponsorship.

Please let me hear from you in this matter.

Very truly yours,

Harry L. Langer
Harry L. Langer

HLL:dgw

Enclosure

CC: Media

LEASING / SALES / CONSULTANTS



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REAL ESTATE

Page 1 of 5.

June 19, 1991

OUTLINE PROPOSAL FOR A MAJOR URBAN CENTER HIGH-TECH EXPORT FREE ZONE LIGHT INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (EFZ)

PURPOSE: To provide quality jobs on a scale in proportion to the needs of the ten largest American crisis cities* (which contain the bulk of the nation's urban unemployment) in order to address the major underlying cause of their fiscal and social problems --- the acute shortage of meaningful blue collar jobs and the lack of relevant vocational training for their unemployed, underemployed and students who have neither the skills for nor interest in office jobs. Individual States have the ability to independently solve the needs of all but major urban centers and should assume responsibility for their municipalities through their own existing or expanded Economic Development and Enterprise Zone Programs to maintain domestic competition.

Originally written for New York City over 20 years ago (where it is still under study), the EFZ Proposal became the inspiration for the original Kemp-Garcia Enterprise Zones Bill, the New York City Banking Zone and a proposed NYC Insurance Zone.

The Major Urban Center High-Tech Export Free Zone Light Industrial Development Program (EFZ) must be done on a grand scale; be focused upon the country's ten largest problem cities; and have restricted eligibility to prevent dilution of effectiveness and minimize abuse. It targets select high-tech labor intensive export growth industries and makes it cost effective for them to produce in major port of entry cities for the world markets without reducing current tax revenues or requiring material public investment. It would create tax free enclaves for specific categories of light industry within Foreign Trade Zones and Subzones in various locations throughout each eligible urban center. There, new and expanded operations of qualified domestic and foreign multi-national high-tech companies (employing a minimum of 300 people) would receive 100% Local and State Corporate Tax exemptions and a 50% Federal Tax exemption (See Note) on profits from goods produced and assembled within the Zone and exported. Goods sold domestically would be fully taxed to prevent unfair local competition. Manufacturers would benefit from economies of scale selling to both the international and domestic markets from a single Zone plant. Only a level of taxation not otherwise obtained would be waived since the benefits would apply to technology not already produced in these cities and expanded or new operations of existing high-tech local companies. There would be no import duties, excise taxes or sales taxes on any raw materials, supplies, parts, subassemblies, machinery or equipment used in zone production or in the construction of plants and facilities within the Zone. Neither would there be any real estate taxes and occupancy taxes levied on zone users nor sales and value added taxes on exported products. A tax deduction for research and development should be restored for Zone users, as well as all American industry, to regain technological leadership. Low cost electricity would be supplied to Zone users. Each Zone would be devoted to a separate field of

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high-technology and contain the support and supplier industries necessary for its specialty thus multiplying its job development potential.

Zone employees would receive a personal Federal income tax credit equivalent to 10% of their wages. Employers would receive a Federal tax credit equal to 5% of employee wages on prorata profits from domestic sales. As an alternative to the modification of the Foreign Sales Corporation Regulations, an employer could receive a Federal tax credit for employee wages connected with export production equivalent to a 50% Federal income tax reduction on export profits.

Work/study apprenticeship training programs would be established between the local educational system (secondary vocational and academic schools and City and State universities) and industry to provide a skilled labor force for Zone users. If lacking, vocational schools with relevant courses and training should be established by local Boards of Education with equipment supplied by industry.

The EFZ would automatically offer a comprehensive package of special incentives to any domestic or foreign company that would qualify which would also incorporate all extant Federal, State and Local incentives as well. This would eliminate the bureaucratic red tape, long approval process and start-up delays that reinforce businesses' reluctance to deal with a multitude of government agencies. The result is an effective industrial development program that could be targeted, mass marketed and promoted by each Zone Operating Authority. The Zones must have easy access to port facilities and/or international airports and institutions of higher education. The EFZ would utilize vacant government owned land, piers and industrial complexes which would be leased to Zone users at competitive rents. In addition, vacant industrial properties might be inexpensively acquired in this depressed real estate market by each municipal EFZ operating authority for Zone use. To maximize site use because of urban land limitations, any new buildings would be required to be a minimum of 3 stories of heavy-duty construction with not less than 50,000 square feet per level. The first level could be 3/4 below grade, the middle level tailboard height and the third level approximately 25' above grade with ramp access. New manufacturing facilities could be built either by the Zone Authority or by a participating Zone company on land leased from the Authority for a specific period of time (up to 30 years) according to preset plans and specifications and with preapprovals from the local Building, Zoning and Environmental Departments. User built facilities would receive a Federal accelerated depreciation allowance. They could only be resold to a Zone user or back to the Zone Authority on a depreciated cost basis. Financing could be provided by tax-exempt project bonds secured by Triple A leases and, if necessary, guaranteed by local and state government.

Each EFZ and its Subzone entities would receive Foreign Trade Zone status and be enclosed and policed by U.S. Customs primarily to provide the highest level of security and to control EFZ tax incentives. Additionally, the EFZ would utilize the import duty and excise tax savings and other modest advantages available in Foreign Trade Zones. [Despite its imposing name, Foreign Trade Zones are basically Federal customs areas whose limited benefits (basically



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duty and excise tax savings and some modest insurance and warehousing cost reductions) have little economic development impact unless combined with another program like the EFZ.]

Among the industrial categories that would qualify for EFZ eligibility would be advanced communication and telecommunication equipment, genetic engineering, electronic controls, machine tools, machine parts and assemblies, biotechnology, research computers, microelectronics, micromotors, computer chips, medical technology, laser technology, x-ray technology, solar energy devices, gallium arsenide and other battery devices, software, robotics, electronic ceramics, optoelectronic components, super conductor applications, pollution reduction and recycling equipment, composite and advanced structural materials and products, advanced magnet devices, advanced radar and sonar devices, military weapons and equipment, etc.

Each Municipality would have a quasi-public independent nonprofit EFZ Authority to administer, supervise and promote activities of its Zones and Subzones under a 99 year franchise. The Authority would be organized and empowered like the New York State Urban Development Corporation and the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey. Its officers and directors would be experienced, professional zone operators and leading high-tech industrialists and business, finance and economic experts outside government whose appointment and term must be removed from the political system and process. Daycare Centers with modest fees would be provided adjacent to the Zones operated by local government or by private contract.

If it is to attract the participation of major corporations, the EFZ Zones must have (1) compulsory binding arbitration to prevent strikes, (2) high productivity and skill standards where employees could be fired for incompetence and/or lack of productivity, (3) immunity from local community group interference and pressure and (4) up to a 30 year guaranty of all EFZ benefits and incentives (maximum of 30 years, minimum of 20 years).

In order to make the EFZ Proposal a workable, fully subscribed reality, Congress should establish an EFZ Task Force of top officials of leading American multi-national high-tech industrial companies [familiar with manufacturing operations of Hong Kong; Taiwan; Singapore; Shannon, Ireland; etc.] to help develop and implement a program supported with job pledges. This would remove the EFZ from politics and the bureaucracy and result in a practical, successful program written by experienced multi-national industrialists (the true experts) for the present and future needs of business and the longterm benefit of eligible municipalities and their residents. This approach would have little cost or risk. Experience shows that multi-national corporations flock to locations where it is easier and cheaper to produce without the threat of political instability, nationalization and terrorism, especially if they have quality educational systems and skilled and productive work forces. The EFZ's would accomplish this and large numbers of meaningful light industrial jobs would be attracted to needy major urban centers.



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Government Deficit Reduction: For every breadwinner employed, an average family of four would be removed from the public assistance rolls --- a highly desirable multiplier effect on government cost reduction. Since the quickest means to middle class values is a middle class income, there would likely be a substantial reduction in anti-social behavior requiring less local expenditure for police and fire protection. With the prospect of meaningful employment, hope would replace apathy and students and the employable unemployed would have the incentive to complete their education and training. Legitimate jobs would replace crime and drugs as an alternative form of employment. Self-sufficiency and individual responsibility would supplant the institutionalized public dependency that has conditioned large segments of the population to accept a subsistence existence on public largesse whose cost is bankrupting our communities. Less need for public housing because workers could afford to pay rent. Zone employees could have preference in community programs to rehabilitate abandoned and substandard housing. Reduction in the need and size of public assistance bureaucracies and their costs and expenditures at all levels of government.

Government Revenue Enhancement and Benefits: Increased Federal taxes from export profits of eligible zone companies although at a reduced rate. Expanded personal income tax base (at all levels of government) and employee and employer's contributions for disability insurance, worker's compensation and social security. Rental income from Zone space and land leases. More favorable national balance of trade. Less deficit spending and government borrowing. Reduction in the loss of American jobs and technology to overseas locations, foreign trade blocs and offshore competitors. The creation of new domestic jobs where needed most.

Each Municipal EFZ Authority would establish and finance incubator research, development and start-up centers to convert the skills, ideas and inventiveness of Zone users, local university systems, small businesses, research centers, and creative individuals into new industries with the participation of Local and/or State Government and Zone companies. The Zone Authority and Local and State Government investment payback could be in the form of corporate stocks or bonds which would be eventually resold to the public. The Zone Authority and Local and State Governments would be prohibited from voting their stock. Initial private investment in stocks of such newly formed companies would be treated as a personal tax deduction and expensed.

The purpose of the EFZ Program is not social engineering to provide minority entrepreneurial opportunity (which has insignificant impact on unemployment), low cost housing, or preference for minority contractors. Rather, its goal is to create a favorable, cost competitive economic climate in the nation's 10 largest port of entry crisis cities* to make them very desirable for investment and job creation by leading multi-national companies. The EFZ would make it as easy and cheap for multi-nationals to produce in designated inner cities as in competing overseas zones. Only major companies have the ability to provide the required quantity of jobs; possess the resources and know-how to establish successful training and apprenticeship programs (separately or in conjunction



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with local educational systems); and the experience to efficiently build and retrofit plants and facilities. Their purpose and priority is to maintain corporate competitiveness, growth and profitability --- not to assume the social, housing, medical and other adopted roles of government. However, the jobs multi-nationals will create will reduce the need for and cost of such government programs and address the root cause of the urban fiscal and social crisis --- massive entrenched unemployment.

The unemployed and underemployed in our major urban centers represent one of the world's best potential labor forces. The EFZ has the ability to turn them into a national asset; provide the jobs, training and production facilities to fill the vacuum created by the past loss of municipal manufacturing companies; and restore the social and fiscal viability of our leading cities.

HARRY L. LANGER

NOTE: The 50% Federal Tax Exemption would result from a necessary revision of the Foreign Sales Corporation regulations restoring tax exemptions like those formerly available under its predecessor DISC Regulations (specifically, a 50% Federal corporate tax exemption on profits from exported products which use a minimum of 50% of U.S. components or raw material and/or labor in their manufacture and processing). FSC eligibility could be considered automatic since technically the EFZ's would be classified as Foreign territories within the U.S. through their Foreign Trade Zone Status. Said exemption is essential to offset the defects in and the widespread violation of the GATT Agreements and to neutralize the economic barriers presented by competing trade blocs. However, these expanded FSC tax benefits should be restricted to the 10 major port of entry crisis cities* that contain the bulk of the nation's urban unemployment in order to prevent the dilution of the job development potential of the EFZ and minimize abuse. Unfortunately, this new era of quickening global integration is merely degenerating into the establishment of regional "free trade" blocs to give member countries a competitive edge within their own protected market. They have a secondary goal of luring foreign manufacturers to create jobs. An EFZ Program strengthened by modified FSC regulations (or, alternatively, an employer Federal tax credit for employee wages equivalent to a 50% Federal tax reduction on export profits) is necessary to save domestic jobs, create local ones, help achieve a favorable national balance of trade and prevent the loss of American technological advantage in key fields.

*Suggested Eligible Urban Centers: New York City, Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, Cleveland, Washington, D. C., Houston, New Orleans, Miami and Philadelphia (Limited by size and unemployment requirements).



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June 19, 1991

THE FOLLOWING IS A RECAP OF THE FEATURES OF THE MAJOR URBAN CENTER
HIGH-TECH EXPORT FREE ZONE LIGHT INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (EFZ)
NECESSARY TO MAKE IT COMPETITIVE WITH OVERSEAS ZONES:

1. Exclusive EFZ eligibility for a 50% Federal corporate tax exemption on profits from exported products which use a minimum of 50% of U.S. components or raw materials and labor in their manufacture or processing resulting from revised Foreign Sales Corporation Regulations (FSC) [restoring the tax incentives formerly available under its predecessor DISC regulations]. As an alternative to the modifications of the Foreign Sales Corporation regulations, Zone companies could receive a Federal tax credit on employee wages involved in export production equivalent to a 50% Federal income tax reduction on export profits. Either Federal Tax incentive would be guaranteed for 30 years.
2. Federal duty and excise tax exemptions under the Foreign Trade Zone regulations.
3. Up to a 30 year guaranty for all EFZ benefits and incentives (maximum of 30 years, minimum of 20 years).
4. The approval of up to a thirty year corporate tax exemption on export or reexport profits from the Zone areas on both the City and State levels.
5. Guarantees of tax exemptions for up to thirty years from City and State Franchise, Sales and Unincorporated Business Taxes.
6. Guarantees of tax exemptions for up to thirty years from City and State Corporate and Business Taxes, Occupancy Taxes and Sales and other taxes on any capital equipment, raw materials, supplies, parts and subassemblies used in Zone production or the construction of plants and facilities within the Zone.
7. Guaranty of no sales or value added taxes on Zone export products for up to 30 years.
8. New Tax Legislation to allow 100% accelerated depreciation for new plant, equipment and machinery within the Zones.
9. Zone employees would receive a personal Federal income tax credit equivalent to 10% of their wages.
10. Employers would receive a Federal tax credit equal to 5% of employee wages on profits from domestic sales on a prorata basis.
11. Restore Federal Corporate Tax deduction for research and development for EFZ users and all American industry to regain technological leadership.

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12. Zone users would pay competitive rents in lieu of real estate and occupancy taxes.
13. Zone users to obtain long term leases for up to thirty years on zone land to construct new buildings, or for floor space in Zone buildings for processing and operating purposes.
14. Each Municipality would have a quasi-public independent nonprofit EFZ Authority to administer, supervise and promote activities of its Zones and Subzones under a 99 year franchise. The Municipal EFZ Authority would be organized and empowered like the New York State Urban Development Corporation and the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey. Its officers and directors would be experienced, professional zone operators and leading high-tech industrialists and business, finance and economic experts outside government whose appointment and term must be removed from the political system and process.
15. EFZ Authorities would have the ability, subject to permission of the U.S. Foreign Trade Zones Board, to establish Foreign Trade Subzones at suitable municipal sites.
16. EFZ Authorities would be empowered to acquire additional land and buildings; erect new buildings or plant facilities for long term lease (up to 30 years) for qualified zone users; and build necessary infrastructure and special facilities to enhance the attractiveness of the zone. They would be granted the right to obtain Federal, State and Local EDA loans for these purposes.
17. Low cost financing for new plant and equipment provided by tax-free project bonds issued by each local EFZ Authority and/or Local and State Government, guaranteed by the rental income and credit of the Triple A Zone user and, if necessary, Local and State Government.
18. Additionally, each Municipality would organize conventional financing sources such as local banks, insurance companies, pension funds, and labor unions to create a long term, low rate financing pool for plant and equipment of Triple A Zone users that would be corporate guaranteed and, if necessary, 80% guaranteed by Local and State Government.
19. User built zone facilities could only be resold to a zone user or back to the Zone Authority on a depreciated cost basis.
20. Low cost electricity would be provided to Zone users from State Power Authorities, local utilities with conventional power plants (whose rates would reflect the eliminated Zone duty and excise taxes on fuel costs) or independent Zone generating plants (either conventional fuel burning types or special facilities for the burning and recovery of solid refuse).



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21. Work/study apprenticeship training programs would be established between the local educational system (secondary vocational and academic schools and City and State universities) and industry to provide a skilled labor force for Zone users. If lacking, vocational schools with relevant courses and training should be established by local Boards of Education.
22. Federal job training funds would be available to zone users.
23. Daycare Centers with modest fees would be provided adjacent to the Zones operated by local government or by private contract.
24. Compulsory binding arbitration to prevent strikes.
25. High productivity and skill standards where employees could be fired for incompetence and/or lack of productivity.
26. Immunity from local community group interference and pressure.
27. The EFZ would automatically offer a special comprehensive package of preapproved benefits and incentives to any domestic or foreign company that would qualify, incorporating all extant Federal, State and Local incentives as well. This would (1) eliminate the bureaucratic red tape, long approval process and start-up delays that reinforce businesses' reluctance to deal with a multitude of government agencies and (2) provide an effective industrial development program that could be targeted, mass marketed and promoted by each Zone Operating Authority.
28. The local EFZ Authorities, in conjunction with Zone users and local and State Government, would establish and finance incubator research, development and start-up centers to convert the skills, ideas and inventiveness of Zone users, local university systems, small businesses, research centers, and creative individuals into new industries. The Zone Authority or Local or State Government investment payback could be in the form of corporate stocks or bonds which would be eventually resold to the public. The Zone Authority and Local and State Governments would be prohibited from voting their stock. Initial private investment in stocks of such newly formed companies would be treated as a personal tax deduction and expensed.
29. Zone eligibility to be restricted by (1) the category and type of product, (2) minimum employment levels, (3) local competition, (4) new or expanded operations and (5) minimum export production ratios.

FRANZ SERDAHELY

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November 9, 1991

NAN

John Sununu
Chief of Staff
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Gov. Sununu:

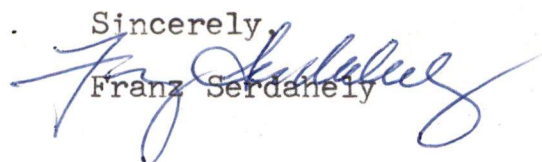
I am enclosing a news clipping from this morning's Philadelphia Inquirer on the jobless problem now in the U.S., and a startling revelation on the fact that 10% of all Americans are now on food stamps in order to eat! Incredible!

As a disenchanted Republican, I can only hope the Administration can face up to reality instead of sticking its head in the sand, and saying, "The recession is over -- go out and buy cars and homes." This was the naive statement the Vice President made the other day.

Let's stop the billions of dollars given to Israel, Egypt and South American and apply this money to our own domestic problems, health insurance, hunger and housing. Those countries do not give a damn about us -- they only want the money.

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Sincerely,


Franz Serdahely

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Card rates

Marketshare	Rate
	19.80%
	19.80
Manhattan	19.80
America	11.80
America	19.80
Chicago	19.10
	16.2
New York	6.98
Manufacturers Hanover	11.80
Gold Bank	21.00

Research USA

TERS ASK

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UNEMPLOYMENT

Jobless numbers look far worse after revisions

By Stephen Franklin
and Jorge Casuso
Chicago Tribune

CHICAGO — The nation's loss of jobs during the recession may be much worse than previously reported, according to preliminary figures given by the states to the federal government.

Businesses may have eliminated as many as 1.5 million jobs, based on the states' recent estimates, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics now says. That compares with the latest bureau estimate of 650,000 positions eliminated, up slightly from earlier estimates.

If correct, the new statistics — which cover all workers except in

farming — could mean greater-than-expected shortfalls in tax revenues in the states hit hardest by the recession, experts said.

They also would mean that personal income levels and the gross national product grew at slower rates than have been reported — politically hot issues for Democrats and Republicans at the start of a presidential campaign.

Last month, the U.S. unemployment rate was reported to have hit 6.8 percent of the labor force, with 8.6 million people jobless — the third-highest number since the recession began.

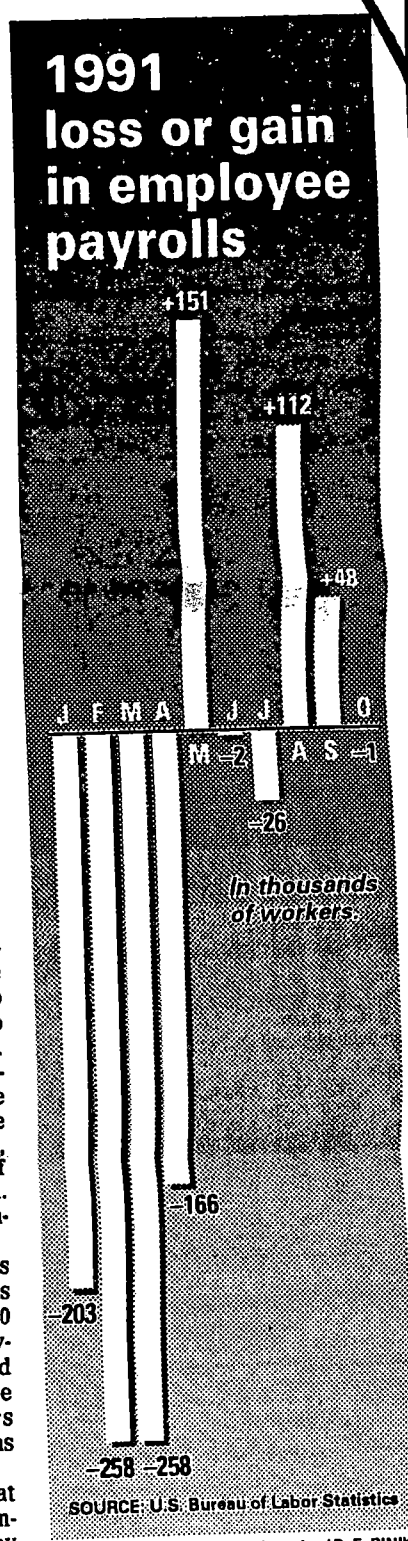
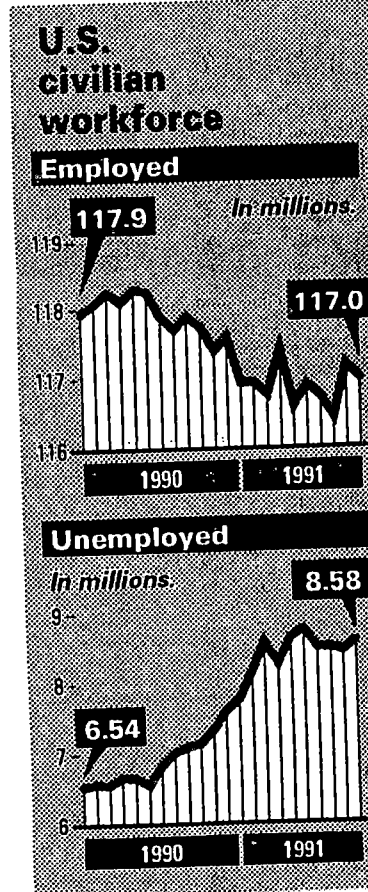
Federal officials note that the nation's employment count is based on a quarterly survey — which is figured on actual unemployment insurance paid by employers — and on monthly estimate updates by the states. But the monthly updates tend to miss job swings as the economy falls into recession and then pulls back up.

"There have been downward revisions [in the number of people holding jobs]. California was one of the worst," said Lois Plunkert, an economist with the Bureau of Labor Statistics in Washington. New York has also reported a major revision, she added.

Last spring, California officials projected a loss of 35,000 jobs this year, based on a sample of 28,000 large and medium-size firms. However, recent complete data based on a survey in September of the payroll of 750,000 employers showed that California had lost as many as 380,000 jobs.

"The sample didn't capture what was happening with smaller companies, which are the first to lay off workers," said Kevin Scott, executive director of the California Commission on State Finances.

"This recasts the nature of the recession [in California] from mild to severe. The loss of employment in the state is the worst since the 1940s. It is a severe recession that by many measures is as severe or



more severe than the 1982 recession," he added.

Scott recently told a group of legislators that California might face a \$3 billion revenue shortfall this year because of the unanticipated job loss, lower tax revenues and higher-than-expected welfare (See UNEMPLOYMENT on 16-D)

One-tenth of Americans now need the government to help feed them

By Bernd Debusmann
Reuters

WASHINGTON — The figure sets a record: Almost 24 million Americans are in such dire economic straits they depend on government aid to eat.

The Agriculture Department in October released data showing that poverty and hunger are no longer confined to urban ghettos or depressed rural areas.

According to the department, roughly 10 percent of the population of more than 240 million now receives food stamps under the anti-hunger program first launched in the 1960s.

Recipients of government food aid increased by almost 5 million over the last two years and now include a generous sprinkling of Americans who once belonged to the middle class.

"It used to be easy to predict participation [in the program] on the basis of the unemployment rate," said

To qualify for government food assistance, a family's net income must not exceed the officially fixed poverty line: \$1,117 per month for four people. Assets topping \$2,000, not counting the value of a home, also make an applicant ineligible.

Benefits average 70 cents a meal, and many of the newly poor say applying is a wrenching experience. "I felt ashamed to apply for food stamps," said John Mackilroy, who lost his engineering job in a suburb of Washington nine months ago. "But I've exhausted my savings and I've got two kids. I swallowed my pride."

So have a vast army of other recession victims around the country.

"The first time I stood in the unemployment line, I felt like I was in a herd of cattle," said Betty Jordan, laid off after 15 years as a customer service representative with a health insurance firm in Louisville, Ky.

"It was humiliating. They treated me like nothing. When I applied for food stamps, I felt bad, but

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Splash
into an Ocean
of Fun!
Collect Stamp



John Sununu
Chief of Staff
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave.
Washington, D.C. 20500



NAN
November 14, 1991

Governor John H. Sanunu
Chief of Staff
The White House

Dear Sir:

I am writing to you because you strike me as an intelligent man who speaks his mind while having the ear of the President. If I may be so bold as to speak my mind to you. On foreign policy President Bush is unsurpassed, but because of domestic problems history could note him as one of the greatest one term Presidents ever. To win in 1992 President Bush must define the battle on his own terms.

The line item veto is a 1992 winning issue, both in terms of domestic economic policy and politics. As people are extremely unhappy with Congress, but unwilling to give up their local perks (see attached letter to the President), now is the time to act on national, all inclusive Constitutional reform.

If Congress buckles under by passing the proposed ammendment, add this victory to the list: the fall of the Berlin Wall, the collapse of the Soviet bloc, the defeat of Iraq and the dismantling of the Soviet Union.

If Congress resists, and they will, beat them to death with it from now until election day. Standing in front of pork barrel monuments across the nation, the President can make this the domestic economic issue of the 1992 campaign - the line item veto will help curb Congressional waste.

Public opinion of the entire government is extremely low. Separate the President from Congress in the minds of the voters by focusing the rath of the people on the liberal Congress. In January, as President Bush stands before Congress and the nation to give his State of the Union address, he should challenge them to propose an Amendment to the Constitution. His whole speech should be related to this issue and the reprimanding of Congress in person. He should threaten them with going to the States if Congress will not act by July 4, 1992. This will show that he is against the status quo (i.e. not a rascal to throw out), that he is on the side of the people.

I would be extremely interested in discussing this with you further if you so desire. For example, time does not permit showing how this issue makes national heath care a loser issue in 1992, and how it could make the need for term limits obsolete.

Sincerely,


Geoff Brown

P.S. Enjoyed your interview on "Larry King Live." And I thought I was the oldest conservative with a baseball card collection.

November 14, 1991

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President,

I feel privileged to live in this great country and am thankful that you are the President at this time. I understand that we do not live in a perfect society much less a perfect world, but I feel that we have been blessed with capable leaders, good citizens, and the blueprint for an outstanding government. My hope is that together we can make The United States of America an even better place to live.

The Congress is run by special interest groups, all looking out for themselves and not thinking about the good of the nation as a whole. The most influential and powerful of these special interest groups is Congress itself. A mere 535 individuals that have as their primary concern reelection, not leadership and sound government. If the success rate in being reelected is compared against the following facts: midnight pay raises, free lunches, free checking, free mail, exempting itself from laws it says are proper for all others, and most recently trying to justify it's actions before the nation and the world during Justice Thomas' confirmation fiasco, it is clear that as a body they do not represent the people, but themselves.

Each State and Congressional District is, in a sense, also a special interest group, looking out for number one at the expense of the common good. Congress feeds pork to its constituent in return for reelection. One way this is done is by attaching

leach-like ammendments to pending legislation. This "old boy way" of doing business costs this country billions sucking the life blood from our already anemic economy. Mr. President, you are given two choices, accept in total or reject in total all legislation passed by this self-centered body. It is like a Doctor being forced to treat a critically injured patient with life sustaining blood, while knowing that the only blood available tested positive for the HIV virus.

Congress is like Jabba the Hut from "Star Wars," a rich and powerful vile monster that is selfish, exhibiting no self control. Because of Congress' unwillingness to change it is reminiscent of the Soviet coop plotters; the old guard, benefactors of government perks and priviledges saying, "Why change the system that benefits us so well?" as the Soviet Union rotted beneath them into economic chaos. The Constitution says that the United States shall not grant titles of Nobility, but we have "Senators" and "Congressmen" that live by a different standard, a different set of rules, saying in essence, "Let them eat cake!"

Mr. President, please ask the Congress to propose a Constitutional Amendment giving you and all future leaders of the Executive Branch a line item veto. It will not be a band-aid for our woes, a feel good measure, but rather a surgical knife. It will allow you to cut out fat, pork barrel legislation, boon-doggles, and special interest projects. No longer will a President be forced to sign otherwise good legislation tainted with scars left by the fangs of special interests.

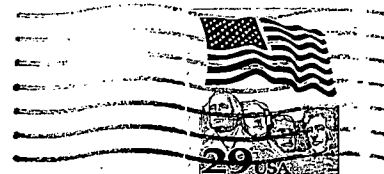
Our founding fathers were wise. Although they could not have imagined times and events such as those that we are experiencing today, they did provide provisions for change. If the Congress of the United States will not do it's duty for the country, then the separate States can. Only 34 State Legislatures need call for a Convention to ammend the Constitution. With about that many States facing severe economic problems, a like number (though not necessarily the same States) already having the line item veto as part of their State's Constitution, and all States recognizing that we cannot survive the status quo, I believe the State Legislatures would see the wisdom in giving the President this power needed to harness a wild and unregulated Congress. And if the Legislatures of the separate States will not do their part, then "We the People of the United States" will do ours!

Respectfully,

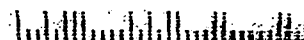
Geoff Brown

cc: Governor John H. Sanunu
GB/gmb

GEOFF BROWN
5896 PENACLE COURT
WOODBIDGE, VA 22193



GOVERNOR JOHN H. SUNUNU
CHIEF OF STAFF
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20500





DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

November 22, 1991

NAN

John Sununu
Chief of Staff
The White House
Washington, DC

Dear Sir:

The current criticism of the aid and time given by President George Bush to Eastern and Central Europe might be stilled somewhat with the creation of a new Point Four Program (Technical Cooperation Administration).

Under Henry Garland Bennett, Point Four sent shirt-sleeve diplomats, mostly college professors and skilled technicians, to help underdeveloped countries to modernize. For example, see the enclosed essay written several years ago about the American program in Ethiopia.

By sending individuals who believed in the work ethic and the brotherhood of mankind, much was accomplished with only a meager amount of money and a good part of the outlay was borne by colleges and universities under exchange agreements. When men and women returned home from their tours of service they became lifelong ambassadors for economic and cultural interdependence.

An important by-product, today, would be to stimulate development of a multi-cultural and problem-solving curriculum in our colleges and universities through "hands on" experience.

The land-grant college concept revolutionized agriculture, engineering, and vocational instruction in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century in the United States and it can do the same for the emerging democracies.

In closing, this letter is being sent at the suggestion of a remarkable lady, Betty Southard Murphy of Baker & Hostetler in Washington, D.C., who has served as chairman of the National Labor Relations Board.

Sincerely,

Professor of History and Associate Editor,
Presidential Studies Quarterly

cc: Betty Southard Murphy, Baker and Hostetler
Dorothy & Dwayne Andreas, Archer-Daniels - Midland Corporation
R. Gordon Hoxie, President, Center for the Study of the Presidency
NAU: Eugene Hughes, President and Patsy Reed, VP Academic Affairs

PHILIP REED RULON, PROFESSOR OF HISTORY

NORTHERN ARIZONA UNIVERSITY, FLAGSTAFF, ARIZONA 86011

VITAE

EDUCATION

St. John's Elementary School, Topeka, Kansas, Diploma
Concordia High School (private), Seward, Nebraska, Diploma
Washburn University, Topeka, Kansas, Bachelor of Arts in History (1963)
Emporia State University, Emporia, Kansas, Master of Arts in History (1965)
Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, Oklahoma, Doctor of Education in History and Higher Education (1968)
Postdoctoral Visitor, the University of Texas, Department of Cultural Foundations of Education and the Community College Leadership Program (Fall, 1974)

ACADEMIC AND PROFESSIONAL HONORS

Elected to membership of Phi Alpha Theta and Phi Kappa Phi
Corresponding Secretary, local chapter Phi Kappa Phi, 1982-1983
Served on Paper Awards Committee, International Phi Alpha Theta, 1969-74
Editorial Board, *The Historian*, 1974-79
International Council, Phi Alpha Theta, 1979-81
International Advisory Board, Phi Alpha Theta, 1981-85
National Board of Advisors, American Biographical Institute (Raleigh, North Carolina)
International Biographical Association (Cambridge, England)
Distinguished Faculty Award, Northern Arizona University, 1983
Statue of Victory, World Culture Prize, Academia Italia (Calvatone), 1985
Member, Third Anniversary Conference, "A Nation at Risk"
Distinguished Service Award, Center for Excellence in Education, NAU
Currently listed in:

Contemporary Authors; Dictionary of International Biography; Directory of American Scholars; Leaders in Education; The Writers Directory; International Scholars Directory; Who's Who; Community Leaders and Noteworthy Americans; Men of Achievement; Personalities of West and Midwest; The Book of Honor; Guide to Humanities Resources in the Southwest; International Who's Who in the West; Notable Americans; International Who's Who in Education; The International Who's Who of Intellectuals; The American Registry (Social Science); Directory of Distinguished Americans; Personalities of America; Two Thousand Notable Americans; Contemporary Personalities, also Personesci Contemporenei, Personnages Contemporains, and Zelioenossiscne Personiichkeiten; 5000 Personalities of the World; International Book of Honor; Community Leaders of the World; The International Who's Who of Contemporary Achievement; International Register of Profiles; World Biographical Hall of Fame; International Platform Association; The International Directory of Distinguished Leadership; Personalities of America Hall of Fame; and Historical Preservations of America: First Presidential Edition (1986); The International Authors and Writer Who's Who; Personalities of the Americas

SERVICE RECORD

Twenty-four months with the Quartermaster Corps of the United States Army.
Stationed at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, and Fort Lee, Virginia. Basic Training.
Basic Army Administration School, and Military Law Course "B" completed at Fort Leonard Wood. Nominated for Commendation Ribbon.

ACADEMIC EMPLOYMENT RECORD

Emporia State University, 1963-64, Graduate Assistant in History (also taught course in Data Processing)
Oklahoma State University, Graduate Assistant in History, 1964-65
Oklahoma State University, Graduate Assistant in History, NDEA Institute in European History, Summer 1965
Oklahoma State University, Instructor in History, 1965-67
Emporia State University, Assistant Professor in History, NDEA Institute in American History, Summer 1967
Northern Arizona University, Assistant Professor in History 1967
EPDA Institute in American History, Emporia State University, Summer 1969
Northern Arizona University, Associate Professor of History, 1971-80
Northern Arizona University, Professor of History, 1980 to present
Northern Arizona University, appointed Director of Research, Center for Excellence in Education, July 1984
Director (with Edgar Bruce Wesley), First Annual Northern Arizona University History of Education Institute, Summer 1969
Director, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Annual Northern Arizona University History of Education Institute, 1970-73
Director, American Historical Association Service Center Regional Conference on the Teaching of History, Northern Arizona University, February 1970
Director, Indian Education Oral History Project, 1976-77 (34 oral history tapes dealing with Indian Education from 1934 to present)
Director, College Board Workshop in American History, Northern Arizona University, Summer 1980
Director of Research, Center for Excellence in Education, Northern Arizona University, 1984-86

NORTHERN ARIZONA UNIVERSITY COMMITTEE SERVICE

University Senate (founding-member)
Member, Publications's Committee
Member, Teacher Education Committee
Member, South Academic Center Planning Committee
Member, Committee to Examine Holistic Grading for English Proficiency Test
Chairman, Phi Kappa Phi Committee to Select New Faculty Initiates
Chairman, College of Arts and Science Committee to Evaluate Freshman Advising
Chairman, Department of History and Political Science Graduate Assistant Committee
Co-Advisor, Phi Alpha Theta Honor Society (won Best Chapter Award in 1978)
Member, History and Political Science Graduate Selection Committee
Editor, History and Political Science Newsletter
Member, University Evaluation Committee
Member, Committee to Create Bachelor in General Studies Committee
Corresponding Secretary, Phi Kappa Phi
President-Elect, Phi Kappa Phi
Member, University Transition Committee
Chair, Task Force on Language Immersion Research
Member, International Studies Committee
Member, Committee on International Education
Member, Advisory Board for International Studies

PROFESSIONAL PAPERS AND CONFERENCES

"For the Cross and Fatherland: A Study of Fidel Castro's Struggle with the Cuban Churches, 1959-61," Oklahoma Academy of Science, Norman Oklahoma, December 1966, and 46th Anniversary International Convention of Phi Alpha Theta, New York City (held in conjunction with the American Historical Association)

"Angelo Cyrus Scott: The Territorial President of Oklahoma State University," 47th Anniversary International Convention of Phi Alpha Theta, New York City, December 1968 (held in conjunction with the American Historical Association)

"The Schools of America," Third Annual Rocky Mountain Foundations of Education Conference, Greeley, Colorado, November 1969

Chairman, Missouri Valley History Conference, Session on the Teaching of History, Omaha, Nebraska, March 1971

Chairman, Regional Phi Alpha Theta History Conference, Session on Agricultural History, Las Cruces, New Mexico, Spring 1972

"Castro and Cuba: and Black Radicalism in the United States," Institute of Communism and Other Radical Movements, American Bar Association, Flagstaff, Arizona, Summers 1971, 1972 and 1974

"The Training of American Teachers: A Galloping Journey Through Our Pedagogical Past," Tri-University Conference on the Foundations of Education, Flagstaff, Arizona, 1972

Program Chairman, Regional Phi Alpha Theta History Conference, Flagstaff, Arizona, 1972

"Plowboys and Blacksmiths': A Study of American Land-Grant College Students," Rocky Mountain Social Science Association, Laramie, Wyoming, Spring 1973

Chairman, Session on History in the Classroom, Missouri Valley History Conference, Omaha Nebraska, Spring 1974

Chairman, "New Techniques for Teaching History in the Schools, Colleges and Universities," American Historical Association, Chicago, Illinois, December 1974

Commentator, Session on "Opportunities for Research in Presidential Libraries," Southwestern Social Science Association, Chicago, Illinois, December 1974

Panelist, "Curriculum Building in History," National Endowment for the Humanities Conference on State and Local History, Newberry Library, Chicago, Illinois, January 1977

Panelist, "The Teaching of History," Missouri Valley History Conference, March, 1977

Book Exhibit Chairman, Pacific Coast Branch, American Historical Association, Flagstaff, Arizona, December 1977

Chairman, Session on "Psycho-History," 56th Anniversary Convention of Phi Alpha Theta, Dallas, Texas, December 1977

Panelist, Session on "Ph.D. Programs for Community College Teachers," Community College Social Science Association Meeting, Las Vegas, Nevada, February 1978

Lecturer, "Schools for Tomorrow," College of the Ozarks, Point Lookout, Missouri, April 1978

Luncheon Address, "The Education of Lyndon B. Johnson," Missouri Regional Phi Alpha Theta Conference, Point Lookout, Missouri, 1978

Professional Papers and Conferences (continued)

Panelist, American Indian Conference, Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff, Arizona, April 1978

Chairman, Session on History of Indian Education, Arizona-New Mexico Phi Alpha Theta Regional Conference, Albuquerque, New Mexico, April 1978

Chairman, Session on Teaching History, Organization of American Historians, New Orleans, Louisiana, Spring 1979

Panelist, American Leadership, Arizona Humanities Council, Wickenburg, Arizona, Fall 1979

Chairman, Session on American History, 58th International Phi Alpha Theta Convention, New York City, December 1979

History Honor Society Workshop, Nevada-Utah District, Brigham Young University, March 1980

History Honor Society Workshop, Colorado District, Western State College, Gunnison, Colorado, April 1980

History Honor Society Workshop, Southern California District, California Polytechnic State University, Pomona, California, April 1980

Co-chairman, Program Committee, Southwest Regional Phi Alpha Theta Convention, Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff, Arizona, May 1980

History Honor Society Workshop, Southern California District, University of California, Santa Barbara, California, April 1981

History Honor Society Workshop, Utah-Nevada District, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah, 1981

Commentator, Session on Western History, Western History Association, San Antonio, Texas, October 1981

Chairman, "The Teaching of History, Arizona Council for the Social Studies," Arizona State University, October 1981

Chairman, "Session on American History," International Phi Alpha Theta Convention, St. Louis, Missouri, December 1981

Luncheon Speech, "The Other Side of Lyndon Johnson," Organization of American Historians, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, April 1982

Chairman, Phi Alpha Theta Session, Western Historical Association, Phoenix, Arizona, October 1982

Chairman, Phi Alpha Theta Workshop, Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah, March 1983

Banquet Address, "Lyndon Baines Johnson," Phi Delta Kappa, Northern Arizona University, September 1983

Distinguished Discussant, "Congress and the Separation of Powers," Center for the Study of the Presidency, Denver, Colorado, October 1983

Discussant, "LBJ Goes to War," Arizona Humanities Forum, Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff, Arizona, February 1984

Evaluation of an Experimental Ph.D. Program for Community College Teachers, Improvement of Community College Teaching Association, Las Vegas, Nevada, March 1984

Professional Papers and Conferences (continued)

- "The Center for Excellence in Education," North Central Association Teacher Education Project, Ball State University, Muncie, Indiana, July 1984
- Distinguished Discussant, "Priorities and Strategies: 1985-89," Center for Study of the Presidency, St. Louis, Missouri, December 1984
- "In Clio's Court: The Use of Oral Interviews in Writing Presidential Biography," National Conference on Public History, Phoenix, Arizona, April 1985
- Master of Ceremonies, Arizona Author's Luncheon (Candace Kant, Platt Cline, Fairlee Winfield, Louis De Serio, Loren Grey), Sedona, Arizona, November, 1986
- Program Committee, Arizona Historical Society Convention, Arizona, May 1986
- Distinguished Discussant, The President and the Press, Center for the Study of the Presidency, Washington, D.C., March 1988
- Co-Program Director, "The Challenge of the Presidency at 200 Years," Center for the Study of the Presidency, Washington, D.C., March 1989
- Panelist, "Congress of Book Review Edition," American Political Science Association, Atlanta, Georgia, September 1989
- Co-Program Director, "Congress and Presidency - 1990's," Center for the Study of the Presidency, Washington D.C., March 1990
- Panelist, "LBJ: The Congressional Years," Center for the Study of the Presidency, Austin, Texas, October 1990, (C-Span)
- Guest Lecturer, ("Historical Pedagogy," "Gladwell Richardson, The Navajo Trader," and "Keeping Christmas,"), The Kansas Multicultural History Project, Garden City Community College, Garden City, Kansas, April 1991

PUBLICATIONS/ARTICLES

- "For the Cross and the Fatherland: A Brief Study of Fidel Castro's Struggle with the Cuban Churches, 1959-69," Proceedings of the Oklahoma Academy of Science, XLVII, (December, 1966), pp. 337-344
- "Angelo Cyrus Scott, Leader in Higher Education, Oklahoma Territory," *The Chronicles of Oklahoma*, XLVII, No. 1 (Spring 1969), pp. 494-515
- "Henry Elijah Alvord," *Oklahoma State Magazine*, II, No. 8 (November 1970), pp. 16-7
- (with Edgar Bruce Wesley) "The Schools and America," *The Colorado Journal of Educational Research*, IX, No. 2, (Winter 1979), pp. 21-26
- "On Writing the Histories of State Colleges and Universities," *Illinois Quarterly*, XXXIII, No. 4 (April 1971), pp. 52-64
- "Plowboys and Blacksmiths," *National Forum*, LIII, No. 4 (Fall 1974), pp. 32-44
- (with Ronald E. Butchart) "Henry Elijah Alvord, 1844-1904: Soldier, Scientist, and Scholar," *The Chronicles of Oklahoma*, LIX, No. 1 (Spring 1974), pp. 41-81

Publications/Articles (continued)

"The Training of American Teachers: A Galloping journey Through our Pedagogical Past," *American Secondary Education*, IV, No. 2 (March 1974), pp. 254-272

"The Campus Cadet: A History of Collegiate Military Training, 1891-1951," *The Chronicles of Oklahoma*, LVII, No. 1 (Spring 1979), pp. 67-90

"The Social Ideas of American Historians," *The Teacher Educator*, II No. 1 (Summer 1975), pp. 19-23

"Working in a Presidential Library: One Researcher's Point of View," *The LBJ Library Newsletter* (August 1976), pp. 6-7

"Experimental History Courses for Non-Readers," *Network News Exchange*, III, No. 2 (1977), pp. 19-23

"Freedom and Survival: The Twin Cornerstones of Education in the Coming Decade," *The Social Science Journal*, 14, No. 3 (October 1977), pp. 130-136

"The Eisenhower Library: Opportunities for Research in Education History," *Prologue*, X, No. 4 (Winter 1978), pp. 243-251

"History, Historians and the Professor," *The New England Social Studies Bulletin*, XXXV, No. 2 (Winter 1977-1978), pp. 7-11, 21

"The Education of Lyndon Baines Johnson," *Presidential Studies Quarterly*, XII, No. 3 (Summer 1982), pp. 400-406

(with Diana Clark Lubick) "The Status of History in American Secondary Independent Schools: A Survey," *The History Teacher*, 15, No. 2 (February 1982), pp. 243-254

"Academy, Female," in *Encyclopedia, U.S.A.*, (Gulf Breeze, Florida: Academic International Press, 1981), pp. 47-48. Edited by R. Alton Lee.

"Henry Barnard," in *Encyclopedia, U.S.A.*, (Gulf Breeze, Florida: Academic International Press, 1981). Edited by R. Alton Lee. In press.

"Academy," in *Encyclopedia, U.S.A.*, (Gulf Breeze, Florida: Academic International Press, 1981), pp. 45-47. Edited by R. Alton Lee

"In Clio's Court: A Review Essay of Robert Cara and George Reedy on LBJ," *Presidential Studies Quarterly*, 13, No. 4 (Fall 1983), pp. 661-665

"The Boston Latin School," in *Encyclopedia, U.S.A.*, (Gulf Breeze, Florida: Academic International Press, 1986), Vol. 7, pp. 32-34. Edited by Archie McDonald

In Press:

"James Conant," *Encyclopedia U.S.A.*

PUBLICATIONS/BOOKS

- Oklahoma State University* (Stillwater: Oklahoma State University Press, 1975), 404 pages. (Introduction by Robert Kamm)
- Compassionate Samaritan: The Life of Lyndon Baines Johnson* (Chicago: Nelson-Hall Publishing Company, 1981), 380 pages. (Introduction by Wilbur Cohen)
- Compassionate Samaritan: The Life of Lyndon Baines Johnson* (Chicago: Nelson-Hall Publishing Company, 1981), 380 pages. (Introduction by Wilbur Cohen). Paperback
- Letters from the Hill Country: The Correspondence of Rebekah and Lyndon Baines Johnson* (Austin, Texas: Thorp Springs Press, 1983), 200 pages. (Introduction by Liz Carpenter)
- (with William H. Lyon) *Speaking Out: An Oral History of the American Past*, Volume I (Minneapolis, Minnesota: Burgess Publishing Company, 1981), 178 pages. (Second printing 1984)
- (with William H. Lyon) *Speaking Out: An Oral History of the American Past*, Volume II (Minneapolis, Minnesota: Burgess Publishing Company, 1981), 194 pages. (Second Printing, October, 1983)
- (with Richard Jensen and William Lyon) *Great Speeches in American History* (Minneapolis, Minnesota: Bellwether Press, 1990), 242 pages. (Introduction by Paul Boose)
- Gladwell Richardson, *Navajo Trader*, (Tucson Arizona: University of Arizona Press, 1986). Edited by Philip Rulon. 217 pages. (Introduction by Barry Goldwater)
- Gladwell Richardson, *Navajo Trader*, (revised [Tucson, AZ: University of Arizona Press], 1991). Edited by Philip Reed Rulon. 217 pages. (Introduction by Barry Goldwater). (Paperback)
- Lou Bader, in *The Shadow of the San Francisco Peaks*, (Sedona, AZ: L.T. Publishing and Printing, 1988), (Preface by Philip Reed Rulon)
- "Keeping-Christmas": *The Celebration of an American Holiday* (Hamden, Connecticut: Archon Books, 1990), 319 pages.
- Philip Reed Rulon, "Decoration of the Christmas Tree," in *The Christmas Annual of Art and Literature*. (Hardback). Edited by Jennifer Huber. (Minneapolis: Augsburg Fortress Press, 1990), pp. 51-55.
- Philip Reed Rulon, "Decoration of the Christmas Tree," in *The Christmas Annual of Art and Literature*. (Paperback). Edited by Jennifer Huber. (Minneapolis: Augsburg Fortress Press, 1990), pp. 51-55.
- In Progress:
- The Social Ideas of American Presidents*
- Philip Reed Rulon, "Henry Garland Bennett," in *American National Biography*, ed. John Garraty & C. Vann Woodward, N.C.: Oxford University Press, 1991-1992).
- Philip Reed Rulon, "Christmas," *American Holidays: Essays on Time, Celebration & Ritual in American History*. ed. Leigh Schmidt, (Bloomington, Ind.: University of Indiana Press, 1991-1992).

EDITORIAL AND PROFESSIONAL BOARDS

Associate Editor, *Presidential Studies Quarterly*, 1988-
Editorial Board, *Teaching History: A Journal of Methods*, 1976-
Editorial Board, *The Historian* (completed two terms)
Member, Center for the Study of the Presidency
Member, Organizational of American Historians
Chairman, Membership Committee for Arizona, Utah, Nevada, and Idaho (completed)
Evaluator, National Endowment for the Humanities
Humanist, Arizona Council on the Humanities and Public Policy
Reader, Forum Press, the Forum Series
National Advisory Board, Committee on History in the Classroom
Advisory Board, Buffalo Soldiers Museum
Visitor, North Central Association Evaluation Teams
Regional Director, National History Day, April, 1981 and March, 1982
Member, Board of Trustees, Museum of Northern Arizona, Flagstaff, Arizona (completed)
Founder, Arizona Alliance for Mathematics, Science and Technology Education
Member, Author's Guild (and Author's League of America and Dramaticist's Guild)

BOOK REVIEWS

Book Reviews published in *Rocky Mountain Social Science Journal*; *The Historian*; *Educational Studies*; *Teaching History*; *The History Teacher*; *The Social Science Journal*; *The History and Social Science Teacher*; *Presidential Studies Quarterly*; *Western Historical Quarterly*, *National Forum*, *History Review of Books*.

DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH, CENTER FOR EXCELLENCE IN EDUCATION (1984-1986)

Chairman (and Editor), Task Force Subcommittee on Center for Excellence in Education Organizational Structure and Personnel

Founder, Blue Ribbon Lecture Series

Editor, "At the Crossroads: A Presidential Task Force on Cross-Cultural Education"

Author, "Frontiers in Educational Leadership and Scholarship" (Legislative Decision Package)

Author, "Frontiers in Education Regional Sites" (Legislative Decision Package)

Processed \$18,000,000 in grant requests for CEE

Author, "Teacher's College, International," CEE

Author, "The Great Books Master Teacher Program," CEE

CEE Supervisor: The Arizona Career Ladders Program
 The Arizona Teacher Evaluating Project
 The State of Math/Science Teaching in Arizona
 Regional Accreditation Agencies
 The Christensen Project (On-Site Teacher Training)

GRANTS

Numerous competitive research grants awarded by Northern Arizona University; Lyndon Baines Johnson Foundation; the American Historical Association; the College Board, and Arizona Humanities Council.

TRAVEL

Canada, Mexico, South Pacific, England, Wales, Ireland, and France.

CIVIC AND SOCIAL

Church preference, Episcopalian (former Senior Warden, Church of the Epiphany). Member, Board of Trustees, Community Episcopal Services. Political preference, Democratic Party. Former Precinct Committeeman. Member, Fraternal Order of Elks. Member, Rotary International; Member, Arizona Cancer Society (Arizona).

PERSONAL

Born on February 20, 1934, Delaware Iowa • Married, wife Annette Catherine Rulon • Children: Yvonne, Ann Marie, William, Scott, and Douglas

MAILING ADDRESS

(Office)

Box 5725

Northern Arizona University

Flagstaff, Arizona 86011-5725

Phone (602) 523-4507

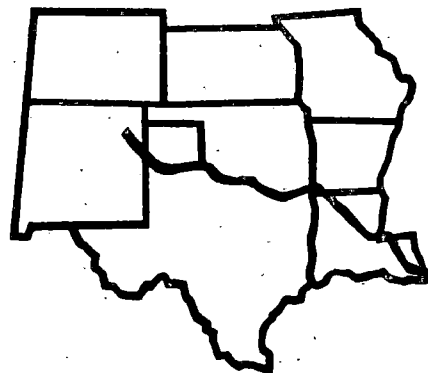
(Home)

P.O. Box 22400

Flagstaff, Arizona 86002-2400

(602) 526-0862

**RED
RIVER
VALLEY
HISTORICAL**



REVIEW

VOLUME II, NUMBER 2

SUMMER 1975

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CHIEF JOHN ROSS: THE PERSONAL DIMENSION

By Gary E. Moulton

THE OPPRESSED OPPRESSORS: NEGRO SLAVERY AMONG THE CHOCTAW INDIANS OF OKLAHOMA

By C. Calvin Smith

THE JONESBORO TORNADO: A CASE STUDY IN FOLKLORE, POPULAR RELIGION, AND GRASS ROOTS HISTORY

By William M. Clements

HENRY GARLAND BENNETT: THE FATHER OF THE "GREAT ADVENTURE" IN UNIVERSITY-CONTRACTS ABROAD

By Philip Reed Rulon

PIONEER NOTES AND REMINISCENCES

MEMORIES OF A PIONEER WIDOW

Edited by Clyta Foster Harris

THE SAGA OF THE PUCKETT FAMILY

Edited by Mary Anne Norman Smallwood

NEW BOOKS



HENRY GARLAND BENNETT

HENR
"Great

HENRY GARLAND BENNETT was a national leader in technical education. He included teaching in his curriculum and was head of a regional technical school. He presided over the Oklahoma State Technical School. Pioneering in technical education, as well as in the nation through his work, he brought him a national reputation. country.¹ Mr. Bennett was a candidate for the U.S. Senate in 1940, scientific, and a member of the Harry S. Truman Library. He was the Technical Director of the Oklahoma State Department of State.

* My thanks to the Oklahoma State Department of Technical Studies and the Oklahoma State Department of Technical Studies are indebted to Phil Bennett. Dwight D. Eisenhower offered helpful criticism.

¹ Henry L. Bennett completed his postgraduate work at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Arkansas. He was awarded a Ph.D. by the University of Arkansas. His dissertation entitled "The Oklahoma State Technical School." Dr. Bennett's textbooks in literature, National Flying, and the Oklahoma State Technical School. Rose, Additional Oklahoma A. and S. Bennett.

² "President of the Oklahoma State Department of Technical Studies." "The Papers of Henry L. Bennett."

HENRY GARLAND BENNETT: *The Father of the "Great Adventure" in University-Contracts Abroad**

by

Philip Reed Rulon

HENRY GARLAND BENNETT COULD LOOK BACK upon forty years of educational leadership as our century reached its midpoint. His career had included teaching and administering at the public school level, serving as the head of a regional teacher training institution, and, from 1928 to 1951, he presided over the faculty of Oklahoma State University at Stillwater. Pioneering in innovative curricula and imaginative planning in higher education, as well as attempting to link land-grant colleges to the state and nation through New Deal, national defense, and veterans' programs, had brought him recognition as one of the top ten college presidents in the country.¹ Moreover, an interest in world affairs made the executive a logical candidate to lead the post-World War II movement to export agricultural, scientific, and vocational education overseas. On November 14, 1950, Harry S. Truman appointed Henry Bennett the first permanent director of the Technical Cooperation Administration, with rank as Assistant Secretary of State.² This agency thereafter devised and implemented a policy of

* My thanks are extended to the Northern Arizona University Committee on Institutional Studies and Research for financial assistance during the summer of 1973. I am also indebted to Philip Lagerquist of the Harry S. Truman Library and John Wickham of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library for archival aid. Two colleagues, Lee Nash and John Ostheimer, offered helpful editorial suggestions.

¹ Henry Bennett, the son of Thomas Jefferson Bennett, a blind itinerant Baptist minister, completed his primary, secondary, and undergraduate education at Ouachita College in Arkansas. The University of Oklahoma granted a Master's degree in 1924; Columbia University awarded the Doctor of Philosophy degree two years later upon completion of a dissertation entitled "The Coordination of the State Institutions of Higher Education in Oklahoma." Dr. Bennett wrote extensively on higher education and co-authored public school textbooks in literature and mathematics. He is credited by many people with founding the National Flying Farmer Organization and the Ancient and Beneficent Order of the Red Red Rose. Additional biographical material is available in "Lifetime Land-Grant Missionary," *The Oklahoma A. and M. College Magazine*, XXII, No. 6 (1952), 4-5.

² "Presidential News Release of November 14, 1950," Official File 192-A (Technology), "The Papers of Harry S. Truman," The Truman Library, Independence, Missouri.

employing American universities, especially those once-designated as agricultural and mechanical colleges, to help underdeveloped nations cultivate human and natural resources for their own and others' benefit. The "Great Adventure" in university-contracts abroad began in Ethiopia.³

Dr. Bennett's initial concern with international affairs stemmed from a tour of depression-torn Europe that he made in 1931 in conjunction with a meeting of the Rotarian International at Vienna, Austria. Upon his return he told an Oklahoma audience that more than just a financial crisis existed. "Humanity," he said, "is near the breaking point. Collapse of western civilization is in the balance. The economic, political and social principles for which the western nations for five centuries or more have stood are now on trial."⁴ The poverty Bennett observed lingered in his thoughts for many months, eventually causing him to propose the creation of a world university of agriculture. The intensity of the depression in Oklahoma, however, necessitated that all but matters of domestic concern be postponed. Yet, the trip to Europe ignited an educational missionary spark that refused to be extinguished. Dr. Bennett had been trained at Columbia University by George Strayer and Thomas Briggs, two men who tended to believe that education could perfect man on earth. At the same time, in New York City, advocates of the Social Gospel, such as Walter Rauschenbusch, were receiving wide acclaim. Both points of view, as they took root in Bennett's mind, convinced him that the world could be remade and that it should be done without delay.⁵

Although Bennett read widely and visited Washington frequently in relation to domestic and international politics, it was not until 1945 that he accepted an invitation which enabled him to concentrate again on world agricultural and educational problems. In October, Secretary of Agriculture, Clinton Anderson, requested him to attend the United National Food and Agricultural Conference scheduled to be held at Quebec, Canada. He was the only president of a land-grant college so honored.

Planning for this meeting had started two years earlier in Hot Springs, Virginia. Now the membership met to sign a charter, thus making the organization the first permanent subsidiary of the UN to be launched after

³ For a survey of American technical assistance abroad prior to the Technical Cooperation Administration, see Merle Curti and Kendall Birr, *Prelude to Point Four: American Technical Missions Overseas, 1838-1938* (Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, 1954).

⁴ An untitled speech delivered in Stillwater, Oklahoma, on August 21, 1931, "The Henry G. Bennett Speech Collection," Oklahoma State University, Archives.

⁵ *The Stillwater (Oklahoma) Gazette*, December 18, 1931. The educational and religious practice and thought of George Strayer and Walter Rauschenbusch is surveyed in G. D. Strayer and Edward S. Evenden, *Syllabus of a Course in the Principles of Educational Administration* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1912) and Ralph Henry Gabriel, *The Course of American Democratic Thought: An Intellectual History Since 1815* (New York: The Ronald Press Company, 1940), pp. 324-30.

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⁶ *Yearbook of Public Information* Bennett before the December 4, 1951, Missouri.

⁷ "Minutes of Colleges," December University, Student Regents for Higher Oklahoma Chancell

⁸ *The Stillwa.*

World War II. The discussions which took place in Quebec focused on the critical shortages of food in the Balkans, China, and Greece; the need for national nutritional agencies, scholarships for foreign students, and the dearth of agricultural technical expertise in underdeveloped areas. Henry Bennett, a life-long advocate of the land-grant college idea, urged those assembled to consider creating similar institutions in their home countries. Secretary Anderson attached so much significance to this suggestion that he signed the Charter for the United States with Bennett's fountain pen. The souvenir became a treasured possession. And it reminded the educator on a day-to-day basis of the commitment he had made some fourteen years earlier to the poor of the world.⁶

The four years between 1945 and 1949 were largely devoted to governing an expanding campus at Oklahoma State University. Some of this activity, however, related to world affairs, especially the military aftermath of the war. Funds were secured to construct the largest student veterans' village in the nation, to convert the federal Glennan General Hospital in Okmulgee, Oklahoma, into an educational facility for disabled veterans, and to develop a School of Oriental Languages for training naval officers for duty in occupied Japan.⁷ And, members of the faculty left the college on a temporary basis to work with the military outside of the United States. Several crossed the ocean to create Armed Forces study centers "to be used in the army education program for American troops in the Eastern theater of operations."⁸ Others, such as Luther Brannon, assisted with implementation of the Marshall Plan. All of these endeavors kept Henry Bennett's name before high officials in the nation's capital.

In February 1949, Richard C. O'Brien, Chief of the Overseas Branch of the Department of the Army, wrote to Bennett. He asked him to spend a month in Bavaria as a consultant for the American military. The sudden influx of ten million refugees had precipitated a severe social and economic crisis in that sector of Germany, causing a two billion dollar annual food deficit. O'Brien charged Bennett with teaching

the overall philosophy and principles of the administration, sociology and practices of agricultural education, extension and research, of the land-grant

⁶ *Yearbook of the United Nations*, 1946-1947 (Lake Success, New York: Department of Public Information United Nations, 1947), pp. 685-702; A statement delivered by Henry Bennett before the Sixth Session of the Food Agriculture Organization in Rome, Italy, on December 4, 1951, "The Papers of Henry G. Bennett," the Truman Library, Independence, Missouri.

⁷ "Minutes of the Board of Regents for the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges," December 8, 1945, and August 3, 1945, Office of the Board of Regents, Oklahoma State University, Student Union Building, Stillwater, Oklahoma; "Minutes of the Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education, October 28, 1946, January 27, 1947, June 27, 1949, Office of the Oklahoma Chancellor of Higher Education, State Capitol Building, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

⁸ *The Stillwater (Oklahoma) Gazette*, June 29, 1945.

colleges of the United States, to both professors and students, and to hold forums and special conferences on this subject as time and conditions . . . permit.⁹

A building program in progress kept the president in Stillwater during the regular academic year. But the following summer he agreed to undertake a similar mission for the Civilian Agricultural Department of the Army and Cultural Relations Center in Bavaria. The new set of instructions called for the educator to "assemble a survey suggesting development and progressive measures that would stabilize agricultural production fronts . . ."¹⁰ President Bennett spent the entire summer in England, Europe, and the Netherlands. The exit report he filed with High Commissioner John J. McCloy concluded on an optimistic note: food production in Germany could be increased twenty-five per cent in five years with the "right" kind of education.¹¹

In spite of Germany's agricultural potential, the consultant, once back in Oklahoma, decided against launching a movement to graft the land-grant college idea onto European soil. The educational traditions of that part of the world were so deeply embedded into the social fabric that not even an international crisis could precipitate appreciable change. Bennett observed that the

universities are in the hands of the professors again; as they were before Hitler. Already in staff, in outlook, in organization, in curriculum they are essentially as they were before. There is little interest in applied knowledge *per se*, and the technical schools, agricultural colleges and the like definitely lack prestige, the universities of Germany are once more for the scholarly . . . I do not think we can expect from the universities of Germany any vigorous, vital public leadership in the day to day affairs of the nation; I think the scholars . . . are simply waiting it out—waiting until time and international jealousy and conflict will give them once again the chance to dominate by forces of industry, genius, and usual popular agreement and subordination to the military mind.¹²

Confidants, such as Bert Heilpern of Bad Homburg, concurred. But, in addition, he felt that the lack of stated policy, the antagonism among the High Commissioners, and the fact that Yankees were no match for German politicians, would prohibit agricultural modernization as well. Another American, J. B. A. Robertson, also on duty in Bavaria, outlined an alternate

⁹ Richard C. O'Brien to Henry Bennett, February 14, 1949, "The Papers of Henry G. Bennett."

¹⁰ "President Returns from Abroad," *The Oklahoma A. and M. College Magazine*, XXI, No. 3 (1949), 4.

¹¹ A memorandum by Henry Bennett entitled "Possibilities of Increasing Agricultural Production in Western Zones of Germany," pp. 1-2, "The Papers of Henry G. Bennett."

¹² An undated speech by Henry Bennett entitled "We Must Win the Peace! A Report on Europe," n.p., "The Papers of Henry G. Bennett."

HISTORICAL REVIEW

strategy to Bennett in his United States use its education—like those in Africa, for example, then, could be exported. "Great Adventure" in international

Bennett enthusiastically felt that it had much to do with education from Haile Selassie to the United States. Education was well known, but qualms about accepting foreign aid to expand his country's economy were wrought by the Italians during the war. The next month he sought to ascertain the precise statistics that formed him that the number of students had been made. He also, hoping to enter fully the window of opportunity, therefore, confirmed his suspicions from other countries to move

Extensive notes on Ethiopia were made in Oklahoma State in April, 1949. The country's humanitarian nature; but, it could serve as a test site for development. It contained some surprises. Ethiopia had good prospects for development. It had rich soil, yet only some ten per cent of the high mountains of the North were cultivated to generate inexpensive electricity. It had gold, platinum, coal, iron, and antimony. Also, Ethiopian famine was common in Africa, yet disease killed

¹³ Bert Heilpern to Henry Bennett, January 18, 1950, "The Papers of Henry G. Bennett."

¹⁴ The history of formal education in Ethiopia: the traditional (pre-World War I); the liberation (post-World War I) (1936-1941); the liberation (post-World War I) (1936-1941) in Richard Pankhurst's "Education in Ethiopia, 1936-1941" in *The International Journal of African Studies*, 1, 361-96.

¹⁵ *The (Addis Ababa) Ethiopian*

strategy to Bennett in his correspondence with him. He suggested that the United States use its educational expertise to help underdeveloped nations—like those in Africa, for instance—to increase food production. The excess, then, could be exported to Europe. Robertson labeled this scheme the “Great Adventure” in international education.¹³

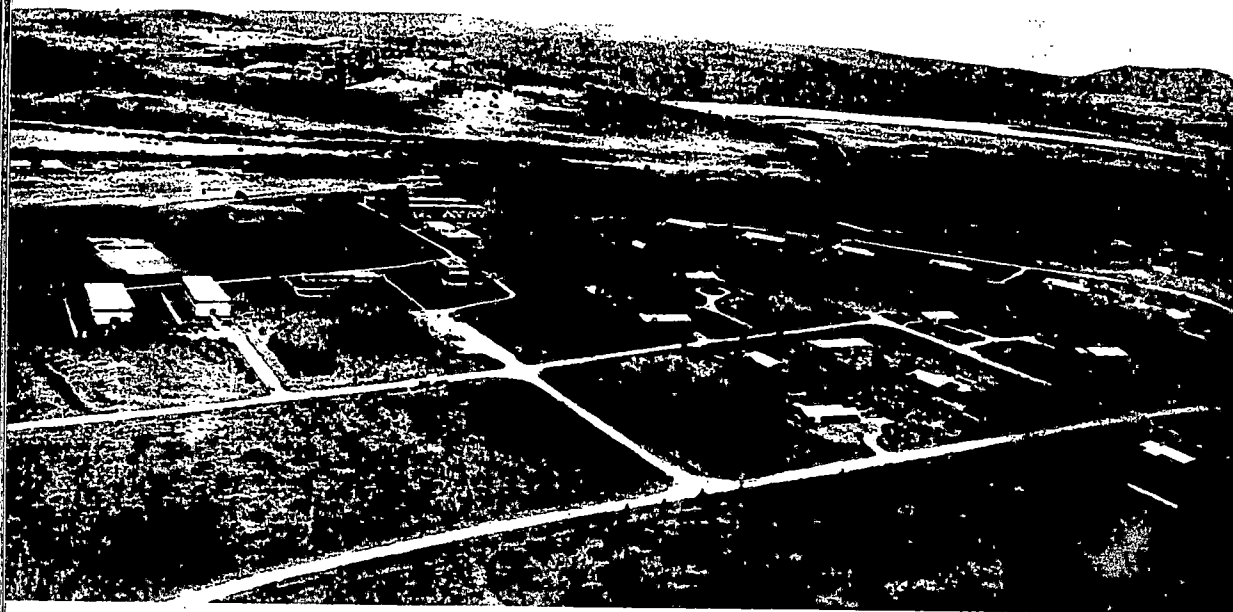
Bennett enthusiastically endorsed Robertson's idea. His acceptance of it had much to do with motivating him to respond favorably to an invitation from Haile Selassie to visit Ethiopia in 1950. The Emperor's interest in education was well known, and it was common knowledge that he had no qualms about accepting foreign dollars. He deemed outside aid necessary to expand his country's school system as well as to repair the damage wrought by the Italians during his exile.¹⁴ Selassie wrote Bennett in January. The next month he scheduled a national conference in Addis Ababa to ascertain the precise status of education in Ethiopia. His advisors informed him that the number of state schools had jumped from 385 in 1948 to 500 in 1949. The Emperor commended his ministers on the progress that had been made. He also, however, explained to them that a nation with ten to fifteen million people had to have more educational institutions if it were to enter fully the window of the twentieth century. The meeting in Addis, therefore, confirmed his suspicions: Ethiopia required technical assistance from other countries to move ahead.¹⁵

Extensive notes on Ethiopia were taken prior to the departure from Oklahoma State in April, 1950. Bennett undertook the trip because of his humanitarian nature; but, in addition, he was anxious to see if Ethiopia could serve as a test site for the “Great Adventure” idea. The advance data contained some surprises. Ethiopia had unusual agricultural potential and had good prospects for developing light industry. Most of its provinces had rich soil, yet only some ten million hectares were under cultivation. The high mountains of the North held an abundance of water that could be used to generate inexpensive electrical power. Other natural resources consisted of gold, platinum, coal, iron, bauxite, silver, sulphur, copper, cinnabar, and antimony. Also, Ethiopian farmers raised more cattle than any other nation in Africa, yet disease killed from one-third to one-half of the herds each

¹³ Bert Heilpern to Henry Bennett, January 25, 1950, and J. B. A. Robertson to Henry Bennett, January 18, 1950, “The Papers of Henry G. Bennett.”

¹⁴ The history of formal education in Ethiopia is normally divided into four periods: the traditional (pre-World War I); the first modern (1917–1935); the Italian Occupation (1936–1941); the liberation (post-World War II). David Abner Talbot, *Haile Selassie I Silver Jubilee* (The Hague: W. P. Van Stockup Zoon, 1955). The period preceding this essay is detailed in Richard Pankhurst's “Education in Ethiopia During the Italian Fascist Occupation, 1936–1941” in *The International Journal of African Historical Studies*, X, No. 3 (1972), 361–96.

¹⁵ *The (Addis Ababa) Ethiopian Herald*, February 13, 1950.



Aerial view, Imperial Ethiopian College of Agricultural and Mechanical Arts, Alemaya, Harar Province, Ethiopia. November, 1962.

year, preventing large scale exportation.¹⁶ On the basis of just the preliminary survey, President Bennett decided, even before leaving Stillwater, that he would recommend the establishment of "a major Agricultural Training Center along the lines of American Land-Grant colleges . . ." in Ethiopia.¹⁷

More time than usual was spent in Washington before embarking upon an overseas mission. Bennett not only conferred with the various members of the State Department but also with the Oklahoma Congressional delegation, the Ethiopian Ambassador to the United States, and Vice-President Alben Barkley. The fact that the latter individual personally composed letters on Bennett's behalf to American diplomats abroad hinted in advance that others considered the journey of more than ordinary consequence, too. *The Ethiopian Herald* announced the diplomat's arrival in Addis. Afterwards, he talked to reporters telling them about the institution he headed in Oklahoma and explaining how modern agricultural research techniques could increase production and assist in making better use of

¹⁶ An undated memorandum entitled "Proposed Trip of Dr. Henry Garland Bennett," n.p. "The Papers of Henry G. Bennett."

¹⁷ *The Stillwater (Oklahoma) Gazette*, March 31, 1950. Similar statements may be found in *The Stillwater (Oklahoma) News-Press*, March 29, 1950, and *The (Oklahoma State University) Daily O'Collegian*, March 30, 1950.

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crops currently under cultivation. The Oklahoman's unpretentious attitude and his softspoken manner impressed almost all with whom he came into contact, including the Lion of Judah. Specific details on the meetings held by Selassie and Bennett are not declassified. Selassie, however, frequently referred to Bennett's name in public, and he later dedicated a building in his honor, a sign that a warm friendship had been established.¹⁸

Dr. Bennett succeeded in making many converts to the land-grant college idea. And, though a Southerner, he felt that Africans were educable and that the people and their leaders had the desire necessary to improve their economic position. The twelve feet of topsoil discovered convinced him that Ethiopia could raise enough food to feed itself as well as *all* of western Europe. The water torrents born in the mountains confirmed the earlier hypothesis that Africa had "the greatest potential of hydroelectric power in the world . . ." and that Ethiopia could evolve into an industrial nation. Indeed, the invitation from Haile Selassie had been a fortuitous one. The flight back to the United States, no doubt, was filled with anticipation, and it provided a brief respite before he had to begin translating dreams into reality.¹⁹

Upon returning to Washington, Henry Bennett met at length with Senator Robert Kerr of Oklahoma, a man whose friendship he had valued for more than a quarter-century. Both were born in log cabins, reared in rural environments, belonged to the same church denomination and political party, and each had given public support to the other in times of personal crisis. Now Kerr decided to broaden Bennett's sphere of influence by arranging for him to consult with the President of the United States. The two executives conversed for more than an hour. Later, a note from Truman to Kerr requested that Bennett submit a formal memorandum to the White House. Specifically, he penned: "I wish you would ask Dr. Bennett to write me a report of his trip to Ethiopia. I was very impressed in what he had to say . . . and would like a record of his conversation so I can give it more study."²⁰ In November 1950, Bennett went to Washington again, this time, ostensibly, to attend the annual meeting of the Association of American Land-Grant Colleges and State Universities. On the second day of the con-

¹⁸ Alben Barkley to Loy W. Henderson, March 30, 1950, "The Papers of Henry G. Bennett," *The (Addis Ababa) Ethiopian Herald*, April 10, 1950.

¹⁹ For additional details on Ethiopia's future development, see speeches entitled "Remarks at a Dinner Meeting of the West Virginia Society of Professional Engineers," given on October 24, 1951, and "Point 4 and American Security," delivered to the Oklahoma State Bankers Association on December 11, 1950, in Jonathan Bingham (ed.), "Speeches and Articles by the late Dr. Henry Bennett, As Administrator, TCA, Department of State," "The Papers of Henry G. Bennett."

²⁰ Harry S. Truman to Robert Kerr, July 13, 1950, Official File 300 (Oklahoma), "The Papers of Harry S. Truman."

vention he spoke with Truman once more and agreed to take charge of the Technical Cooperation Administration. In addition, he scheduled an appointment with Nelson Rockefeller, who then served as Chairman of the Advisory Board for International Development. In Stillwater, the Board of Regents for the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College granted Bennett a leave without pay beginning November 17th. The trustees further ordered that Oliver S. Willham administer the Oklahoma State campus as executive vice-president until the president returned.²¹

The appointment of a political unknown to head the Technical Cooperation Administration and the creation of the Point Four Program itself surprised many people. It should not have, however. Early in 1949, Truman stated that he would retain the general philosophy of the New Deal but would seek the resignation of some of Roosevelt's advisers and replace them with men loyal to him. In this context, Bennett became a new face in the administration. The Point Four concept, too, originated outside of the old order. It was suggested by Benjamin Hardy, an ex-newspaperman, currently employed by the Department of State in a minor position. Hardy, unable to sell his immediate superiors on the idea, persuaded George Elsey to discuss the matter with Truman. The President then incorporated it into the text of his forthcoming inaugural address. The pertinent section stated that America's knowhow in agriculture, business, industry, and labor ought to be used to "embark upon a bold new program for making the benefits of our scientific advances and industrial progress available for the improvement and growth of underdeveloped countries."²² The United States Congress appropriated thirty-four million dollars for the program on September 8, 1950. Two days later Dean Acheson received an executive order making the Department of State responsible for implementation. The Honorable Capus M. Maynick, Ambassador to Nicaragua, became acting director of TCA until a permanent head could be found.²³

In December 1950, Henry Bennett established residence in the nation's capital. His Washington tenure proved to be brief, yet vitally significant. The new bureaucrat formulated two principal objectives for his

²¹ Harold Frank Way, Jr., "The Point Four Program: Its Immediate Inception and Promulgation," (MA Thesis, Oklahoma A. and M. College, 1952), pp. 96-97; Nelson Rockefeller to Harry S. Truman, November 27, 1950, Official File 192-A (Technology), "The Papers of Harry S. Truman"; "Minutes of the Board of Regents for the Oklahoma A. and M. Colleges," November 17, 1950; Personal interview by author with Oliver S. Willham, Stillwater, Oklahoma, July 10, 1972.

²² Quoted from Henry Steele Commager, *Documents in American History* (New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1963), p. 554.

²³ Jonathan Bingham, *Shirt-Sleeve Diplomacy: Point Four in Action* (New York: John Day, 1953), p. 10; "Statement by the President of September 8, 1950," Official File 192-A (Technology), "The Papers of Harry S. Truman."

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administration. First, he decided to visit technical assistance programs already in operation. The initial tour consisted of Panama, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Argentina, Paraguay, Brazil, Venezuela, and Haiti. In the fall of 1951, he scheduled conferences in most of the leading cities in the Middle East. Sandwiched between these junkets were several shorter trips, including one to Ethiopia. These ventures furthered Bennett's notion that the masses could learn to help themselves in a manner which would not seriously disturb the local culture or force governments to align themselves with one of the two super powers. Oklahoma State University, the University of Arizona, Cornell University, the University of Arkansas, and Utah State University were selected to implement projects in Ethiopia, Iran, Iraq, Panama, Brazil, and the Philippines.²⁴ In the case of Ethiopia, two advance men, Edward Morrison and Elmo Bauman, both from Stillwater, were sent to assist in "correlating the administrative organization of an agricultural college."²⁵ Their survey detailed the basic architectural design to be employed in the future.

Bennett's second major concern as Director of the Technical Cooperation Administration related to selling the Point Four Program. While abroad, he patterned his conduct so as not to alienate the local political leadership. He did not demand agrarian reform, nor insist on the adoption of democratic forms of government, nor request the exclusive purchase of manufactured items in the United States. At home, he met Point Four's enemies with counter-arguments and patience; fiscal conservatives were reminded of the low budget and of the fact that the monies involved would be spent at the grassroots level; diplomatic cynics were provided with hard data from successful programs to contradict statements to the effect that TCA was unrealistic; militarists were told that the best defense against Communism was a full stomach. Friends found themselves listening to a rhetoric that equated Point Four with common decency, Christian brotherhood, an adventure in education, and a program which would protect American youth from the disillusionment that often followed global warfare. Finally, Bennett often compared the program to "workshops of liberty" in line with the principles set forth in the Declaration of Independence.²⁶

²⁴ *The (Panama, Republic of Panama) Star and Herald*, February 6, 1951; John M. Richardson, Jr., *Partners in Development: An Analysis of AID-University Relations, 1950-1966* (East Lansing: Michigan State University Press, 1969), p. 4.

²⁵ *The Stillwater (Oklahoma) Gazette*, December 21, 1951. Also, see Edward Morrison, "Travels Through Ethiopia," (typewritten), pp. 1-509, "The OSU Collection," Oklahoma State University, Archives.

²⁶ Bingham, "Speeches and Articles by the late Dr. Henry Bennett, As Administrator, TCA, Department of State," pp. i-ii.

Although a lifelong Democrat, Henry Bennett realized the importance of bipartisan support. He spent much of his time in Washington meeting with congressmen, regardless of party or governmental ideology. The thing he feared most was expansion of the Point Four Program, thus making it the object of a power struggle between Democrats and Republicans. Hence, at least on one occasion, he refused what he thought to be excessive appropriations. One prominent news analyst even quoted Senator J. William Fulbright, a frequent critic of American foreign policy, as saying: "All I want is more of that!"²⁷ The long years spent in the rough-and-tumble of Oklahoma politics had taught Bennett the art of statesmanship. A public servant needed respect, and the success or failure of an educational or a political program often depended upon widespread support.

Two factors motivated Dr. Bennett to leave his presidential post in order to supervise the Technical Cooperation Administration. First, he, his forebears, and his immediate family, were all devout members of the Baptist Church. Bennett's faith gave him a feeling of optimism and a belief in progress. It also instilled in him a strong sense of duty. Senator Kerr alluded to this when he once referred to his friend as a "dreamer of no little dreams," who regarded Point Four as a most effective method "to carry out the Great Commission of Jesus Christ . . ."²⁸ Second, as an academician, Bennett believed in the power of education to perfect man on earth. He stated on one occasion that

I should like to see one generation . . . reared and educated from cradle to maturity with the benefit of all that we know about medicine, health and hygiene, formal education, and psychology. I should like to see one generation . . . grow up free from disease, social or biological or mental malnutrition or maladjustment, in happy and healthy learning situations. Truly, I believe here lies the pathway to Utopia.²⁹

The educator remained in close touch with his mentors at Columbia University and shared with them the idea that the nation's schools could narrow the gap between the rich and the poor.³⁰ Land-grant colleges, with their closeness to nature and their goal of bringing light to the masses through teaching, extension, and research, evolved as the instrumentality for housing both of Bennett's major philosophical tenets under one roof.

²⁷ *The Washington (District of Columbia) Daily News*, August 14, 1951.

²⁸ "Remarks of Senator Robert S. Kerr at the Henry Bennett Funeral Service," January 10, 1952, "The Papers of Henry E. Bennett."

²⁹ A speech entitled "Annual Address to the Faculty—September 11, 1939," p. 8, "The Bennett Speech Collection."

³⁰ Thomas Briggs to Henry Bennett, February 3, 1931, File Folder entitled "Dr. Thomas Briggs," "The OSU Collection." In addition, see an address by President John Hannah (Michigan State University) entitled "Tribute to Henry Garland Bennett," delivered to the National Conference on International Economic and Social Development on April 8, 1952, at the Shoreham Hotel in Washington, D.C., "The Papers of Henry G. Bennett."

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It is no wonder, then, that agricultural and mechanical colleges (and other state universities patterned in their image) were selected by the bureaucrat to modernize the underdeveloped world. Bennett, in a speech delivered before the membership of the Association of American Land-Grant Colleges and State Universities, said: "No group of institutions, to my knowledge, has more to contribute . . . than the Land-Grant colleges with their incomparable resources of highly qualified people, technology and experience."³¹ These organizations, in addition to bringing modern science to the "have-not" nations, would spread the cultural heritage of the United States throughout the world. Although earlier he often had denied advocacy of the concept (when speaking to critics), Bennett, in an unguarded moment before a home audience, asserted: "[L]et it be the Pax Americana that shall enforce the ideal of hope, justice, opportunity, and personal dignity among all men, everywhere around the globe."³² The speaker did not use the term "Big Brother" himself, yet men close to him employed the phrase in bold headline type.³³

Bennett's religious convictions and his utopian faith in education, along, of course, with his political pragmatism, formed a paradigm that had much to do with selecting Ethiopia as the base for the first significant university-contract abroad. That nation, as is well known, had long-established ties with Christianity. The fact that Haile Selassie wanted to be remembered as the man who modernized his country's educational system implied that he and Bennett shared a common belief in the curative healing of pedagogy.³⁴ A second trip to Ethiopia, this time as Director of the Point Four Program, resulted in the signing of formal contracts between Ethiopia and the United States, with Oklahoma A & M College designated as the agent to implement the terms of the agreements. Specifically, it was decided that the land-grant college should

- (1) Give assistance to the Government of Ethiopia in the establishment and operation of a college of agriculture;
- (2) Give assistance to the Government of Ethiopia in the establishment and operation of a country-wide system of agricultural extension services to the people of rural areas;

³¹ *Proceedings of the Sixty-Fifth Association of American Land-Grant Colleges and Universities* (Houston: Association of American Land-Grant Colleges and State Universities, 1951), p. 67.

³² Henry Bennett, *The Great Basic Hope for Peace* (Stillwater: Oklahoma A. and M. College, 1951), n.p.

³³ "'Big Brother' to a Free World," *The Oklahoma A. and M. College Magazine*, XXIII, No. 1 (1951), pp. 4-8.

³⁴ For further elaboration, see a lengthy report entitled "Emperor Haile Selassie," Central Files Official File 177, Box 860, Folder 179, "The Papers of Dwight David Eisenhower," The Eisenhower Library, Abilene, Kansas.

- (3) Give assistance to the Government of Ethiopia in the establishment and operation of agricultural research and experiment stations;
- (4) Administer such other specific projects and operations, and give such other assistance to the Government of Ethiopia, as the TCA may request and the College may accept.³⁵

The latter item, though it is not of primary concern here, became the catalyst for census surveys, road building, carting maps, and the writing of public school textbooks. The German, Yugoslavian, and Russian governments provided educational and technical assistance, too.³⁶

Shortly after the second round of conferences with Haile Selassie, Henry Bennett left the United States for a tour of the Middle East. Stops were scheduled in Rome, Athens, Cairo, Amman, Beirut, and Teheran. On December 22, 1951, the plane that had been chartered crashed into the side of a mountain during a blinding snow storm just five miles from the destination in Iran. Bennett, his wife Vera, three co-workers (A. C. Crilley, Benjamin Hardy, and James T. Mitchell), and the entire crew, were found dead the next morning by the rescue team dispatched from Teheran at the request of Ambassador Loy Henderson.³⁷ The demise of Bennett and his staff was a tragic blow. But fortunately, the plans for the modernization of Ethiopia had been discussed with Stanley Andrews, who succeeded Bennett as the TCA director, and with Oliver Willham, who assumed the presidency of Oklahoma State University. The project, then, both from Washington and Stillwater, passed into the hands of experienced executives committed to the "Great Adventure."

Randall Klemme and Luther Brannon supervised the initial planning for the Ethiopian project. Their first objective was to renovate a school located in the province of Kaffa, some 210 miles southwest of Addis Ababa. This institution had been used as barracks by the Italian Army during World War II, and it currently lay in a poor state of repair. The Jimma Agricultural and Technical School began under a contract signed on June 24, 1952. The Emperor personally selected the student body of eighty, and Oklahoma State designated Evert Little, Hugh Rouk, John McCrary, Jack Herron, Robert Loomis, Willie D. Mitchell, and James W. Murray to staff the initial faculty positions. These individuals studied about Ethiopia before leaving the United States. Otherwise, their commission was vague, ex-

³⁵ Copies of the agreement are in File Folder entitled "Ethiopian College, 1952-1956," "The OSU Collection."

³⁶ Talbot, pp. 247-50; Stanley Andrews, "Technical Assistance Case Reports: Selected Projects in Nine Countries," (East Lansing: Michigan State University, 1961), p. 2; An address by John McKelvey, Jr., entitled "Africa and its Future," delivered on September 12, 1959, at the Fourth Annual Ethiopian Dinner at Stillwater, Oklahoma, in File Folder "Ethiopian College, 1956-1960," "The OSU Collection."

³⁷ *The New York (New York) Times*, December 24, 1951.

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cept that they were instructed to build a community college modeled in the image of the American land-grant idea. As the men rested in sleeping-bags in burned and bombed-out buildings, they must have remembered often the final parting words offered by the head of Point Four in Washington. He simply said that I "bid you God's Speed."³⁸

The Jimma School graduated nineteen students at the end of the first year of operation. Of the initial eighty pupils, fifty went on to earn an undergraduate degree, twenty-six obtained Masters, and sixteen enrolled in doctoral programs. The wives and families of the teachers sometimes served as unpaid consultants, especially in the health and nutrition fields. The faculty, besides teaching, instituted research projects, including soil testing, and the production of eggs, cattle, and coffee. The school operated with little friction from 1952 to 1956. In the latter year, however, an inexperienced substitute instructor expelled an entire general science class. This incident created bitterness within the community around Jimma, and a minor, but most unpleasant, international incident evolved. The result was more local control. The American team had always envisioned this, yet the expulsion of the students hastened the process.³⁹

As Jimma made the transition from a high school to a community college, the need for a four year technical and agricultural institution assumed a real urgency. Natives with advanced degrees were required to staff the schools. Six members of the Oklahoma State faculty spent four months traveling approximately five thousand miles in a four-wheel drive vehicle in order to locate a site for the Imperial College of Agriculture. The team recommended that the institution be built in Addis Ababa, as opposed to Gondar, Asmara, Lechemti, Gambella, Jimma, Soddu, Harar, or Asba Tafara. On March 11, and again on March 27, 1953, the committee met with the Emperor to discuss the matter. He persuaded them to place the buildings near a mountain lake on the highway between Harar and Dire Dawa. The soil in this region was some of the richest in Ethiopia, but more important, it was also the home province of the Lion of Judah. The natural beauty of the one-thousand-acre site added to the other advantages. The campus remained independent until 1960 when the government merged it with the normal and professional colleges in Addis under the title of Haile Selassie University I.

³⁸ *Ibid.*, December 28, 1954; Andrews, pp. 1-19.

³⁹ *Oklahoma State University in Ethiopia, 1952-1968* (Stillwater: Oklahoma State University, 1969), p. 10; Everett D. Edington and Irvin E. Sigenthaler. *An Evaluation Study of the Jimma Agricultural Technical High School in Ethiopia* (Stillwater: Research Foundation of Oklahoma State University, n.d.), pp. 1-20. The circumstances surrounding the expulsion of students at the Jimma School is described in Hugh Rouk to E. R. Eichholzer, January 9, 1956; L. H. Brannon to Oliver Willham, January 23, 1956; Luther Brannon to Oliver Willham, February 1, 1956, in File Folder entitled "Ethiopian College, 1950-1956," "The OSU Collection."



Dr. Bennett and His Imperial Highness, Emperor Haile Selassie I of Ethiopia, in the Guent Luel Palace, Addis Ababa.

Those who created the Imperial College of Agriculture encountered problems as difficult, or more difficult, than the group associated with the Jimma Agricultural and Technical School. Natives had to be removed from the area; modern highways had to be constructed so that the institution

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had a quick and hard to Through dipi The only cor between Ethi bathrooms sh TCA funds a campus took sciences, agri tural engineer after the expe point where t could be termi

Under th Four Director Oklahoma Sta Addis Ababa t When Dwight removed Gord changes. The li to Ford Luika Organization th ment and place resembled the 1953, Eric Joha Board, visited Ethiopia for the

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⁴⁰ *Oklahoma Ethiopia: A Cultural Willham, June 22, Brannon, May 6, 1953* "lection."

⁴¹ Milton Eisenhower, March 6, Papers of Dwight D.

⁴² Eric Johnson Lend Lease (2), Box

had a quick access route to the capital city; heavy equipment proved scarce and hard to repair; and few competent local contractors could be found. Through diplomacy and perseverance, all of these difficulties were resolved. The only controversy that reached crisis proportions related to a dispute between Ethiopians and American architectural experts as to whether or not bathrooms should be situated inside or outside classroom buildings. Using TCA funds and monies collected from the people throughout the empire, a campus took form and by the mid-fifties degrees were offered in plant sciences, agricultural and business economics, animal science, and agricultural engineering technology. The first class graduated in 1957, five years after the experiment began. Eleven years later the institution reached the point where the contract with Oklahoma's state university in Stillwater could be terminated.⁴⁰

Under the direction of Marcus J. Gordon, the United States Point Four Director in Ethiopia, the "Great Adventure" got off to a good start. Oklahoma State opened a liaison office, headed by Bonnie Nicholson, in Addis Ababa to work with Gordon and Selassie's Ministry of Education. When Dwight Eisenhower assumed the American presidency, however, he removed Gordon from office and instituted both organizational and policy changes. The latter were devised by Milton Eisenhower. He recommended to Ford Luikart of the President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization that foreign aid programs be detached from the State Department and placed under the Mutual Security Administration, an agency that resembled the domestic Reconstruction Finance Corporation.⁴¹ In March 1953, Eric Johnson, Chairman of the International Development Advisory Board, visited Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, Israel, and Ethiopia for the

purpose of studying at first hand the technical cooperation programs, the possibility of development through private capital investment, and the possibility of greater participation by private voluntary organizations in the economic and social development of these countries.⁴²

His subsequent report singled out the Point Four projects in Ethiopia and

⁴⁰ *Oklahoma A. and M. in Ethiopia* (Stillwater: n.p. 1955), pp. 1-10; Sylvia Pankhurst, *Ethiopia: A Cultural History* (Essex: Lalibele House, 1955), p. 701; Philip Wilber to Oliver Willham, June 22, 1950; Luther Brannon to C. Bills, May 21, 1953; I. Ekner to Luther Brannon, May 6, 1953, in File Folder entitled "Ethiopian College, 1950-1956," "The OSU Collection."

⁴¹ Milton Eisenhower to Ford Luikart, February 12, 1953, and Tom Stevens to Dwight Eisenhower, March 6, 1953, Central Files Official File 116-B-1, Lend Lease (2), Box 574, "The Papers of Dwight D. Eisenhower."

⁴² Eric Johnson to Dwight Eisenhower, May 13, 1952, Central Files Official File 116-B-1, Lend Lease (2), Box 574, "The Papers of Dwight D. Eisenhower."

Jordon for lavish praise, yet he still concluded that private investment capital should increasingly supplant governmental technical assistance.⁴³

Harold Stassen, of the Mutual Security Administration, did not immediately move to adopt the position outlined by Johnson. He was so impressed with the progress made in Ethiopia, according to Marcus Gordon, that he ordered the Foreign Operations Administration to "utilize on an expanded basis the services of colleges, universities, and other institutions through the United States under contractual arrangements similar to those . . . with Oklahoma." On the other hand, Stassen did not object to replacing Democrats with Republicans to staff existing positions. Gordon commented to a friend in Oklahoma that

I do not know whether you have had time as yet to feel any impact from the changes in Washington. Most of the top TCA people with whom I worked hand in hand . . . have been laid off The lay offs seem to have been made without any regard for training, length of experience, competence, or quality of performance. As you know Governor Stassen was given a free hand to discharge anyone he chooses without regard to Civil Service regulations. We must understand, of course, that it is absolutely essential for the new administration to have at least one organization in which some patronage can be offered.⁴⁴

Unfortunately for the program, many of the diplomatic personnel sent to Ethiopia in the coming years were inexperienced in foreign affairs. Moreover, they encouraged American business firms to invest private capital abroad. Both worked to the disadvantage of the Point Four concept as envisioned by Henry Bennett.

While the Johnson Report marked an important turning point in American-Ethiopian foreign relations, the directional reverse could not erase the fine accomplishments made by Oklahoma A & M under the Technical Cooperation Administration. In 1955, President Oliver Willham visited Haile Selassie during the Lion of Judah's Silver Jubilee Fair in Addis. Willham also inspected the Jimma School, the Imperial College of Agriculture, and several of the experiment station sites. He wrote to Luther Brannon, now president of the agricultural college, that I "sincerely feel that when the history of our time is written, Point 4 will be listed as one of the programs that made a major contribution toward a more enlightened world."⁴⁵ Selassie himself acknowledged the benefits his country had re-

⁴³ A memorandum dated March 13, 1952, by Eric Johnson entitled "Observations Regarding the U.S. Technical Cooperation Program in Certain Countries in Africa and the Near East," pp. 8-10, Central Files Official File 116-B-1, Lend Lease (2), Box 574, "The Papers of Dwight D. Eisenhower."

⁴⁴ Marcus J. Gordon to Oliver Willham, September 28, 1953, in File Folder entitled "Ethiopian College, 1950-1956," "The OSU Collection."

⁴⁵ Oliver S. Willham to L. Brannon, February 1, 1956, in File Folder entitled "Ethiopian College, 1950-1956," "The OSU Collection."

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ceived in numerous speeches, one of which was delivered on the campus of Oklahoma State. And, in dedicating a building in Bennett's honor at Alemaya, he expressed approval of the "Great Adventure" scheme. The Emperor said that in

establishing this college for the development of the natural wealth of our country, agriculture and animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines, our main purpose has not been mainly to develop these basic resources to supply the needs of our people, but in addition to produce a surplus to be shared with other peoples of the world.⁴⁶

Outside observers referred to the Ethiopian Project in a positive manner, too. Dr. Z. I. Kertsz, Cornell University, called the educational facility at Jimma "the best [agricultural?] secondary school he had seen outside the United States." Dr. J. George Harrar and J. J. McKelvey of the Rockefeller Foundation's Division of Agriculture were impressed with the program and provided, along with the Ford Foundation, substantial grants for library purchases.⁴⁷ Only Harold Bentley, an American educator from the University of Utah with a strong liberal arts bias, seriously questioned Point Four's effort to extend vocational and scientific education overseas. Some feel the fact that he and a member of the Imperial College of Agriculture's administration were in contention for the presidency of Haile Selassie University I may have affected his judgment.⁴⁸

In conclusion, the preponderance of evidence dictates that the effort to export the land-grant college idea proved a worthwhile objective, one that will steadily advance the vocational and scientific skills of peoples in underdeveloped countries in spite of the occasional reversals caused by leadership changes on the domestic front and drought and political modernization abroad.⁴⁹ Then, too, this concept has had much to do with transforming American colleges and universities from quiet provincial retreats to international citadels of learning.⁵⁰ The recognition accorded Henry Garland

⁴⁶ Quoted from Andrews, p. 8.

⁴⁷ Bonnie Nicholson to William Abbott, March 1, 1959, and November 2, 1958, in File Folder entitled "Ethiopian College, 1956-1960," "The OSU Collection."

⁴⁸ Harold Bentley, *Survey of Higher Education in Ethiopia, 1959-1960* (Provo, Utah: University of Utah, 1960), pp. 1-4.

⁴⁹ *The Christian Science Monitor*, April 4, 1974.

⁵⁰ The extent of American university-contracts abroad may be determined by consulting the following documents: *AID-Financed University Contracts* (Washington: Department of State, 1966); *A Survey of AID Educational Cooperation with Developing Countries* (Washington: Department of State, 1966); *Current Technical Service Contracts* (Washington: Department of State, 1968); *The Foreign Aid Assistance Program* (Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1969); *AID-Financed University Contracts* (Washington: Department of State, 1971); *A Survey of AID Educational Cooperation with Developing Countries* (Washington: Department of State, 1971); *AID-Financed University Contracts* (Washington: Department of State, 1972).

Bennett since his death in 1951 suggests that he is the person who should be regarded as the "father" of this remarkable educational innovation. Tens of nations have erected permanent memorials and hundreds of academicians, church leaders, journalists, television commentators, and politicians have lauded the concept in speeches and eulogies. The most moving came from the pen of another Midwesterner born of humble origins. Harry S. Truman wrote that he would miss his friend and that the nation had

lost a great teacher of the simple ideas of cooperation and brotherhood. He was a good man and he believed in the goodness of human nature; he was an educated man in the best sense and he believed in the right of all to an education. Finally, he understood how people can work miracles by sharing knowledge to help themselves and each other.⁵¹

The ideas and institutions created by some men cannot be confined to one time or one place. The "Great Adventure" in international education belongs in this category, for it provided mankind with hope for the future.



⁵¹ Harry Truman, "Funeral Message for Henry Bennett," Personal Papers, File 5929, "The Papers of Harry S. Truman."

A Case

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¹ Theodore Bleg- vii.

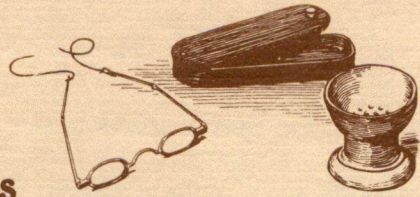
VOX CLAMANTIS IN DESERTO

Robert E. Mower - Appraisals

339 Front Street, Marion, Mass^{ts} 02738

508-748-0763

11/3/91



NAN Dear President Bush —

I have no great nuts & bolts plan to offer for your team of planners.

Nor am I so obtuse that I do not realize that my thought has not been considered by you or your Advisors recently. But maybe, just maybe, by writing it down I will initiate a re-thinking of our common world problem — hunger, insecurity.

Our 8 million unemployed (3 times that needing Food Stamps) need to have gainful occupation. Forty-five times that amount of Belo-Russian, Ukrainians, Kazakhstani are in similar and worse long term positions.

Is it not politically possible to set up a Program to engage some of our unfortunates to come to the aid of their unfortunates ???

Could not a Peace Corps ^{recent} return hope through achievement to many High School and College graduates who have no jobs to go to — reshaping and helping directly the lives of decent people who need and are seeking direction?

I am not an educator, manager and motivator of people as you are, but a sick, aging man. But you know bright and practical Thinkers and Doers at Yale and Dartmouth who could flesh out this basic idea. Men who could come up with a workable game plan to give hope to the millions who are losing hope as they come to a realization that the USA is not going to "bounce back" economically because factories of the 60's + 70's have forever closed their doors; businesses and their employees who serviced these factories ~~have~~ will now ~~be~~ be needed again.

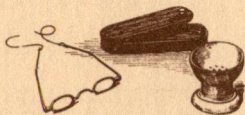
Hope this helps Mr President. I know you are a man concerned for all our citizens. You and I know that the days of boomtime 1960's America are over and we must find alternatives of action that will make those who want to make a difference a chance to have pride in quality of life achievement. The Class of 1992 has to have alternatives to looking forward to 80,000 purchasing power and vulgarian satisfaction

Samuel,

Pls

P.S. Only a fool or impractical intellectual would believe that pursuing Mr. Greenspan to lower the discount rate would get businesses in - visting again when the Bureau is hiring hundreds of new troops to harass bankers in charge of lending money. It's a practical matter the bankers are so scared now for their own jobs that they play it ultra safe. Result: the risk-takers are cashing in their chips and retiring to the golf course and few new jobs will be created in the next 3 years (if ever).!! So we better look to new ideas like a Russian peace corps for job creation even if it sounds like 1934.

Mr. Sumner



Robert E. Mower - Appraisals

339 Front Street, Marion Mass^{ts} 02738

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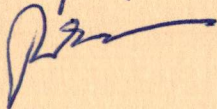
Tel. 508-748-0763

may be a spark that lights a flame
for good, both here and Abroad.

Thank you,

11/4/91

I am a friend Mr. Sumner
of the Talli Family who hold
you in great respect



Dear Mr. Sicily -

I know how busy the President
is, how much each of his precious minutes
must accomplish.

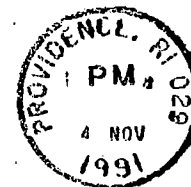
Please see that he gets this
note. He cares about suffering people
everywhere - it's food for thought



Robert E. Mower - Appraisals

339 Front Street, Marion, Mass^{ts} 02738

Exit 20 South from I-195



Mr President Geo. Bush
THE WHITE HOUSE
Pennsylvania Ave
Washington D.C.

200

Att: Mr. Sumner

November 15, 1991

NAN

Dear sir,

This is the first, and very likely the last letter, I will ever write to you regarding the operation of the largest business in the world, namely the City, State and Federal governments.

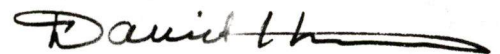
As a person who has been in a small business continuously since 1945 there are some things I have learned through the good and bad times.

When times are good this is the time to improve your equipment to better serve your customers, give raises to key employees, and be sure you have funds to weather the bad times.

When bad times do come, and they always do, business income decreases. I then look cut expenses without hurting our service to the customer. First to go are the 'perks' which generate no business at all. Next is the key employees salaries, which during the good times have risen much more than the cost living. I found that a 10% cut only curtailed some savings and a part of the good life. As a final move, prior to any layoffs, I cut my workers hours 10%. This system has kept me in business for the past 46 years. Now along with millions of other tax payers who pay the salaries and 'perks' of all City, State and Federal I suggest that rather than the layoffs of the lower paid workers and the cut off of services, put in place the 10% cuts as I have done and eliminate the foolish expenditures that seem to find their way into the daily papers.

I am sure that those in government who spend the money we give them would spend more wisely if they looked at the government as their business and did their utmost to keep it in the black.

Sincerely,



David H. Devore

DAVID DEVORE
10601 AYRES AVE
LOS ANGELES CA 90064



DAVID DEVORE
10601 AYRES AVE
LOS ANGELES CA 90064 MADD



Office of President Bush
Chief of Staff
Washington, District of Columbia



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CHICAGO, ILLINOIS



Season's Greetings

Wishing you a Beautiful Holiday Season
and a New Year of Peace and Happiness

Nancy Howard
Wood Oaks Consulting

Wood Oaks

645 Beth
Gurnee, IL 60031

NANCY HOWARD

Ph:/Fax 708-362-8113

REGENCY®

NAN

Nov. 19, 1991

Dear Mr. Sununu,

As a means of "perking
up the economy" before year
end, can the President issue
an order that no Social
Security deductions be made
from pay checks for December?

→

I had hoped to have time to research this question, but have not; perhaps you know the answer. The next question, I guess, is would he do it?

Also, if the banks and credit card companies want to "do their part" they could defer customers' monthly payments for December.

Sincerely,
Nancy Howard

Mr. Sumner

Personal & Confidential