

Originally Processed With FOIA(s):
2009-0275-S

FOIA Number:
2009-0275-S

FOIA MARKER

**This is not a textual record. This is used as an
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Library Staff.**

Record Group/Collection: George H.W. Bush Presidential Records
Collection/Office of Origin: Scowcroft, Brent, Collection
Series: Administrative Files
Subseries:

OA/ID Number: 85037
Folder ID Number: 85037-001

Folder Title:
Ford, Gerald R., President

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
V	0	0	0	0

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet (George Bush Library)

Doc. No. / Type	Subject/Title	Date	Restriction	Classification
01a. Letter	Senator John F. Kerry to President Ford Re: [POW/MIA] (2 pp.)	8/20/92	(b)(6)	
01b. Letter	President Ford to Senator Kerry Re: [POW/MIA] (3 pp.)	8/31/92	(b)(6)	
02a. Letter	President Bush to President Ford Re: [Malta] (1 pp.)	11/9/89	(b)(1)	
02b. Letter	President Bush to President Carter Re: [Malta] (1 pp.)	11/9/89	(b)(1)	
02c. Letter	President Bush to President Nixon Re: [Malta] (1 pp.)	11/9/89	(b)(1)	
02d. Letter	President Bush to President Reagan Re: [Malta] (1 pp.)	11/9/89	(b)(1)	
03. Report	Re: The Middle East (12 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(1)	
04. Letter	President Ford to President Reagan Re: [Your trip had historic importance...] (4 pp.)	4/23/81	(b)(1)	C

Page 1 of 1

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Scowcroft, Brent, Collection
Series: Administrative Files
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Ford, Gerald, R., President

Pinksheet Number: cap2269
OA/ID Number: 85037-001
Date Closed: 9/30/2010
FOIA/Sys Case #: 2009-0275-S[2]
Re-review Case #:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:



GERALD R. FORD

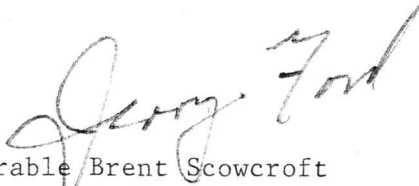
August 31, 1992

Dear Brent:

Enclosed is a copy of the August 20, 1992, letter from Senator John F. Kerry, Chairman, Senate Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs. Also, for your information, a copy of my response, dated August 31, 1992.

If you have any questions, I can be contacted until October 1, 1992, at P.O. Box 5670, Avon, Colorado 81620. Telephone: (303) 949-0222.

Regards,



The Honorable Brent Scowcroft
Assistant to the President for
National Security Affairs
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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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]
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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)]

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01b. Letter	President Ford to Senator Kerry Re: [POW/MIA] (3 pp.)	8/31/92	(b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Scowcroft, Brent, Collection
Series: Administrative Files
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Ford, Gerald, R., President

Date Closed:	9/30/2010	OA/ID Number:	85037-001
FOIA/SYS Case #:	2009-0275-S[2]	Appeal Case #:	
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August 5, 1992

Dear Mr. Speaker:

We urge your support for the Freedom Support Act. For much of this century, the peoples of Europe and Eurasia have suffered under the tyranny of Communism. Throughout those years, America has nurtured their desire for freedom, their thirst for individual liberties, and their will to become democracies.

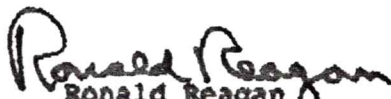
Our successive administrations -- and our allies -- have been united in the struggle against Communism. Our unity has proven the wisdom and strength of our democratic system and provided a stunning victory for freedom.

We now have the opportunity, so fervently pursued for generations, to guarantee a peaceful transition to democracy. America must respond to this challenge, as we have so many times before, through leadership of an international coalition to secure the success of reform in Russia and the other states of the former Soviet Union.

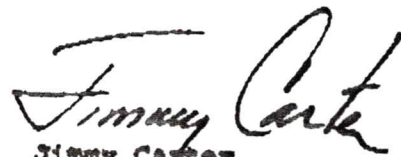
The stakes could not be higher. If we fail to seize this historic opportunity now, authoritarianism could return in Moscow and elsewhere, the anticipated peace dividend could evaporate, future markets and jobs for Americans could be lost, and nuclear weapons may again threaten the lives of our children.

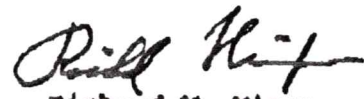
This may be the most important vote you cast. Aid to Russia, Ukraine, Armenia and the other states of the former Soviet Union is an investment in peace and prosperity for the American people.

Sincerely,


Ronald Reagan


Gerald R. Ford


Jimmy Carter


Richard M. Nixon

SENT BY:OFF OF GERALD R. FORD ; 8- 5-92 ;11:08AM ;

x→

201 391 3725:0 3

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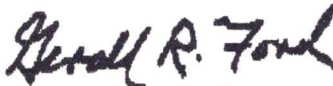
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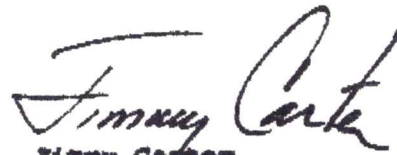
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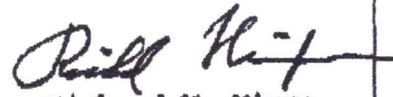
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Ronald Reagan


Gerald R. Ford


Jimmy Carter


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X-

201 381 3725:W 3

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Ronald Reagan

Jimmy Carter

Gerald R. Ford
Gerald R. Ford

Richard M. Nixon
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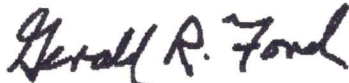
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Sincerely,

Ronald Reagan

Jimmy Carter



Gerald R. Ford

Richard M. Nixon



Gerald R. Ford Library

1000 Beal Avenue Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109-2114

July 29, 1992

General Brent Scowcroft
6114 Wynnwood Road
Bethesda, MD 20816

Dear General Scowcroft:

Marty Allen asked that I send you the attached memo, which he and I have discussed, about possible changes in the procedures for the Gerald R. Ford Journalism Prizes. He would like the Awards and Grants Committee of the Ford Foundation, which you chair, to consider the matter.

With your permission, I will circulate the memo to the committee members. Could we leave it that if I have not heard from you by August 14, I will send the memo?

Thanks very much. Please let me know if you have questions or suggestions.

Sincerely,

Frank H. Mackaman
Director
313/668-2218

*Frank
looks fine
to me.
Brent*

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
02a. Letter	President Bush to President Ford Re: [Malta] (1 pp.)	11/9/89	(b)(1)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Scowcroft, Brent, Collection
Series: Administrative Files
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Ford, Gerald, R., President

Date Closed: 9/30/2010	OA/ID Number: 85037-001
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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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02b. Letter	President Bush to President Carter Re: [Malta] (1 pp.)	11/9/89	(b)(1)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Scowcroft, Brent, Collection
Series: Administrative Files
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Ford, Gerald, R., President

Date Closed: 9/30/2010	OA/ID Number: 85037-001
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Office: Scowcroft, Brent, Collection
Series: Administrative Files
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Ford, Gerald, R., President

Date Closed: 9/30/2010	OA/ID Number: 85037-001
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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

5:30 p.m.
Friday, October 20

General:

Penny Circle called to ask if you have had an opportunity to review the paper we sent to President Ford.

President Ford would like to talk with you -- asked that you call him via WH Signal at ofc or at home.

I told Penny that you were not in the office today but that you would try to call President Ford tomorrow.

Wilma

10/23 Mon. A Talked w/Pres. Ford

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 19, 1989

FAX TO: PENNY CIRCLE
PRESIDENT FORD'S OFFICE
FAX # 619/324-7289

FROM: Wilma Hall
General Scowcroft's Office

Penny:

Per our telcon, attached is the DRAFT.
General Scowcroft will review tonight
and offer his comments and/or suggested
changes (if any) to you tomorrow.

Please do not hesitate to call if you
have a question or require any additional
information.

Regards,

Wilma

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

October 19, 1989

TO: BRENT SCOWCROFT
FROM: RICHARD HAASS 
PETER W. RODMAN 
SUBJECT: Mideast Materials for
President Ford

Here is a suggested Middle East discussion,
as you requested.

Attachment

The Middle East

I. Background to Today's Diplomacy

I am glad to have this opportunity to say a few things about the Middle East. It remains a region of vital importance. The Middle East is the strategic crossroads that links Europe, Asia and Africa. It is where one finds the world's greatest concentrations of oil and gas reserves. It is a part of the world in which the United States enjoys close and friendly relations with many of the Arab peoples and their governments. And the Middle East is home to Israel, a country and a people with unique ties to all Americans.

But the Middle East remains a dangerous place. Bitter rivalries and the threat or in some cases reality of conflict continue to plague the lives of all who live there. Moreover, owing to the widespread accumulation of large arsenals of increasingly effective delivery systems married to ever more powerful weapons, any future war could be far more destructive than previous conflicts, which as we all know were awful enough.

It is for these reasons--all that we have to treasure and fear alike--nothing should be spared in the search for peace. Every US administration faces a daunting set of challenges; few are more central than the Middle East.

The current Middle East peace process has been with us over 15 years now. I remember well when it began in the wake of the October 1973 war, when bold American diplomacy helped turn crisis into opportunity. I continued this effort when I was in the Oval Office, and so have all of my successors. We Americans can be proud of our engagement in this diplomacy and of the remarkable things that have been accomplished. The history teaches us some useful lessons and helps us better understand where we are and where we should be heading:

- After the Yom Kippur war of October 1973, Israel and Egypt -
- helped by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and his famous shuttle diplomacy -- reached agreement on a disengagement of forces in January 1974. Then, Israel and Syria did the same in May 1974.

- That diplomacy with Egypt was a turning point -- the beginning of the heroic effort by Egypt and Israel to forge a new relationship. During my own Administration, in August and September 1975, we helped negotiate the second Sinai agreement, in which Israel withdrew from an additional -- and strategic -- portion of the Sinai peninsula in return for a historic commitment by Egypt to resolve differences by peaceful means. This accord included elaborate and precedent-setting provisions for verification and demilitarization. This accomplishment owed a lot to the statesmanship of the Israeli government and to the extraordinary courage of Anwar Sadat, one of the greatest figures I had the privilege of knowing and working with as President.

- President Carter, of course, further advanced the Egyptian-Israeli peace process, culminating in Camp David -- the great achievement of the peace treaty of 1979.

- Since that time, we have been tackling directly the hardest issue of all -- the Palestinian dimension, or ending the occupation of the West Bank and Gaza.

- The Reagan Administration tackled this issue with an important policy statement, on September 1, 1982, outlining the fair and balanced American position on the main issues. Ronald Reagan is also the President who began, systematically, strategic cooperation with Israel, which has contributed greatly to Israel's -- and our own -- security. And, at the end of the Reagan Administration, the PLO accepted our firm and long-standing terms -- terms laid down in my presidency -- for a U.S. dialogue with them, including unconditional acceptance of United Nations Resolutions 242 and 338 and recognition of Israel.

II. Lessons from History

This history, as I say, is instructive. It teaches some important lessons that are very relevant today.

First of all, the American role is crucial. The significant progress that was achieved in the 1970's -- four successful negotiations -- was achieved with the aid of a vigorous, creative, and committed American diplomacy. It's safe to say that this would not have been achieved without us -- and it's likely that today, no progress is going to come about without our continued commitment.

For the American people, the lesson is that we have a responsibility to remain engaged -- to help bring peace to a strategically vital area, an area where we have a deep moral commitment to Israel and also very important relationships in the Arab world. We can't walk away from this responsibility. We cannot make peace -- only those who live in the region can -- but we are in a unique position to help them do it.

A second lesson from history is that, as George Shultz liked to point out, negotiation works. In those successful negotiations of the 1970's, it was diplomacy, not "armed struggle" or terrorism, that achieved substantial Israeli withdrawals from both Egyptian and Syrian territory. And diplomacy also provided Israel with security safeguards and political progress.

Today, as the Palestinian uprising nears the end of its second year, it's time for the Palestinians to channel all that energy into real progress -- which can only come from joining a negotiation. And for the Israelis, it's time to remember that Israel's needs, too - - for security and for a future of living together with Palestinians in peace -- can only be achieved by compromise. Perpetuation of the status quo will be grim for both sides.

A third lesson is that support for Israel remains a pillar of our policy. It's not inconsistent with peace; on the contrary, it has helped deter war. In addition, there's no doubt that Israel's confidence in us as a security partner is one of the key assets that gives us our influence and our pivotal role in the diplomacy.

A fourth lesson is that America's friendships in the Arab world remain a vital element of our policy and an important asset in our pursuit of peace. One of the historic developments of the last decade has been the growing strength of moderates in the Arab world. Egypt, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Morocco, Tunisia, Iraq, Kuwait, the states of the Lower Gulf -- these countries now form a

solid bloc in favor of a negotiated peace. Radicals like Syria and Libya are weaker than ever before.

This is why, when the Administration proposes to sell defensive military equipment to our Arab friends -- such as tanks for Saudi Arabia -- to shore up regional security and our political relations, the Administration deserves our support. We cannot claim to be a reliable friend while denying moderate, pro-Western governments what they legitimately require for their survival.

Finally, I would cite another lesson: the continuing urgency of a Mideast peace. In an age of proliferating ballistic-missile technology and devastating chemical weaponry, in an age when many other regional conflicts around the world are edging closer to solution, the Arab-Israeli conflict stands out as the most dangerous. It is the conflict with the greatest potential to escalate to awesome levels of destruction and even to engage the superpowers. Continuing stalemate is, in a word, unacceptable.

III. Today's Diplomacy

Today, President Bush and Secretary Baker are demonstrating that they have learned all these lessons well. In fact, they are already embarked upon an important diplomatic initiative that shows considerable promise. With American encouragement, the Government of Israel put forward on May 14 a peace initiative including a proposal for elections in the occupied territories. Elections are to lead to negotiations to establish a transitional period of Palestinian self-rule and ultimately to final status arrangements. This proposal has enormous potential for breaking the logjam, and, indeed, for transforming the situation. It's a way - - probably the only way -- to launch a political process towards a just, durable, and comprehensive solution.

Right now, the Administration is promoting a dialogue between Israelis and Palestinians to discuss elections. Palestinians ought to seize that opportunity, which could really be a historic opening. Israel needs to show statesmanship to make its own proposal into the opening for peace that it can be.

Unfortunately, the gap between the parties remains large, despite years of work. There is deep disagreement over the issues of Palestinian representation and the shape of a final settlement.

But there is an opportunity here. Israel, for the first time in years, is united behind a peace initiative. That peace plan is premised -- again, an unprecedented step -- on direct negotiations with elected Palestinian representatives, opening the way to find for Israel a Palestinian partner for peace. And, in the negotiations, Israel has agreed that all sides are free to bring any option to the table that they want.

The first step is always the hardest. Each side, torn by bitterness and suspicion, has many reasons to avoid taking that step. But a dialogue between Israelis and Palestinians about elections that would lead to negotiations is an historic opportunity that both sides should grab immediately.

Neither side is going to get what it wants in advance of actually sitting down. Peace must be built from the ground up. The Palestinians can shape this initiative and help to define its

elements; they, like Israel, can walk away any time they conclude it threatens them.

But we hope neither side exercises this option. For Palestinians, here is the chance of greater control over their own lives and destiny. Israelis will have gained the Palestinian partner that has eluded them for so many years; they know who they will be sitting with and what they will be talking about.

Down the road are other tough choices for both sides. For many Israelis, the prospect of territorial withdrawal and a different political reality in the occupied territories is not easy to contemplate. For many Palestinians, this outcome would mean the end of the dream of liberation of all of "Palestine" and full recognition of Israel as a permanent neighbor and partner in full peace. But the lesson I draw from many years of work and observation is simple -- Israeli and Palestinian nationalism can coexist in peace, side by side, but each will have to be willing to compromise.

The Administration is working hard to create the right environment for peace, where a process of negotiations can be launched and

sustained. From the premise that Israel's initiative is a positive start and an opportunity, President Bush and Secretary Baker have been quietly toiling at finding a way to make the initiative work. The name of the game is to get Palestinians and Israelis talking with one another.

The United States has made some good proposals to move the process forward. From the start, the Administration has coordinated each and every step with Israel. The Egyptians have lent their considerable weight in the Arab world to the same goal, with President Mubarak taking the constructive view that the Israeli elections idea should be implemented.

Each side should agree as soon as possible, right now I would say, on the U.S. Proposals. For Israel, they are a bridge to allow the Israeli initiative to get off the ground; no one could understand if Israel walked away from its own initiative. For the Palestinians, a dialogue leading to negotiations offers a payoff for the uprising and a track to fulfillment of their aspirations; what is it that is so threatening about elections?

But the choices must be made soon. There comes a time for leaders to make decisions as statesmen, looking ahead to the time when a gamble can pay off, not to the comfort of inaction. In this case, there are only dangers for all in inaction. The status quo of violence and occupation cannot be allowed to go on.

Anwar Sadat's example shows us how human will and courage can transform reality. I could hire dozens of lawyers -- pardon me, lawyers in the audience -- to examine the fine points of peace initiatives. But, in the end, somebody faces a simple choice: Am I going to do it? The answer is equally simple: Yes. History will not forgive -- nor will it reward -- anything less.

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Danny

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March 18, 1992

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My dear Mr. Ford:

This letter is to ask you to join the other former Presidents in an effort to persuade Congress and the Administration to pass legislation for the United States' share of the IMF quota increase.

The United States is the only country of any consequence which has not yet acted on the IMF quota increase. The time for action is now. In a matter of months, Russia should be ready for a major draw on the IMF, whose resources are being rapidly depleted. The need to provide resources for economic reform in Russia is an important motivating force with Congress and has found bipartisan appeal in recent weeks.

Yet, despite the fact that the White House and Congress agree that the IMF funding bill has no budgetary impact, Congress is not willing to act until the bill gets a stronger push from the Bush Administration -- something that has proven difficult in this election year.

We hope the attached letter will help strengthen the resolve of leaders in both branches of government to move ahead on this legislation now, for the good of the country.

Will you review the letter and let us know whether you would sign it? We will not proceed unless at least 3 of the 4 Presidents are in agreement.

Thank you for your assistance and with every good wish,

Faithfully yours,


Henry Owen


Charles E. Walker


Paul A. Volcker

File copy

March 18, 1992

Dear Mr. Speaker:

We are writing to urge Congress to pass the implementing legislation for the U.S. share of the quota increase for the International Monetary Fund.

During our terms in office, we recognized the IMF and the other multilateral institutions as the centerpieces of the international economic system. There has been a tradition of bipartisan support for them, reflecting the fact that the benefits the United States receives from their work far exceed the costs.

At this historic moment in Russia, IMF resources and guidance have become crucial to sustaining progress toward a peaceful transition to a market economy and a more pluralistic society. Ambassador Robert Strauss recently reaffirmed this to Congress. Yet U.S. failure to enact the IMF legislation threatens the ability of the IMF to aid Russia and the Eastern European countries, as well.

Since the IMF quota legislation has no budgetary impact, tight budgets cannot be a reason for delay. The approaching election may make foreign assistance controversial, but America's position in the world requires us all to demonstrate political courage on this issue.

We hope you will lend your personal support to quick Congressional action on the IMF quota legislation, and urge your colleagues to join you.

Sincerely,

Ronald Reagan

Jimmy Carter

Gerald R. Ford

Richard M. Nixon

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