

**Emails Posted Dec. 8**

From: CARRIE RUSSELL <[carrierussell9@icloud.com](mailto:carrierussell9@icloud.com)>  
Date: Fri, Dec 4, 2020 at 9:02 AM  
Subject: Statues  
To: <[USCapitolCommission@dhr.virginia.gov](mailto:USCapitolCommission@dhr.virginia.gov)>

Good Morning,  
Pocahontas is the obvious best choice to replace General Lee. NO one can refute her significance in the history of Virginia and the nation. The other choices will offend someone from some group.

Thank you.  
Carrie Russell  
316 N 24th Street  
Richmond Va 23223

Sent from my iPhone. Please excuse typos.

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From: Philip Zelikow <[pzelikow@gmail.com](mailto:pzelikow@gmail.com)>  
Date: Mon, Dec 7, 2020 at 1:27 PM  
Subject: Support for George Marshall re Lee statue replacement  
To: [USCapitolCommission@dhr.virginia.gov](mailto:USCapitolCommission@dhr.virginia.gov) <[USCapitolCommission@dhr.virginia.gov](mailto:USCapitolCommission@dhr.virginia.gov)>

For the Department of Historic Resources –

I understand that George C. Marshall has been nominated as a potential replacement for the statue of Robert E. Lee. I write in order to offer my strong support for this nomination, and explain why.

The nice combination here is to notice the tradition of martial prowess that Lee's statue represented to many Virginians, but channel that toward someone who was both quite attached to Virginia, as the place he chose to spend his non-Army life, yet also profoundly attached to the United States of America and all of the traditions it represents.

Beyond the Virginians who served as presidents of the United States, there simply is no Virginian who held higher or more influential responsibility, in the service of the United States, than Marshall. This was not only as chief of staff of the Army, or as special envoy to China, but also as Secretary of State and Secretary of Defense.

In addition to Marshall's monumental positive achievements, such as a large role in organizing the country's armed forces for victory in the Second World War and his role in rebuilding postwar Europe, what may be lesser known are some of the disasters he helped prevent. More than anyone, Marshall kept the United States from intervening massively and militarily in the Chinese civil war, a potential catastrophe well beyond the scale of the later Vietnam tragedy. In 1950 and 1951, Marshall also helped stop possible escalation of the Korean conflict into World War III, and was an essential pillar of

support in preserving civilian control of the armed forces when President Truman (with Marshall's support) dismissed his commanding general in Korea, Douglas MacArthur.

What others have also noticed, as I'm sure you will too, is that Marshall was exemplary in his personal character as well. He was a model of integrity and thoughtful patriotism, and he believed deeply in American democracy.

Incidentally, although Marshall was constrained by how he could address the issue of racial segregation in the armed forces while he was in the Army, when he became Secretary of Defense he made key decisions to address that problem. He did this by appointing Anna Rosenberg as the first assistant secretary of defense for manpower, where she was given real responsibility to solve this problem. Then, in 1951, he used his authority to end the use of special qualification standards for the various services. These had disproportionately pushed black recruits into the Army and had become a key obstacle to full integration of the armed forces. Marshall eliminated these special service qualifications, opening up black integration across the armed forces.

I hope these comments are helpful, and would be glad to elaborate on them if that might help.

Philip Zelikow  
White Burkett Miller Professor of History  
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