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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 20, 1988

MEMORANDUM FOR MARTY SCHNEPPER

FROM: MAX GREEN

MG

I have enclosed three sets of "background-talking points." I give full credit to the National Jewish Coalition for the excellent points for a Jewish speech. I think the Polish and American papers are also good. A German - American paper is in the works.

**The Republican Party
and the American Jewish Community**

I. The Reagan Administration and Israel

1. Economic Aid:

A. All-Grant Aid: The Reagan administration has changed U.S. aid to Israel from a combination of grants and loans to all grants. This has allowed the Israelis to concentrate on building their economic base, free from an overwhelming debt burden to the United States.

B. Increased U.S. Aid: U.S. aid to Israel has more than doubled under the Reagan administration to \$3 billion per year. The 1988 aid includes \$1.2 billion in economic assistance and \$1.8 billion in military aid, all in the form of grants.

C. Debt Relief: A new debt-refinancing plan will save Israel \$2 billion over the next 20 years.

D. The Free Trade Area Agreement: The Reagan administration has concluded an agreement with Israel that will eliminate all tariff barriers between the U.S. and Israel by 1995. The agreement is designed to promote more trade between the U.S. and Israel and to enable the Israelis to increase their over-all exports.

E. Israel Exempted from Gramm-Ruddman Cuts: The Reagan administration has exempted Israel from Gramm-Ruddman cuts which have imposed automatic spending reductions on U.S. foreign aid.

F. Additional Aid: The Reagan administration has approved \$34 million for the construction of a Voice of American transmitter in Israel; the administration has also approved \$25 million in U.S. aid for refugee settlement in Israel.

2. Strategic Cooperation:

A. Non-NATO Major U.S. Ally: Israel has recognized as a strategic asset to the United States. Israel's new role as a strategic partner of the United States, created by President Reagan and Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger's agreement making Israel a "non-NATO major U.S. ally", enables Israel to receive additional aid in the form of surplus U.S. military hardware. Israel's new status also allows Israel to bid on a wider range of defense-related contracts from the Department of Defense.

B. Joint Defense Research: The U.S. and Israel are engaged in joint research and development on SDI and helicopter gun-ships. The U.S. Defense Department, under Secretary of Defense Frank Carlucci, is

currently funding 80% of Israel's ground-based component of SDI, the anti-tactical ballistic missile (ATB). The ATBM, or "Arrow Missile", is being developed to defend Israel from Soviet-supplied Syrian surface-to-air (SAM) missiles and Syria's development of biological and chemical ballistic missiles. The U.S. Air Force awarded \$180 million Israel Aircraft Industries for the development of a night-targeting system for Cobra helicopter gun-ships. The U.S. buys high-technology products from Israel, such as the Pentagon's commitment to procure \$39 million of remotely piloted vehicles (RPVs or drones).

C. Strategic Partnership: The U.S. and Israel now hold joint naval and air exercises; American naval vessels are allowed to repair and supply in Israel's harbors; U.S. medical supplies are now pre-positioned in Israel for American use in the event of a Middle East war; joint economic and defense meetings are held between experts from both countries on strategic cooperation; the U.S. is setting up a Voice of American transmitter in Israel.

D. Israel and the United Nations: President Reagan and Vice President Bush have repeatedly stated the administration's position that, if Israel were expelled from the United Nations, the U.S. will leave as well.

II. The Republican Party and Anti-Semitism

1. Condemnation of Anti-Semitism: The 1984 Republican Party platform includes a resolution strongly condemning anti-Semitism. While the 1984 Democratic Party platform condemned racism, a resolution introduced to condemn anti-Semitism was defeated.

2. Extradition of Nazi War Criminals: Attorney General Edwin Meese has prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law white supremacists and neo-Nazis in the United States. In addition, the Attorney General Meese facilitated the extradition of Nazi war criminals, such as Karl Linnas and John Demjanjuk, who was extradited to Israel.

3. U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council: The Reagan administration has encouraged the work of the U.S. Holocaust Council, which has coordinated an annual civic commemoration of the Holocaust and which has been allocated land adjacent to the Mall of the U.S. capitol for a national Holocaust museum.

III. Human Rights

1. Soviet Jewry: President Reagan has always placed the subject of human rights at the top of the agenda at all U.S.-Soviet meetings, including arms control, U.S.-Soviet trade and meetings between the Secretary of State and the Soviet

foreign minister and President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev.

2. Soviet Human Rights Violations: In meetings with Soviet refuseniks and recent emigres, such as Natan Sharansky, President Reagan and Secretary Shultz have shown their commitment and concern in regard to Soviet human rights violations. Soviet violations of the Helsinki Human Rights Accord has been a deep concern of the Reagan administration.

3. Operation Moses: The Reagan administration cooperated with the State of Israel in a covert operation to rescue Ethiopia's Falasha Jews. Vice President Bush was directly involved in the operation, which airlifted Falasha Jews to Israel.

IV. The Republicans and Terrorism

1. The PLO: The PLO bill, intended to close the PLO's information office in Washington, D.C. and the PLO Observer Mission to the United Nations in New York, was sponsored by Republican Senators Charles Grassley and Robert Dole and Republican Congressman Jack Kemp. Opposition to the bill was led by House Democrats, primarily Barney Frank and members of the Congressional Black Caucus. Secretary Shultz closed the PLO's Washington office before the PLO bill was passed, President Reagan signed the bill into law and Attorney General Meese has ordered the PLO's New York office shut down.

2. U.S. Anti-Terrorist Policy: The Reagan administration has led efforts for strategic anti-terrorist cooperation between the United States and our European allies, which has led to an increased prosecution of terrorists. In addition, the Reagan administration's bombing of Libya sent a message to terrorists that a program of violence and intimidation will not be tolerated.

V. The Republicans and Domestic Issues

1. Quotas:

2. The Yamulke Bill: President Reagan signed into law a bill which will allow uniformed U.S. servicemen to wear yamulkes. The law overturns a 1986 Supreme Court decision which upheld a prohibition against the wearing of yamulke's while in uniform.

Polish-Americans:

- Polish-Americans have been very supportive of the President's policies toward Poland, especially with the establishment of sanctions after the imposition of martial law by the Communist government in 1981.
- During the first four years of the Administration, the Polish community received a great deal of attention from the President;
 - A White House luncheon was held in 1984 to commemorate the 40th Anniversary of the Warsaw Ghetto - Uprising.
 - In 1983 the President visited the Polish National Alliance (the largest Polish fraternal in Chicago) and spoke at the Pulaski Day Banquet in New York.
- In addition, major Polish leaders have repeatedly been invited to the White House for briefings.
- In Michigan, there are 1.5 million Polish-Americans represented by 105 organizations. The southeast metropolitan area of Michigan, near Detroit, has 800,000 members of the Polish community. Hamtramack has a higher percentage of Polish-Americans than any other city in the country. Prominent Poles from Michigan include Ralph Kowalski, president of the Kowalski Sausage Company, who was a major fundraiser for President Reagan in his election campaign.
- In a December 23 Address to the Nation, President Reagan announced that he would be placing a candle in the White House State Room Christmas Eve "to counter the dark forces of tyranny" in Poland. Responding to the President's call for solidarity with the people of Poland, millions of Americans likewise placed candles in the windows of their homes the night of December 25.
- On October 9, 1982, President Reagan addressed the nation on Solidarity and United States Relations with Poland. In revoking Poland's Most Favored Nation status, the President noted that " Those who know Poland well understand that as long as the flame of freedom burns as brightly and intensely in the hearts of Polish men and women as it does today, the spirit of Solidarity will remain a vital force in Poland."
- On the Third Anniversary of Solidarity, President Reagan commented " To us Americans, Solidarity should serve as a reminder of the power of ideas born out of peoples'

readiness to accept sacrifices and to face risks. The Poles are struggling for the common values which we cherish in our democratic society: for dignity and the rights of man and nations. They can proudly repeat their old motto: for your freedom and ours."

- On December 12, 1986, the President made a statement marking the fifth anniversary of the imposition of martial law in Poland. The President noted that " America will never be indifferent to the future of Poland. Special ties of kinship, worship, and love of liberty, and the contributions of Poles to American independence and progress, remind us forever that our peoples share a faith in freedom, spiritual strength and human dignity."

- Vice-President Bush visited Poland from September 26-29, 1987. In Warsaw, he visited the grave of Father Jerzy Popielusko, who was tortured and killed by government security agents. The Vice-President stated, " In Father Popielusko, the world lost a courageous fighter for the cause of liberty. But his sacrifice was not in vain. His example like that of the Pope -- inspires us all -- particularly the people of Poland -- to fight for the freedom to practice our religion, and to speak, write, think, and associate as we wish."

- The lifting of the trade sanctions was supported by almost all major Polish-American groups as a necessary move to recognize improvements in current conditions in Poland. In addition, the Administration has, through the National Endowment for Democracy, supported and facilitated millions of dollars in private, non-federal grants and donations to foster and assist democratic reform in Poland. In April, 1984, for instance, the President signed a bill appropriating 10 million dollars for the Clement J. Zablocki Outpatient Facility at the Children's Hospital in Krakow.

ETHNIC GROUPS

America's ethnic communities' strong support for the President in 1980 increased for every ethnic group in the fall of 1984.

Good relationship Reagan - Kohl
between 2 countries

Kohl trusts

↓

- Perhaps a cruise into Germany
troubled US. Risked political
edge in own country

perhaps considered
INF

→ Germans out of mind - ^{Vidya Gurus}
80 - now

Paula

→ Leo Lerner
→ 647-1716
→ Since →

→ NAB broadcasts -
other arms

Es Gift nur ein Seidelis

→ Bureaucracy gets - says man's

But listen

Graham (Jan)
697-5146

times Berlin wall -

kept in on E-W ^{or}
major symbol

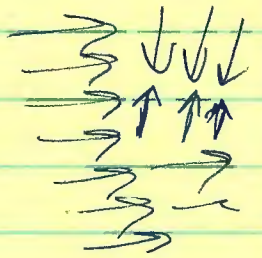
Freedom /

never since JFK
has a pro result
such an issue
of it

- ① OU ⁶⁰ ← make sure
- ② Range TP
- ③ GASP



→ President worked hard on
reunification of 2 Germans
talked to Goid leaders



GA When Pres Summit Moscow →
letter to care of HR →
of ~~Germany~~ ^{USSR}

H.R. of Germans in Russia
For other Nationalities too
S. Jersey

Americas in Russia never found at about
→ Human RIGHTS

GA appreciate HR in SU.

→ GA Day
Friendship Center
Berlin Wall
Britany - statesmanship - suffering
May - Germany -

9:30 am

~~14~~ Paul Wezitch

SDI

May 4th or 6th
450 prob.

Half-Sen Committee →

Linus →

Dave →

→ German Americans

→ → → → ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ → → → →

→ Copy of Calendar.

→

①
②

① GA Day - at WH
Friendship Garden

→ Bitburg

③

→ Berlin

④

→ to European - Nato - ETC
Attention - Commitment.

→

→ E. Room

→ Reception

→

1 pg Bullets G.A. 1

→ Contribution of GA to society
hard working
"silent majority"

→ Cut taxes

→ Strong defense

→ Branding speech

→ Reagan Doctrine: freedom democracy throughout US

→ Reunification E. Germany.

Veterans

→ Cabinet level

→ Benefits

→

→ Berlin Crisis

→ The President has consistently raised the issue of human rights in the Soviet Union with G S G ^{Whenever they have} ^{he has stated w.} ~~it~~. Many Germans ~~in~~ are in the Soviet Union are ~~unable~~ harassed and yet are unable to leave the Soviet Union to live their lives as they wish in places that they wish. The President will continue to press the G-S whenever they meet, until all people in the ~~the~~ Sov. Union, including ~~of~~ Soviet Jews, ~~the~~ Russian Orthodox, & others as well as Germans are able to give their lives as they wish ~~and~~ are free to emigrate.

→ ~~As you may know~~ - The German-American Friendship Garden on the Mall in Washington is coming along well. ~~All the~~ and we hope to have it completed by ~~the~~ June. This is a fitting symbol of the friendship shared by the people of the United States and Germany [and the contributions of German-Americans to our cultural life.

→ The President ~~signed into law~~ declared Oct 6, 1987 to be first ever "German American Day" in a Rose Garden Signing Ceremony last October. This was the first time a day was set ^{specifically} ~~and~~ to recognize ~~the~~ achievements of German-Americans and the contributions G-A have made to our cultural life.

→ We are planning on a similar ceremony at the WHH this year.

Mary prominent
G-A and
German American
participation in
the Rose Garden
Ceremony on Oct. 7

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

October 2, 1987

GERMAN-AMERICAN DAY, 1987

- - - - -

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

More Americans trace their heritage back to German ancestry than to any other nationality. More than seven million Germans have come to our shores through the years, and today some 60 million Americans -- one in four -- are of German descent. Few people have blended so completely into the multicultural tapestry of American society and yet have made such singular economic, political, social, scientific, and cultural contributions to the growth and success of these United States as have Americans of German extraction.

The United States has embraced a vast array of German traditions, institutions, and influences. Many of these have become so accepted as parts of our way of life that their ethnic origin has been obscured. For instance, Christmas trees and Broadway musicals are familiar features of American society. Our kindergartens, graduate schools, the social security system, and labor unions are all based on models derived from Germany.

German teachers, musicians, and enthusiastic amateurs have left an indelible imprint on classical music, hymns, choral singing, and marching bands in our country. In architecture and design, German contributions include the modern suspension bridge, Bauhaus, and Jugendstil. German-American scientists have helped make the United States the world's pioneer in research and technology. The American work ethic, a major factor in the rapid rise of the United States to preeminence in agriculture and industry, owes much to German-Americans' commitment to excellence.

For more than 3 centuries, Germans have helped build, invigorate, and strengthen this country. But the United States has given as well as received. Just a generation ago, America conceived of and swiftly implemented the Marshall Plan, which helped the new German democracy rise from the rubble of war to become a beacon of democracy in Central Europe. The Berlin Airlift demonstrated the American commitment to the defense of freedom when, still recovering from war, Berlin was threatened by strangulation from the Soviets.

Today, the Federal Republic of Germany is a bulwark of democracy in the heart of a divided Europe. Germans and Americans are rightfully proud of our common values as well as our shared heritage. For more than 3 decades the German-American partnership has been a linchpin in the Western Alliance. Thanks to it, a whole generation of Americans and Europeans has grown up free to enjoy the fruits of liberty.

more

(OVER)

Our histories are thus intertwined. We now contribute to each other's trade, enjoy each other's cultures, and learn from each other's experiences. The German-American Friendship Garden, which will be dedicated in the District of Columbia in the near future, is symbolic of the close and amicable relations between West Germany and the United States.

The Congress, by Public Law 100-104, has designated October 6, 1987, the 304th anniversary of the arrival of the first German immigrants in Philadelphia, as "German-American Day" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of that day.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim Tuesday, October 6, 1987, as German-American Day. I urge all Americans to learn more about the contributions of German immigrants to the life and culture of the United States and to observe this day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this second day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twelfth.

RONALD REAGAN

#

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date: 9/30

TO:

Matt/LK

FROM:

BRENDA WONG
Office of Public Liaison

Comments by 1pm.
today.

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 09/29/87 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 2:00 p.m. Wednesday 09/30

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: SIGNING CEREMONY FOR GERMAN-AMERICAN PROCLAMATION DAY
 (09/29 6:30 p.m. draft)

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
BAKER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	GRISCOM	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DUBERSTEIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	HENKEL	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
MILLER - OMB	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	HOBBS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BALL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	KING	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BAUER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	RANGE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CARLUCCI	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	RISQUE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CRIBB	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	RYAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CRIPPEN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SPRINKEL	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CULVAHOUSE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	TUTTLE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DAWSON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	DOLAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DONATELLI	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

Please provide any comments/recommendations to Tony Dolan by 2:00 p.m. Wednesday, September 30th, with an info copy to my office. Thanks.

RESPONSE:

87 SEP 30 4 8 : 40
 RECEIVED OPL-WW

Rhett Dawson
 Ext. 2702

(Judge)

September 29, 1987

6:30 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: SIGNING CEREMONY FOR GERMAN-AMERICAN
PROCLAMATION DAY
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1987

Thank you President _____ Ambassador Burke,
distinguished guests. Some say this is German-American Day. I
don't know. Seeing Joe Coors and _____ Busch and those of you
in costume, I'd say it's Oktoberfest.

It was 304 years ago this coming week that a small band of
Mennonites disembarked from their ship, the Concord, in
Pennsylvania. They made their way from Philadelphia to what is
now Germantown, where they established the first German community
in what is now the United States.

Since that time, German-Americans have helped forge the
ideals and dreams that have built our Nation. It was a
German-American, John Peter Zenger, who first fought for and
established the tradition of freedom of the press on this
continent. The colonial governor sued Zenger for libel.
Zenger's defense was that he had printed the truth. He won and
the principle he established lives to this day -- that the press
can and must be free to tell the truth.

Freedom and the opportunities that freedom brings have been
enduring themes in the German-American story. In 1830, one young
German engineer wrote eloquently of his yearning for freedom --
in particular, the freedom to try new ideas and pursue new
dreams. He had seen the bureaucratic restrictions on commercial
freedom in Westphalia, where he had found his first job after
graduating from the Royal Polytechnic Institute in Berlin. No

project could go forward, he wrote, without -- in his words -- "an army of counselors, ministers, and other officials discussing the matter for 10 years, making long journeys, and writing long reports."

He came to the United States. And a few months after arriving, he wrote, "I have found all that I sought -- a free, reasonable, democratic government and reasonable, natural relationships of the people toward each other.... No unbearable taxes -- no executor -- no arrogant... chief magistrate." The writer of those words was named John Roebling, and he designed and, with his son, built one of the greatest monuments to engineering in American history -- the Brooklyn Bridge.

Yes, America's German heritage is rich. It is deep and fertile. It has helped nourish and cultivate our national heritage, our national accomplishments, and our national ideals. That's why I am so happy to have all of you here today. I remember back when I was a boy in Illinois up near the Wisconsin border the German heritage was displayed with pride. The German language, at that time, was the second-most widely-spoken language in the Nation. Here in America, German-Americans have helped give our Nation its freedom, optimism, enterprise, and its love of peace.

Today, this heritage is Germany's, as well. A common dedication to democracy, freedom, and peace ties America and Germany together. It is the bedrock on which our alliance has been built. It is why our peoples have made the sacrifices to

build and maintain our military strength in the face of the missiles and armies of the Warsaw Pact.

In the last 6-1/2 years we have stood firmly together, and now, as a result, America may be on the eve of an historic agreement with the Soviet Union. I hope you will forgive me if I say that these days I am savoring all that talk we heard a few years ago about my so-called "war-mongering." I remember hearing too many times to count that my arms reduction proposals were not serious. After all, the Soviets would never agree to actual arms reductions, certainly not to the zero option for intermediate-range, ground-launched, nuclear weapons. And I remember hearing that our arms build-up was the kiss of death in negotiations. Too provocative, it was said.

Yes, we were told, if the West was to win the good will of the Soviets, we must not provoke the Soviets. I've always thought I'd be happier when the Soviets were worried about not provoking us. I've never believed weaker was safer in conducting relations with Communist powers, and I know that Chancellor Kohl shares this conviction.

The agreement towards which America and the Soviet Union are moving is not happening because we -- America, Germany, and our allies -- have been weak, but because we have been strong. And it is, as you know, nothing short of historic. Never before has an agreement actually abolished an entire class of nuclear missiles. Never before has either side retired top-of-the-line, spanking new, mint-quality missiles. I don't know just when I

will sit down with General Secretary Gorbachev to sign this agreement, but I look forward to that day.

None of us should ever forget, however, that all that we have achieved for world peace could never have happened without the strong alliance and friendship between the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany.

Now, before I go, let me say a brief word of purely domestic interest. As you know I have nominated Judge Robert Bork to the Supreme Court. I have been very clear about why I want Judge Bork on the high bench. Robert Bork believes that judges should interpret the law, not make it. He believes that it's time the courts showed less compassion for criminals and more for the victims of crime.

There have been a lot of lies spread around about Judge Bork and civil rights. Robert Bork has an outstanding record on civil rights -- better, in one crucial way, than many of his critics. Crime against blacks is far higher than crime against whites. Black Americans have a civil right to protection from criminals and thugs. Judge Bork has supported that right. That's why he's been for the death penalty, which protects black Americans far more than it protects whites. I believe Judge Bork will help return a sane balance to the court -- a balance for safety in streets and homes all over America. ___ Attorneys General, ___ former presidents of the American Bar Association, and former Chief Justice Warren Burger have all testified for confirmation. I hope that before leaving Washington all of you will take time

to let your Senators know that you want to see Robert Bork on the Supreme Court.

Thank you all for coming today, and God bless you.

WHITE HOUSE LIBRARY
AND
RESEARCH CENTER

Room 308

x7000

TO Matt Zachary

ROOM _____ DATE 4/21/88

To Keep

To Borrow Due Date _____

Per Your Request

Message:

From: Jacqui Craig

Forgive me for taking advantage of this—well, there she is. [Laughter] Well, I'll bet you right now she's wondering if I put some sun block on my face before I came out. [Laughter] I did. [Laughter] She can't hear me.

Well, now to get back to the matter at hand, and that means there's a proclamation for me to sign.

Note: The President spoke at 1:24 p.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House. In his closing remarks, he referred to Mrs. Reagan, who was watching the ceremony from a window of the Residence.

German-American Day, 1987

Proclamation 5719. October 2, 1987

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

More Americans trace their heritage back to German ancestry than to any other nationality. More than seven million Germans have come to our shores through the years, and today some 60 million Americans—one in four—are of German descent. Few people have blended so completely into the multicultural tapestry of American society and yet have made such singular economic, political, social, scientific, and cultural contributions to the growth and success of these United States as have Americans of German extraction.

The United States has embraced a vast array of German traditions, institutions, and influences. Many of these have become so accepted as parts of our way of life that their ethnic origin has been obscured. For instance, Christmas trees and Broadway musicals are familiar features of American society. Our kindergartens, graduate schools, the social security system, and labor unions are all based on models derived from Germany.

German teachers, musicians, and enthusiastic amateurs have left an indelible imprint

on classical music, hymns, choral singing, and marching bands in our country. In architecture and design, German contributions include the modern suspension bridge, Bauhaus, and Jugendstil. German-American scientists have helped make the United States the world's pioneer in research and technology. The American work ethic, a major factor in the rapid rise of the United States to preeminence in agriculture and industry, owes much to German-Americans' commitment to excellence.

For more than 3 centuries, Germans have helped build, invigorate, and strengthen this country. But the United States has given as well as received. Just a generation ago, America conceived of and swiftly implemented the Marshall Plan, which helped the new German democracy rise from the rubble of war to become a beacon of democracy in Central Europe. The Berlin Airlift demonstrated the American commitment to the defense of freedom when, still recovering from war, Berlin was threatened by strangulation from the Soviets.

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Our histories are thus intertwined. We now contribute to each other's trade, enjoy each other's cultures, and learn from each other's experiences. The German-American Friendship Garden, which will be dedicated in the District of Columbia in the near future, is symbolic of the close and amicable relations between West Germany and the United States.

The Congress, by Public Law 100-104, has designated October 6, 1987, the 304th anniversary of the arrival of the first German immigrants in Philadelphia, as "German-American Day" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of that day.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do

hereby proclaim Tuesday, October 6, 1987, as German-American Day. I urge all Americans to learn more about the contributions of German immigrants to the life and culture of the United States and to observe this day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this 2nd day of Oct., in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twelfth.

Ronald Reagan

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 10:12 a.m., October 5, 1987]

Department of Defense

Nomination of Fred S. Hoffman To Be Assistant Secretary of Defense (Public Affairs). October 2, 1987

The President announced his intention to nominate Fred S. Hoffman to be Assistant Secretary of Defense (Public Affairs), Department of Defense. He would succeed Robert B. Sims.

Since 1984 Mr. Hoffman has been Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs at the Pentagon, in Washington, DC. Prior to this, he was a reporter-editor with the Associated Press, 1949-1984. During Mr. Hoffman's years with the Associated Press, he received several citations and awards, including the Overseas Press Club Citation for reporting from Vietnam and the Veterans of Foreign Wars Gold Medal for national security reporting.

Mr. Hoffman attended Boston University. He served in the United States Army in 1943. Mr. Hoffman was born December 26, 1922, in Boston, MA. He is married, has one child, and resides in Alexandria, VA.

Department of Defense

Nomination of Robert Clifton Duncan To Be Director of Defense Research and Engineering. October 2, 1987

The President today announced his intention to nominate Robert Clifton Duncan to be Director of Defense Research and Engineering, Department of Defense. He would succeed Donald Alden Hicks.

Since 1986 Mr. Duncan has been Assistant Secretary of Defense (Research and Technology), at the Pentagon, Washington, DC. Prior to this, he was vice president of engineering, 1975-1986, and assistant vice president, 1969-1975, at the Polaroid Corp. in Waltham, MA. Mr. Duncan was assistant director, NASA Electronics Research Center, Cambridge, MA, 1967-1968; chief of the guidance and control division at NASA's Manned Spacecraft Center, Houston, TX, 1964-1967; special assistant to the director of defense, research, and engineering in the Office of the Secretary of Defense, 1961-1963; and chief, space programs branch, astronautics development division, Office of Chief Naval Operations, Washington, DC, 1960-1961.

Mr. Duncan graduated from the United States Naval Academy (B.S., 1945), U.S. Naval Postgraduate School (B.S., 1953), and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (S.M., 1954; Sc.D., 1960). Mr. Duncan served in the United States Navy, 1945-1965. Mr. Duncan was born on November 21, 1923, in Jonesville, VA. He is married, has four children, and resides in Washington, DC.

Supreme Court of the United States

Informal Exchange With Reporters on the Nomination of Robert H. Bork To Be an Associate Justice. October 2, 1987

Q. The Republicans say Bork is finished. **The President.** I don't think anyone has an answer on that yet, and I'm going to continue working as hard as I can to see

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tions prescribed by the Administrative Committee of the Federal Register, approved by the President (37 FR 23607; 1 CFR Part 10).

Distribution is made only by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. The *Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents* will be furnished by mail to domestic subscribers for \$64.00 per year (\$105.00 for mailing first class) and to foreign subscribers for \$80.00 per year, payable to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. The charge for a single copy is \$1.75 (\$2.20 for foreign mailing).

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Week Ending Friday, August 14, 1987

Twenty-sixth Anniversary of the Berlin Wall

Radio Address to the Nation.
August 8, 1987

My fellow Americans:

This week the world will mark a dark anniversary. Twenty-six years ago on Thursday, at one minute after midnight, thousands of East German troops marched out of their barracks and, in the dead of night and backed by Soviet forces, built the Berlin Wall.

Today's Berlin Wall is very different from the crude strip of barbed wire that the people of Berlin woke up to the following morning 26 years ago. Changes have included the addition of guard towers, tank stops, razor-sharp metal fences, floodlights, ditches, and dog runs. The wall itself is now 12 feet high, concrete, and painted white so that anyone climbing it will make an easy target.

Yet over the years, one thing hasn't changed. It is this: Although the wall surrounds West Berlin, it is not West Berliners who are its prisoners. As one West German newspaper put it the morning after the wall went up: "Yesterday, East Berlin was officially transformed into one immense concentration camp."

But it takes more than walls and guns to imprison the human spirit. In the last 26 years, almost 5,000 people have broken through this barrier and fled to freedom. Some tunneled under the wall. Some rigged ropes and pulleys to glide over it. Some ran trucks through checkpoints. Some simply ran on foot across what officials in the Soviet bloc call a "modern border" and the people of Berlin call the "death strip." At least 74 men and women have died in that race for freedom.

In June, on my way home from the economic summit in Venice, I visited Berlin and saw the wall once again. And I saw, as I have before, that people have put up small

crosses on the free side of the wall—memorials to those who were killed trying to get over. On one side, the "death strip." On the other, memorials to those who fell crossing it. No place on Earth can you see more clearly the contrast between the prison that is communism and the spirit of liberty that lives in all of humanity.

In recent months, we've heard a great deal from the Soviet world about something called *glasnost*. *Glasnost* is a Russian word that, we're told, means openness. But does it mean genuine openness to speak, to write, to travel, even to buy and sell? Or is it more of a publicity show? As I said in Berlin in June, the way for the Soviets to demonstrate their dedication to true openness is to tear down the wall. That's not all they could do.

At the end of World War II, the Soviets promised free elections in Eastern Europe. Openness should mean fulfilling that promise. Openness should also mean freeing political prisoners, refuseniks, and other prisoners of conscience. It should mean an end to Soviet imperialism, whether it's in Eastern Europe, Afghanistan, Angola, Cuba, or Nicaragua. It should, in short, mean openness in all the nations subject to Soviet domination.

In Berlin this June, I said that we in the United States were ready to join with the Soviets in bringing true openness to that divided city. I suggested starting discussions on four proposals. The proposals were: first, to look for ways to expand commercial air access to Berlin so that one day it might be the hub of central European air traffic; second, to bring more international meetings and conferences to Berlin—for example, United Nations meetings; third, I encouraged a program of exchanges so that young East and West Berliners could more easily visit and come to know one another; and fourth, I proposed holding, in some future year, the Olympic games in Berlin.

Together all of these proposals would bring a new openness into the lives not only

WEEKLY COMPILATION OF

PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS

Published every Monday by the Office of the Federal Register, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, DC 20408, the *Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents* contains statements, messages, and other Presidential materials released by the White House during the preceding week.

The *Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents* is published pursuant to the authority contained in the Federal Register Act (49 Stat. 500, as amended; 44 U.S.C. Ch. 15), under regula-

of Berliners but of people throughout Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union as well. We should keep in mind how important this is for each of us, as Americans, as a people who want peace among nations.

Because of our renewed strength, we've made great progress in the last several years toward peace, particularly in the area of arms reduction talks with the Soviet Union. But encouraging though this has been, we should not let ourselves forget the warning of the Czech dissident writer Vaclav Havel, who some time ago cautioned us that: "Respect for human rights is the fundamental condition and the sole genuine guarantee of true peace. A lasting peace," he said, "can only be the work of free people."

So, on this 20th [26th] anniversary of the Berlin Wall, let us resolve to do all we can to hasten the day when the wall is down and Berlin has become a symbol not of confrontation but of cooperation among the peoples of Europe and of the entire world.

Until next week, thanks for listening, and God bless you.

Note: The President spoke at 12:06 p.m. from Camp David, MD.

Central American Peace Agreement

*Statement by the President.
August 8, 1987*

I welcome this commitment to peace and democracy by the five Central American Presidents, and I hope it will lead to peace in Central America and democracy in Nicaragua.

The agreement makes clear that there is much work to be done by the parties involved. The United States will be as helpful as possible consistent with our interests and the interests of the Nicaraguan resistance, who have already stated their readiness to take part in genuine negotiations for peace and democracy in Nicaragua.

We will study the agreement carefully with an eye to what the United States can contribute to the search for freedom and peace. The agreement emphasizes reconcil-

iation, democracy, and full respect for political and civil rights. We are encouraged by that emphasis. The promise of this agreement can only be realized in its implementation. We look forward to the day when the commitments made in this agreement are a part of everyday life in Central America.

President's Commission on White House Fellowships

Appointment of Mary Jo Arndt as a Member. August 8, 1987

The President today announced his intention to appoint Mary Jo Arndt to be a member of the President's Commission on White House Fellowships in recognition of her devotion and excellence in service to the Government. She would succeed LeGree Silva Daniels.

Since 1959 she has been administrator of the Lombard Veterinary Hospital. Mrs. Arndt is also a member of the board of overseers, Illinois Institute of Technology; the third vice president of the National Federation of Republican Women, 1986-1987; and Republican State committeewoman, Sixth Congressional District, 1982 to the present.

Mrs. Arndt graduated from Northern Illinois University (B.S., 1955). She was born September 18, 1933, in Chicago, IL. Mrs. Arndt is married, has three children, and resides in Lombard, IL.

Competitive Equality Banking Act of 1987

*Statement on Signing H.R. 27 Into Law.
August 10, 1987*

I am today signing H.R. 27, the Competitive Equality Banking Act of 1987, which recapitalizes the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation (FSLIC) and makes a number of other changes in the Federal regulation of banking.

From the outset, our guiding principle in working with the Congress on this bill has been to avoid a taxpayer bailout—as was the case in both Ohio and Maryland—for an industry that has the wherewithal to help itself. This legislation vindicates that principle. The Congress is clearly on notice that industry resources are to be relied upon to finance the FSLIC operations, now and in the future.

I am signing this bill with the understanding that all of the provisions in titles III and IV are to be viewed collectively as working to protect both depositors and the insurance fund itself. For example, provisions relating to exit fees and the moratorium on leaving the FSLIC should not be interpreted in such a way as to undermine the FSLIC's rebuilding efforts.

Unfortunately, while certain provisions of the bill should help the FSLIC sell large failing savings and loans to a variety of companies and draw needed capital to the industry, other provisions of title I may still handicap the FSLIC's ability to find purchasers for savings and loans in financial trouble. Counterproductive restrictions should not be imposed on potential acquirers of ailing savings and loans at a time when the FSLIC needs to attract new sources of private capital to offset its limited resources. I urge the Congress to revisit this issue now that the development of comprehensive financial reform is at the top of the legislative agenda.

I am also opposed to the several extraneous protectionist provisions that were added to this legislation. These provisions will deny consumers the services of new limited-purpose banks. They will also place significant operating restrictions on recent acquirers of limited-purpose banks and impose a retrogressive moratorium on the ability of Federal bank regulators to authorize new real estate, securities, and insurance products and services to consumers until March 1, 1988. My willingness to sign this bill is based in part upon its statement of congressional intent not to renew or extend the moratorium on the granting of needed new authorities for banks beyond March 1, 1988, whether or not subsequent legislation is passed by the Congress. It is also my clear understanding that this legislation will not impede the ability of Federal

banking agencies to authorize banks and bank holding companies to conduct banking activities permitted under current law.

Certain other provisions of this legislation stand in the way of promoting competition, lowering costs, and increasing efficiencies in the delivery of financial services. While it is entirely appropriate to safeguard against conflicts of interest and to require arms-length transactions among affiliates, restrictions on the merchandising of consumer services and artificial limits on economic growth are unwarranted. These new anti-consumer and anticompetitive provisions could hold back a vital service industry at a time when competition in the international capital markets increasingly challenges United States financial institutions, and they should be repealed.

Section 505 of this legislation exempts the Federal financial regulatory agencies from the apportionment requirements of the Antideficiency Act. The apportionment authority is, however, a critical tool assuring that all executive branch agencies remain accountable to the President for their financial operations. I am signing this legislation with the firm understanding that notwithstanding the provisions of section 505, the President retains his inherent supervisory authority under article II of the Constitution to ensure that all executive branch agencies are spending appropriated funds in accordance with law.

Section 103 of the legislation temporarily extends the 1933 Glass-Steagall Act restrictions on securities activities to State-chartered, nonmember banks for the first time, without any showing of public benefit. I note that this intrusion upon the longstanding authority of States to determine the proper activities for financial institutions under their supervision is inconsistent with other provisions of the bill, such as section 201(e) upholding State authority to regulate the insurance activities of State-chartered banks.

This legislation, while accomplishing the necessary recapitalization of the FSLIC without increasing the budget deficit, goes well beyond that central purpose and raises a number of issues that require further congressional attention. I look forward, therefore, to the comprehensive financial reform

that come with life in one of the great cities of the world.

To open Berlin still further to all Europe, East and West, let us expand the vital air access to this city, finding ways of making commercial air service to Berlin more convenient, more comfortable, and more economical. We look to the day when West Berlin can become one of the chief aviation hubs in all central Europe.

With our French and British partners, the United States is prepared to help bring international meetings to Berlin. It would be only fitting for Berlin to serve as the site of United Nations meetings, or world conferences on human rights and arms control or other issues that call for international cooperation.

There is no better way to establish hope for the future than to enlighten young minds, and we would be honored to sponsor summer youth exchanges, cultural events, and other programs for young Berliners from the East. Our French and British friends, I'm certain, will do the same. And it's my hope that an authority can be found in East Berlin to sponsor visits from young people of the Western sectors.

One final proposal, one close to my heart: Sport represents a source of enjoyment and ennoblement, and you many have noted that the Republic of Korea—South Korea—has offered to permit certain events of the 1988 Olympics to take place in the North. International sports competitions of all kinds could take place in both parts of this city. And what better way to demonstrate to the world the openness of this city than to offer in some future year to hold the Olympic games here in Berlin, East and West?

In these four decades, as I have said, you Berliners have built a great city. You've done so in spite of threats—the Soviet attempts to impose the East-mark, the blockade. Today the city thrives in spite of the challenges implicit in the very presence of this wall. What keeps you here? Certainly there's a great deal to be said for your fortitude, for your defiant courage. But I believe there's something deeper, something that involves Berlin's whole look and feel and way of life—not mere sentiment. No one could live long in Berlin without being

completely disabused of illusions. Something instead, that has seen the difficulties of life in Berlin but chose to accept them, that continues to build this good and proud city in contrast to a surrounding totalitarian presence that refuses to release human energies or aspirations. Something that speaks with a powerful voice of affirmation, that says yes to this city, yes to the future, yes to freedom. In a word, I would submit that what keeps you in Berlin is love—love both profound and abiding.

Perhaps this gets to the root of the matter, to the most fundamental distinction of all between East and West. The totalitarian world produces backwardness because it does such violence to the spirit, thwarting the human impulse to create, to enjoy, to worship. The totalitarian world finds even symbols of love and of worship an affront. Years ago, before the East Germans began rebuilding their churches, they erected a secular structure: the television tower at Alexander Platz. Virtually ever since, the authorities have been working to correct what they view as the tower's one major flaw, treating the glass sphere at the top with paints and chemicals of every kind. Yet even today when the Sun strikes that sphere—that sphere that towers over all Berlin—the light makes the sign of the cross. There in Berlin, like the city itself, symbols of love, symbols of worship, cannot be suppressed.

As I looked out a moment ago from the Reichstag, that embodiment of German unity, I noticed words crudely spray-painted upon the wall, perhaps by a young Berliner, "This wall will fall. Beliefs become reality." Yes, across Europe, this wall will fall. For it cannot withstand faith; it cannot withstand truth. The wall cannot withstand freedom.

And I would like, before I close, to say one word. I have read, and I have been questioned since I've been here about certain demonstrations against my coming. And I would like to say just one thing, and to those who demonstrate so. I wonder if they have ever asked themselves that if they should have the kind of government they apparently seek, no one would ever be

able to do what they're doing again.

Thank you and God bless you all.

Note: The President spoke at 2:20 p.m. at the Brandenburg Gate. In his opening remarks, he referred to Chancellor Helmut Kohl of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Prior to his remarks, President Reagan met with President Richard von Weizsäcker of the Federal Republic of Germany and Governing Mayor Eberhard Diepgen of West Berlin at Schloss Bellevue, President Weizsäcker's official residence in West Berlin.

Following the meeting, President Reagan went to the Reichstag, where he viewed the Berlin Wall from the East Balcony.

West Berlin

Remarks on the 750th Anniversary of the Founding of Berlin. June 12, 1987

The President. Well, Chancellor Kohl and Mayor Diepgen, Ambassador Burt, ladies and gentlemen: It's an honor for me to be able to join you today at this 750th birthday party for the city of Berlin. I'm especially pleased to be here today because—well, it's not often that I get to go to a birthday party for something that's older than I am. *[Laughter]*

But to subject you to a second speech here—*[laughter]*—you know, I keep thinking of a story of ancient Rome, where, on a Saturday afternoon, the hungry lions were turned loose on the little group of people there on the floor of the Coliseum, and they came charging toward them. And one individual stepped out of the group, said something very quietly, and the lions all laid down. Well, the crowd was enraged and horrified that they're going to be denied the show. And Caesar sent for the man who had spoken to the lions. And they brought him, and he said, "What did you say to them that made them act like that?" And he said, "I just told them that after they ate, there'd be speeches." *[Laughter]*

Well, let me begin by conveying the warmest greetings of the American people to all of you here today. While only a small fraction of the Berlin community can be here in this hall, our good wishes go to all

the residents of this marvelous city, wherever they may live.

And I am happy to see so many young people here this afternoon. There are two groups of local teenagers I would like to greet in a special way—the graduating classes of the Berlin-American High School and of the city's John F. Kennedy School. Congratulations on a job well done.

Well, this is a celebration for all of Berlin. To those of you in the East who are watching on television but unable to attend in person, you're here with us in spirit. The traditional banners of Berlin's 20 districts, East and West, around this hall, remind me of the kinship that exists among all people of this city. By its very existence and character, Berlin remains the most compelling argument for an open world. We're reminded of the many traditions of openness and democracy that have marked the history of this city.

America—missed me!¹ *[Laughter]* America has a special relationship with Berlin that extends beyond formal political or economic ties. Like America, Berlin is a place of great energy. We see our own hopes and ideals mirrored in the energy and courage of Berliners and draw strength from our joint efforts here.

This sense is symbolized by the nearly 14,000 American soldiers, airmen, and their families who live and work in close cooperation with Berliners to ensure the defense of our common goals. And let me make one point clear: Our troops will remain here as long as they are wanted and needed by Berliners to demonstrate to the other side that force and coercion cannot succeed.

Several thousand other Americans from all walks of life make an important contribution to the business and cultural life of this city. We've joined the centuries-old tradition of Berlin and, in a real sense, we have become Berliners.

A few moments ago here at Tempelhof, I shook hands with three men who testify to the way you Berliners and we Americans play such a proud role in each others' lives: Three former U.S. Air Force pilots, veterans

¹ *The President was referring to a loud noise in the hall.*

of one of the most remarkable operations in modern history, the Berlin airlift.

On his flights, Colonel Gale Halvorsen tossed small, candy-filled parachutes to the children of Berlin as his plane approached the Tempelhof runway. Yes, Colonel Halvorsen was one of the famous Rosinen-bombers or bomber pilots who every Berliner of that generation still remembers with warmth and affection. Another airlift veteran, Captain Jack Bennett, has many friends here today; he lives in Berlin.

As for Colonel Allen Chealander, when the Soviets blockaded Berlin, Colonel Chealander had been back in civilian life for just 8 months. He and his wife had an infant son and another child on the way. Those precious 8 months were the first Colonel Chealander had been able to devote to his family since the long years of the war. Yet, when called up for the airlift, he never hesitated. Looking back on those days of constant hardship, of danger scorned, Colonel Chealander says simply this: "We had a job to do, and we did it." In those few words, hear the understatement of a hero. I am especially pleased that Colonel Chealander and his son, who saw him only briefly before he returned to service to help fight the blockade and who is now my own military aide, are both with us here today.

I have met other heroes as well—German heroes of Berlin:

—Truemmerfrauen—women who, 40 years ago, collected and cleaned bricks from the rubble to rebuild their homes, their churches, their schools, their very way of life.

—A scholar, expelled by the Soviets from the city's old Humboldt University in the East, who then joined in founding what has become one of the world's major institutions of higher learning, the Free University of Berlin.

—A group of RIAS employees of the first hour who helped us get the voice of freedom on the city's airwaves in those early postwar years, and ever since. For 40 years, radio in the American sector has been a voice of freedom and an essential part of our continuing commitment to Berlin. And now we are taking another important step in German-American relations by moving forward to make RIAS television a reality. I

can't help but wonder if they will rerun "Bedtime for Bonzo." [Laughter]

—An East Berlin border guard who decided to live in freedom rather than building a wall that removes even the most basic rights of freedom and self-government. Well, then, too, I have met Berliners whose actions speak with confidence of the city's present and future: A professor who has helped make Berlin one of the world's leading centers of research in the field of laser medicine, and the winners of the 1987 computer contest sponsored by the Berlin-U.S.A. initiative.

In each face, I've seen abiding pride in this city and its accomplishments. Indeed, there's been something deeply moving, something humbling about meeting these heroes of Berlin. I feel your pride in what you've done for your city, your zest for life, your confidence and hope from having overcome so many obstacles, and the strength of your commitment to overcome those that remain. You've demonstrated to the world the value of human liberty, and perhaps the courage of your example is the greatest gift you can give to us every day of our lives.

Today when most Americans think of Berlin, they recall our postwar relationship with this city. And as we celebrate this 750th birthday, it's worth remembering that America's ties with Berlin go back many years. More than 20 American communities bear the name Berlin. Three of our Founding Fathers, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, and John Adams negotiated a treaty of friendship and commerce with Frederick the Great in 1785, establishing a basis for the special relationship that we enjoy today.

Americans were affected in other ways by this city when some of the best and brightest people active in Berlin came to the United States. Albert Einstein, George Grosz, Arnold Schoenberg, Kurt Weill, Mies van der Rohe—the list of former residents of this city who changed the face of modern America is practically limitless.

Audience member. [Inaudible]

The President. All right, he has just told me, and now they want to create heaven on Earth. We celebrate with you today—[In-

audible]—thank you. Thank you. Well, I thank you very much, and I wish you well.

So, we do celebrate with you today, remembering the heroic deeds of these—all of them here on this platform and all Berliners, and the longstanding relationship between our two countries. But let's not forget the painful lessons of the not-so-recent past and draw on those experiences. Together, we can build a better future for this city, for Europe, and for the world.

And as we look toward the 21st century, the ideals the world associates with the free part of Berlin are gaining in recognition. History did not come to an end in 1945, and it will not do so now. Berlin is a city of the future; it stands as a beacon for freedom and shines brightly for all Berliners to see.

In the name of the American people, I want to congratulate all three million Berliners on the occasion of your anniversary. And I'm proud to issue a Presidential proclamation today honoring Berlin. Perhaps more than the people of any other city, you, the free people of Berlin, have demonstrated to the world the value of human liberty. So it is that we have so much to celebrate today. And so it is that, on behalf of my nation, I thank you.

Having witnessed your courage and determination for all these years, I am confident in extending the heartfelt best wishes of all Americans for your city's future. And for those of you here today who are with our Armed Forces and who are here; I want to tell you that nothing in the job I have made me more proud than you, the men and women wearing our military uniforms.

Thank you very much.

Note: The President spoke at 3:57 p.m. at Tempelhof Central Airport. In his opening remarks, he referred to Chancellor Helmut Kohl of the Federal Republic of Germany, Governing Mayor Eberhard Diepgen of West Berlin, and U.S. Ambassador Richard R. Burt.

Prior to his remarks, he met with members of the allied Armed Forces serving in West Berlin. Following his remarks, the President traveled to Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.

Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany

Remarks on Departure. June 12, 1987

My talks with Chancellor Kohl and his colleagues have fulfilled all my expectations. They confirm, as his words here have confirmed today, that relations between the United States and the Federal Republic are those of close allies and friends.

Chancellor Kohl and I, together with other allies and partners, have already had the opportunity in Venice to address many of the major issues confronting the world today. There, important steps were taken to ensure the continued economic progress and freedom for our nations.

Here in Bonn, we talked, in particular, about progress in arms reductions and East-West relations. Chancellor Kohl and I agree fully on the necessity of continuing our close consultations as we pursue our common goals of reducing the danger to Europe posed by the threatening policies and military might of the Warsaw Pact. We share deep satisfaction with NATO's 1979 double-track decision on intermediate nuclear forces—INF.

It was controversial when the alliance first agreed upon it, yet time is proving it an unequivocal success. We hope to reach agreement with the Soviet Union before the end of 1987, which would drastically reduce and possibly eliminate a class of nuclear weapons that poses a particular threat to our friends and allies in Europe and Asia.

As we proceed in our quest for a safer and more stable peace, I look forward to continuing close cooperation and consultation with Chancellor Kohl and his government.

And I would like to add something here also. Much is said each year about these economic summits with the heads of state of seven countries and our meetings and whether they accomplish much or whether they don't. I have to tell you, they would accomplish much if we did nothing but meet and just talk to each other—because we have become close friends. We use our titles in public as protocol requires. But when we meet together we're on a first-name basis, and we're not meeting as much as heads of states, as we're meeting as close,

personal friends who look forward to renewing our friendship with these meetings and with others in between when we can manage it.

So this has been a wonderful several days for us to be here, to be in Venice, then to be in Berlin earlier today and to be here, and to know that we're with dear friends. And so, we say goodbye to all of you, and we say a very personal goodbye to our dear friends, Chancellor Kohl and Mrs. Kohl, and the others that we've met.

And God bless all of you, and may we all soon meet again. Thank you.

Note: The President spoke at 6:56 p.m. at Köln-Bonn Airport. Prior to his remarks, he met at the airport with Chancellor Helmut Kohl of the Federal Republic of Germany. Following his remarks, the President returned to Washington, DC.

International Issues

Responses to Questions Submitted by Die Welt of the Federal Republic of Germany. June 12, 1987

Berlin

Q. Mr. President, you will visit Berlin on June 12. What will be your message to the Berliners?

The President. My message to Berliners, and indeed to all citizens of the world, is that freedom brings prosperity; freedom pays. That conclusion is inescapable for anyone who views the difference between East and West, so sharply visible in divided Berlin. Even the Soviet leadership seems to be coming to acknowledge the benefits of freedom. If they really do come to understand, then there is one step they could take that would be unmistakable: Tear down the wall, open the gates.

Today represents a moment of hope. We in the West stand ready to cooperate with the East to promote true openness—to break down the barriers that separate people, to create a safer, freer world. And surely there is no better place than Berlin,

the meeting place of East and West, to make a start.

I salute the people of Berlin for their history, courage, their steadfastness, and their dedication to freedom. We hope and expect that the Berlin of the future will be even more splendid than it is today. I intend to work with President von Weizsäcker, Chancellor Kohl, Mayor Diepgen, and our French and British colleagues to ensure that this future becomes reality.

Disarmament

Q. Are you in full harmony with the German standpoint on disarmament, as expressed in the statement of the Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl in the Federal Parliament, especially about the connection between conventional and nuclear reductions?

The President. Yes, I strongly share the key messages contained in the Chancellor's statement, specifically:

- We agree that our guideline is the reliable prevention of all wars, both conventional or nuclear.
- We agree that for the foreseeable future there is no alternative to the defense strategy of flexible response developed by the alliance.
- We agree that this means the alliance will continue to have to rely on a balance of conventional and nuclear forces, and that, therefore, for as long as this is the case, we cannot support any attempt to remove all nuclear weapons from Europe.
- We agree that the level of U.S. and Soviet nuclear weapons should be reduced, and that we should maintain no more nuclear weapons than are necessary for the security of the United States and her allies.
- We agree that the linkage between the security of the United States and that of NATO is guaranteed by the presence of U.S. troops and their families in the Federal Republic.
- We agree that disarmament is not an end in itself, and we agree that it must never lead to less security.
- We agree that the complex interactions of disarmament steps and strategy require a thorough examination during

the associated decisionmaking in each alliance country and within the alliance as a whole.

—And we agree that the goal should be to establish a stable, balanced ratio of forces at the lowest possible levels.

Q. Do you think the German Government is right that there should be negotiations with the Russians about reduction of the short-range missiles under 300 miles after an agreement about INF?

The President. It is essential that we always keep in mind that the negotiations on intermediate-range missiles are only one of the negotiations in progress. These negotiations are not an end in themselves but part of a wider, more comprehensive process.

The NATO allies are working hard for progress in arms control on a wide front. We have proposed a 50 percent reduction in strategic nuclear arms which can strike targets at virtually any range. We have proposed the total elimination of chemical weapons. We are seeking to redress the current imbalance in conventional arms. Most importantly, we must have the vision to see these efforts as parts of a larger whole. In this context, I continue to favor the total elimination of all offensive ballistic missiles. However, achieving that objective must be accomplished in an orderly and realistic manner.

Q. Do you agree with Bonn that the Pershing IA missiles of the German Bundeswehr should not be included in an INF agreement?

The President. Yes, of course. Both the United States and NATO have insisted from the very beginning that the INF negotiations must cover U.S. and Soviet missiles only. These negotiations are bilateral between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. We have consistently maintained the firm position that the U.S. will not deal with third-country systems or change existing patterns of cooperation with its allies in such bilateral negotiations.

Further, our objective in these and other negotiations is to establish equality between the U.S. and U.S.S.R. at lower levels of arms. However, the Soviet Union has long tried to assert a right to equality with the U.S. and various other nations put together. To grant them this would threaten Western

security and create a dangerous precedent across the entire front of negotiations.

The Soviets did not demand a limit on German Pershing IA missiles in the 1981-1983 INF talks or in the current talks, which began in 1985. They did not raise this issue in the 1985 Geneva summit, the 1986 Reykjavik meeting, or in the meetings between Secretary Shultz and Soviet leaders in Moscow in April of this year. I doubt that the Soviets will block an INF agreement by creating a new and artificial issue.

International Trade

Radio Address to the Nation. June 13, 1987

My fellow Americans:

Tomorrow is Flag Day, the anniversary of the first official American flag. Nancy and I hope that you'll join us and millions of other Americans tomorrow evening at 7 p.m. eastern daylight time as we participate in the annual "Pause for the Pledge." The 31 words of the Pledge of Allegiance to our flag takes only a moment to recite, yet their meaning reaches across the many decades of our history as a free people.

Now, to turn for a moment to the trip abroad that we just completed. Monday evening, in a televised address from the Oval Office, I'll present to the Nation a full report on the Venice Economic Summit. I'll also speak about a matter of world importance: the just-ended meeting in Reykjavik, Iceland, of Secretary of State George Shultz and his counterparts from the countries that make up the NATO alliance. Secretary Shultz and the NATO foreign ministers reached a crucial consensus on our arms reduction proposals that could move us closer to an historic agreement, bringing about for the first time real and equitable reductions in U.S. and Soviet nuclear arms. And it is NATO's firmness and unity that made this possible.

For now, though, I'd like to talk with you about a matter that played a central role in the Venice summit: world trade. We in the United States hear much these days about

New GI Bill Continuation Act

*Statement on Signing H.R. 1085 Into Law.
June 1, 1987*

I am pleased to sign into law H.R. 1085, the "New GI Bill Continuation Act," which will remove the expiration date for programs of educational assistance provided under chapter 30, title 38, United States Code, and under chapter 106, title 10, United States Code. These programs are referred to as the new GI bill—active duty and the new GI bill—reserves, respectively. Additionally, this measure revises the declared "purposes" provision of chapter 30 to broaden its scope.

Our country has a proud tradition of assisting in the smooth transition of veterans from military to civilian life through educational and training assistance for over 42 years now. Since June 1944 over 18 million veterans and service personnel have received educational assistance under three prior GI bills, including 7.8 million under the World War II GI bill, almost 2.4 million under the Korean conflict GI bill, and over 8 million trainees under the post-Korean Vietnam-era GI bill scheduled to end on December 31, 1989. All of these programs operated in conjunction with the draft and afforded a readjustment opportunity for many people whose lives were involuntarily disrupted. The programs undertaken have taken place in classrooms, businesses, on farms, at schools of higher learning, and even at elementary schools. In terms of content, they range from remedial mathematics to advanced calculus and everything in between.

In October 1984 the Congress enacted Public Law 98-525 that established the new GI bill test program. This new law (as amended by Public Law 99-576) provided a program of education benefits not only for service personnel and veterans but also for reservists. It is this new GI bill that is today being made permanent and that joins an illustrious family of GI bill programs that have meant so much to millions of veterans of past wars and conflicts and to the welfare of the Nation.

With the signing of this bill, it is projected that the number of reservists training

under the new GI bill—reserves will peak in fiscal year 1990 at about 225,000. It is further projected that, over time, the larger program will be the new GI bill—active duty, with close to 210,000 trainees in fiscal year 1992 and even greater numbers into the mid-1990's.

The GI bill programs have been widely acclaimed as the best investment America has ever made. These programs have promoted quality education for our nation's veterans, providing them the opportunity to be the best that they can be.

Our defense of freedom requires a willingness to sacrifice on the part of those in our Armed Forces. The provision of GI bill benefits is one substantial way for the country to express its appreciation to and support of those who serve.

Note: As enacted, H.R. 1085 is Public Law 100-48, approved June 1.

Western Alliance

*Remarks on Signing the Proclamation
Designating George C. Marshall Month.
June 1, 1987*

Thank you very much, and welcome to the White House. I'd like to thank you for being here. It's a pleasant coincidence that George C. Marshall Month, which we will proclaim today, coincides with the upcoming economic summit. I'm certain that General Marshall would approve of my taking advantage of this opportunity to speak with you also about some of our expectations, our goals, for that important gathering.

First and foremost, today we gather to honor George C. Marshall, a gallant soldier, a visionary statesman, and an American who set a standard of honor and accomplishment for all who have followed. George Marshall is the only professional soldier ever to win the Nobel Prize for Peace. It was a fitting tribute. Even in time of war, Marshall was a champion of peace. During his tenure as Chief of Staff of the United States Army, a war—the greatest conflagration in human history—was won, and that

victory was not a triumph of conquerors in a struggle for power and domination, but a desperate fight of free peoples for the preservation of the humane values and democratic institutions they held dear.

What made the Second World War different from all those that had preceded it was that Western civilization, by its outcome, was left in the hands of leaders like George Marshall, individuals dedicated to ideals which were not forgotten after the enemy was vanquished.

It's difficult in this time of plenty to imagine the destitution, devastation, and hopelessness that pervaded Europe after the close of the Second World War. The conflict had taken the lives of millions of Europeans, many of them the young leaders who are the greatest asset of any society. Resources used to fuel the war machines were gone. Great destruction had been brought upon the face of Europe. Germany lay in almost total ruin. Throughout the rest of the continent, cities and factories were in disrepair; the whole economic infrastructure had been devastated. The monumental job of rebuilding seemed overwhelming.

It was at this time of despair when, under the leadership of wise and decent individuals like George C. Marshall, by then Secretary of State, our country stepped forward with a program Winston Churchill referred to as the "most unsordid act in history." Forty years ago June 5th, Secretary of State George Marshall gave the commencement address at Harvard University. In it he laid out a proposal for the reconstruction of Europe, the foundation for what has been the most remarkable period of peace and prosperity in the history of that continent.

In today's money, the Marshall plan was a commitment of extraordinary proportions, about \$60 billion. And with that, industry, large and small, was provided capital; harbors, canals, roads, electric systems were rebuilt; and the production lines began to roll as Europe went back to work.

The Marshall plan was an investment America made in its friends and in the future. If it had simply been a gift of resources, it would likely have been a colossal failure. The success of this greatest of undertakings, the rebuilding of a battle-scarred continent, can be traced to goals

that are easily distinguished from the mere transfer of money.

First, it was designed to generate hope where there was none. George Marshall, as a soldier, well understood the role of motivation. "It is the spirit which we bring to the fight that decides the issue," he once wrote. "It is morale that wins the victory." George Marshall's speech was viewed by many Europeans as a lifeline thrown to them at a time when they were foundering. It gave them reason to work, to build, to invest. And in short order, purpose replaced aimlessness; enterprise replaced inertia.

The second and most important goal of the Marshall plan was to provide incentives for Europeans to find common ground, to bring down the political barriers which stifle economic activity and growth. Our leadership helped officials overcome local interest groups and work with other governments to beat back the pressures for protectionism and isolation; to free the flow of commerce, materials, and resources across international frontiers; to integrate transport and power systems; and to develop economic and political ties that would serve as an engine for progress.

The Marshall plan led to the creation of institutions that today are pillars of the free world's economy—the European Economic Community, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the OECD¹—and created the environment where the World Bank and the IMF² could function. The Marshall plan was an act of generosity, but it was not a giveaway program. Instead, it was the beginning of a process of cooperation and enterprise that has carried the peoples of the Western democracies to new heights.

But there was one most important achievement, too much overlooked. A reading of history reveals that in past wars, the peace settlement laid the foundation for the next war. Hatreds and enmity remained. And today we have known 40 or more years of peace, and one-time enemies are the closest of friends and allies as a result of the Marshall plan.

¹ *Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.*

² *International Monetary Fund.*

With us today is an individual who, at President Truman's direction, took a central role in polling the leadership, gathering the ideas, and putting together a comprehensive overview of foreign policy strategy. This effort was the genesis of the Marshall plan. His dedication, creativity, and resourcefulness were of great service to his President and his country at that pivotal moment. And Clark Clifford, we are proud to have you with us today.

Now, in a few days, I will leave for the economic summit in Venice. It will be the 13th time the 7 major industrial democracies have so met, and the 7th time I've been privileged to represent the United States. While our country is still looked to for leadership, the free world is now undeniably a partnership among democracies, to a large degree because of initiatives we set in motion 4 decades ago.

Today free world efforts—economic, political, and security—depend on genuine cooperation. Self-determination, as we've recognized since the time of Woodrow Wilson, is consistent with the interaction of free peoples. We sought it, and, brother, we've got it.

The Governments of Western Europe, North America, and Japan face the future together, and meetings like the economic summit build unity and sense of purpose. And that unity is increasingly important. The velocity of economic change reshaping our world is making greater demands on our governments, individually and collectively. This change flows naturally from the open economic system we've established in the West. Our peoples and countries are now operating in a global market. Instantaneous communications, multinational corporations, the flow of international investment, widespread computer technology, and the integration of financial markets are facts of life.

The progress of mankind, however, remains dependent on political as well as economic and technological momentum. Today we face challenges comparable to those that confronted struggling democracies four decades ago. We sought to achieve prosperity; now we seek to preserve it and ensure that our standard of living continues to improve. Nothing can be taken for granted. We must be active and vigorous to be successful. And

we must work together. And that is what freedom is all about, and that's why we call the portion of the planet on which we live the free world. People here are not told what we must do. We talk things over and decide what to do for ourselves.

There's a story about an American and a Russian. As is often the case, the American was bragging about how in the United States everyone was free to speak. Well, the Russian replied, "In Russia we're just as free to speak. The difference is in your country you're free after you speak." [Laughter]

The greatest challenge for those of us who live in freedom is to recognize the ties of common interest that bind us, to prove wrong those cynics who would suggest that free enterprise and democracy lead to shortsighted policies and undisciplined self-interest. Today—and we can't say this too often—it is in the common interest of all of us, in every free land, to work against parochialism and protectionism, to keep markets open and commerce flowing. By definition, protecting domestic producers from competition erodes national competitiveness, slows down economic activity, and raises prices. It also threatens the stability of the entire free world trading system.

Some countries, which have taken full advantage of America's past openness, must realize that times have changed. Today any country selling heavily in the United States whose markets are not substantially open to American goods risks a backlash from the American people. No country that closes its own markets or unfairly subsidizes its exports can expect the markets of its trading partners to remain open. This point will be driven home in Venice. It was the central theme of our agreement at last year's Tokyo summit to launch the Uruguay trade round.³

While the vibrancy of the U.S. economy has contributed enormously to the world expansion, preserving a growing world economy is the business of every member of the world trading community. It is the special responsibility of the larger economic

³ One in a series of General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade meetings, which was held in Bella Unión, Uruguay, in September 1986.

powers. It will be made clear, especially to our friends in Japan and the Federal Republic of Germany, that growth-oriented domestic policies are needed to bolster the world trading system upon which they depend.

We and our allies must always fulfill our agreements concerning exchange rate stability. Economic policy decisions made last year in Tokyo and at this year's meeting of Group of Seven⁴ finance ministers in Paris and in Washington cannot be ignored or forgotten. The commitments made at these meetings need to be translated into action.

Talks continue to flow about the necessity of a coordinated attack on market-distorting agricultural policies, policies which are found in almost every Western country. The time to act is fast approaching.

One concern shared by the industrialized powers is what to do about the Third World countries which are not developing, not progressing, countries that, if something doesn't happen, will be left behind. Japan has made admirable strides in this direction by offering to share some of its wealth, some of its trade surplus, with lesser developed nations. I hope that during the course of this summit Japan will clarify what form this aid will take. I also hope that other countries will consider following Japan's good example.

However, as I noted about the European example of four decades ago, the transfer of cash alone is not the solution. If tax rates are too high, if markets are not free, if government is big, corrupt, or abusive, a country cannot expect to attract the expertise and private investment needed to advance, nor will its own people have the incentives needed to push their economy forward. After the war, German industry was little more than a shell. If Ludwig Erhard and Konrad Adenauer, courageous democratic postwar leaders of that country, had not dramatically, in one fell swoop, eliminated most of the intrusive controls on the West German economy in 1948, Marshall plan aid might not have had the miraculous impact that it did.

⁴ The seven countries that participate in the annual economic summit.

If we're serious about changing the plight of less fortunate nations, we must, at the very least, be candid with them about these economic realities, open their eyes to the secret of Germany's restoration and the secret of the amazing growth taking place on the Pacific rim. That secret is a Marshall plan of ideas. It is simply that freedom of enterprise, competition, and the profit motive work. They work so well that the United States now must maneuver with economically powerful competitors, friendly competitors.

And, yes, let us admit the recognizable friction among the great democracies about trade and economic policy. Our heated debates and maneuverings and the fact they're front-page news are a healthy sign. First, during economic movement, close friends disagree, but no one should lose sight of the impressive strides taking place. Second, the attention paid to complex economic issues, which decades ago were subject matter only for specialists, suggests the wide degree of consensus our nations have reached on the vital issues of war and peace, human rights, and democracy.

Today, the unity of the West on security issues is something which George Marshall and his contemporaries would look on with a deep and abiding pride. Marshall led America through war and out of isolationism. Like protectionism, isolationism is a tempting illusion. Four decades of European peace and the greatest economic expansion in history stand as evidence that isolationism and protectionism are not the way. We must work with like-minded friends to direct the course of history, or history will be determined by others who do not share our values, and we will not escape the consequences of the decisions they make.

Nowhere is this burden heavier than in the Middle East, a region that has been plagued with turmoil and death. If we retreat from the challenge, if we sail to a distance and wait passively on the sidelines, forces hostile to the free world will eventually have their way.

Two weeks ago, we lost 37 of our sons in the Persian Gulf. They were the pride and joy of their families, fine young men who volunteered to wear the uniform and serve their country. We have none better than

these. They died while guarding a choke-point of freedom, deterring aggression, and reaffirming America's willingness to protect its vital interests.

Yet the American people are aware that it is not our interests alone that are being protected. The dependence of our allies on the flow of oil from that area is no secret. During the upcoming summit in Venice, we'll be discussing the common security interests shared by the Western democracies in the Persian Gulf. The future belongs to the brave. Free men should not cower before such challenges, and they should not expect to stand alone.

And we're working together in a number of critical areas. Our friends and allies have been cooperating ever more closely to combat the scourge of terrorism. Democracies are peculiarly vulnerable to this form of international criminality, and at the upcoming Venice summit, we will give renewed impetus to the momentum which has developed in the past year.

The Western alliance, with courage and unity of purpose, has time and again thwarted threats to our prosperity and security. During the last decade, as American military spending declined, the Soviets raced ahead to gain a strategic advantage, deploying a new generation of intermediate-range missiles aimed at our European allies. This hostile maneuver, part of a long-term strategy to separate Europe from the United States, was countered by a united alliance. Pershing and cruise missiles were deployed in Western Europe, even amidst the noise and clamor of sometimes violent opposition and an intensely hostile Soviet propaganda campaign.

Let no one forget, 6 years ago we offered to refrain from deploying our intermediate-range missiles if the Soviets would agree to dismantle their own. It was called the zero option. The other side refused. At that time, a vocal minority in Western countries, including the United States, suggested if we moved forward with deployment of our Pershing and cruise missiles all hope of arms control agreements would be lost.

The pessimists, however, have been proven wrong, and Western resolve is paying off. In recent months, we've witnessed considerable progress in our talks with the Soviet Government. The Kremlin

now in principle accepts the zero option formula in Europe, and our negotiators are busy seeing if the details can be worked out. In short, we may be on the edge of an historic reduction of the number of nuclear weapons threatening mankind. If this great first step is taken, if nuclear arms reduction is achieved, it'll be due to the strength and determination of allied leaders across Western Europe who refused to accept the Soviet nuclear domination of Europe. European leaders, and indeed most Europeans, have come to understand that peace comes only through strength. Strength and realism are the watchwords for real progress in dealing with our Soviet adversaries.

As we view changes which seem to be happening in the Soviet Union with cautious optimism, let it be remembered that, four decades ago, the Kremlin rejected Soviet participation in the Marshall plan. If the current Soviet leadership seeks another path, if they reject the closed, isolated, and belligerent policies they inherited, if they wish their country to be a part of the free world economy, we welcome the change. Let there be no mistake: The Soviet Government is subject to the same rules as any other. Any government which is part of our deals with the West's major economic institutions must do so with good faith, open books, and the open government on which both depend. Economic transactions are not maneuvers for political gain or international leverage; such destructive tactics are not tolerated. Countries which are part of the system are expected to do their best to strengthen the process and institutions or be condemned to economic isolation.

The Soviet Union must also understand that the price of entry into the community of prosperous and productive nations is not just an economic price. There is a political price of even greater significance: respect for and support for the values of freedom that are, in the end, the true engines of material prosperity.

Time will tell if the signs emanating from the Soviet Union reflect real change or illusion. The decisions made by the Soviet leaders themselves will determine if relations will bloom or wither. Any agreement to reduce nuclear weapons, for example, must be followed by reductions in conventional

forces. We are looking closely for signs that tangible changes have been made in that country's respect for human rights, and that does not mean just letting out a few of the better known dissidents. We're waiting for signs of an end to their aggression in Afghanistan.

This year is also the 40th anniversary of the Truman doctrine, which fully recognized the need for economic assistance, but underscored the necessity of providing those under attack the weapons needed to defend themselves. On March 12, 1947, President Truman addressed a joint session of Congress and spelled out America's commitment. "It must be the policy of the United States to support free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures. I believe that we must assist free peoples to work out their own destinies in their own way." So said Harry Truman.

Nineteen forty-seven was a volatile political year for our country. I was a Democrat back then. President Truman was under attack from both sides of his own party, and the opposition controlled both houses of Congress—and believe me, I know how frustrating that can be. Even amidst the deep political divisions so evident in 1947, the Marshall plan and Truman doctrine were approved by Congress. In the end, it was our ability to overcome our own domestic political discord and forge a bipartisan approach that made the difference. Greece and Turkey were saved; Western Europe was put on the path to recovery; human freedom was given a chance. Democracy has its weaknesses, but its strengths will prevail.

I leave for Europe with confidence. This generation of free men and women, too, will work together and succeed. We will pass on to our children a world as filled with hope and opportunity as the one we were handed. We owe this to those who went before us, to George C. Marshall and others who shaped the world we live in.

With this said, I will sign the order proclaiming George C. Marshall Month.

Thank you, and God bless you.

Note: The President spoke at 3:07 p.m. in the East Room at the White House.

George C. Marshall Month, June 1987

Proclamation 5663. June 1, 1987

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Forty years ago this June 5, Secretary of State George Catlett Marshall, Jr., in a commencement address at Harvard University, proposed a plan for the reconstruction of war-shattered Europe. It is truly fitting that we commemorate the 40th anniversary of what became known as the Marshall Plan, because it was the foundation for the most remarkable period of peace and prosperity in history. Highly symbolic of American commitment to peace and freedom in Europe, the Plan most appropriately bore George Marshall's name. As Chief of Staff of the Army during World War II, he had been instrumental in the liberation of Europe; after peace had come, he worked with equal vigor as Secretary of State to see Europe restored to a new level of strength and vitality.

The Marshall Plan is a proud monument in the history of our Nation, because it derives from our large and generous spirit and our commitment to the principles of interdependence, self-determination, and openness to positive cooperation. The plan succeeded beyond greatest expectations and remains an inspiration today because it demonstrates what is possible when nations lay aside differences to meet a common challenge.

We also take this opportunity to honor George C. Marshall for his life-time of devotion to the United States of America. He led the Army during our greatest test of arms, served as Secretary of State and Secretary of Defense, and became the first professional soldier to receive the Nobel Peace Prize. He will be remembered forever as the epitome of the citizen soldier.

The Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 70, has designated the month of June as "George C. Marshall Month" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this event.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do

hereby proclaim June 1987 as George C. Marshall Month. I urge all Americans to join in observance of this month with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this first day of June, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eleventh.

Ronald Reagan

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 10:45 a.m., June 2, 1987]

United States Ambassador to Guinea

*Nomination of Samuel Eldred Lupo.
June 1, 1987*

The President today announced his intention to nominate Samuel Eldred Lupo, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, as United States Ambassador to the Republic of Guinea. He would succeed James D. Rosenthal.

Mr. Lupo began his career as a management intern with the Veterans Administration in Washington, DC, 1961-1963. He served in the following capacities thereafter: personnel officer, 1963-1964, and computer systems analyst, 1964-1966. Mr. Lupo then joined the Foreign Service and the Department of State. From 1966 to 1968, he was assigned as personnel officer to the Embassy in Manila, Philippines, and then to the Embassy in La Paz, Bolivia, 1969-1971. From 1972 to 1973, Mr. Lupo served as Special Assistant to the Assistant Secretary of State for Administration in the Department of State. Following this, he served as administrative officer in the following Embassies: Dublin, Ireland, 1973-1975; Lima, Peru, 1976-1977; and Brasilia, Brazil, 1977-1979. He returned to Washington in 1979 and became Executive Director of the Bureau of Inter-American Affairs where he served until 1981, when he went to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, as consul general. Since 1985 Mr.

Lupo has been Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Personnel in the Department of State.

Mr. Lupo graduated from Los Angeles City College (A.A., 1959) and from the University of California at Los Angeles (B.A., 1961). He served in the United States Air Force from 1951 to 1955. Mr. Lupo is articulate in Spanish and Portuguese. He was born September 26, 1933, in Walnut Creek, CA. Mr. Lupo is married, has three children, and resides in Arlington, VA.

United Nations

Nomination of Lester B. Korn To Be the U.S. Representative on the Economic and Social Council. June 2, 1987

The President today announced his intention to nominate Lester B. Korn to be the Representative of the United States of America on the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, with the rank of Ambassador. He would succeed Joseph Verner Reed, Jr.

Mr. Korn held various positions (part-time) while in college as a teller, bookkeeper, etc., with Bank of America in Culver City, CA, 1953-1961. He became a management consultant with Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co., Los Angeles, 1961-1966, to be followed as a partner with that firm, 1966-1969. Since 1969, he has been chairman, chief executive officer, and co-founder of Korn/Ferry International, Los Angeles. From 1979 to 1982 Mr. Korn served as chairman of the Commission on Citizen Participation in Government, State of California. He was a member of the Commission of the Californias, 1979-1982. In April of 1983, he was special advisor and delegate, UNESCO Inter-Governmental Conference on Education for International Understanding, Cooperation, and Peace. Since 1985 he has served as a member on the President's Commission on White House Fellowships.

Mr. Korn graduated from the University of California at Los Angeles (B.S., 1959, and M.B.A., 1960). He was born January 11,

1936, in New York, NY. Mr. Korn is married, has two children, and resides in Los Angeles, CA.

Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Nomination of Kenneth C. Rogers To Be a Member. June 2, 1987

The President today announced his intention to nominate Kenneth C. Rogers to be a member of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission for the term of 5 years expiring June 30, 1992. He would succeed James Kilburn Asselstine.

Since 1972 Mr. Rogers has been the president of Stevens Institute of Technology in Hoboken, NJ. Prior to this he served as acting provost/dean of faculty in the Stevens Institute of Technology.

Mr. Rogers graduated from St. Lawrence University (B.S., 1950) and Columbia University (M.A., 1952; Ph.D., 1956). He was born March 21, 1929, in Teaneck, NJ. Mr. Rogers is married, has three children, and resides in Hoboken, NJ.

Federal Reserve System

Remarks Announcing the Nomination of Alan Greenspan To Be Chairman of the Board of Governors. June 2, 1987

The President. I have a statement for you: Paul Volcker has advised me of his decision not to accept a third term as a member and Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board.

I accepted Mr. Volcker's decision with great reluctance and regret. He has served with distinction on the Board of Governors and has been an historic chairman during this time of economic recovery and expansion. Therefore, it's my intention to nominate Dr. Alan Greenspan to a 4-year term as Chairman of the Federal Reserve. Mr. Volcker has indicated his strong support for Dr. Greenspan.

And let me add, my dedication to our fight to hold down the forces of inflation

remains as strong as ever. And I know that Dr. Greenspan shares that same commitment.

Now, let me explain that because of my schedule and an appointment waiting for me, I am going to leave you and these three gentlemen here—Chairman Volcker and Secretary Baker and Dr. Greenspan all will have statements for you and take your questions.

Q. Mr. President, did you get an agreement that Dr. Greenspan won't raise interest rates during the '88 campaign?

The President. I told you, I'm not taking any questions.

Note: The President spoke at 10:01 a.m. to reporters assembled in the Briefing Room at the White House.

In his remarks, the President referred to Secretary of the Treasury James A. Baker III.

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

Nomination of Avery C. Faulkner To Be a Member. June 2, 1987

The President today announced his intention to nominate Avery C. Faulkner to be a member of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation for a term expiring June 10, 1991. He would succeed Clifton Caldwell.

Since 1982 Mr. Faulkner has been president of Cannon/Faulkner, and vice president of the Cannon Corp., in Washington, DC. Prior to this he served as senior partner of Faulkner, Fryer and Vanderpool, 1968-1982.

Mr. Faulkner graduated from Yale University (Bachelor of Arts, 1951; Bachelor of Architecture, 1954; and a Master of Architecture, 1955). He served in the U.S. Air Force from 1955 to 1958. Mr. Faulkner was born January 23, 1929, in Bronxville, NY. He is married, has three children, and resides in McLean, VA.

Oct. 20 / Administration of Ronald Reagan, 1986

National Hungarian Freedom Fighters Day, 1986*Proclamation 5555. October 20, 1986**By the President of the United States of America***A Proclamation**

The people of Hungary have contributed many chapters to the history of the struggle for liberty, but never more nobly than in 1956. On October 23 of that year, Hungarians, including the young people, rose up in revolt against communist dictatorship and Soviet occupation.

The freedom fighters, as they were called by a world amazed at their heroism and idealism, fought almost barehanded against heavy odds, and soon fell victim to treachery and ruthless suppression. But they lit a candle of hope and inspiration that can never be extinguished.

The Hungarian Revolution of 1956 was a true revolution of, by, and for the people. Its motivations were humanity's universal longings to live, worship, and work in peace and to determine one's own destiny. The Hungarian Revolution forever gave the lie to communism's claims to represent the people, and it told the world that brave hearts still exist to challenge injustice.

The Hungarian freedom fighters of 1956 perished or suffered exile, but their sacrifice lives on in the memory of the Hungarian people. Their example lives on as well, for we see brave people—we call them freedom fighters too—in genuine popular revolutions against communist oppression around the world. Let us honor the Hungarian freedom fighters of 1956 with renewed dedication to our own freedom and with continued assistance for those who follow in their footsteps today.

In memory of the Hungarian heroes of 1956, and to honor those who struggle still, the Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 385, has designated October 23, 1986, as "National Hungarian Freedom Fighters Day" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this event.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim October 23, 1986, as Na-

tional Hungarian Freedom Fighters Day. I invite the people of the United States to observe this day with appropriate ceremonies and activities to reaffirm their dedication to the international principles of justice and freedom, which unite and inspire us.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this twentieth day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eleventh.

Ronald Reagan

*[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 9:02 a.m., October 21, 1986]***National Women Veterans Recognition Week, 1986***Proclamation 5556. October 20, 1986**By the President of the United States of America***A Proclamation**

As Veterans Day approaches, it is appropriate to honor a small but growing segment of our veteran population—the 1.2 million women veterans. These women who served in uniform now comprise approximately 4.2 percent of the total veteran population, and they have demonstrated their dedication and their patriotism in situations that often entailed great hardship and danger. Their contribution to our national security continues to grow as the number and proportion of women in all branches of service continue to increase.

Through their sacrifices in behalf of all Americans, women in the Armed Forces have a record of achievement of which they can be justly proud. And we should all be proud of them. Their courage, dedication to duty, and unswerving fidelity to our Nation's ideals deserve our sincere gratitude.

During the past few years, great progress has been made in the effort to honor women veterans and to recognize their special needs and concerns. It is fitting that we, as a Nation, express our great apprecia-

tion to our women veterans for their vital contribution to our national security.

In recognition of the many contributions of women veterans, the Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 311, has designated the week beginning November 9, 1986, as "National Women Veterans Recognition Week" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this week.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week beginning November 9, 1986, as National Women Veterans Recognition Week. I encourage all Americans and government officials at all levels to celebrate this week with appropriate observances and activities.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this twentieth day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eleventh.

Ronald Reagan

*[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 9:03 a.m., October 21, 1986]***Visit of Chancellor Helmut Kohl of the Federal Republic of Germany***Remarks at the Arrival Ceremony. October 21, 1986*

The President. Today it's an honor to welcome Chancellor Kohl. This marks his sixth visit to us as leader of the German Federal Republic. He and his fellow citizens are friends and partners with whom we share a desire for peace and a commitment to the principles of human freedom.

Our nations' solid bilateral ties, our resolve to maintain the viability of the Western alliance, and our dedication to the values and ideals which are the underpinning of political and economic freedom have been a great boon to the German and American peoples. The great German writer-philosopher Gotthold Lessing once wrote: "Nothing under the sun is ever acci-

dental." Well, 40 years of European peace have been no accident. The good fortune can be traced, to a great degree, to the solidarity and cooperation between our two peoples and governments.

When a buildup of intermediate-range missiles by our adversary threatened the peace, our alliance was put to the test. Chancellor Kohl and his government stood firm in the face of a well-orchestrated international and domestic propaganda campaign aimed at paralyzing our ability to respond.

The deployment, however, of weapons is not an end in itself; it is a means to an end. What we seek is the security of our countries, the freedom of our peoples, and the peace of the world. Our strength of purpose, as well as our military might, are vehicles in the search for a lasting peace.

Chancellor Kohl's visit comes at an opportune time. I look forward to discussing with him my recent meetings with General Secretary Gorbachev and subsequent events. There is, as I will explain, ample reason for optimism. Whatever progress is made, it will be based on the solid foundation Germans and Americans have built together, particularly in the last half decade.

Three years ago I presented a plan which would have reduced American and Soviet longer range INF missiles to zero globally, thus called the zero option. Building on the diplomacy of interceding years as well as the deployment of our cruise and Pershings, General Secretary Gorbachev and I came close in Iceland to reaching an agreement that would have drastically reduced these missiles on both sides. We are now striving to build upon the progress achieved in Reykjavik.

And it should not escape anyone's attention that the Soviet Union and the United States are now seriously talking about reducing offensive weapons. This is a giant step forward from the time, not so long ago, when arms talks merely put a cap on weapons at high levels, permitting the building of more missiles and more warheads.

When the next agreement is finally reached with the Soviet Union—and I say when, not if—it will not be the result of weakness or timidity on the part of Western

nations. Instead, it will flow from our strength, realism, and unity.

Our allies in these last few years have withstood intimidation and brazen interference in their domestic political processes. Our adversaries misjudged individuals like Chancellor Kohl and the other leaders of the Western democracies. Under intense pressure, they did what was necessary: held firm. And because of their fortitude, the free world is now neither vulnerable nor subservient.

The record of the European peoples is long and glorious. In so many ways, Europe is the cradle of modern civilization. The indomitable spirit demonstrated by our European neighbors and allies in the postwar era—from the Berlin Airlift to our solidarity leading to my recent meetings in Iceland—has made the difference. The tide has been met, the tide turned, and the flow of history is now on the side of the free.

We in the West are now engaged in a great technological revolution: in medicine, electronics, physics, and so many fields of human endeavor. More has been discovered in the 20th century than in all the preceding centuries put together. Our scientists, at this moment, are making great strides toward developing technology that can protect mankind against ballistic missiles, and that protection applies to the United States, our allies, and, yes, even our adversaries, if need be.

A purely defensive system that makes these missiles ineffective also makes them more negotiable. A defensive system makes an arms reduction agreement more likely because it offers protection against cheating. This and not trust will lead to reducing, and we hope ultimately eliminating, the nuclear arsenals that now threaten all humanity. If a defensive system was not a viable option, the Soviet Union would not be committing so much of its own resources in developing and deploying strategic defenses of its own.

Technology can open up new doors to peace and security, and that's what our Strategic Defense Initiative is all about. The time has come to rechannel the efforts of some of our best minds to develop tools which can be used to maintain peace, tools that protect rather than kill. The United States stands ready, as I assured Mr. Gorbachev in Iceland and reaffirm today, to negotiate seriously about safeguards that will enable the Soviet Union to share in the benefits of strategic defense.

What we in the West have done to rebuild our strength and revitalize our alliance has guaranteed the peace, but a lasting peace cannot be based simply on an arms agreement. Better relations must include more and open, freer contacts between people and governments, a respect for human rights, and an end to those regional conflicts that continue to plague mankind.

Chancellor Kohl and the German people have been steadfast in their support and in their friendship for many years. They know, as we do, that our destinies and those of all free people are tied. We strive for a free, secure, and prosperous world—a world at peace; and we do it, together, with our friends and allies, the German people. So, it gives me great pleasure to welcome Chancellor Helmut Kohl, a partner, colleague, and friend.

The Chancellor. Mr. President, Mrs. Reagan, Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, let me thank you in my own name and on behalf of my wife and my delegation for the friendly and warm welcome you have extended to us. I'm delighted to be in Washington again, and I feel that this wonderful fall day, with its sunshine, is a very true symbol standing for the nature of the relationship between our two countries.

And it gives me particular pleasure, Mr. President, to see you again—a good friend of our country and an esteemed personal friend. This is the seventh time that we have met since I took over the office of Federal Chancellor back in 1982, and this figure alone gives an indication of the intensity and closeness of the relations between our two countries and governments.

And in addition, we have often been in contact, consulting each other by letter or telephone. And I would like to take this opportunity before the public of your country, here, to express my appreciation and my great gratitude for this trustful cooperation. I thank you for this form of close cooperation which is based on mutual trust, and it is a token of a friendship and partnership

underpinned by shared values, ideals, and interests.

Germans and Americans are united with the British, the French, the Italians, and others in the Atlantic alliance, an alliance of historical dimension. It is a community based on reciprocity, a defensive alliance against aggression and political blackmail, an alliance for the preservation of democracy, freedom, and human rights.

The security of the Federal Republic of Germany is indissolubly linked with this alliance and through our partnership with the United States of America. Only with the assistance of the United States can the security of Western Europe be assured. The American troops in the Federal Republic of Germany are defending our common freedom together with our troops, and they are welcome in our country. Mr. President, you and your fellow citizens in this country should know that the vast majority of the citizens of the Federal Republic of Germany are in favor of the presence of these troops, and they regard them as their friends. And we know that we can rely on each other.

The European allies render an important contribution to our common defense. And the 12 states united in the European Community are undergoing a dynamic process of political and economic integration through which the European pillar of the alliance will be strengthened. And we Europeans, Mr. President, have recognized that this is the only way in which we can play a role in tomorrow's work.

In your speech to the European Parliament in Strasbourg in May 1985, Mr. President, you welcomed and appreciated this development. It will not be detrimental to our alliance, but it is going to strengthen it.

It remains our goal—and I know that I share it with you, Mr. President—to create peace and security with ever fewer weapons. In Reykjavik, thanks to your serious and consistent efforts in pursuit of peace, a major step was taken in this direction; and we must now take the opportunities that present themselves without endangering our defensive capability.

Your meeting with General Secretary Gorbachev confirmed that the Soviet Union, too, is interested in an improvement of the relations between West and East.

And we should take the Soviet Union at its word and sound out at the negotiating table where real progress could be made.

My government is contributing actively to the efforts to promote dialog and cooperation, confidence, understanding, and reconciliation. The world is looking hopefully to the two superpowers, but the small- and medium-sized states must play their part and make their contributions as well.

Mr. President, in your impressive speech to the young Germans gathered at Hamburg Castle, in my home district, in 1985, you said: "The future belongs to the free." Let us continue to work together for this goal. We must convince the young people, the young generation, in the United States, in the Federal Republic of Germany, all over the world, that it is worthwhile to stand up for our values for freedom, democracy, and the rule of law.

You have been persuasive and vigorous, Mr. President, in your support of an increase in youth exchanges between our peoples. For that, I am grateful to you, and we will discuss this subject further. Together, we shall create conditions under which even more young people from our two countries will have the chance to get to know one another.

Mr. President, under your leadership, the United States of America has rediscovered self-confidence and regained a spirit of enterprising leadership. As in the past, these are the qualities that will enable the American Nation to master the challenges of the future. The Federal Republic of Germany, with all its citizens, will be a loyal friend and partner to the United States of America as it goes about this task.

Thank you very much.

Note: The President spoke at 10:05 a.m. at the South Portico of the White House, where Chancellor Kohl was accorded a formal welcome with full military honors. Chancellor Kohl spoke in German, and his remarks were translated by an interpreter.

Following the ceremony, the President and Chancellor Kohl met in the Oval Office and then in the Cabinet Room with members of their staffs.

Visit of Chancellor Helmut Kohl of the Federal Republic of Germany

Joint Statement on the Establishment of the U.S.-German Youth Exchange Council. October 21, 1986

U.S.-German friendship and cooperation enhance our mutual interests. We are convinced that youth exchange of all kinds will help ensure that this friendship will flourish in the future. We agree on the need to have our succeeding generations play an increasingly active role in promoting this friendship. In recent decades there have been many youth exchanges between the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany.

Recently, with the impetus of the Presidential Youth Exchange Initiative of 1982 and subsequent important contributions from the Federal Republic of Germany, bilateral exchanges have nearly tripled. To ensure that these exchanges will thrive, we have agreed to the creation of a U.S.-German Youth Exchange Council.

Our two governments, as well as non-governmental organizations and individuals who have been involved in youth exchanges, or those who have played a leading role in U.S.-German relations, will be represented. The Council will provide advice on improving youth exchange programs, suggest new exchange initiatives, and explore additional funding resources. The Council will meet at least once a year in Washington or Bonn in connection with the cultural exchange talks between the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany.

National Highway Safety Advisory Committee

Appointment of Ardys M. Heise as a Member. October 21, 1986

The President today announced his intention to appoint Ardys M. Heise to be a member of the National Highway Safety Advisory Committee for a term expiring

March 15, 1989. She would succeed G. Lawrence Keller.

Since 1983 Mrs. Heise has been owner of Heise International, a public relations and marketing firm in San Diego, CA. Previously, she was director of communications services, San Diego Community College District, 1974-1983; public affairs officer, University of California at San Diego School of Medicine, 1969-1974; owner and manager of Ardys Heise and Associates, 1965-1969; and special events manager, Barnes Chase Advertising Agency, 1962-1965.

Mrs. Heise graduated from Upland College (B.A., 1949). She is married, has three children, and resides in San Diego, CA. Mrs. Heise was born May 15, 1927, in Upland, CA.

Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1986

Statement on Signing H.R. 4021 Into Law. October 21, 1986

I have signed H.R. 4021, the Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1986, which extends for 5 fiscal years a variety of programs under the Rehabilitation Act of 1973.

In addition, H.R. 4021 subjects States, as a condition of their receipt of Federal financial assistance, to suits for violation of Federal laws prohibiting discrimination on the basis of handicap, race, age, or sex to the same extent as any other public or private entities.

Although I have reservations about the potential costs of this bill for the Federal Government, I support the important programs authorized by the Rehabilitation Act. The special services made available through these programs help disabled persons, including the most severely disabled, attain productive employment and achieve greater economic and personal independence. This legislation can further assist disabled persons in their efforts to achieve those goals.

Note: As enacted, H.R. 4021 is Public Law 99-506, approved October 21.

Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1986

Statement on Signing H.R. 5300 Into Law. October 21, 1986

I am signing H.R. 5300, the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1986, which implements instructions of the budget committees to the substantive committees to reduce the fiscal year 1987 deficit and raises the debt ceiling to \$2.3 trillion.

I am pleased that the Congress, in passing reconciliation, has addressed many of the concerns raised by the administration. In particular, the sale of Conrail is an important step. I would note, however, that the tax provisions relating to Conrail are burdensome and may interfere with obtaining the best price for the railroad.

It is disturbing and disappointing that this reconciliation bill, which is supposed to reduce spending, not only has few outlay reductions but actually incorporates substantial program expansions, mainly in the Medicare area—increasing outlays on the order of \$2 billion in fiscal year 1987 and even more annually thereafter.

I sincerely hope that the Congress will endeavor to use reconciliation next year for the purpose generally envisioned: to reduce spending, not to increase revenues.

Note: As enacted, H.R. 5300 is Public Law 99-509, approved October 21.

R.M.S. Titanic Maritime Memorial Act of 1986

Statement on Signing S. 2048 Into Law. October 21, 1986

I have approved S. 2048, the R.M.S. Titanic Maritime Memorial Act of 1986, the purpose of which is to encourage international negotiations to: (1) designate the R.M.S. Titanic as an international maritime memorial and (2) develop and implement guidelines for conducting research on, exploration of, and if appropriate, salvage of the R.M.S. Titanic. Such agreements and guidelines would serve to enhance public

knowledge of the Titanic's scientific, cultural, and historical significance.

The R.M.S. Titanic is the premier symbol in modern times of both the perils of the sea and the need for high standards of ship safety. The significance of the R.M.S. Titanic stems not only from the durable imprint of the disaster upon the consciousness of succeeding generations but also from the enormous strides made by the international community in promoting safety of life at sea, the study and observation of ice conditions, the maintenance of ice patrols in the North Atlantic Ocean, and the development and improvement of standards for the design and construction of vessels.

Although I support the purpose of this act, I must register my objections to two of its provisions. Section 5(a) directs the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to enter into consultations with foreign nations; section 6(a) directs the Secretary of State to enter into negotiations with foreign nations. If interpreted literally, these requirements would contravene my constitutional authority to conduct foreign relations. To avoid this constitutional difficulty, these provisions must be viewed as discretionary.

Entry into negotiations with the appropriate nations concerning the R.M.S. Titanic is, of course, dependent on the willingness of those nations to support the development of the international agreement and guidelines encouraged by this act. I invite interested nations to join us in this endeavor.

Note: As enacted, S. 2048 is Public Law 99-513, approved October 21.

Visit of Chancellor Helmut Kohl of the Federal Republic of Germany

Toasts at the State Dinner. October 21, 1986

The President. Well now, normally I would just start saying thank you, and one of the nicer parts of the job I've got is getting to know the leaders of other countries. But I know that the leader of the

other country will forgive me for a little American thing that has to be said right now: At the top of the 4th, the New York Mets are 4, the Boston Red Sox, 1.¹

But tonight we honor one of those foreign leaders who's been a joy to know; a man who has achieved great power and influence, yet has remained unpretentious and who, as Nancy would say, is just simply charming. Chancellor Kohl, as was reconfirmed in our meetings today, is a responsible leader who takes his work seriously; a man with confidence, because what he does is out of honest conviction.

A German philosopher, Heinrich Heine, once said, "The worst poison is to despair of one's own power." Well, despair is not in Chancellor Kohl's vocabulary. He sets his goals and goes about achieving them with great gusto.

Chancellor Kohl is a realist, yet he has not lost touch with his ideals. Carl Schurz, born a German, an adopted American, a champion of human freedom, once wrote: "Ideals are like the stars; we never reach them. But like the mariners of the sea, we chart our course by them." Chancellor Kohl charts his course guided by the ideals of liberty and justice. This is the source of his sense of purpose, the source from which democracy draws its strength, a power beyond the reach of tyrants.

Today the Western democracies face challenges that, at times, seem overwhelming. Yet we persevere, and in the end, freedom will triumph. Our victory will not be realized in the crossing of borders by well-equipped armies, certainly not in the launching of missiles or the occupation of other countries. Our victory will come, perhaps little by little, as walls are torn down, missiles dismantled, and as people are freed.

Free peoples everywhere share this vision. The friendship and comradeship of Chancellor Kohl's visit is testimony that the world we seek is already being built.

In a few short years, the world will not only enter a new century but also a new millennium. And so I would ask you all to join me now in a toast to friends, close part-

¹ The President referred to the third game of the World Series.

ners who are working with us to ensure that the time ahead will be an age of peace, prosperity, and freedom: To Chancellor Kohl and Mrs. Kohl and the German people.

The Chancellor. Mr. President, Mrs. Reagan, Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, it's a source of particular pleasure for my wife, my colleagues, and my delegation to be your guests here tonight.

With warmth and elegance you, Mrs. Reagan, have extended to us such magnificent hospitality. And as always, we appreciate the cordiality of your welcome and the very friendly and intimate atmosphere that prevails here. And all those who have preserved for themselves a sense of history will certainly enjoy these hours here in this house.

Well, my last appointment before coming to this hospitable occasion here in the White House was meeting with Youth for Understanding. And there I met with young Germans who have come here to this country to spend 1 year in American families, and with young Americans who have just returned from Germany. And I feel, Mr. President, that both these occasions, my visit with Youth for Understanding and this dinner here tonight, go together and belong together.

This day, with the serious and important conversations we had when we tried to take stock after the Reykjavik conference, that what we are doing and what we are discussing is serving the purpose only for coming generations. And it is true in 14 years from now we arrive in the year 2000. This is a new century and will be a new millennium. And that is the reason why what we are doing now, what we start to set in motion, is so important for the young generation. And I consider it to be important to make a remark of that kind in this very house which has seen so many historic events and, over the last 100 years, also world historic events.

And it is important for my fellow countrymen, Mr. President, in Germany—in both parts of Germany—it is important for them to know that we have friends here in this country—we, as Germans. And they should know that we in Germany can rely on those friends. This is a solid friendship,

and this friendship is based on shared ideals and values. And I think this is more important and matters more than anything else. Because material conditions may change, but when we continue to share the same values, then we will also have a common future.

And I would like to thank you once again, as I have done already today, for having seized this opportunity in Reykjavik. And both of us are without any illusion. We know with whom we are talking. But we know that these talks are necessary and that, in reality, there is no alternative to these talks and that the time has now come to get over this watershed, as George Shultz² has put it—there, where you can take the responsibility for it, with a sense of realism, but also with a sense of courage.

And I'm saying this as a German, a German who lives, more than a national of another country, in the shadow of the dividing line between East and West. And I'm making these remarks as somebody who knows that peace and freedom cannot be had for nothing and as somebody who is asking for greater sacrifices from the young generation of his own country than perhaps in other countries. We have just extended the term of the draft. But we have done it because we are aware of the fact that freedom and peace are inseparably linked up with one another.

Mr. President, we had good talks. And I think I may say, with your permission, what characterizes and what is best in our talks is that we don't make so many words to make ourselves understood to each other.

World statisticians who are looking into a good many things claim that in 1953, when Konrad Adenauer, the first Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, paid his first visit to the United States of America, had spoken during various addresses and statements a total of 288,000 words. At that time, we didn't have computers yet—[laughter]—and I think nobody checked on that figure. But it sounds well. We required fewer words today, because it was not necessary to us to make ourselves understood. And this, Mr. President, I think is a good omen, and I hope things will stay like this.

² Secretary of State.

You may rely on your friends in Germany as we—and I myself, personally—have gone through the experience that we may rely and count on you.

I should now like to propose a toast: To your good health, Mr. President; to your good health, Mrs. Reagan; and to a prosperous future of the great American Nation, the great Americans, our friends.

Note: The President spoke at 9:50 p.m. in the State Dining Room at the White House. Chancellor Kohl spoke in German, and his remarks were translated by an interpreter.

Tax Reform Act of 1986

*Remarks on Signing H.R. 3838 Into Law.
October 22, 1986*

Well, thank you, and welcome to the White House. In a moment I'll be sitting at that desk, taking up a pen, and signing the most sweeping overhaul of Tax Code in our nation's history. To all of you here today who've worked so long and hard to see this day come, my thanks and the thanks of a nation go out to you.

The journey's been long, and many said we'd never make it to the end. But as usual the pessimists left one thing out of their calculations: the American people. They haven't made this the freest country and the mightiest economic force on this planet by shrinking from challenges. They never gave up. And after almost 3 years of commitment and hard work, one headline in the Washington Post told the whole story: The Impossible Became The Inevitable, and the dream of America's fair-share tax plan became a reality.

When I sign this bill into law, America will have the lowest marginal tax rates and the most modern tax code among major industrialized nations, one that encourages risk-taking, innovation, and that old American spirit of enterprise. We'll be refueling the American growth economy with the kind of incentives that helped create record new businesses and nearly 11.7 million jobs in just 46 months. Fair and simpler for most

We recognize the growth and the proven effectiveness of local crime watch organizations throughout the country. They have played a major role in turning the tide against crime. People working together with their local law enforcement agencies have always been the best deterrent to crime.

Citizens all across America will soon take part in a "National Night Out" to demonstrate the importance and effectiveness of community participation in crime prevention efforts. Those who take part will spend the period from 8:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. on August 12, 1986, with their neighbors in front of their homes.

Americans should be aware of the significance of community crime prevention programs and the ways in which they can reduce crime in our towns and neighborhoods. This Administration has made crime prevention a top priority. We support efforts to repeat the highly visible "National Night Out" as a way of calling attention to the need for citizen-based crime prevention programs.

The Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 256, has designated August 12, 1986, as "National Neighborhood Crime Watch Day" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this event.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim August 12, 1986, as National Neighborhood Crime Watch Day. I call upon the people of the United States to observe such day with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this twelfth day of August, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eleventh.

Ronald Reagan

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 12:37 p.m., August 13, 1986]

Note: The proclamation was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on August 13.

Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Construction of the Berlin Wall

Statement by the President.
August 13, 1986

Twenty-five years ago one of the world's great cities was torn in two, its people divided and a unity that had lasted for more than 700 years brutally destroyed. Overnight a wall was thrown up around the western sectors of Berlin by East Germany in collusion with the Soviet Union. As thousands of persons desperately sought to flee, fences of barbed wire and armed men blocked the exits and turned them back. Often the soldiers, themselves, threw down their weapons and vaulted over the first crude barriers, choosing freedom in the West at the risk of their lives.

After 25 years, the Berlin Wall remains as terrible as ever: watched night and day by armed guards in towers, the ground between barriers floodlit and patrolled by dogs. Those seeking freedom still attempt to cross the death strip in a burst for liberty.

The Berlin Wall is tragic testimony to the failure of totalitarian governments. It is the most visible sign of the unnatural division of Germany and of Europe—a division which cruelly separates East from West, family from family, and friend from friend.

The horror of the wall can easily overwhelm us. But this anniversary reminds us, too, of the Berliners who, in resisting tyranny, proved and still prove their courage and their passion for freedom. They have made Berlin a thriving metropolis, a showcase of liberty which will invite the world to join in its 750th anniversary next year. The United States is proud to fulfill, with its British and French allies, its solemn commitment to the Berliners and to their great city. Western strength and cohesion protected Berlin in the past; they are the only basis on which future improvements are possible.

Those who built and maintain the Berlin Wall pretend it is permanent. It cannot be. One day it—and all those like it—will come down. As long as the wall stands, it can never be porous enough for free men and women in the West, and freedom-loving men and women in the East, to tolerate it.

Freedom, not repression, is the way of the future. Dividing Europe, defying the will of its people, has brought tension, not tranquillity. True security for all requires that Europeans be able to choose their own destiny freely and to share their common heritage.

Berlin's division, like Europe's, cannot be permanent. But our conviction must be more than a distant hope; it must be a goal toward which we actively work. Let us re-dedicate ourselves to new efforts to lower the barriers dividing Berlin. Before another anniversary has passed, I hope that this problem can be the subject of renewed thought and serious discussion between East and West.

Department of State

Nomination of L. Paul Bremer III To Be Ambassador at Large for Counter-Terrorism. August 13, 1986

The President today announced his intention to nominate L. Paul Bremer III, of Connecticut, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Career Minister, as Ambassador at Large for Counter-Terrorism.

Ambassador Bremer entered the Foreign Service in 1966 and, as a junior officer, was first assigned to our Embassy in Kabul, Afghanistan. From 1968 to 1971, he served as economic/political officer in Blantyre, Malawi. From there he returned to the Department in 1971 to serve in the following capacities: operations officer; staff assistant to the Secretary of State; Special Assistant to the Secretary of State, and then Executive Assistant to the Secretary of State. From 1976 to 1979, Ambassador Bremer was deputy chief of mission in Oslo, Norway. He was assigned in 1976 as Deputy Executive Secretary of the Department and in 1979 as Executive Secretary and special assistant to the Secretary. Since 1983 he has been our Ambassador to the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

He graduated from Yale University (B.A., 1963), the Institut d'Etudes Politiques in Paris, France (CEP, 1964), and Harvard

Graduate School of Business (M.B.A., 1966). His foreign languages are French, Dutch, Norwegian, Spanish, German, and Persian. Ambassador Bremer is married to the former Frances Winfield, and they have two children. He was born September 30, 1941, in Hartford, CT.

United States Ambassador to the Central African Republic

Nomination of David C. Fields.
August 13, 1986

The President today announced his intention to nominate David C. Fields, of California, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, as Ambassador to the Central African Republic. He succeeds Edmund DeJarnette.

Mr. Fields began his career in 1960 as an export negotiator for the international division of Wells Fargo Bank in San Francisco, CA. In 1962-1965 he became an accountant for the Basalt Rock Co. in Napa, CA. From March 1965 to May, he was a sales representative for California-Western State Life Insurance Co. in San Rafael, and then became chief accountant for Thorsen Manufacturing Co. in Emeryville, CA, until 1967. Mr. Fields joined the Foreign Service in 1967 and was first assigned to our Embassy in Libreville, Gabon, as a budget officer. He served there until 1970, when he went to Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, as administrative officer. From 1972 to 1973, he took university training at Cornell University in Ithaca, NY, returning to the Department in 1973 as a budget officer in the Office of the Budget. In 1975 Mr. Fields was assigned as administrative officer in Tunis, Tunisia. In 1979 he became administrative counselor first in Islamabad, Pakistan, 1979-1980, and then at our Embassy in London from 1980 to 1984. Since 1984 he has been Deputy Assistant Secretary for Security in the Department.

He graduated from Armstrong College (B.A., 1960). He is married and has two children. He was born January 13, 1937, in San Pedro, CA.

Europe, including the Azores, in case of an emergency. The Portuguese Government claims never to have been contacted on the subject. Does this plan exist? Has the U.S. considered such a possibility?

The President. These press reports are very misleading. Both Portugal and the United States are members of the NATO alliance, and NATO's policy with regard to nuclear weapons—a policy to which the U.S. strictly adheres—was set out by the NATO heads of government in the 1957 Paris agreement. There it was agreed that deployments of nuclear warheads and missiles would take place only by agreement of the NATO states directly involved. We stand by that agreement fully and completely.

U.S. Military Bases in Portugal

Q. Would it be correct to say in light of international political developments that the strategic importance of Lajes base in the Azores has increased in recent years?

The President. Lajes has been important to Western defense ever since World War II. At that time it played a significant role in protecting the Atlantic sealanes. Lajes continues to play that role today. The core of Atlantic security remains the defense of the territorial integrity of the NATO member states. In that respect Lajes' role as part of the air bridge between the U.S. and Europe is also an important element of collective security.

Q. Given the strategic geographical position of mainland Portugal, does the administration intend to negotiate in the near future for the installation of new military bases in Portugal?

The President. We value the close cooperation which exists between Portugal and the United States in defense matters. We are working to assist Portugal's military modernization effort so that Portugal can fulfill its desire to play a more active role in the defense of the West through NATO. While we have no new negotiations ongoing at present, our defense cooperation was recently strengthened by the agreements in December 1983 and March 1984 regarding our continued access to the Portuguese base at Lajes and the installation of a satellite tracking station in southern Portugal. There are, however, ongoing discussions imple-

menting the agreement on the satellite tracking station.

U.S.-Portugal Relations

Q. Given the political differences between President Eanes and Prime Minister Mário Soares—a phenomenon of Portuguese internal politics generally called a "conflict between organs of sovereignty"—has this, in your view, caused difficulties in the bilateral relations between the U.S. and Portugal?

The President. The premise of your question concerns Portuguese internal politics and that is not a matter for me to discuss. The point to be remembered is that relations between the United States and Portugal are excellent. Areas of cooperation have expanded substantially over the past 10 years as our two countries have found, in a common commitment to democracy, a broader and firmer basis for our traditional friendship as peoples and allies. Defense cooperation is certainly an important and constructive part of our relationship.

But it would be a mistake to overlook the many other ways in which our two countries and peoples are linked together. There are rich human ties between Portugal and the many Americans who are Portuguese by birth or descent. The flow of our peoples back and forth across the Atlantic is growing, particularly as more and more Americans discover the beauties of your country and visit Portugal as tourists. The United States has sought to assist Portugal's development and infrastructure in a number of ways, both through technical and financial assistance and in the construction of schools, health centers, and other facilities.

Trade between our two countries is substantial and the U.S. represents a good market—which is largely untapped, but rapidly expanding—for Portuguese exports. In 1984 U.S. merchandise imports rose over 25 percent, helping Portugal's overall exports to the U.S. increase by 70 percent. United States firms are increasingly looking at investment opportunities as Portugal takes steps to improve the climate for foreign investment, particularly in the private sector. In addition, Portugal's creation of the Luso-American Foundation will provide an important new vehicle for cooperation

between us in a number of economic, technical, and other areas.

International Trade

Q. The American economic miracle has had negative effects on the smaller economies, such as the Portuguese, and especially in the countries of the Third World, becoming ever more backward and impoverished. What do you judge to be the best measures that could be adopted to improve the commercial balance with Portugal, unbalanced heavily in favor of the U.S.? What do you think could be done to close the ever-growing gap between industrial countries and those still developing?

The President. The sustained recovery and growth of the U.S. economy has had beneficial effects on the international economy. About one-quarter of our economic growth has spilled over to other countries, helping to promote recovery abroad, both by our OECD trading partners, such as Portugal, and elsewhere. Furthermore, the strong U.S. dollar has given a competitive advantage to foreign producers, including those of Portugal. So, in 1984 alone, Portugal's overall exports to the U.S. increased by 70 percent.

The best thing we can do at this point is to keep our markets open to ensure that growth continues and strengthens. I am committed to doing that and to fighting protectionism. The best thing the developing countries can do for themselves, it seems to me, is to maintain market-related economic policies that will assure that they share in the benefits of worldwide economic growth. All our trading partners, both the developed and developing countries, should work together to resolve specific trade problems as they occur and to obtain agreement to the commencement of a new round of trade negotiations early next year.

U.S. Relations With Angola and Mozambique

Q. What conditions need to be met for the normalization of relations between the U.S. and the Portuguese-speaking countries of Africa, namely Angola and Mozambique? What role could Portugal play in this process?

The President. Our relations with Mozambique have developed rapidly in the

recent past, and I would not characterize them as being anything other than normal today. We maintain accredited Ambassadors in each other's capitals. We and the Mozambican Government are working together to implement programs of U.S. economic development assistance. The U.S. also has made major contributions of food to relieve the serious shortages created by drought conditions in Mozambique.

We also have been in frequent direct contact with the Angolan Government in an effort to facilitate a negotiated solution to the conflict between South Africa and Angola and to secure the implementation of United Nations Resolution 435, calling for the independence of Namibia. It has been the policy of the last three administrations, however, that formal diplomatic relations with Angola could not be considered until the issue of Cuban troops there has been resolved.

With regard to Portugal's role, we value its experience and knowledge of Africa. Portugal has played a constructive role in the process leading to the recent expansion of relations between Mozambique and the West, including specifically the United States. We have and will continue to consult closely with your government as we address the issues of the region, including those involving Mozambique and Angola.

Note: As printed above, this item follows the text of the questions and answers which was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on May 5.

Bergen-Belsen Concentration Camp

Remarks at a Commemorative Ceremony, May 5, 1985

Chancellor Kohl and honored guests, this painful walk into the past has done much more than remind us of the war that consumed the European continent. What we have seen makes unforgettably clear that no one of the rest of us can fully understand the enormity of the feelings carried by the victims of these camps. The survivors carry

a memory beyond anything that we can comprehend. The awful evil started by one man, an evil that victimized all the world with its destruction, was uniquely destructive of the millions forced into the grim abyss of these camps.

Here lie people—Jews—whose death was inflicted for no reason other than their very existence. Their pain was borne only because of who they were and because of the God in their prayers. Alongside them lay many Christians—Catholics and Protestants.

For year after year, until that man and his evil were destroyed, hell yawned forth its awful contents. People were brought here for no other purpose but to suffer and die—to go unfed when hungry, uncared for when sick, tortured when the whim struck, and left to have misery consume them when all there was around them was misery.

I'm sure we all share similar first thoughts, and that is: What of the youngsters who died at this dark stalag? All was gone for them forever—not to feel again the warmth of life's sunshine and promise, not the laughter and the splendid ache of growing up, nor the consoling embrace of a family. Try to think of being young and never having a day without searing emotional and physical pain—desolate, unrelieved pain.

Today, we've been grimly reminded why the commandant of this camp was named "the Beast of Belsen." Above all, we're struck by the horror of it all—the monstrous, incomprehensible horror. And that's what we've seen but is what we can never understand as the victims did. Nor with all our compassion can we feel what the survivors feel to this day and what they will feel as long as they live. What we've felt and are expressing with words cannot convey the suffering that they endured. That is why history will forever brand what happened as the Holocaust.

Here, death ruled, but we've learned something as well. Because of what happened, we found that death cannot rule forever, and that's why we're here today. We're here because humanity refuses to accept that freedom of the spirit of man can ever be extinguished. We're here to commemorate that life triumphed over the tragedy and the death of the Holocaust—

overcame the suffering, the sickness, the testing and, yes, the gassings. We're here today to confirm that the horror cannot outlast hope, and that even from the worst of all things, the best may come forth. Therefore, even out of this overwhelming sadness, there must be some purpose, and there is. It comes to us through the transforming love of God.

We learn from the Talmud that: "It was only through suffering that the children of Israel obtained three priceless and coveted gifts: The Torah, the Land of Israel, and the World to Come." Yes, out of this sickness—as crushing and cruel as it was—there was hope for the world as well as for the world to come. Out of the ashes—hope, and from all the pain—promise.

So much of this is symbolized today by the fact that most of the leadership of free Germany is represented here today. Chancellor Kohl, you and your countrymen have made real the renewal that had to happen. Your nation and the German people have been strong and resolute in your willingness to confront and condemn the acts of a hated regime of the past. This reflects the courage of your people and their devotion to freedom and justice since the war. Think how far we've come from that time when despair made these tragic victims wonder if anything could survive.

As we flew here from Hanover, low over the greening farms and the emerging springtime of the lovely German countryside, I reflected, and there must have been a time when the prisoners at Bergen-Belsen and those of every other camp must have felt the springtime was gone forever from their lives. Surely we can understand that when we see what is around us—all these children of God under bleak and lifeless mounds, the plainness of which does not even hint at the unspeakable acts that created them. Here they lie, never to hope, never to pray, never to love, never to heal, never to laugh, never to cry.

And too many of them knew that this was their fate, but that was not the end. Through it all was their faith and a spirit that moved their faith.

Nothing illustrates this better than the story of a young girl who died here at

Bergen-Belsen. For more than 2 years Anne Frank and her family had hidden from the Nazis in a confined annex in Holland where she kept a remarkably profound diary. Betrayed by an informant, Anne and her family were sent by freight car first to Auschwitz and finally here to Bergen-Belsen.

Just 3 weeks before her capture, young Anne wrote these words: "It's really a wonder that I haven't dropped all my ideals because they seem so absurd and impossible to carry out. Yet I keep them because in spite of everything I still believe that people are good at heart. I simply can't build up my hopes on a foundation consisting of confusion, misery and death. I see the world gradually being turned into a wilderness. I hear the ever approaching thunder which will destroy us too; I can feel the suffering of millions and yet, if I looked up into the heavens I think that it will all come right, that this cruelty too will end and that peace and tranquility will return again." Eight months later, this sparkling young life ended here at Bergen-Belsen. Somewhere here lies Anne Frank.

Everywhere here are memories—pulling us, touching us, making us understand that they can never be erased. Such memories take us where God intended His children to go—toward learning, toward healing, and, above all, toward redemption. They beckon us through the endless stretches of our heart to the knowing commitment that the life of each individual can change the world and make it better.

We're all witnesses; we share the glistening hope that rests in every human soul. Hope leads us, if we're prepared to trust it, toward what our President Lincoln called the better angels of our nature. And then, rising above all this cruelty, out of this tragic and nightmarish time, beyond the anguish, the pain and the suffering for all time, we can and must pledge: Never again.

Note: The President spoke at 12:10 p.m. after laying a wreath at a camp memorial. Following his remarks, the President and Chancellor Kohl traveled to Bitburg.

Bitburg Air Base, Federal Republic of Germany

Remarks at a Joint German-American Military Ceremony. May 5, 1985

Thank you very much. I have just come from the cemetery where German war dead lay at rest. No one could visit there without deep and conflicting emotions. I felt great sadness that history could be filled with such waste, destruction, and evil, but my heart was also lifted by the knowledge that from the ashes has come hope and that from the terrors of the past we have built 40 years of peace, freedom, and reconciliation among our nations.

This visit has stirred many emotions in the American and German people, too. I've received many letters since first deciding to come to Bitburg cemetery; some supportive, others deeply concerned and questioning, and others opposed. Some old wounds have been reopened, and this I regret very much because this should be a time of healing.

To the veterans and families of American servicemen who still carry the scars and feel the painful losses of that war, our gesture of reconciliation with the German people today in no way minimizes our love and honor for those who fought and died for our country. They gave their lives to rescue freedom in its darkest hour. The alliance of democratic nations that guards the freedom of millions in Europe and America today stands as living testimony that their noble sacrifice was not in vain.

No, their sacrifice was not in vain. I have to tell you that nothing will ever fill me with greater hope than the sight of two former war heroes who met today at the Bitburg ceremony; each among the bravest of the brave; each an enemy of the other 40 years ago; each a witness to the horrors of war. But today they came together, American and German, General Matthew B. Ridgway and General Johannes Steinhoff, reconciled and united for freedom. They reached over the graves to one another like brothers and grasped their hands in peace.

To the survivors of the Holocaust: Your terrible suffering has made you ever vigilant against evil. Many of your are worried

that reconciliation means forgetting. Well, I promise you, we will never forget. I have just come this morning from Bergen-Belsen, where the horror of that terrible crime, the Holocaust, was forever burned upon my memory. No, we will never forget, and we say with the victims of that Holocaust: Never again.

The war against one man's totalitarian dictatorship was not like other wars. The evil war of Nazism turned all values upside down. Nevertheless, we can mourn the German war dead today as human beings crushed by a vicious ideology.

There are over 2,000 buried in Bitburg cemetery. Among them are 48 members of the SS—the crimes of the SS must rank among the most heinous in human history—but others buried there were simply soldiers in the German Army. How many were fanatical followers of a dictator and willfully carried out his cruel orders? And how many were conscripts, forced into service during the death throes of the Nazi war machine? We do not know. Many, however, we know from the dates on their tombstones, were only teenagers at the time. There is one boy buried there who died a week before his 16th birthday.

There were thousands of such soldiers to whom Nazism meant no more than a brutal end to a short life. We do not believe in collective guilt. Only God can look into the human heart, and all these men have now met their supreme judge, and they have been judged by Him as we shall all be judged.

Our duty today is to mourn the human wreckage of totalitarianism, and today in Bitburg cemetery we commemorated the potential good in humanity that was consumed back then, 40 years ago. Perhaps if that 15-year-old soldier had lived, he would have joined his fellow countrymen in building this new democratic Federal Republic of Germany, devoted to human dignity and the defense of freedom that we celebrate today. Or perhaps his children or his grandchildren might be among you here today at the Bitburg Air Base, where new generations of Germans and Americans join together in friendship and common cause, dedicating their lives to preserving peace and guarding the security of the free world.

Too often in the past each war only planted the seeds of the next. We celebrate today the reconciliation between our two nations that has liberated us from that cycle of destruction. Look at what together we've accomplished. We who were enemies are now friends; we who were bitter adversaries are now the strongest of allies.

In the place of fear we've sown trust, and out of the ruins of war has blossomed an enduring peace. Tens of thousands of Americans have served in this town over the years. As the mayor of Bitburg has said, in that time there have been some 6,000 marriages between Germans and Americans, and many thousands of children have come from these unions. This is the real symbol of our future together, a future to be filled with hope, friendship, and freedom.

The hope that we see now could sometimes even be glimpsed in the darkest days of the war. I'm thinking of one special story—that of a mother and her young son living alone in a modest cottage in the middle of the woods. And one night as the Battle of the Bulge exploded not far away, and around them, three young American soldiers arrived at their door—they were standing there in the snow, lost behind enemy lines. All were frostbitten; one was badly wounded. Even though sheltering the enemy was punishable by death, she took them in and made them a supper with some of her last food. Then, they heard another knock at the door. And this time four German soldiers stood there. The woman was afraid, but she quickly said with a firm voice, "There will be no shooting here." She made all the soldiers lay down their weapons, and they all joined in the makeshift meal. Heinz and Willi, it turned out, were only 16; the corporal was the oldest at 23. Their natural suspicion dissolved in the warmth and the comfort of the cottage. One of the Germans, a former medical student, tended the wounded American.

But now, listen to the rest of the story through the eyes of one who was there, now a grown man, but that young lad that had been her son. He said: "The Mother said grace. I noticed that there were tears in her eyes as she said the old, familiar words, 'Komm, Herr Jesus. Be our guest.'

And as I looked around the table, I saw tears, too, in the eyes of the battle-weary soldiers, boys again, some from America, some from Germany, all far from home."

That night—as the storm of war tossed the world—they had their own private armistice. And the next morning, the German corporal showed the Americans how to get back behind their own lines. And they all shook hands and went their separate ways. That happened to be Christmas Day, 40 years ago.

Those boys reconciled briefly in the midst of war. Surely we allies in peacetime should honor the reconciliation of the last 40 years.

To the people of Bitburg, our hosts and the hosts of our servicemen, like that generous woman 40 years ago, you make us feel very welcome. *Vielen dank.* [Many thanks.]

And to the men and women of Bitburg Air Base, I just want to say that we know that even with such wonderful hosts, your job is not an easy one. You serve around the clock far from home, always ready to defend freedom. We're grateful, and we're very proud of you.

Four decades ago we waged a great war to lift the darkness of evil from the world, to let men and women in this country and in every country live in the sunshine of liberty. Our victory was great, and the Federal Republic, Italy, and Japan are now in the community of free nations. But the struggle for freedom is not complete, for today much of the world is still cast in totalitarian darkness.

Twenty-two years ago President John F. Kennedy went to the Berlin Wall and proclaimed that he, too, was a Berliner. Well, today freedom-loving people around the world must say: I am a Berliner, I am a Jew in a world still threatened by anti-Semitism, I am an Afghan, and I am a prisoner of the Gulag, I am a refugee in a crowded boat foundering off the coast of Vietnam, I am a Laotian, a Cambodian, a Cuban, and a Miskito Indian in Nicaragua. I, too, am a potential victim of totalitarianism.

The one lesson of World War II, the one lesson of Nazism, is that freedom must always be stronger than totalitarianism and that good must always be stronger than evil. The moral measure of our two nations will be found in the resolve we show to

preserve liberty, to protect life, and to honor and cherish all God's children.

That is why the free, democratic Federal Republic of Germany is such a profound and hopeful testament to the human spirit. We cannot undo the crimes and wars of yesterday nor call back the millions back to life, but we can give meaning to the past by learning its lessons and making a better future. We can let our pain drive us to greater efforts to heal humanity's suffering.

Today I've traveled 220 miles from Bergen-Belsen, and, I feel, 40 years in time. With the lessons of the past firmly in our minds, we've turned a new, brighter page in history.

One of the many who wrote me about this visit was a young woman who had recently been Bat Mitzvah. She urged me to lay the wreath at Bitburg cemetery in honor of the future of Germany. And that is what we've done.

On this 40th anniversary of World War II, we mark the day when the hate, the evil, and the obscenities ended, and we commemorate the rekindling of the democratic spirit in Germany.

There's much to make us hopeful on this historic anniversary. One of the symbols of that hate—that could have been that hope, a little while ago, when we heard a German band playing the American National Anthem and an American band playing the German National Anthem. While much of the world still huddles in the darkness of oppression, we can see a new dawn of freedom sweeping the globe. And we can see in the new democracies of Latin America, in the new economic freedoms and prosperity in Asia, in the slow movement toward peace in the Middle East, and in the strengthening alliance of democratic nations in Europe and America that the light from that dawn is growing stronger.

Together, let us gather in that light and walk out of the shadow. Let us live in peace.

Thank you, and God bless you all.

Note: The President spoke at 3:33 p.m. after laying a wreath in a nearby military cemetery in Bitburg. He was accompanied by Chancellor Kohl.

announce rebirth of human spirit and dignity, and those colors wave proudly here today.

The dream was voiced by many that year. But there was one student, and I am told that his name was Karl Heinrich Bruggemann, whose passion and eloquence echo with us still. "All Germanic peoples," Karl said, "will and must acquire greater dignity; the times of tyranny have passed. Free states will flourish, patriotic nations will in future celebrate the New Europe."

The new Europe. One hundred fifty-three years have come and gone, bringing great change and progress. But the new Europe is yet to be complete. Why is this so? We know the answer. It is not that freedom has not worked for the European people, but that too many Europeans have been forbidden to work for freedom. It's not that democracy was tried and found wanting, but that some forbid democracy to be tried because they knew it would succeed.

Europe today—divided by concrete walls, by electrified barbed wire, and by mined and manicured fields, killing fields—it is a living portrait of the most compelling truth of our time: The future belongs to the free.

You are living in the springtime of your lives. The world needs your idealism, your courage, and your good works. From one whose own life spans many years—my critics in America would tell you too many years—[laughter]—permit me to offer you some observations about the future, about the creative future that can be ours if only we apply our wisdom and will to heed the lessons of history. Let me speak to you for a moment about your responsibilities and your opportunities.

In many ways, the challenges of 1832, when thousands of young Germans came here to protest repression, were similar to those you face today. By that year of 1832, Germany was changing rapidly. The Industrial Revolution was sweeping across Europe. But in dealing with these new problems, strong forces inside and outside Germany resisted democracy and national unity.

The great hopes that arose in 1832 and again in 1848 were set back. But despite the difficulties of democratic movements, we know for sure that totalitarianism, by

whatever name, will never fulfill German aspirations within a united Europe.

The cause of German unity is bound up with the cause of democracy. As Chancellor Kohl said in his state of the nation address last February, "Europe is divided because part of Europe is not free; Germany is divided because part of Germany is not free." And democracy will only be complete, Europe will only be united, when all Germans and all Europeans are finally free.

But even if national unity cannot be achieved immediately, you, the youth of Germany, you who are Germany's future, can show the power of democratic ideals by committing yourselves to the cause of freedom here in Europe and everywhere.

You know some may not like to hear it, but history is not on the side of those who manipulate the meaning of words like revolution, freedom, and peace. History is on the side of those struggling for a true revolution of peace with freedom all across the world.

Nothing could make our hearts more glad than to see the day when there will be no more walls, no more guns to keep loved ones apart. Nothing could bring greater happiness than to reach an agreement that will rid the Earth of nuclear weapons forever, and we will never stop praying, never stop working, never stop striving one moment to bring that day closer.

But my young friends, I must also plead for realism for unless and until there's a changing by the other side, the United States must fulfill a commitment of its own—to the survival of liberty. The first frontier of European liberty begins in Berlin, and I assure you that America will stand by you in Europe, and America will stand by you in Berlin.

Understanding the true nature of totalitarianism will be worth as much to us as any weapons system in preserving peace. Realism is the beginning of wisdom, and where there's wisdom and courage, there will be safety and security, and they will be yours.

Your future awaits you, so take up your responsibilities and embrace your opportunities with enthusiasm and pride in Germany's strength. Understand that there are no limits to how high each of you can climb.

Unlike your cousins on the other side of the wall, your future is in your hands—you're free to follow your dreams to the stars. And, you know, we have something so precious if we'll just remember: The eternal youngness of freedom makes it irresistible to people everywhere.

And we who live in this great cathedral of freedom need to remind ourselves that we can see our future shining, we can see new freedom spires rising, and yes, we can see the times of tyranny passing if we will just believe in our own greatest strengths—our courage, our worthiness, our unlimited capacity for love.

Let us ask ourselves: What is at the heart of freedom? In the answer lies the deepest hope for the future of mankind and the reason there can be no walls around those who are determined to be free. Each of us, each of you, is made in the most enduring, powerful image of Western civilization. We're made in the image of God, the image of God, the Creator.

This is our power, and this our freedom. This is our future. And through this power—not drugs, not materialism nor any other "ism"—can we find brotherhood. And you can create the new Europe—a Europe democratic, a Europe united east and west, a Europe at long last completely free.

Now, we hear it said by some that Europe may be glum about her future, that Europe dares no more. Well, forgive me, but I think this kind of talk is nonsense. And I hope you think it's nonsense, too. It is you, Germany, and you, Europe, that gave the values and vitality of Judeo-Christian civilization to America and to the world. It is Europe that has known more tragedy and triumph than any place in history. Each time you suffered, you sprang back like giants—the giants, Adenauer and Schuman, Churchill and Monnet.

Today, only 40 years after the most devastating war known to man, Western Europe has risen in glory from its ruins. Today Europe stands like Schloss Hambach, a magnificent monument to the indomitable spirit of free people.

No country in the world has been more creative than Germany, and no other can better help create our future. We have already seen one miracle, your *Wirtschaftswunder*. The experts expected it would be

decades before Germany's economy regained its prewar level. You did it in less than one. The experts said the Federal Republic could not absorb millions of refugees, establish a democracy on the ashes of Nazism, and be reconciled with your neighbors. You did all three.

Germany's success showed that our future must not depend on experts or on government plans, but on the treasures of the human mind and spirit—imagination, intellect, courage, and faith. We remembered Ludwig Erhard's secret, how he blazed Germany's path with freedom by creating opportunity and lowering tax rates, to reward every man and woman who dared to dream and to create the future—your farmers, labor leaders, carpenters, and engineers—every German hero who helped to put the pieces of a broken society back together.

I want to encourage you today to consider joining with your friends now or in the future to start up your own business, become part of a great new movement for progress—the Age of the Entrepreneur. Small businesses will be the biggest job creators for the future.

Human faith and skill discovered oil where once there was only sand. Today we're discovering a new world of computers, microchips, and biotechnology. The new technologies can bring opportunities, create more jobs, produce medical breakthroughs, make our world cleaner and more humane, and provide better means of communication to bring the people of the world closer together. One top American computer firm was actually started by two college students in a garage behind their house.

Technology developed in the Federal Republic can make your air and water more pure, preserve the environment for your children. And because you're free, because you live in a democracy, you can help make all these things happen. You can make your voices heard so that technology works for us, not against us. My young friends, you can not only control your lives, you can help invent the future.

New technologies may someday enable us to develop far-safer defenses—a nonnuclear defense not to harm people, but to prevent missiles from reaching our soil; a nonnucle-

ar defense not to militarize space, but to demilitarize the arsenals of Earth. For now, we must rely on a system based on the threat of nuclear retaliation called mutual assured destruction. But someday, your children may be protected and war could be avoided by a system we would call mutual assured survival. Someday, technology developed by your generation could render nuclear weapons obsolete.

Working together in space—as we’ve done with your fine astronaut, Ulf Merbold—we can create the future together. We’ve learned enough from our shuttle flights to believe that we’ll be able to manufacture in space rare crystals and medicines in far greater quantities, medicines to treat diseases that afflict millions of us. In the zerogravity of space, we could make medicines to treat victims of heart attack and manufacture factor 8, a rare and expensive medicine used to treat hemophiliacs. We could study the beta cell, which produces insulin and which could give us mankind’s first permanent cure for diabetes. We know from one of our flights this is possible in space. In your lifetime, men and women will be living and working in space.

We’re going to make the extraordinary commonplace—this is freedom’s way. And those secrets for our future belong not just to us in Europe and America, but to all people, in all places, in all time. Look at Singapore, Hong Kong, Taiwan—tiny specks on the globe, densely populated, and with few natural resources. But today they are stunning success stories—mighty little engines of growth and progress, pulling the world forward, thanks to their dynamic policies of incentives that reward innovation, risk-taking, and hard work.

The future awaits your creation. From your ranks can come a new Bach, Beethoven, Goethe, and Otto Hahn for Germany’s future. Your future will be a way station further along that same journey in time begun by the great patriots at Hambach 153 years ago—a journey that began in a dream of the human heart; a journey that will not be complete until the dream is real, until the times of tyranny have passed, until the fear of political torture is no more, until the pain of poverty has been lifted from every person in the world forever. This is freedom’s vision, and it’s good. And you

must go out from here and help make it come true.

My young friends, believe me, this is a wonderful time to be alive and to be free. Remember that in your hearts are the stars of your fate; remember that everything depends on you; and remember not to let one moment slip away, for as Schiller has told us, “He who has done his best for his own time has lived for all times.”

I’d like to insert something here that isn’t in the scripts that you may have. [*Laughter*] There is a poem in our country, born of a story of ours, in which the words are, “breathe there a man with soul so dead who never to himself hath said, this is my own, my native land.”

Thank you. Thank you for welcoming us. Thank you for your warmth and your kindness. Thank you for this very wonderful day. I will always remember it, and I’ll always remember you.

Nein herz ist mit ihnen. [My heart is with you.] *Gottes segn.* [God bless.] Thank you very much.

Note: The President spoke at 12:42 p.m. at Hambach Castle.

Following his remarks, the President left Hambach and traveled to Madrid, Spain.

Dr. Jonas E. Salk Day, 1985

Proclamation 5335. May 6, 1985

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

One of the greatest challenges to mankind always has been eradicating the presence of debilitating disease. Until just thirty years ago poliomyelitis occurred in the United States and throughout the world in epidemic proportions, striking tens of thousands and killing thousands in our own country each year.

Dr. Jonas E. Salk changed all that. This year we observe the 30th anniversary of the licensing and manufacturing of the vaccine discovered by this great American. Even before another successful vaccine was dis-

covered, Dr. Salk’s discovery had reduced polio and its effects by 97 percent. Today, polio is not a familiar disease to younger Americans, and many have difficulty appreciating the magnitude of the disorder that the Salk vaccine virtually wiped from the face of the earth.

Jonas E. Salk always had a passion for science. It was because of this that he finally chose medicine over law as his career goal. Even after his great discovery, he continued to undertake vital studies and medical research to benefit his fellowman. Under his vision and leadership, the Salk Institute for Biological Studies has been in the forefront of basic biological research, reaping further benefits for mankind and medical science.

In recognition of his tremendous contributions to society, particularly for his role in the epochal discovery of the first licensed vaccine for poliomyelitis, and in celebration of the thirtieth anniversary of its mass distribution, the Congress, by House Joint Resolution 258, has designated May 6, 1985, as “Dr. Jonas E. Salk Day” and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this event.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim May 6, 1985, as Dr. Jonas E. Salk Day. I urge the people of the United States to observe the day with appropriate tributes, ceremonies, and activities throughout the Nation and by paying honor, at all times, to this outstanding physician and to his life’s work.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this sixth day of May, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and ninth.

Ronald Reagan

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 3:16 p.m., May 7, 1985]

Note: The text of the proclamation was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on May 7.

Vietnam Veterans Recognition Day, 1985

Proclamation 5336. May 7, 1985

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

As President and Commander in Chief, I have been pleased to witness a new and abiding recognition of those brave Americans who answered their country’s call and served in the defense of freedom in the Republic of South Vietnam. That recognition, figured in the Memorial the Federal government accepted last November as a permanent sign of our determination to keep faith with those who served in that conflict, is both the result and the cause of a new unity among our people. Ten years after American personnel left Vietnam, we honor and remember the deeds of a group of veterans who served as selflessly and fought as courageously as any in our history.

Together we have come through a decade of disillusionment and doubt and reached a new consensus born of conviction—that, however long the wisdom and merits of U.S. policy in the Vietnam era may be debated, no one can withhold from those who wore our country’s uniform in Southeast Asia the homage that is their due. Their cause was our cause, and it is the cause that animates all of our experience as a Nation. Americans have never believed that freedom was the sole prerogative of a few, a grant of governmental power, or a title of wealth or nobility. We have always believed that freedom was the birthright of all peoples, and our Vietnam-era veterans pledged their lives—and almost 60,000 lost them—in pursuit of that ideal, not for themselves, but for a suffering people half a world away.

On this day, we recall these sacrifices and say again to our Vietnam veterans: Your cause is our cause. We have not forgotten you. We will not forget you. To those who were killed in Vietnam we say: Your names are inscribed not only on the walls of black granite on the Mall in our Nation’s Capital, but in the hearts of your fellow Americans. To those still listed as missing in action in

to compete. If America is to progress as a country, this is the kind of spirit our policies must promote.

There are those who call for protectionism and quotas which are shortsighted and temporary at best and which will make all of us a lot worse off in the long run. Certainly, we must ensure that other countries, our competitors, do not use unfair trade practices. I reaffirmed our determination to prevent this and charted a clear course of action to that effect last week. But a blunderbuss approach of quotas and trade barriers, encouraging stagnation by stifling competition, is not the way to a better future. It's a giant step back into the misery of a failed past.

America's heavy industries, like steel, will be just as much a part of our country's future as they are a part of our country's past. We're going to ensure this by hitting directly any country that attempts to dump its industrial products using unfair and illegal subsidies. But aggressive enforcement is only part of the answer. The kind of innovation that we underline here today at Timken is the most important part of the solution.

This mill is designed to produce the highest quality alloy steel at the lowest cost. While your workers in this mill will be paid comparable wages to any in the industry, their productivity will be substantially higher. It'll be energy efficient, using 22 percent less electricity, 27 percent less natural gas per ton of steel melted. It was designed to meet, and in many cases exceed, all of the EPA's clean air standards. It innovatively ties, as Tim Timken rightly points out, high-tech and heavy industry.

And this type of commitment, commitment on the part of all of us, is the path to progress and an improved standard of living. I firmly believe that, if given the tools and the equipment we need, American workers can outproduce, outsell, and outcompete the pants off anyone in the world.

What you accomplish here will reap rewards throughout the system. Producing a higher quality product at a lower cost will help the auto and other heavy industries meet their competition, benefit your other customers. And eventually, in one way or another, everyone in this country will bene-

fit. And that's what made America the great country it is, and that's what's going to make America even greater still.

There's been a lot said recently, with the lead story in a major magazine recently, about the new spirit spreading across America, something I've been calling the New Patriotism. I couldn't help thinking about it when I was driving over here and we went past that Football Hall of Fame. Several years ago, there were those, even some of our own leaders, who seemed to be counting America out. Well, we aren't a nation of quitters. We're all on the same team, the American team. And it's good to see we're scoring touchdowns again.

Well, that's the way we are. And nobody should ever sell America short. During the dark days of World War II, Timken quickly adjusted its production line from steel tubes to gun barrels. By the end of the war, you did what the enemies of freedom thought was impossible, producing over a hundred thousand gun barrels used for anti-aircraft guns, tanks, and the nose guns on the B-25 bomber.

Six thousand Timken employees marched off to fight for their country during that conflict. One of them was John Paul Moriarty. He was blinded when he was shot down over enemy territory in 1944. He suffered blindness and imprisonment, and when he finally got home, the city of Canton gave him a hero's welcome. His friends and neighbors pooled their money and provided this local boy—who gave his sight so they could remain free—enough money to build a home for his family.

And then, in March of 1946, John Paul Moriarty returned to the Timken Company. He was given a job operating special electronic gauges that had been specifically developed to enable the blind to inspect Timken bearings. John Paul Moriarty retired last year after 47 years of service to Timken, most of it as a blind employee.

Canton and Timken showed the world what America is all about. Thank you for letting me join you today. Thank you very much. [Applause] I—[applause]—all right. I'm willing. [Applause] Thank you all very much. Thank you.

If I could just make a personal note in here. If sometime again they happen to

show the Knute Rockne film on television—[laughter]—when the Gipper scores that touchdown, if you'll look at the fellow in the dark sweater standing right over beside me before I start for that touchdown run, that was Jim Thorpe. He was playing an assistant coach in the picture. And it was a great thrill for me to get to meet the immortal Jim Thorpe. I just had to throw that in. I told you I was full of Jim Thorpe stories.

God bless you all.

Note: The President spoke at 2:53 p.m. in the steel plant's melt shop. Earlier, he was given a tour of the plant and was briefed by company officials on its operation.

Prior to his departure from Canton, the President met with Republican leaders in the Main Terminal at the Akron/Canton Regional Airport.

Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Remarks at the Annual Family Oktoberfest, September 26, 1984

The President. Thank you.

Audience. [Chanting] 4 more years! 4 more years! 4 more years!

The President. All right. If that's the way you feel, I'm willing.

Well, thank you, Bob Kasten, for that very kind introduction. Thank you, and thank you all for a most heartwarming reception. I can only say to you in return, "On Wisconsin".

It's great to be back in your proud city of Milwaukee and great to be with all of you here at Old Heidelberg Park. You know, Old Heidelberg Park—I can remember when they called it just plain Heidelberg Park. [Laughter] Of course, that was back when if somebody said, "Hey, kid," I answered. [Laughter]

But warm greetings to your outstanding Senator Bob Kasten. Believe me, we couldn't have accomplished all that we have without a Republican majority in the Senate, and Bob Kasten is in the front rank of that majority.

And a special thanks to one of Wisconsin's super Congressmen, Jim Sensenbrenner. Jim has worked long and hard in the House to put America back on its feet.

Jim and Bob, I can't tell you how much I'm looking forward to working with you in 1985 and in a few years to come.

Whenever I come to this beautiful State, your rolling hills and gentle valleys and lush pastures—and I have been here quite a bit, because for a large part of my life, I was a neighbor of yours just to the south in Illinois—I know I'm almost—well, I'm also going to see, in addition to all that beauty, some of the hardest working people in our country. And I know I'm looking at many of them right now.

All of you and your mothers and fathers and their parents stretching all the way back to the early 1800's, tens of thousands proud to trace their roots from Germany, thousands more from Serbia, Poland, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Greece, and a number—a dozen other nations. They came with few possessions, and they asked only the chance to live and work in freedom and peace.

Now, many went into the countryside and began to produce the best cheese and butter and milk in the world. And many stayed right here in Milwaukee. And together, they built a town of muscle, beauty, and pride. They manufactured machinery, produced metal products of all kinds, opened breweries, and made Milwaukee one of America's biggest ports. They gave this city a distinctive flavor, adapting the customs of the old country and the old world to the new. And as they stamped their character on Milwaukee, they enriched the cultural life of all Americans.

Today, you've shown us that Milwaukee is just as proud as ever. You still have your ethnic pride. Your schools are better than ever. And you, the people of Milwaukee, hard-working, patriotic, and full of hope for our future, are what America is all about.

And now, if you don't mind, could I take a moment to give you a report on what we've been trying to do since we took office?

On the economic front, yes, we've been through some tough times. But Americans came through them together. We knew we

had to work hard to correct the damage decades of government overspending and overtaxing had caused. And what do you know. The American people went to work, and we are getting the job done. Americans are working again, and America is working again.

Today, inflation, as you were told, is down from more than 12 percent to an annual rate of about 4 percent. Interest rates, although still not as low as we want, are down substantially. Last year alone, America saw some 600,000 new business incorporations, and that is an all-time high in the history of our country. And during the past 20 months, America has created 6 million new jobs, by far the best performance of any country in the world.

And right here in Milwaukee, the economic expansion is beginning to take hold. In the last year, the unemployment rate in the Milwaukee area has fallen more than 3 percentage points. And in that same year, nearly 19,000 Americans have found work here in Milwaukee.

Now, we've been working to help Wisconsin farmers make the transition from the high inflation, high interest rates, and economic disasters of the past to stable growth, low inflation, and lower interest rates that all of us are bringing about.

We've eliminated the unfair, wrong-headed grain embargo. We've negotiated new agreements for grain with the Soviet Union. And last week, to help ease debt burdens, we announced that the Farmers Home Administration will defer for 5 years up to 25 percent of the principal and interest payments that farmers owe. And to help those who do not participate in the Farmers Home Administration programs, we will be making available \$630 million in loan guarantees.

As the economic expansion continues, we're not going to rest until all Americans—and that means Wisconsin farmers and their families—share in the benefits.

My friends, our great nation has turned the corner. The shadows are behind us. Bright sunshine of hope and opportunity lies ahead. But I wouldn't take that for granted. So, let me just ask you: Do you feel better off than you did 4 years ago?

Audience. Yes!

The President. Is America better off than it was 4 years ago?

Audience. Yes!

The President. Well, good. I—you don't know how it warms my heart that you think that, too—[laughter]—because I think that way.

Now, despite the strength of this expansion, there's one sure way to ruin it. Now, you'd have to be something of an expert to find it. But when it comes to bringing economic growth to a grinding halt, our opponents are experts. They want to raise your taxes. And if you let them, they'll do it again and again and again.

You know, the people of Milwaukee are as well known for your love of good beer as the liberal Democrats are for their taxing and spending. The difference is you know when to stop. [Laughter]

The tax hike they've called for would be the equivalent of an additional tax burden of \$1,800 for every household in Wisconsin and in America. Now, we all remember how Green Bay's beloved football coach, the great Vince Lombardi, used to say, "Winning isn't everything. It's the only thing." Well, it seems our opponents have adopted that philosophy, but with a new twist. They're saying, "Tax increases aren't everything. They're the only thing."

Audience. Boo-o-o!

The President. Well, come November, the American people will get to vote on their coaches—or on our coaches, and come November, I believe the American people will tell Coach Tax Hike to find another team.

Well, now, you're all—just so there isn't any doubt, I wonder if you'd help me conduct a little poll. Now, you can just answer yes or no.

Do you believe that the American people are undertaxed?

Audience. No!

The President. Will the working people of Milwaukee, the family farmers across this State, and America's economy all be stronger with a big tax increase?

Audience. No!

The President. Well, is his tax increase your idea of fairness and compassion?

Audience. No!

The President. Or do you share my belief that government in Washington might already be big enough?

Audience. Yes!

Audience member. Like the deficit is!

The President. So, rather than give more to Washington, DC, how about giving the American people more opportunities to work, to save, and to invest? [Applause]

Thank you very much. You've just confirmed my hunch.

Our pledge is for tax simplification, to make the system more fair, to make it easier to understand. Do you know that Einstein has admitted he cannot understand the Form 1040? [Laughter] And so you can bring everybody's income tax rates further down, and not up. That's what we believe is fair tax simplification and reform.

Now, tax simplification will provide powerful new incentives for economic growth. And it will help our economic expansion keep growing and spreading, from Maine to Milwaukee to the California coast.

With your support, we'll fight for enterprise zones to help Americans in disadvantaged areas get off unemployment and welfare and start climbing the economic ladder. And we'll keep government under control by enacting a line-item veto and a constitutional amendment mandating that government stop spending more than government takes in.

Now, I know that there are many proud Democrats in Wisconsin, people who cherish the memories of F.D.R. and Harry Truman and John Kennedy. These men were leaders who believed in strength abroad and self-reliance at home. And to all those Democrats who might be here today—and I hope there are many—who feel that the present leadership of the Democratic Party is out of step with the rank-and-file Democratic membership of that party, the patriotic Democrats who so many times in the past were supporting the same things that we believe in; they who know that the leadership today of that party no longer stands behind America's role in the world, that it no longer represents working men and women, that it is abandoning the decent, patriotic Democrats of the J.F.K. and F.D.R. and Harry Truman tradition—and we say to you if you are here: Come on, walk with us down the path

of hope and opportunity. It can be bipartisan.

Audience. 4 more years! 4 more years! 4 more years!

The President. All right.

Audience. 4 more years! 4 more years! 4 more years!

The President. Okay.

Audience. 4 more years! 4 more years! 4 more years!

The President. All right.

Audience. 4 more years! 4 more years!

The President. But add your strength to ours, and all of us can build something new for America, something far better than before.

You know, as our economy grows, we'll need to go forward with the bedrock values that sustained those first immigrants to Milwaukee and that nourish our families today—the values of faith; family; neighborhood; good, hard work. Together, we've already made an impressive start.

During the past 4 years, we've helped lead a grassroots revolution for excellence in our schools that will reach every child in our land. Just last week we learned that after nearly 2 years [decades]¹ of decline, Scholastic Aptitude Test scores have gone up for the second year in a row. They increased a full four points. Now, that may not seem like very much, but it is the biggest increase in 21 years.

We must continue to crack down on crime. We say with no hesitation, yes, there are such things as right and wrong, and, yes, for hardened criminals preying on our society, punishment must be swift and certain. In 1980 our crime rate was rising. But last year, reported crime fell 7 percent, and that's the steepest drop since 1960.

In foreign affairs, today America is at peace. And since 1980 the tide of Soviet expansion has been turned.

Now, I know that many of you have relatives in Eastern Europe, in countries like East Germany, Hungary, and Poland. These brave people are never very far from my mind, and I know they aren't from yours. When we traveled to Europe in 1982, I visited the Berlin Wall, that grim line that divides the continent. And I saw those poli-

¹ White House correction.

zei looking at me very sternly with their guns, and I sneaked a foot across the line. [Laughter] Just wanted them to know I'd been there. [Laughter] But like all who visit that wall, I looked to the East. I saw the barbed wire and the guards, and understood, in a more powerful way, the value of human liberty. I pledge to you that in Europe we will do all in our power to defend the cause of freedom.

In Central America, we'll go on supporting the forces of democracy and economic growth. And I will tell Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko, when I meet with him at the White House on Friday, the United States seeks no territorial expansion. We make no attempts to impose our will on anyone. But we remain unshakable in our commitment to freedom. And we will never again allow America to let down its guard.

Well now, it's time for me to go—

Audience. No!

The President. Yes—oh—have to. But I see so many families here this afternoon. So many fine young people. May I just leave you with one last thought from my heart.

The American dream is a living thing, always growing, always presenting new vistas and challenges. In Old Heidelberg Park this afternoon—indeed, throughout Milwaukee and throughout Wisconsin—there are young couples saving to buy homes of their own; mothers and fathers who want to give their children a better education; men and women with dreams of making the good earth of this State still more fruitful, the good city of Milwaukee healthier and more prosperous, and America herself stronger and better still. My vision of America—and I know it's one you share—is of a land where all have the opportunity to work hard to make these dreams come true. My friends, together we can make America that shining land of opportunity and hope. And with you by our side, I know we will.

That wonderful song I mentioned earlier in my remarks has inspired tens of thousands. No other fight song has been adopted by so many high schools throughout the land—my own included—as “On Wisconsin.” As a matter of fact, I was halfway through my high school football career before I knew that that was the real name

of the song, that it wasn't “Onward Dixon.” [Laughter]

Well, I think there's only one way we could top that song, and that's to put all our hopes and dreams for our country into one simple phrase: “On America.”

Thank you all very much. God bless you all.

Note: The President spoke at 5:23 p.m. at the Old Heidelberg Park Fest Hall.

Following his appearance at the event, the President returned to Washington, DC.

National Advisory Council on Adult Education

Reappointment of Joseph Ben Trujillo as a Member. September 26, 1984

The President today announced his intention to appoint Joseph Ben Trujillo to be a member of the National Advisory Council on Adult Education for a term expiring July 10, 1987. This is a reappointment.

He is president of JBT Financial Group in Denver, CO. He has been serving as vice president of Hicks Pension Services in Englewood, CO, since 1980. Previously he was president of Larimer Insurance Group, Inc., in Englewood. He was in insurance sales with Connecticut Mutual Life (1976–1978) and Connecticut General Life (1973–1976).

He graduated from Wichita State University (B.A., 1969) and New Mexico Highlands University (M.A., 1972). He is married and resides in Littleton, CO. He was born September 26, 1947, in Sante Fe, NM.

Prevention of Drug Abuse and Drug Trafficking

Message to the Congress Transmitting a Report. September 27, 1984

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with Title III, Section 305 of the Drug Abuse Prevention, Treatment, and Rehabilitation Act of 1972, as amended,

I hereby transmit the 1984 National Strategy for the Prevention of Drug Abuse and Drug Trafficking. The Strategy establishes a comprehensive national plan of action which includes prevention of drug abuse through awareness and action, drug law enforcement, international cooperation to eliminate the production and trafficking of illegal drugs, and health-related treatment and research activities.

I am pleased with the progress in raising public awareness of drug abuse problems and in strengthening our efforts to reduce the supply of illicit drugs, both domestic and international. Most important is the widespread recognition that the situation is not hopeless; that drug abuse can be conquered. Our citizens have begun numerous grassroots efforts which are likely to accomplish far more in preventing drug abuse than the Federal government, working alone, could hope to achieve.

I thank the Congress for its dedication and continuing support in the fight against drug abuse.

Ronald Reagan

The White House,
September 27, 1984.

Note: The report is entitled “1984 National Strategy for Prevention of Drug Abuse and Drug Trafficking” (Government Printing Office, 124 pages).

Agency for International Development

Nomination of Cathryn C. Semerad To Be an Assistant Administrator (External Affairs). September 27, 1984

The President today announced his intention to nominate Cathryn C. Semerad to be an Assistant Administrator of the Agency for International Development (External Affairs). She would succeed Jay F. Morris.

Mrs. Semerad is currently Associate Deputy Administrator for External Relations at the Agency for International Development. Previously she was Executive Director, Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid, AID, (1981); and specialist,

Office of Presidential Personnel, the White House (1979–1981).

Mrs. Semerad graduated from Skidmore College (B.S., 1965). She is married, has one child, and resides in Kensington, MD. She was born January 16, 1943, in Albany, NY.

Agency for International Development

Nomination of Mark L. Edelman To Be an Assistant Administrator (Bureau for Africa). September 27, 1984

The President today announced his intention to nominate Mark L. Edelman to be an Assistant Administrator of the Agency for International Development (Bureau for Africa). He would succeed Frank J. Donatelli.

Mr. Edelman is currently senior adviser to the Administrator and Executive Secretary at the Agency for International Development. Previously he was Deputy Assistant Secretary, Bureau of International Organization Affairs, Department of State (1981–1983); program analyst, Agency for International Development (1981); legislative assistant to Senator John C. Danforth (1977–1981); and deputy commissioner of administration, office of administration, Jefferson City, MO, (1975–1976).

Mr. Edelman graduated from Oberlin College (B.A., 1965). He is married and resides in Washington, DC. He was born June 27, 1943, in St. Louis, MO.

Security of United States Diplomatic Missions

Message to the Congress Transmitting a Request for Supplemental Appropriations. September 27, 1984

To the Congress of the United States:

I am today forwarding to the Congress a request for Supplemental Appropriations for Fiscal Year 1985 totalling \$110,200,000. These funds will be used solely to increase

Question-and-Answer Session With Reporters on East-West Trade Relations and the Soviet Pipeline Sanctions

November 13, 1982

Q. Mr. President, haven't you caved in to the Europeans on the sanctions?

Q. Why today? Why are you announcing this today?

The President. Because it's as soon as we could do it after getting the agreement.

Q. Is it linked to the release of Walesa and the new government in the Soviet Union?

The President. No. As a matter of fact, this was talked of—doing it today—if we got the agreement.

Q. Do you think there's new hope for arms reductions now, sir?

The President. Well, to the extent that the alliance is probably in a better union and more united than it's ever been, yes. It's sure to add to that as well as other hopes.

Q. Haven't you caved in to the Europeans on these sanctions? They gave up pretty much nothing.

The President. Oh, no. Yes, they did.

Q. What did they give up?

The President. Let me just say that the agreement that we've reached is what we

set out to get, and only turned to the sanctions when we were unable to get it. We had two different delegations in Europe over a year ago, and I tried again at the Versailles summit. But we have all come together on this, and it is so much more effective. The sanctions have served their purpose.

Q. Why no communique?

The President. What?

Q. Why no communique, a joint communique?

The President. That will be later.

Q. What kind of a signal do you think it's going to send to the new Soviet leadership? What would you say will be the signal?

The President. Well, I hope the signal will be that we're ready for a better relationship any time that they are.

Q. Thank you.

Note: The exchange began at 12:50 p.m. on the South Lawn of the White House as the President was preparing to depart on his trip to Chicago, Ill.

Remarks at the Welcoming Ceremony for Chancellor Helmut Kohl of the Federal Republic of Germany

November 15, 1982

The President. Chancellor Kohl and Mrs. Kohl, on behalf of the American people, Nancy and I are honored and delighted to welcome you to Washington.

Before my visit to the Federal Republic of Germany earlier this year, Chancellor Kohl, who had not yet attained the high office he now holds, helped organize several rallies. He wanted to let us know that we were welcome and to reassure all Americans of the sincere good will of the German people. Chancellor Kohl, I appreciated very much that magnificent gesture. I understand that in Bonn, where some 75,000

people attended the rally, one of the banners read, "Say Something Good About America." Well, today it certainly makes all Americans happy to repay this compliment, because there are many good things to say about you, Mr. Chancellor, about the German people, and about the strong bond that unites us.

A recent study has revealed that today more Americans trace their ancestry to your country than to any other nation. German immigrants provided the hard work and determination that settled much of the Midwest, taking rugged frontier land

like that in the Dakotas and reaping from it bountiful harvests that helped feed the world. In other industries, German energy and German ingenuity helped build the factories and firms that catapulted our standard of living and elevated the lot of the common man from a life of drudgery to new progress consistent with individual dignity and respect. But, as you are aware, Mr. Chancellor, it wasn't simply hard work that built America; it was freedom available here—freedom to which German immigrants greatly contributed.

One of the first precedents for freedom of press, for example, was established when Peter Zenger, a German immigrant, spoke out in his newspaper against the abuse of power by a public official. When the jury freed Zenger, they were laying freedom of press as a cornerstone of our democratic system.

In the middle of the 19th century, when turmoil was sweeping through Western Europe, we were the recipient of many political exiles who made significant contributions to American liberty. One of the most remarkable, Carl Schurz, was one of the original members of the Republican Party. Now, you see one reason why I personally am so grateful, Mr. Chancellor. [Laughter]

With us today to greet you is a group of young people from your country who are spending the autumn months living with American families in Virginia. They're part of our youth exchange project between our two countries, and these kinds of ties bode well for the future.

The future of both our nations depends so much on friendship and the values we share. In these uncertain times, when a power to the East has built a massive war machine far in excess of any legitimate defensive needs, the Western democracies must stand firmly together if our freedom and peace of the world are to be preserved.

The German people are on the frontlines of freedom. When I was in your country a few months ago, I told your citizens, "You are not alone. We're with you." Well, today, Mr. Chancellor, I can tell you we're happy that the German people are with us. The Western democracies, the future freedom of mankind, and the peace of the world would be far less secure if it were not so.

Your personal commitment and that of your government to the needs of our alliance are well appreciated here, as is the depth which you add to the meaning of our covenant. In truth, as you recently observed, we are not a military alliance. The community of arms, you said, is there to defend the community of ideas. The important point is that we have common ideas regarding human rights, civil rights, our moral values, our moral laws.

I look forward to our talks today, as I would expect that a meeting of the leaders of the two great nations whose interests are so intertwined, there are many vital issues to discuss. As all good friends do, we will disagree at times, but in free societies we're accustomed to differences and also to a peaceful resolution to achieve our common goals.

As we stand here today, I am confident that our shared interests, our common vision of the future, and our joint commitment to human freedom will overcome any differences between our countries. Our governments will work in the closest consultation, in a spirit of amity and straightforwardness.

We thank you for coming, and in the name of the people of the United States, *wilkommen*.

The Chancellor. Mr. President, Mrs. Reagan, ladies and gentlemen:

I thank you, Mr. President, most warmly for the very kind words of welcome and for the warmhearted reception we have been given here.

On the 7th of April, 1953, almost 30 years ago, the Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany stood here for the first time. And on that occasion, Konrad Adenauer said that we Germans are loyal partners on the road to freedom and peace, a road on which the United States is ahead of all other nations.

Mr. President, I want you and all citizens of the United States to know that these remarks by Chancellor Adenauer still hold true today and will do so in the future as well. The Federal Republic of Germany is and will remain a loyal partner of the United States of America.

Recent opinion polls have shown, once

more, that in the Federal Republic of Germany there is wide-based, firm confidence in the Atlantic partnership. And to all Americans, therefore, I say today, most emphatically, you can count on your German friends. The North Atlantic Alliance and our friendship with the United States are the foundation of our active policy for safeguarding peace in freedom.

The real strength of our alliance does not derive solely from the number of troops and weapons. Our alliance is strong because the citizens of 16 North American and European countries have a common goal. They are determined to safeguard the freedom, the common heritage, and civilization of their peoples, founded on the principles of democracy, individual liberty, and the rule of law. This goal is laid down in the preamble to the North Atlantic Treaty.

We must constantly remind ourselves and, in particular, our young fellow citizens of these foundations of our equal partnership and of our deep friendship, because our shared fundamental convictions are the key to unity. And from unity ensues the strength to attain our goals: to safeguard peace and freedom through firmness and the readiness for negotiation, to ensure economic and social stability, and to cooperate fairly and constructively with the countries of the Third World.

Despite domestic changes in our countries and changes of government, eight American Presidents and six German Chancellors have contributed towards German-American partnership. For us Germans, gratitude, too, is an element of our friendship with America.

My generation, my wife and I, know from our experience that after terrible war, when we were still children and pupils and students, the Americans saved us not only from hunger—we have not forgotten what

the Hoover aid program and what the Quaker aid program and the CARE parcel gifts action meant for us at that time—the Americans helped us to build a free state. And our Constitution, especially the Catalog of Basic Rights, owes much to the American experience of democracy.

Today there are 245,000 American troops and their families in our country where they are welcome guests. These troops serve together with 500,000 members of the Bundeswehr and the forces of five other allied countries. What clearer proof could there be, Mr. President, that we are dependent on one another? The more than 50 million American citizens of German descent also constitute a strong bond of friendship between Germany and the United States. And I convey particularly warm regards to all of them today, on my first visit to Washington as Federal Chancellor.

Next year will mark the tricentennial of the first wave of German immigrants to America, and to mark this occasion, Germans and Americans intend to hold a big celebration together. We will recall our common origins and from this past draw strength, courage, and confidence for our common future.

Mr. President, let us make the forthcoming anniversary the start of a period of particularly close, intensive, and fruitful German-American cooperation. Let us start here and now. I'm looking forward to this cooperation.

Thank you very much.

Note: The President spoke at 11:06 a.m. on the South Lawn of the White House, where Chancellor Kohl was accorded a formal welcome with full military honors. Chancellor Kohl spoke in German, and his remarks were translated by an interpreter.

Appointment of Three Members of the Advisory Committee for Trade Negotiations

November 15, 1982

The President today announced his intention to appoint the following individuals to be members of the Advisory Committee for Trade Negotiations for a term of 2 years:

Robert B. Delano is president of the American Farm Bureau Federation in Park Ridge, Ill. He is married, has two children, and resides in Warsaw, Va. He was born July 8, 1924. This is a reappointment.

Lloyd Hackler is president of the American Retail

Federation in Washington, D.C. He is married, has three children, and resides in Kearneysville, W. Va. He was born March 23, 1926. This is a reappointment.

Louis (Woody) Jenkins is a member of the Louisiana House of Representatives. He is also executive director of the Council for National Policy in Baton Rouge, La. He is married, has three children, and resides in Baton Rouge. He was born January 3, 1947. He would succeed Elspeth Rostow.

Remarks of the President and Chancellor Helmut Kohl of the Federal Republic of Germany Following Their Meetings

November 15, 1982

The President. Chancellor Kohl and I have just concluded a series of conversations that covered a wide range of politics and security and economic issues of mutual interest to our countries. We agreed on—close consultations are necessary, as in the past, and we fully intend to stay in close touch.

I would like to take this opportunity to announce, as part of our initiative to increase contacts between the German and American peoples, a high-level commission for the United States and German tricentennial has been formed. And this group will coordinate the many activities celebrating the 300th anniversary of the arrival of the first German settlers in America at Germantown, Pennsylvania. And Chancellor Kohl and I have just met with several distinguished Americans, who are standing behind us now, who have agreed to help in this effort. We'll be closely following their progress.

In 1983 we will commemorate innumerable contributions made to American society by our fellow citizens of German descent, including our Secretary of State Shultz, whose forebears came from southwest Germany. Events to celebrate the anniversary are planned by many communi-

ties in both countries. The commission will represent me throughout the commemorative, and it will be chaired by the former national secretary of—and of our National Security Council, Richard Allen; Charles Wick, head of the United States Information Agency; Chief Justice Warren Burger; and other distinguished Americans who have agreed to play a part.

One of the high points of the celebration will take place in Philadelphia in October '83 at a gala banquet, which both President Carstens of the Federal Republic of Germany and I hope to attend. And the United States Congress is marking the occasion. The Senate has passed, and there is now before the House, a joint resolution proclaiming 1983 as German-American Tricentennial Year.

I'm sure that the commemoration of the deep and lasting friendship between our two countries will be a great success. And again, let me just say, it's been a great pleasure to welcome Chancellor Kohl here to our country again.

The Chancellor. Mr. President, I consider it to be a most happy coincidence that today, on my first visit to the United States as Federal Chancellor, President Reagan

has announced the appointment of a special commission on the tricentennial of German-American relations. What we will be commemorating together next year is not merely the immigration of 13 families from the German city of Krefeld. We will also be celebrating an intensive and fruitful relationship of give and take between Germany and America extending over three centuries.

You, Mr. President, have spoken of the Germans who have helped to build this great and free country. America, your country, has repaid that contribution many times over. I call to mind the catalog of human rights and freedoms embodied in your Bill of Rights. It served as a model for the first attempt to set up a free and democratic constitution in Germany in 1848 [1948]. In our present constitution, the basic law used that same catalog of fundamental rights as the foundation for our constitutional and legal system.

I recall that in the dark years of Germany's history, hundreds of thousands of Germans found refuge in America. I will mention only Carl Schurz, Walter Gropius, and Thomas Mann, and Albert Einstein, who represent so many more.

Following two great wars in which Germans and Americans were adversaries, we Germans came to experience the greatest

virtue of the Americans—their generosity and their desire to help. In my remarks responding to your address of welcome, Mr. President, I referred to the fact that my generation remembers with gratitude the Hoover aid program and the CARE parcels, and without the Marshall plan, the speedy recovery of my country would not have been possible.

Today relations between our two countries are characterized by a wide variety of exchanges in the fields of culture, science, and research. Every German knows Ernest Hemingway, John Steinbeck, and Thornton Wilder. And young people in our country read Susan Sontag, to name only a few.

Mr. President, members of the Presidential commission, let us make the past an obligation for the future for ourselves and for the next generation of our children and their children. This is our responsibility in these days.

Thank you very much.

Note: The President spoke at 1:35 p.m. at the Diplomatic Entrance on the South Lawn of the White House. Chancellor Kohl spoke in German, and his remarks were translated by an interpreter.

Earlier in the day, the President and the Chancellor met in the Oval Office and attended a luncheon in the State Dining Room.

Joint Statement Following Discussions With Chancellor Helmut Kohl of the Federal Republic of Germany

November 15, 1982

During the visit of the Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, Helmut Kohl, he and President Reagan held detailed talks in Washington on current political and economic issues on November 15, 1982. The Chancellor is also meeting with Secretary of State Shultz, Secretary of Defense Weinberger, Secretary of the Treasury Regan, high-ranking Administration officials, and leading members of the Senate.

The discussions attested to the depth and the breadth of German-American friend-

ship. The United States and the Federal Republic of Germany are partners as well as friends, sharing common ideals, human and democratic values. In today's uncertain world, this commitment has become more important than ever. Our shared values form the unshakeable foundation for our joint efforts to maintain the freedom and prosperity of the Western world.

The discussions were based on a determination to work together as closely as possible to meet the challenges of the closing

decades of the twentieth century.

These challenges are as critical as those which faced the great statesmen who founded our partnership more than three decades ago. During the past thirty years the Atlantic partnership has been successful in guaranteeing to our peoples more freedom, security, and prosperity than at any time in history. The President and the Chancellor reaffirmed during their discussions their common view on the central role played by the Atlantic Alliance in the foreign policies of their respective governments.

A major reason for success of the Atlantic Alliance has been the close relationship which has developed between the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany. German-American ties are deeper than simple calculations of national interest.

After World War II and after the destruction caused by it in Germany, these ties originated from the generous humanitarian aid and the political support which the United States granted to the German people and their young democracy. German-American relations are based on a close affection among our two peoples and are supported by intimate personal and familial ties between Americans and Germans. Ours is a relationship based on mutual support and open discussion between equal partners.

During the discussions it was agreed that high level consultations between the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany will be continued during a visit to Bonn by Secretary of State Shultz in early December.

An example of the close ties between our two nations are the more than fifty million Americans of German descent. German Americans have provided major contributions to every aspect of American life and form one of the foundations of American society. The President and the Chancellor anticipated with pleasure the joint celebration in 1983 of the Tricentennial of German immigration to the United States. President Reagan announced today the formation of a Presidential commission to help prepare American commemoration of this important event. Chancellor Kohl described plans for celebrations in the Federal Republic of Ger-

many. They stressed that the Tricentennial should be a joint celebration among the peoples of their two nations and reaffirmed the intention of President Reagan and President Carstens to meet in the United States in October, 1983, to highlight the American celebration.

The wider the understanding of the commonality of the issues facing the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany, the stronger our partnership will become. For this reason, President Reagan and Chancellor Kohl were pleased to reaffirm their support for the initiatives to broaden U.S.-German contacts and to set up a multilateral youth exchange among Western industrialized democracies. The purpose is to pass on to the younger generations in our nations the sense of partnership which the older generation feels so deeply.

The President and the Chancellor reaffirmed the Alliance's overall concept for successfully safeguarding peace in Europe as embodied in the declaration made by the heads of state and government of the Atlantic Alliance in Bonn on June 10, 1982. As stressed in that declaration, they agreed that in accordance with current NATO defense plans, and within the context of NATO strategy and its triad of forces, they will continue to strengthen NATO's defense posture, with special regard to conventional forces.

The Alliance has demonstrated that it serves the cause of peace and freedom. Even in difficult situations, it has been able to do so because its members have acted in a spirit of solidarity. The Alliance does not threaten anyone. Nor does it aspire to superiority, but in the interests of peace it cannot accept inferiority either. Its aim is, as before, to prevent any war and safeguard peace and freedom. None of the weapons of the Alliance will ever be used except in response to attack.

The Chancellor paid tribute to the crucial contribution that the United States renders to the joint security of the Alliance through the indispensable presence of American troops in Europe. The President and the Chancellor agreed that a unilateral reduction of American troops would have a destabilizing effect and, at the same time, would

undermine efforts for negotiated force reductions.

The President expressed his great appreciation for the significant and uninterrupted German contribution to the common defense. In particular, he paid tribute to the German-American agreement of April 15, 1982 on Wartime Host Nation Support, which entails considerable additional expenditure by the Federal Republic of Germany and the United States of America for common defense.

The President and the Chancellor stressed the need for close, comprehensive, and timely consultations to strengthen the Alliance's cohesion and its capacity to act. They attached particular importance to German-American cooperation. They hoped that informal meetings of the foreign ministers of the Alliance would be continued.

The President welcomed the resolve of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany to strengthen European unification. The President and the Chancellor paid tribute to the important role of the European Community and all its member states for economic and political stability in Europe and the world. The development of a united Europe will strengthen cooperation between Europe and the United States and, hence, also reinforce the Alliance.

The President and the Chancellor paid tribute to the close agreement and cooperation between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Three Powers in all matters relating to Berlin and Germany as a whole. They concurred in the view that the preservation of trouble-free conditions in and around Berlin was an essential element of East-West relations and of the international situation as a whole.

The President reaffirmed American support for the political aim of the Federal Republic of Germany to work for a state of peace in Europe in which the German nation will regain its unity through free self-determination.

A major subject discussed during the meetings was relations with the Soviet Union. The values and goals of the Soviet Union do not correspond to our own. The USSR restricts freedom on its own territory and in countries under its influence, and has shown that it is ready to use force or

the threat of force to achieve its foreign policy aims. Security of Western societies requires constant attention to the military threat posed by the USSR. The Federal Republic of Germany and the United States of America gear their policies in East-West relations to the concept of renunciation of force, human rights, and the right of nations to self determination.

The President and the Chancellor called upon the Soviet Union to comply with internationally recognized rules of conduct. This required respect for the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Helsinki Final Act as well as a world-wide policy of moderation and restraint.

In this spirit, the President and the Chancellor underlined their desire to improve relations with the Soviet Union. They are ready to conduct relations with the new leadership in Moscow with the aim of extending areas of cooperation to their mutual benefit if Soviet conduct makes that possible. It is especially important at present for the West to approach the Soviet Union with a clear, steadfast and coherent attitude which combines the defense of its own interests with the readiness to pursue constructive relations, dialogue, and cooperation with the leadership of the Soviet Union.

In this regard, the President and the Chancellor greeted with satisfaction the recent agreement on measures leading to a broader consensus on East-West economic relations. They attached the greatest importance to a common approach to this issue. Close consultation and cooperation on East-West economic issues is as vital to Western interests as is the traditional cooperation on political and security questions.

It is the purpose of our common efforts that trade with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe should be conducted on the basis of a balance of mutual advantages. While noting the important part which our economic relations with the Warsaw Pact countries can play in the development of a stable East-West relationship, the President and the Chancellor agreed that those relations should be approached in a prudent and diversified manner, consistent with our

political and security interests.

The Chancellor expressed his appreciation for the lifting of the embargo on oil and gas technology and equipment, which he considered as evidence of successful efforts on the part of all concerned for improved coordination of Western policy in the economic field.

The President and the Chancellor agreed that developments in Poland, which continued to cause great concern, had an adverse effect on efforts to promote security and cooperation in Europe. They drew attention once more to the Soviet Union's responsibility for the events in Poland. They called upon the Polish leadership to lift martial law in Poland, to release all detainees, to reverse the ban on the trade union Solidarity and, through serious dialogue with the Church and appointed workers' representatives, to seek national consensus which is the only way to lead Poland out of its present crisis, free from any external interference. They hoped that the release of Lech Walesa will promote these objectives. The President and the Chancellor welcomed the numerous initiatives for humanitarian aid for the Polish people. They agreed that this aid should be stepped up wherever possible.

The President and the Chancellor agreed on the importance of the CSCE process initiated by the Helsinki Final Act and advocated that it be continued. It is a long-term process which has been gravely affected by events in Poland. It can prove successful only if the participating countries observe the principles and provisions of the Final Act in their entirety. They expressed support for the new proposals, responsive to events in Poland and the USSR, put forward by the West in the resumed Madrid session, as reasonable and essential elements of a balanced outcome.

The President and the Chancellor agreed that the CSCE review conference, which was resumed in Madrid on November 9, 1982, should agree on a substantive and balanced final document which leads to progress in the important humanitarian field of East-West relations and contains a precise mandate for a Conference on Disarmament in Europe (CDE), envisaging militarily significant confidence and security building

measures covering the whole of Europe, from the Atlantic to the Urals.

The President and the Chancellor noted that arms control and disarmament as well as defense and deterrence were integral parts of NATO's security policy. They agreed that significant progress towards reduction of the levels of nuclear and conventional forces through balanced and verifiable agreements would be an important contribution to the reduction of international tensions. The incessant unilateral increase in Soviet armaments in recent years has threatened the security of the Alliance and international stability and made even more urgent the need to establish a balance of forces between East and West. The goal of the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany remains to achieve a stable balance of both nuclear and conventional forces at the lowest possible level.

The President and the Chancellor recalled the comprehensive program of arms control proposals put forward by the United States on the basis of close consultation and adopted by the entire Alliance at the Bonn Summit on June 10, 1982. They stressed their common belief that this program provides the best hope for true reductions in arsenals of both intermediate and intercontinental strategic weapons. They rejected the proposals to freeze existing levels of nuclear weapons, or for one-sided reductions by the West, as inadequate for substantive arms control and as harmful to the security of the Atlantic Alliance. They noted also that the Soviet Union had in recent years refused to reciprocate the unilateral restraint in this field by the United States. They expressed the strong judgment that true reductions in nuclear armaments would be possible only when the Soviet Union is convinced of the determination of the West to maintain its defenses at the level necessary to meet the threat posed by massive increases in Soviet nuclear forces.

In this connection they attached particular importance to negotiations on reductions of strategic arms and of intermediate range nuclear forces now underway between the United States and the Soviet Union in Geneva. President Reagan reaffirmed his determination to do his utmost

to achieve true reductions in nuclear armaments through balanced and verifiable agreements. The President and the Chancellor pointed out that negotiations in Geneva are serious and substantial. At the same time they expressed concern at the refusal of the Soviet Union to take into account legitimate Western security concerns.

In conformity with their policy for actively safeguarding peace through firmness and negotiation, the President and the Chancellor reaffirmed their commitment to both parts of the NATO dual-track decision of December 12, 1979, consisting of a program of INF modernization and an offer to the Soviet Union of arms control negotiations on INF. An important aspect of Western security policy remains the common determination to deploy modernized longer-range INF missiles in Europe beginning at the end of 1983 if negotiations on this subject now underway in Geneva do not result in a concrete agreement making deployment unnecessary. The President and the Chancellor noted that the decision to deploy the systems in Europe was based on a unanimous finding by members of the Atlantic Alliance that increases in Soviet weapons, in particular introduction of SS-20 missiles, had endangered the security of Western Europe and thus of the entire Alliance. They stressed that the complete elimination of Soviet and United States land-based, longer-range INF missiles, as proposed by the United States, would be an equitable and fair result and would be a substantial contribution to serious arms control. They called upon the Soviet Union to negotiate seriously toward this end. The Chancellor restated his full confidence in the American negotiating effort in Geneva and welcomed the close and continuous process of consultations within the Alliance.

President Reagan described the ideas behind his Berlin initiative of June 10, 1982 for an agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union on measures to help avoid the danger that accident or miscalculation could lead to a nuclear exchange between East and West. He stated that the United States was preparing proposals for nuclear confidence building measures which would be presented by American representatives at the Geneva negotiations.

The Chancellor and the President expressed their hope that the Soviet Union would join with the United States in progressing rapidly to an agreement on such measures. They also remain committed to halting the spread of nuclear weapons through the pursuit of vigorous non-proliferation policies.

The President and the Chancellor underscored their undiminished interest in substantial reduction in conventional forces in central Europe. They recalled the new draft treaty which the Western participants had presented at the Vienna negotiations on mutual and balanced force reductions. This proposal provides an excellent foundation for a balanced agreement on reduction of conventional forces in Europe. The President and the Chancellor called upon Warsaw Pact participants to react positively.

They stated that agreement on a comprehensive and fully verifiable ban on chemical weapons in the Geneva Committee on Disarmament remained a prime objective of their policies.

They also attached great importance to efforts in the United Nations to secure transparency by promoting military openness, verification, and wider availability of information on defense spending.

The President and the Chancellor were in complete agreement on the requirement for special attention to Alliance needs on the Southern Flank. They emphasized in this connection their resolve to support the Turkish Government in its efforts to lead Turkey back to democracy.

The President and the Chancellor expressed confidence that our free societies would overcome the current difficult economic situation. They attached paramount importance to restoring the conditions for sustained growth through higher investments, in order to reduce unemployment and to maintain price stability.

The economic policies of industrial nations must be closely coordinated. Each country must bear in mind the effects that its political and economic measures will have on other countries. These factors will also have an important effect on the Economic Summit to be held in Williamsburg

at the invitation of the United States. Both sides reaffirmed the importance of conducting the discussions at this summit on the basis of openness, trust, and informality.

The President and the Chancellor discussed the dangers posed by rising protectionism to world trade and the economic well being of nations. They reaffirmed their commitment to the multilateral trading system, looking forward to a successful GATT Ministerial meeting in Geneva this month.

The President and the Chancellor agreed that it is imperative to respect and promote the independence of the countries of the Third World and that genuine nonalignment is an important element of stability and world peace. The President and the Chancellor reaffirmed their readiness to continue to cooperate with Third World countries on the basis of equal partnership.

The continuing Soviet occupation of Afghanistan is a strain on international relations. The President and the Chancellor deplored the fact that the Soviet Union continued to defy international opinion and ignored United Nations resolutions calling for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan, as well as the right to self-deter-

mination for Afghanistan and restoration of its non-aligned status. Afghanistan remains an acid test of Soviet readiness to respect the independence, autonomy, and genuine non-alignment of Third World countries and to exercise restraint in its international behavior.

The Chancellor welcomed President Reagan's proposal of September 1, 1982 as a realistic attempt to promote the peace process in the Middle East. They agreed that negotiations between Israel and its neighbors in the framework of UN resolutions 242 and 338 offer the best opportunity for peaceful resolution of disputes in that area. The United States and the Federal Republic of Germany, together with its partners in European Political Cooperation, will, as before, seek to ensure that the American and European efforts for a comprehensive, just, and lasting peace in the Middle East, on the basis of existing achievements, are complementary to each other. They called for early withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon. They continued to urge that the sovereignty and unity of Lebanon be restored and expressed their support for the reconstruction of Lebanon.

Proclamation 5000—National Home Health Care Week, 1982

November 15, 1982

*By the President of the United States
of America*

A Proclamation

In recent years, home health care has rapidly gained acceptance as an important and successful element of high quality care. Many Americans have found that caring for the needs of our sick at home or in a community setting is not only as effective as in an institution, but that it is less costly and often more desirable for the patient. Communities, together with States and the Federal government, have begun building integrated networks to provide care for the elderly and disabled in homes and in the community.

Federal expenditures on Medicare and Medicaid, two of government's largest programs serving the elderly, poor, and disabled, are expected to exceed \$75 billion in 1983, about two out of every ten dollars spent on health care in this nation. Over the past fourteen years, the number of home health agencies participating in Medicare has increased by two-thirds, and there are now more than 4,000 certified providers of home care. My Administration has initiated reforms and expansions of home health care benefits provided under Medicare to complement this work.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, in accordance with Senate Joint Resolution

113, do hereby designate the week of November 28 through December 4, 1982, as National Home Health Care Week, and I call upon government officials, citizens, and interested organizations and associations to observe this week with appropriate activities.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this 15th day of Nov., in the year

of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and seventh.

RONALD REAGAN

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 10:05 a.m., November 16, 1982]

Appointment of William J. McGinnis, Jr., as a Member of the National Advisory Council on Vocational Education

November 15, 1982

The President today announced his intention to appoint William J. McGinnis, Jr., to be a member of the National Advisory Council on Vocational Education for the remainder of the term expiring January 17, 1983, vice Roger A. Emmert. The President also intends to reappoint him for a term expiring January 17, 1986.

Mr. McGinnis is commissioner for the Township of Long Beach, N.J. He is also president of McGinnis Associates, a management consulting firm. He is national presi-

dent of the Society of Professional Management Consultants. He is a member of the Institute of Management Consultants and the International Association of Strategic Planning Consultants. He is also president and founder of the Southern New Jersey Public Employer Negotiators Association.

He graduated from LaSalle College (B.S., 1967). He is married, has three children, and resides in Brant Beach, N.J. He was born January 11, 1946.

Appointment of Armand Hammer as Chairman of the President's Cancer Panel

November 15, 1982

The President today announced his intention to appoint Armand Hammer to be Chairman of the President's Cancer Panel for the term of 1 year. This is a reappointment.

Dr. Hammer acquired the Occidental Petroleum Corp. in 1957 and currently serves as president, chairman of the board, and chief executive officer. Previously, Dr. Hammer was involved in the distilling and cattle businesses.

He is active in community and civic affairs and has been a strong supporter of cancer research. He serves on the board of

directors of the Eleanor Roosevelt Cancer Foundation and is a trustee of the Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Foundation. In 1969 he established the Armand Hammer Center for Cancer Biology at the Salk Institute in California. He is an art patron and founded the Hammer Galleries, Inc. (New York City), and continues to be a major supporter of the Los Angeles County Museum of Art.

Dr. Hammer graduated from Columbia University (B.A., 1919; M.D., 1921). He is married, has one son, and resides in Los Angeles, Calif. He was born May 21, 1898, in New York City.

Executive Order 12392—International Financial Institutions

November 15, 1982

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and statutes of the United States of America, including Section 301 of Title 3 of the United States Code, and in order to assign to the Secretary of the Treasury the authority to make payments to certain international financial institutions, it is hereby ordered that the functions vested in the President by Section 129 of Public Law 97-276 (October 2, 1982)

are delegated to the Secretary of the Treasury.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,
November 15, 1982.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 10:06 a.m., November 16, 1982]

Toasts of the President and Chancellor Helmut Kohl of the Federal Republic of Germany at the Dinner Honoring the German Chancellor

November 15, 1982

The President. This is very wonderful, to welcome you all here tonight. And I am not going to make a formal address or anything with regard to this toast. I'm simply going to say how pleased Nancy and I are to have all of you here and to have, particularly, our honored guests tonight—Chancellor Kohl, Mrs. Kohl—and to say that—I would not be exaggerating a bit if I said that I have great respect for Chancellor Kohl, but also I like Chancellor Kohl.

Would you all join me in a toast. To Chancellor and Mrs. Kohl and to our friends.

The Chancellor. Mr. President, Mrs. Reagan, ladies and gentlemen:

Well, on behalf of my wife and on behalf of the delegation accompanying me on this trip, I would like to express to you, Mr. President, and to you, Mrs. Reagan, my very warm thanks for this warmhearted, for this friendly, and for this very kind reception you have given us here in the White House. There are receptions of this kind or that kind—[laughter]—and the President of the United States of America has to give a good many receptions. This is part of this job. [Laughter] And, yet, there are differences. And we felt it very clearly, and for this we are most grateful to you.

I am the first Federal Chancellor who belongs to the postwar generation. I was 15 years old when the war ended, and Mrs. Kohl was a refugee coming from the central part of Germany. And we met each other back in 1947 when we both attended dancing lessons. [Laughter] And she was wearing a dress, and that was out of a gift parcel sent by Americans. And I had a suit that was a gift from the Quakers. [Laughter]

It was extremely elegant. I had an oversized coat, but it wasn't necessary, because I was not as broad and wide as today. [Laughter] Today I need a tailor and the assistance of a tailor to cover the reality and the facts of life. And I assume that this suit, which was given to me by the Quakers, used to belong to a farmer who voted Republican. [Laughter] Well, I had that suit for a very long time.

Well, if we have this suit again today, I think my two boys would be astounded to see that why I'm telling this story, not because of the joke in it, because this was a very fundamental experience in my life. We, the Germans, at that time were outlaws. Nobody would have taken a piece of bread from young couples. At that time we even didn't have a piece of bread.

And who helped us at that time? Morally, it was Pope Pius XII and the Americans. And I have never forgotten it, nor have millions of my fellow countrymen ever forgotten that. Of course, we have to discuss politics, tough issues—arms buildup, modernization, steel—all very important issues in themselves. But it's only part of life. What we received in the way of help, assistance, friendship—and this goes far beyond the other concrete issues.

And my political experience over the last 30 years shows—and I have been active in politics—[inaudible]—that these technical

questions are very important, these political questions. But what is even more important is that the human contacts, the human wavelength is all right, and that you should be able to rely on friends.

And that is what I would like to propose a toast to, the friendship between our—[inaudible]—and for your help, Mr. President.

Note: The President spoke at 9:22 p.m. in the Residence dining room at the White House. The Chancellor spoke in German, and his remarks were translated by an interpreter.

Executive Order 12393—Establishment of Emergency Board No. 199 To Investigate a Railroad Labor Dispute November 16, 1982

Establishing an Emergency Board to Investigate a Dispute Between the Long Island Rail Road and Certain Labor Organizations

A dispute exists between The Long Island Rail Road and certain labor organizations, designated on the list attached hereto and made a part hereof, representing employees of The Long Island Rail Road.

The dispute has not heretofore been adjudged under the provisions of the Railway Labor Act, as amended ("the Act").

The New York Metropolitan Transportation Authority, the parent body of The Long Island Rail Road, has requested that the President establish an emergency board pursuant to Section 9A of the Act.

Section 9A(c) of the Act provides that the President, upon request of a party, shall appoint an emergency board to investigate and report on the dispute.

Now, Therefore, by the authority vested in me by Section 9A of the Act, as amended (45 U.S.C. § 159a), it is hereby ordered as follows:

1-101. Establishment of Board. There is established, effective November 16, 1982, a board of three members to be appointed by the President to investigate this dispute. No member shall be pecuniarily or otherwise

interested in any organization of railroad employees or any carrier. The board shall perform its functions subject to the availability of funds.

1-102. Report. The board shall report its findings to the President with respect to the dispute within 30 days after the date of its creation.

1-103. Maintaining Conditions. As provided by Section 9A(c) of the Act, as amended, from the date of the creation of the Emergency Board, and for 120 days thereafter, no change, except by agreement of the parties, shall be made by the carrier or the employees, in the conditions out of which the dispute arose.

1-104. Expiration. The Emergency Board shall terminate ninety (90) days after the submission of the report provided for in paragraph 1-102 of this Order.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,
November 16, 1982.

Labor Organizations

*ARASA Division, Brotherhood of Railway and Airline Clerks
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers*

*Brotherhood of Railway, Airline and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees
Brotherhood Railway Carmen of the United States and Canada
Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen
International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers
International Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Blacksmiths
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers*

*International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers
International Brotherhood of Teamsters
Police Benevolent Association
Railroad Yardmasters of America
Sheet Metal Workers International Association
United Transportation Union*

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 10:17 a.m., November 17, 1982]

Announcement of the Establishment and Membership of Emergency Board No. 199 To Investigate a Railroad Labor Dispute November 16, 1982

The President announced today the creation of Presidential Emergency Board No. 199 to investigate and make recommendations for settlement of a current dispute between the Long Island Rail Road (LIRR) and employees represented by 14 labor organizations.

The President, by Executive order, created the Emergency Board at the request of the New York Metropolitan Transportation Authority, parent body of the LIRR. The Long Island Rail Road is the largest commuter railroad in the United States, transporting 283,000 passengers each weekday over a 330-mile system extending from Manhattan to the end of Long Island. In addition, LIRR provides the only rail freight service on Long Island and connects with the Nation's rail system through New York City. A strike on the Long Island Rail Road would have a severe impact on the economy of the New York metropolitan area, disrupting commuter travel and trucking, and leading to increased consumption of gasoline.

Consequently, the President invoked the

emergency board procedures of the Railway Labor Act applicable to commuter railroads, which provide that the Board will report its findings and recommendations for settlement to the President within 30 days. The parties must then consider the recommendations of the Emergency Board and endeavor to resolve their differences without engaging in self-help during a subsequent 90-day period.

The President appointed Arvid Anderson, chairman of the New York City Office of Collective Bargaining, to serve as Chairman of the Emergency Board. Richard T. Niner, an investment adviser from Greenwich, Conn., and Professor Daniel G. Collins of the New York University School of Law, were named as members of the Board. These same people are presently serving as Emergency Board No. 198, investigating a dispute between the Metro-North Railroad Company and 17 labor organizations.

Note: The White House press release included a fact sheet on the Long Island Rail Road.

We must resolve this problem. I know that some of the dispute centers on the subject of whether increased tax revenues should be the answer to the some 30 years' imbalance of social security or whether it should be made with cutting some costs in other areas. And that's where they're in disagreement. I'm not going to make a choice on this until I see what the entire thing is that they recommend.

There have been references to this as my commission, a Presidential commission. Let me call to your attention again, that I announced that it would be bipartisan and that there were three of us that would appoint. I appointed representatives. The majority leader of the Senate appointed some. The Speaker of the House appointed some. So, it is a commission appointed by both sides and both the legislature and the executive branch.

Q. But if there's no recommendation to you, don't you have to move ahead with a plan of your own in Congress this year?

The President. Yes. Then we will have to face them once again. But, again, my aim in all of this has been to treat with this problem honestly and not return to the political furor that was created when we tried to bring this subject up more than a year ago, and when it was chosen, or some chose to make it a political football for political results, and frightened the life out of a great many senior citizens with the thought that this, upon which they are so dependent, was going to be taken away from them.

No one that I know in this government has any intention of taking away the checks that these people are getting. I've said it over and over again, but somehow it does not get as much attention as the lies that have been told by those who want to portray us as somehow out to destroy social security.

Ms. Thomas. Thank you, Mr. President.

The President. Helen, thank you very much. [Laughter] That was a pretty good note—

Q. Is Paul Nitze—

The President. What?

Q. Does he have your confidence?

The President. Who?

Q. Paul Nitze?

The President. Yes. Yes.

Q. You don't agree that your Presidency is failing, do you.

The President. No, and I looked at the record—and as a matter of fact, I got out some of your, the printings, at least some of your group's, this morning, about campaign promises that I'd made. And this was printed before I took office. And we have either succeeded in keeping them or have made an effort to keep them and still been frustrated by the majority party in the House. But we've made a solid effort to get every one of these things.

But I would like to just leave you, now—no more time for no more questions—but I just would like to get your minds back to this, because I think this is so important, that our allies should not be—from the things that they read—be concerned about whether we're lacking in determination or whether we are indeed in disarray. We're not.

Q. Mr. President, are the Russians—

Deputy Press Secretary Speakes. That's all, please. We've got to stop. That's all. When Helen says "thank you," that's it.

Q. But Helen's the one who then asked another question after she said "thank you."

Q. Why did you fire Mr. Rostow, Mr. President?

Mr. Speakes. Andrea [Andrea Mitchell, NBC News], please. When he says "thank you," that's it.

The President. It's all been explained away, and it's in here in the statement, that we're simply streamlining the management.

Q. Come back and see us soon, will you?

The President. Yes, I've enjoyed this here. I guess I can't get all of you in the Oval Office.

Q. Did we behave?

Note: The President spoke at 1:35 p.m. in the Briefing Room at the White House.

Statement on Signing a Bill on the Tricentennial Anniversary Year of German Settlement in America January 14, 1983

I have today signed Senate Joint Resolution 260. This resolution designates the period commencing January 1, 1983, and ending December 31, 1983, as the Tricentennial Year of German Settlement in America. This welcome initiative by the Congress properly calls attention to the many valuable contributions made to our country by the millions of German immigrants over the past three centuries by commemorating the 300th anniversary of the first German settlement in America on October 6, 1683, at Germantown, Pennsylvania.

The resolution also expresses Congress strong support for an important program being administered by the United States Information Agency, the President's Youth Exchange Initiative. I strongly support this effort and thank the Congress for its role in sponsoring United States-German teenage exchange with the West German Bundestag.

The Congress has my gratitude for including in the resolution provisions establishing the Presidential Commission for the German-American Tricentennial. This unique body brings together representatives of the three branches of the Federal Government and the private sector to plan, encourage, develop, and coordinate the

commemoration of this historic event and the importance of the United States relations with the Federal Republic of Germany. I look forward to participating in its activities.

The Congress' designation of the Chief Justice to serve on the Commission is especially welcome, particularly in view of his Germanic ancestry, and I commend his willingness to participate in advisory functions of it.

I am concerned, however, by some of the language of section 3(b) of S.J. Res. 260, which can be read to require me to appoint as members of the Commission—without discretion—those persons recommended by the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate. Such a limitation would, of course, contravene the appointments clause of the Constitution, and I decline to read this section in such a manner. I look forward to receiving recommendations from the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate and will select the required number of Commissioners from among those recommended.

Note: As enacted, S.J. Res. 260 is Public Law 97-472, approved January 14.

Appointment of Eugene V. Rostow as a Member of the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board January 14, 1983

The President today announced his intention to appoint Eugene V. Rostow to be a member of the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board.

Since June 30, 1981, Mr. Rostow had been serving as Director of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. From 1976 to 1981, he was Ster-

ling professor of law and public affairs at Yale University Law School. He was visiting professor, Balliol College, Oxford University, in 1970-1971. In 1966-1969 Mr. Rostow was Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs. He was Sterling professor of law and public affairs at Yale University Law School in 1964, dean of Yale Law School in 1955-

ence every minute that we've been here. And we leave strengthened with the knowledge that the great friendship and the great alliance that has existed for so long between our two peoples—the United Kingdom and the United States—remains and is, if anything, stronger than it has ever been.

Note: Prime Minister Thatcher spoke at ap-

Address Before the Bundestag in Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany

June 9, 1982

Mr. President, Chancellor Schmidt, members of the Bundestag, distinguished guests:

Perhaps because I've just come from London, I have this urge to quote the great Dr. Johnson who said, "The feeling of friendship is like that of being comfortably filled with roast beef." [Laughter] Well, I feel very much filled with friendship this afternoon, and I bring you the warmest regards and goodwill of the American people.

I'm very honored to speak to you today and, thus, to all the people of Germany. Next year, we will jointly celebrate the 300th anniversary of the first German settlement in the American Colonies. The 13 families who came to our new land were the forerunners of more than 7 million German immigrants to the United States. Today, more Americans claim German ancestry than any other.

These Germans cleared and cultivated our land, built our industries, and advanced our arts and sciences. In honor of 300 years of German contributions in America, President Carstens and I have agreed today that he will pay an official visit to the United States in October of 1983 to celebrate the occasion.

The German people have given us so much, we like to think that we've repaid some of that debt. Our American Revolution was the first revolution in modern history to be fought for the right of self-government and the guarantee of civil liberties. That spirit was contagious. In 1849, the Frankfurt Parliament's statement of basic

proximately 10:30 a.m. outside Number 10 Downing Street.

Also attending the breakfast were Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig, Jr., and British Secretary of State for Foreign & Commonwealth Affairs Francis Pym. Following the breakfast, they were joined by other American and British officials.

human rights guaranteed freedom of expression, freedom of religion, and equality before the law. And these principles live today in the basic law of the Federal Republic. Many peoples to the east still wait for such rights.

The United States is proud of your democracy, but we cannot take credit for it. Heinrich Heine, in speaking of those who built the awe-inspiring cathedrals of medieval times, said that, "In those days people had convictions. We moderns have only opinions, and it requires something more than opinions," he said, "to build a Gothic cathedral." Well, over the past 30 years, the convictions of the German people have built a cathedral of democracy—a great and glorious testament to your ideals. We in America genuinely admire the free society that you have built in only a few decades, and we understand all the better what you have accomplished because of our own history:

Americans speak with the deepest reverence of those Founding Fathers and first citizens who gave us the freedom that we enjoy today. And even though they lived over 200 years ago, we carry them in our hearts as well as in our history books.

I believe future generations of Germans will look to you here today and to your fellow Germans with the same profound respect and appreciation. You have built a free society with an abiding faith in human dignity—the crowning ideal of Western civilization. This will not be forgotten. You will

be saluted and honored by this Republic's descendants over the centuries to come.

Yesterday, before the British Parliament, I spoke of the values of Western civilization and the necessity to help all peoples gain the institutions of freedom. In many ways, in many places, our ideals are being tested today. We are meeting this afternoon between two important summits—the gathering of leading industrial democracies at Versailles and the assembly of the Atlantic Alliance here in Bonn tomorrow. Critical and complex problems face us, but our dilemmas will be made easier if we remember our partnership is based on a common Western heritage and a faith in democracy.

I believe this partnership of the Atlantic Alliance nations is motivated primarily by the search for peace—inner peace for our citizens and peace among nations. Why inner peace? Because democracy allows for self-expression. It respects man's dignity and creativity. It operates by a rule of law, not by terror or coercion. It is government with the consent of the governed. As a result, citizens of the Atlantic Alliance enjoy an unprecedented level of material and spiritual well-being, and they're free to find their own personal peace.

We also seek peace among nations. The Psalmist said, "Seek peace and pursue it." Well, our foreign policies are based on this principle and directed toward this end. The noblest objective of our diplomacy is the patient and difficult task of reconciling our adversaries to peace. And I know we all look forward to the day when the only industry of man [war]¹ will be the research of historians.

But the simple hope for peace is not enough. We must remember something that Friedrich Schiller said: "The most pious man can't stay in peace if it doesn't please his evil neighbor." So, there must be a method to our search, a method that recognizes the dangers and realities of the world.

During Chancellor Schmidt's state visit to Washington last year, I said that your Republic was "perched on a cliff of freedom." I wasn't saying anything the German people do not already know. Living as you do in the heart of a divided Europe, you

can see more clearly than others that there are governments at peace neither with their own peoples nor the world.

I don't believe any reasonable observer can deny that there is a threat to both peace and freedom today. It is as stark as that gash of a border that separates the German people. We're menaced by a power that openly condemns our values and answers our restraint with a relentless military buildup.

[At this point, two members of the audience began heckling the President. The heckling continued intermittently during this part of the President's address.]

We cannot simply assume every nation wants the peace that we so earnestly desire. The Polish people would tell us there are those who would use military force to repress others who want only basic human rights. The freedom fighters of Afghanistan would tell us as well that the threat of aggression has not receded from the world.

Without a strengthened Atlantic security, the possibility of military coercion will be very great. We must continue to improve our defenses if we're to preserve peace and freedom. This is—[Referring to the hecklers, one of whom at this point shouted a reference to El Salvador:] Is there an echo in here? [Laughter and applause]

But this preserving peace and freedom is not an impossible task. For almost 40 years, we have succeeded in deterring war. Our method has been to organize our defensive capabilities, both nuclear and conventional, so that an aggressor could have no hope of military victory. The Alliance has carried its strength not as a battle flag, but as a banner of peace. Deterrence has kept that peace, and we must continue to take the steps necessary to make deterrence credible.

This depends in part on a strong America. A national effort, entailing sacrifices by the American people, is now underway to make long-overdue improvements in our military posture. The American people support this effort because they understand how fundamental it is to keeping the peace they so fervently desire.

We also are resolved to maintain the presence of well-equipped and trained

¹ White House correction.

forces in Europe, and our strategic forces will be modernized and remain committed to the Alliance. By these actions, the people of the United States are saying, "We are with you Germany; you are not alone." Our adversaries would be foolishly mistaken should they gamble that Americans would abandon their Alliance responsibilities, no matter how severe the test.

Alliance security depends on a fully credible conventional defense to which all allies contribute. There is a danger that any conflict could escalate to a nuclear war. Strong conventional forces can make the danger of conventional or nuclear conflict more remote. Reasonable strength in and of itself is not bad; it is honorable when used to maintain peace or defend deeply held beliefs.

One of the first chores is to fulfill our commitments to each other by continuing to strengthen our conventional defenses. This must include improving the readiness of our standing forces and the ability of those forces to operate as one. We must also apply the West's technological genius to improving our conventional deterrence.

There can be no doubt that we as an Alliance have the means to improve our conventional defenses. Our peoples hold values of individual liberty and dignity that time and again they've proven willing to defend. Our economic energy vastly exceeds that of our adversaries. Our free system has produced technological advances that other systems, with their stifling ideologies, cannot hope to equal. All of these resources are available to our defense.

Yes, many of our nations currently are experiencing economic difficulties; yet we must nevertheless guarantee that our security does not suffer as a result. We've made strides in conventional defense over the last few years despite our economic problems, and we've disproved the pessimists who contend that our efforts are futile. The more we close the conventional gap, the less the risks of aggression or nuclear conflict.

The soil of Germany and of every other Ally is of vital concern to each member of the Alliance. And this fundamental commitment is embodied in the North Atlantic Treaty. But it will be an empty pledge

unless we ensure that American forces are ready to reinforce Europe, and Europe is ready to receive them.

I'm encouraged by the recent agreement on wartime host-nation support. This pact strengthens our ability to deter aggression in Europe and demonstrates our common determination to respond to attack. Just as each Ally shares fully in the security of the Alliance, each is responsible for shouldering a fair share of the burden. Now that, of course, often leads to a difference of opinion, and criticism of our Alliance is as old as the partnership itself. But voices have now been raised on both sides of the Atlantic that mistake the inevitable process of adjustment within the Alliance for a dramatic divergence of interests.

Some Americans think that Europeans are too little concerned for their own security. Some would unilaterally reduce the number of American troops deployed in Europe. And in Europe itself, we hear the idea that the American presence, rather than contributing to peace, either has no deterrent value or actually increases the risk that our Allies may be attacked.

These arguments ignore both the history and the reality of the transatlantic coalition. Let me assure you that the American commitment to Europe remains steady and strong. Europe's shores are our shores. Europe's borders are our borders. And we will stand with you in defense of our heritage of liberty and dignity.

The American people recognize Europe's substantial contributions to our joint security. Nowhere is that contribution more evident than here in the Federal Republic. German citizens host the forces of six nations. German soliders and reservists provide the backbone of NATO's conventional deterrent in the heartland of Europe. Your Bundeswehr is a model for the integration of defense needs with a democratic way of life, and you have not shrunk from the heavy responsibility of accepting the nuclear forces necessary for deterrence.

I ask your help in fulfilling another responsibility. Many American citizens don't believe that their counterparts in Europe, especially younger citizens, really understand the United States presence there.

Now, if you'll work toward explaining the U.S. role to people on this side of the Atlantic, I'll explain it to those on the other side.

In recent months, both in your country and mine, there has been renewed public concern about the threat of nuclear war and the arms buildup. I know it's not easy, especially for the German people, to live in the gale of intimidation that blows from the east.

If I might quote Heine again, he almost foretold the fears of nuclear war when he wrote, "Wild, dark times are rumbling toward us, and the prophet who wishes to write a new apocalypse will have to invent entirely new beasts, and beasts so terrible that the ancient animal symbols will seem like cooing doves and cupids in comparison." The nuclear threat is a terrible beast. Perhaps the banner carried in one of the nuclear demonstrations here in Germany said it best. The sign read, "I am afraid."

Well, I know of no Western leader who doesn't sympathize with that earnest plea. To those who march for peace, my heart is with you. I would be at the head of your parade if I believed marching alone could bring about a more secure world. And to the 2,800 women in Filderstadt who spent a petition for peace to President Brezhnev and me, let me say I, myself, would sign your petition if I thought it could bring about harmony. I understand your genuine concerns.

The women of Filderstadt and I share the same goal. The question is how to proceed. We must think through the consequences of how we reduce the dangers to peace.

Those who advocate that we unilaterally forego the modernization of our forces must prove that this will enhance our security and lead to moderation by the other side—in short, that it will advance, rather than undermine, the preservation of the peace. The weight of recent history does not support this notion.

Those who demand that we renounce the use of a crucial element of our deterrent strategy must show how this would decrease the likelihood of war. It is only by comparison with a nuclear war that the suffering caused by conventional war seems a lesser evil. Our goal must be to deter war of any kind.

And those who decry the failure of arms control efforts to achieve substantial results must consider where the fault lies. I would remind them that it is the United States that has proposed to ban land-based intermediate-range nuclear missiles—the missiles most threatening to Europe. It is the United States that has proposed and will pursue deep cuts in strategic systems. It is the West that has long sought the detailed exchanges of information on forces and effective verification procedures. And it is dictatorships, not democracies, that need militarism to control their own people and impose their system on others.

To those who've taken a different viewpoint and who can't see this danger, I don't suggest that they're ignorant, it's just that they know so many things that aren't true.

We in the West—Germans, Americans, our other Allies—are deeply committed to continuing efforts to restrict the arms competition. Common sense demands that we persevere. I invite those who genuinely seek effective and lasting arms control to stand behind the far-reaching proposals that we've put forward. In return, I pledge that we will sustain the closest of consultations with our Allies.

On November 18th, I outlined a broad and ambitious arms control program. One element calls for reducing land-based intermediate-range nuclear missiles to zero on each side. If carried out, it would eliminate the growing threat to Western Europe posed by the U.S.S.R.'s modern SS-20 rockets, and it would make unnecessary the NATO decision to deploy American intermediate-range systems. And, by the way, I cannot understand why among some, there is a greater fear of weapons NATO is to deploy than of weapons the Soviet Union already has deployed.

Our proposal is fair because it imposes equal limits and obligations on both sides, and it calls for significant reductions, not merely a capping of an existing high level of destructive power. As you know, we've made this proposal in Geneva, where negotiations have been underway since the end of November last year. We intend to pursue those negotiations intensively. I regard them as a significant test of the Soviets'

willingness to enter into meaningful arms control agreements.

On May 9th, we proposed to the Soviet Union that Strategic Arms Reductions Talks begin this month in Geneva. The U.S.S.R. has agreed, and talks will begin on June 29th. We in the United States want to focus on the most destabilizing systems, and thus reduce the risk of war. And that's why in the first phase, we propose to reduce substantially the number of ballistic missile warheads and the missiles themselves. In the second phase, we will seek an equal ceiling on other elements of our strategic forces, including ballistic missile throw-weight, at less than current American levels. We will handle cruise missiles and bombers in an equitable fashion. We will negotiate in good faith and undertake these talks with the same seriousness of purpose that has marked our preparations over the last several months.

Another element of the program I outlined was a call for reductions in conventional forces in Europe. From the earliest postwar years, the Western democracies have faced the ominous reality that massive Soviet conventional forces would remain stationed where they do not belong. The muscle of Soviet forces in Central Europe far exceeds legitimate defense needs. Their presence is made more threatening still by a military doctrine that emphasizes mobility and surprise attack. And as history shows, these troops have built a legacy of intimidation and repression. In response, the NATO allies must show they have the will and capacity to deter any conventional attack or any attempt to intimidate us. Yet, we also will continue the search for responsible ways to reduce NATO and Warsaw Pact military personnel to equal levels.

In recent weeks, we in the Alliance have consulted on how best to invigorate the Vienna negotiations on Mutual and Balanced Force Reductions. Based on these consultations, Western representatives in the Vienna talks soon will make a proposal by which the two alliances would reduce their respective ground force personnel in verifiable stages to a total of 700,000 men and their combined ground and air force personnel to a level of 900,000 men.

While the agreement would not eliminate

the threat nor spare our citizens the task of maintaining a substantial defense force, it could constitute a major step toward a safer Europe for both East and West. It could lead to military stability at lower levels and lessen the dangers of miscalculation and a surprise attack, and it also would demonstrate the political will of the two alliances to enhance stability by limiting their forces in the central area of their military competition.

The West has established a clear set of goals. We, as an Alliance, will press forward with plans to improve our own conventional forces in Europe. At the same time, we propose an arms control agreement to equalize conventional forces at a significantly lower level.

We will move ahead with our preparations to modernize our nuclear forces in Europe. But, again, we also will work unceasingly to gain acceptance in Geneva of our proposal to ban land-based, intermediate-range nuclear missiles.

In the United States, we will move forward with the plans I announced last year to modernize our strategic nuclear forces, which play so vital a role in maintaining peace by deterring war. Yet, we also have proposed that Strategic Arms Reductions Talks begin. We will pursue them determinedly.

In each of these areas, our policies are based on the conviction that a stable military balance at the lowest possible level will help further the cause of peace. The other side will respond in good faith to these initiatives only if it believes we are resolved to provide for our own defense. Unless convinced that we will unite and stay united behind these arms control initiatives and modernization programs, our adversaries will seek to divide us from one another and our people from their leaders.

I'm optimistic about our relationship with the Soviet Union if the Western nations remain true to their values and true to each other. I believe in Western civilization and its moral power. I believe deeply in the principles the West esteems. And guided by these ideals, I believe we can find a nonsense, workable, and lasting policy that will keep the peace.

Earlier, I said the German people had built a remarkable cathedral of democracy. But we still have other work ahead. We must build a cathedral of peace, where nations are safe from war and where people need not fear for their liberties. I've heard the history of the famous cathedral of Cologne—how those beautiful soaring spires miraculously survived the destruction all around them, including part of the church itself.

Let us build a cathedral as the people of Cologne built theirs—with the deepest commitment and determination. Let us build as they did—not just for ourselves but for the generations beyond. For if we construct our peace properly, it will endure as long as the spires of Cologne.

Thank you very much.

Note: The President spoke at 4:22 p.m. in

the Bundeshaus.

Earlier in the day, the President was welcomed in an arrival ceremony by German President Karl Carstens at Villa Hammer-schmidt, President Carstens' residence. President Reagan then went to the Chancellery for a meeting with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

Following his appearance before the Bundestag, the President met with Helmut Kohl, leader of the Christian-Democratic Union, and then he returned to the Chancellery to receive a gift of two bald eagles from the German Government. He then went to Gymnich Castle, where he stayed during his visit in Bonn.

In the evening, the President attended a dinner at Bruhl Castle hosted by President Carstens for the 16 heads of state and heads of government attending the meeting of the North Atlantic Council.

Statement on the Conflict in Lebanon

June 9, 1982

On behalf of the United States, I am issuing an appeal today to all countries to join in an international humanitarian effort to help the victims of the conflict in Lebanon.

As part of that effort, I am today asking Congress to provide \$20 million in relief

and rehabilitation assistance for Lebanon.

In the meantime, we are making available immediately an additional \$5 million in emergency assistance for foodstuffs, shelter, medicines, and other critically needed relief supplies.

Documents Issued at the Conclusion of the North Atlantic Council Meetings Held in Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany

June 10, 1982

Declaration of the Heads of State and Government Participating in the Meeting of the North Atlantic Council at Bonn, 10th June, 1982

1. We, the representatives of the 16 members of the North Atlantic Alliance, reaffirm our dedication to the shared values and ideals on which our transatlantic partnership is based.

2. The accession of Spain to the North

Atlantic Treaty, after its peaceful change to parliamentary democracy, bears witness to the vitality of the Alliance as a force for peace and freedom.

3. Our Alliance has preserved peace for a third of a century. It is an association of free nations joined together to preserve their security through mutual guarantees and collective self-defence as recognised by the United Nations Charter. It remains the essential instrument for deterring aggression

by means of a strong defence and strengthening peace by means of constructive dialogue. Our solidarity in no way conflicts with the right of each of our countries to choose its own policies and internal development, and allows for a high degree of diversity. Therein lies our strength. In a spirit of mutual respect, we are prepared to adjust our aims and interests at all times through free and close consultations; these are the core of everyday Allied co-operation and will be intensified appropriately. We are a partnership of equals, none dominant and none dominated.

4. The Soviet Union, for its part, requires the countries associated with it to act as a bloc, in order to preserve a rigid and imposed system. Moreover, experience shows that the Soviet Union is ultimately willing to threaten or use force beyond its own frontiers. Afghanistan and the Soviet attitude with regard to the Polish crisis show this clearly. The Soviet Union has devoted over the past decade a large part of its resources to a massive military build-up, far exceeding its defence needs and supporting the projection of military power on a global scale. While creating a threat of these dimensions, Warsaw Pact governments condemn Western defence efforts as aggressive. While they ban unilateral disarmament movements in their own countries, they support demands for unilateral disarmament in the West.

5. International stability and world peace require greater restraint and responsibility on the part of the Soviet Union. We, for our part, reaffirming the principles and purposes of the Alliance, set forth our Programme for Peace in Freedom:

(a) Our purpose is to prevent war and, while safeguarding democracy, to build the foundations of lasting peace. None of our weapons will ever be used except in response to attack. We respect the sovereignty, equality, independence and territorial integrity of all states. In fulfilment of our purpose, we shall maintain adequate military strength and political solidarity. On that basis, we will persevere in efforts to establish, whenever Soviet behaviour makes this possible, a more constructive East-West relationship through dialogue, negotiation and mutually advantageous co-operation.

(b) Our purpose is to preserve the security of the North Atlantic area by means of conventional and nuclear forces adequate to deter aggression and intimidation. This requires a sustained effort on the part of all the Allies to improve their defence readiness and military capabilities, without seeking military superiority. Our countries have the necessary resources to undertake this effort. The presence of North American armed forces in Europe and the United States strategic nuclear commitment to Europe remain integral to Allied security. Of equal importance are the maintenance and continued improvement of the defence capabilities of the European members of the Alliance. We will seek to achieve greater effectiveness in the application of national resources to defence, giving due attention to possibilities for developing areas of practical co-operation. In this respect the Allies concerned will urgently explore ways to take full advantage both technically and economically of emerging technologies. At the same time steps will be taken in the appropriate fora to restrict Warsaw Pact access to Western militarily relevant technology.

(c) Our purpose is to have a stable balance of forces at the lowest possible level, thereby strengthening peace and international security. We have initiated a comprehensive series of proposals for militarily significant, equitable and verifiable agreements on the control and reduction of armaments. We fully support the efforts of the United States to negotiate with the Soviet Union for substantial reductions in the strategic nuclear weapons of the two countries, and for the establishment of strict and effective limitations on their intermediate-range nuclear weapons, starting with the total elimination of their land-based intermediate-range missiles, which are of most concern to each side. We will continue to seek substantial reductions of conventional forces on both sides in Europe, and to reach agreement on measures which will serve to build confidence and enhance security in the whole of Europe.

To this end, those of us whose countries participate in the negotiations on Mutual and Balanced Force Reductions in Vienna have

agreed on a new initiative to give fresh impetus to these negotiations. We will also play an active part in wider international talks on arms control and disarmament; at the Second United Nations Special Session on Disarmament which has just opened in New York, we will work to give new momentum to these talks.

(d) Our purpose is to develop substantial and balanced East-West relations aimed at genuine detente. For this to be achieved, the sovereignty of all states, wherever situated, must be respected, human rights must not be sacrificed to state interests, the free movement of ideas must take the place of one-sided propaganda, the free movement of persons must be made possible, efforts must be made to achieve a military relationship characterised by stability and openness, and in general all principles and provisions of the Helsinki Final Act in their entirety must be applied. We, for our part, will always be ready to negotiate in this spirit and we look for tangible evidence that this attitude is reciprocated.

(e) Our purpose is to contribute to peaceful progress worldwide; we will work to remove the causes of instability such as under-development or tensions which encourage outside interference. We will continue to play our part in the struggle against hunger and poverty. Respect for genuine non-alignment is important for international stability. All of us have an interest in peace and security in other regions of the world. We will consult together as appropriate on events in these regions which may have implications for our security, taking into account our commonly identified objectives. Those of us who are in a position to do so will endeavour to respond to requests for assistance from sovereign states whose security and independence is threatened.

(f) Our purpose is to ensure economic and social stability for our countries, which will strengthen our joint capacity to safeguard our security. Sensitive to the effects of each country's policies on others, we attach the greatest importance to the curbing of inflation and a return to sustained growth and to high levels of employment.

While noting the important part which our economic relations with the Warsaw

Pact countries can play in the development of a stable East-West relationship, we will approach those relations in a prudent and diversified manner consistent with our political and security interests. Economic relations should be conducted on the basis of a balanced advantage for both sides. We undertake to manage financial relations with the Warsaw Pact countries on a sound economic basis, including commercial prudence also in the granting of export credits. We agree to exchange information in the appropriate fora on all aspects of our economic, commercial and financial relations with Warsaw Pact countries.

6. Nowhere has our commitment to common basic values been demonstrated more clearly than with regard to the situation in Germany and Berlin. We remain committed to the security and freedom of Berlin and continue to support efforts to maintain the calm situation in and around the city. The continued success of efforts by the Federal Republic of Germany to improve the relationship between the two German states is important to the safeguarding of peace in Europe. We recall that the rights and responsibilities of the Four Powers relating to Berlin and Germany as a whole remain unaffected and confirm our support for the political objective of the Federal Republic of Germany to work towards a state of peace in Europe in which the German people regains its unity through free self-determination.

7. We condemn all acts of international terrorism. They constitute flagrant violations of human dignity and rights and are a threat to the conduct of normal international relations. In accordance with our national legislation, we stress the need for the most effective co-operation possible to prevent and suppress this scourge.

8. We call upon the Soviet Union to abide by internationally accepted standards of behaviour without which there can be no prospect of stable international relations, and to join now with us in the search for constructive relations, arms reductions and world peace.

Document on Integrated NATO Defence

As indicated in the Declaration of today, we, the representatives of those members of the North Atlantic Alliance taking part in its integrated defence structure, hereby set out our detailed positions on defence. We welcome the intention of Spain to participate in the integrated defence structure, and the readiness of the President of the Spanish Government to associate himself with this document, while noting that the modalities of Spanish participation have still to be worked out.

Pursuant to the principles set out in the Programme for Peace and Freedom, we agree that, in accordance with current NATO defence plans, and within the context of NATO strategy and its triad of forces, we will continue to strengthen NATO's defence posture, with special regard to conventional forces. Efforts of our nations in support of the decisions reached at Washington in 1978 have led to improved defensive capabilities. Notwithstanding this progress, it is clear, as documented in the recently published comparison of NATO and Warsaw Pact forces, that continuing efforts are essential to Alliance security. Against this background, we will:

—Fulfil to the greatest extent possible the NATO Force Goals for the next six years, including measures to improve the readiness of the standing forces and the readiness and mobilization capability of reserve forces. Note was taken of the recently concluded agreement between the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany for wartime host nation support.

—Continue to implement measures identified in the Long-Term Defence Programme designed to enhance our overall defence capabilities.

—Continue to improve NATO planning procedures and explore other ways of achieving greater effectiveness in the application of national resources to defence, especially in the conventional field. In that regard, we will continue to give due attention to fair burden-sharing and to possibilities for developing areas of practical co-operation from which we can all benefit.

—Explore ways to take full advantage both technically and economically of

emerging technologies, especially to improve conventional defence, and take steps necessary to restrict the transfer of militarily relevant technology to the Warsaw Pact.

Noting that developments beyond the NATO area may threaten our vital interests, we reaffirm the need to consult with a view to sharing assessments and identifying common objectives, taking full account of the effect on NATO security and defence capability, as well as of the national interests of member countries. Recognising that the policies which nations adopt in this field are a matter for national decision, we agree to examine collectively in the appropriate NATO bodies the requirements which may arise for the defence of the NATO area as a result of deployments by individual member states outside that area. Steps which may be taken by individual Allies in the light of such consultations to facilitate possible military deployments beyond the NATO area can represent an important contribution to Western security.

Document on Arms Control and Disarmament

As indicated in our Declaration of today, we, the representatives of the 16 members of the North Atlantic Alliance, hereby set out our detailed positions on Arms Control and Disarmament:

Militarily significant, equitable and verifiable agreements on arms control and disarmament contribute to the strengthening of peace and are an integral part of our security policies. Western proposals offer the possibility of substantial reductions in United States and Soviet strategic arms and intermediate-range weapons and in conventional forces in Europe, as well as of confidence-building measures covering the whole of Europe:

—In the forthcoming Strategic Arms Reductions Talks (START), we call on the Soviet Union to agree on significant reductions in United States and Soviet strategic nuclear forces, focussed on the most destabilizing inter-continental systems.

—In the negotiations on Intermediate-range Nuclear Forces (INF) which are conducted within the START framework and

are based on the December 1979 decision on INF modernization and arms control*, the United States proposal for the complete elimination of all longer-range land-based INF missiles of the United States and the Soviet Union holds promise for an equitable outcome and enhanced security for all.

—Those of us participating in the Vienna negotiations on Mutual and Balanced Force Reductions (MBFR) will soon present a draft treaty embodying a new, comprehensive proposal designed to give renewed momentum to these negotiations and achieve the long-standing objective of enhancing stability and security in Europe. They stress that the Western treaty proposal, if accepted, will commit all participants whose forces are involved—European and North American—to participate in accordance with the principle of collectivity in substantial manpower reductions leading to equal collective ceilings for the forces of Eastern and Western participants in Central Europe, based on agreed data, with associated measures designed to strengthen confidence and enhance verification.

—In CSCE, the proposal for a Conference on Confidence- and Security-building Measures and Disarmament in Europe as part of a balanced outcome of the Madrid CSCE Follow-up meeting would open the way to increased transparency and enhanced stability in the whole of Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals.

* In this connection Greece reserves its position.

At the same time, we are continuing our efforts to promote stable peace on a global scale:

—In the Committee on Disarmament in Geneva, the Allies will actively pursue efforts to obtain equitable and verifiable agreements including a total ban on chemical weapons.

—In the Second Special Session on Disarmament of the United Nations General Assembly now in progress, we trust that new impetus will be given to negotiations current and in prospect, especially by promoting military openness and verification, that the need for strict observance of the principle of renunciation of force enshrined in the United Nations Charter will be reaffirmed, and that compliance with existing agreements will be strengthened.

We appeal to all states to co-operate with us in these efforts to strengthen peace and security. In particular we call on the Soviet Union to translate its professed commitment to disarmament into active steps aimed at achieving concrete, balanced and verifiable results at the negotiating table.

Note: The President participated in morning and afternoon plenary sessions held at the Schaumburg Palace. During the day he also met with Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo y Bustelo of Spain, Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu of Greece, and Minister of Foreign Affairs Sa'ud al-Faysal of Saudi Arabia.

As printed above, the item follows the text provided by the NATO Press Service.

Remarks on Arrival in Berlin

June 11, 1982

Thank you very much for a most heartwarming welcome. I can't tell you how much Nancy and I appreciate it.

I think I will open with just a little news note. It might not have reached you as yet. I left Washington—the Senate having passed a budget, the House not having passed it—and at 11 o'clock last night re-

ceived the telephone call. The House, too, has passed a budget. And when the two get together in conference, I can guarantee you that while there may be some alterations here and there, basically the budget for the military of the United States will be what is necessary to enable you to do the job you're doing.

And over this last week I've met with Presidents and Prime Ministers, even a Queen, but being with you, the men and women of our Armed Forces, is one of the proudest moments of this entire trip. I'm proud of all of you who are serving in Europe. And I bring you not only my personal gratitude but that of all the folks back home.

We think of you often, and needless to say you're regularly in the hearts and minds of—of course, your families, your friends, and your sweethearts—but you're in the hearts of a lot of Americans who don't know you by name. They just know that you are their G.I. Joes and Jills, and they love you, too. And, of course, I must say too here, you, the families who are here with your men, you deserve a special word of thanks and gratitude for what you're doing here in their behalf and thus in the behalf of all of our country. You, too, are serving nobly.

The Constitution says I'm your Commander in Chief. Well, I assure you that not a day goes by that my thoughts don't turn in one way or another to you who man the ramparts of freedom. There are now some 300,000 of you here in Europe, American men and women defending freedom far from home. I know that as one individual out of all those thousands, you may not realize how your day-to-day work fits into the big picture. Well, in the few minutes I have today, I'd like to tell you how you fit into the scheme of history—why you're here and why each individual's contribution is so important.

I know it's hard to keep your eye on history when the hours are long and you're homesick, and it's very hard to take the long view when your sergeant keeps telling you to move faster and grunt harder. [Laughter] But you're here because you're vital to freedom—the crowning glory of our civilization. America wouldn't be America without freedom, and we can't keep it without you. It's never more than one generation away from extinction. Every generation has to ensure that it will be there and passed it on to the next.

We need not look very far from this airport to see just how important your service really is. Despite the ever-present threat from the East, our role here has preserved

a period of peace longer than any Europe has known in this century. And peace in Europe means peace in America.

At this very moment, the forces of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact are poised only a few miles from here. They aren't there to protect the people of Eastern Europe. The Iron Curtain wasn't woven to keep people out; it's there to keep people in. The most obvious symbol of this is the Berlin Wall. And, you know, if I had a chance I'd like to ask the Soviet leaders one question—in fact, I may stuff the question in a bottle and throw it over the wall when I go there today. I really want to hear their explanation. Why is that wall there? Why are they so afraid of freedom on this side of the wall? Well, the truth is they're scared to death of it because they know that freedom is catching, and they don't dare leave their people have a taste of it.

The huge number of Soviet tanks that rumble through the countryside, the Soviet missiles that peer over the border, they aren't there for defense. They're there to threaten the West and divide the Alliance. Well, our forces and those of NATO have a different idea. Our forces have a different assignment. We don't seek to make Europe captive. We seek to keep Europe free.

The people of West Germany, through their government, have time and again asked that we stand together in defense of freedom—both theirs and ours. And President Carstens' recent visit to the U.S. Second Armored Division was symbolic of our unity. Just as the Europeans support your presence here, I, too, as President want to support you by giving you what you need to do your job. I'm determined that you will have fair pay, new equipment, top-notch training, and the best leadership.

America is honored by your service. Your job may sometimes be routine, but, believe me, it isn't. It's part of a noble cause, the defense of freedom and dignity. And you, you in uniform, you are the peacemakers. Because you are doing what you're doing, we have a chance to preserve peace, and I promise you that is going to be the goal as long as this administration is in Washington.

You know, there've been four wars in my lifetime. I don't want to see another. I'm

going to tell you a story about one of those wars, only because it tells the difference between two societies, ours and that society the other side of the wall.

It goes back to a war when a B-17 bomber was flying back across the channel badly shot up by anti-aircraft fire. The ball turret that hung beneath the belly of the plane had taken a hit, was jammed. They couldn't get the ball turret gunner out while they were flying, and he was wounded. And out over the channel the plane started to lose altitude. The skipper ordered bail-out, and as the men started to leave the plane, the boy in the ball turret knew he was being left to go down with the plane. The last man to leave the plane saw the captain sit down on the floor and take his hand, and he said, "Never mind son, we'll ride it down together."

The Congressional Medal of Honor, posthumously awarded. That citation that I read when I was serving in that same war stuck with me for many years and came back to me just a few years ago when the Soviet Union gave its highest honor, a gold medal,

Remarks to the People of Berlin June 11, 1982

Mr. Governing Mayor, Mr. Chancellor, Excellencies, you ladies and gentlemen:

It was one of Germany's greatest sons, Goethe, who said that "there is stong shadow where there is much light." In our times, Berlin, more than any other place in the world, is such a meeting place of light and shadow, tyranny and freedom. To be here is truly to stand on freedom's edge and in the shadow of a wall that has come to symbolize all that is darkest in the world today, to sense how shining and priceless and how much in need of constant vigilance and protection our legacy of liberty is.

This day marks a happy return for us. We paid our first visit to this great city more than 3 years ago, as private citizens. As with every other citizen to Berlin or visitor to Berlin, I came away with a vivid impression of a city that is more than a place on the

to a man, a Spaniard living in Moscow. But they don't give citations. They don't tell you why; they just give the medal. So, I did some digging to find out why he was their highest honoree. Well, he had spent 8 years in Cuba before going to Moscow. And before that he had spent 23 years in Mexico in prison. He was the man who buried a pickaxe in the head of—Leon Trotsky's head. They gave their highest honor for murder. We gave our highest honor to a man who had sacrificed his life to comfort a boy who had to die.

I don't know of anything that explains the difference between the society we're trying to preserve and the society we're defending the world against than that particular story.

God bless you all for what you're doing.

Note: The President spoke at 9:58 a.m. at Tempelhof Airport.

Following his remarks, the President went to Checkpoint Charlie, where he viewed the Berlin Wall. He was accompanied by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Berlin Mayor Richard von Weizsäcker.

map—a city that is a testament to what is both most inspiring and most troubling about the time we live in.

Thomas Mann once wrote that "A man lives not only his personal life as an individual, but also consciously or unconsciously the life of his epoch." Nowhere is this more true than in Berlin, where each moment of everyday life is spent against the backdrop of contending global systems and ideas. To be a Berliner is to live the great historic struggle of this age, the latest chapter in man's timeless quest for freedom.

As Americans, we understand this. Our commitment to Berlin is a lasting one. Thousands of our citizens have served here since the first small contingent of American troops arrived on July 4th, 1945, the anniversary of our independence as a nation. Americans have served here ever since—

not as conquerors, but as guardians of the freedom of West Berlin and its brave, proud, people.

Today I want to pay tribute to my fellow countrymen, military and civilian, who serve their country and the people of Berlin and, in so doing, stand as sentinals of freedom everywhere. I also wish to pay my personal respects to the people of this great city. My visit here today is proof that this American commitment has been worthwhile. Our freedom is indivisible.

The American commitment to Berlin is much deeper than our military presence here. In the 37 years since World War II, a succession of American Presidents has made it clear that our role in Berlin is emblematic of our larger search for peace throughout Europe and the world. Ten years ago this month, that search brought into force the Quadripartite Agreement on Berlin. A decade later, West Berliners live more securely, can travel more freely and, most significantly, have more contact with friends and relatives in East Berlin and East Germany than was possible 10 years ago.

These achievements reflect the realistic approach of Allied negotiators, who recognized that practical progress can be made even while basic differences remain between East and West. As a result, both sides have managed to handle their differences in Berlin without the clash of arms, to the benefit of all mankind.

The United States remains committed to the Berlin agreement. We will continue to expect strict observance and full implementation in all aspects of this accord, including those which apply to the eastern sector of Berlin. But if we are heartened by the partial progress achieved in Berlin, other developments make us aware of the growing military power and expansionism of the Soviet Union.

Instead of working with the West to reduce tensions and erase the danger of war, the Soviet Union is engaged in the greatest military buildup in the history of the world. It has used its new-found might to ruthlessly pursue its goals around the world. As the sad case of Afghanistan proves, the Soviet Union has not always respected the precious right of national sovereignty it is committed to uphold as a signa-

tory of the United Nations Charter. And only one day's auto ride from here, in the great city of Warsaw, a courageous people suffer, because they dare to strive for the very fundamental human rights which that Helsinki Final Act proclaimed.

The citizens of free Berlin appreciate better than anyone the importance of allied unity in the face of such challenges. Ten years after the Berlin agreement, the hope it engendered for lasting peace remains a hope rather than a certainty. But the hopes of free people—be they German or American—are stubborn things. We will not be lulled or bullied into fatalism, into resignation. We believe that progress for just and lasting peace can be made, that substantial areas of agreement can be reached with potential adversaries when the forces of freedom act with firmness, unity, and a sincere willingness to negotiate.

To succeed at the negotiating table, we allies have learned that a healthy military balance is a necessity. Yesterday, the other NATO heads of government and I agreed that it is essential to preserve and strengthen such a military balance. And let there be no doubt: The United States will continue to honor its commitment to Berlin.

Our forces will remain here as long as necessary to preserve the peace and protect the freedom of the people of Berlin. For us the American presence in Berlin, as long as it is needed, is not a burden; it is a sacred trust.

Ours is a defensive mission. We pose no threat to those who live on the other side of the wall. But we do extend a challenge, a new Berlin initiative to the leaders of the Soviet bloc. It is a challenge for peace. We challenge the men in the Kremlin to join with us in the quest for peace, security, and a lowering of the tensions and weaponry that could lead to future conflict.

We challenge the Soviet Union, as we proposed last year, to eliminate their SS-20, SS-4, and SS-5 missiles. If Chairman Brezhnev agrees to this, we stand ready to forgo all of our ground-launched cruise missiles and Pershing II missiles.

We challenge the Soviet Union, as NATO proposed yesterday, to slash the conventional ground forces of the Warsaw Pact and

NATO in Central Europe to 700,000 men each and the total ground and air forces of the two alliances to 900,000 men each. And we challenge the Soviet Union to live up to its signature its leader placed on the Helsinki treaty, so that the basic human rights of Soviet and Eastern Europe people will be respected.

A positive response to these sincere and reasonable points from the Soviets, these calls for conciliation instead of confrontation, could open the door for a conference on disarmament in Europe.

We Americans—we Americans are optimists, but we are also realists. We're a peaceful people, but we're not a weak or gullible people. So, we look with hope to the Soviet Union's response. But we expect positive actions rather than rhetoric as the first proof of Soviet good intentions. We expect that the response to my Berlin initiative for peace will demonstrate finally that the Soviet Union is serious about working to reduce tensions in other parts of the world as they have been able to do here in Berlin.

Peace, it has been said, is more than the absence of armed conflict. Reducing military forces alone will not automatically guarantee the long-term prospects for peace.

Several times in the 1950's and '60's the world went to the brink of war over Berlin. Those confrontations did not come because of military forces or operations alone. They arose because the Soviet Union refused to allow the free flow of peoples and ideas between East and West. And they came because the Soviet authorities and their minions repressed millions of citizens in Eastern Germany who did not wish to live under a Communist dictatorship.

So, I want to concentrate the second part of America's new Berlin initiative on ways to reduce the human barriers—barriers as bleak and brutal as the Berlin Wall itself—which divide Europe today.

If I had only one message to urge on the leaders of the Soviet bloc, it would be this: Think of your own coming generations. Look with me 10 years into the future when we will celebrate the 20th anniversary of the Berlin agreement. What then will be the fruits of our efforts? Do the Soviet leaders want to be remembered for a prison

wall, ringed with barbed wire and armed guards whose weapons are aimed at innocent civilians—their own civilians? Do they want to conduct themselves in a way that will earn only the contempt of free peoples and the distrust of their own citizens? Or do they want to be remembered for having taken up our offer to use Berlin as a starting point for true efforts to reduce the human and political divisions which are the ultimate cause of every war?

We in the West have made our choice. America and our allies welcome peaceful competition in ideas, in economics, and in all facets of human activity. We seek no advantage. We covet no territory. And we wish to force no ideology or way of life on others.

The time has come, 10 years after the Berlin agreement, to fulfill the promise it seemed to offer at its dawn. I call on President Brezhnev to join me in a sincere effort to translate the dashed hopes of the 1970's into the reality of a safer and freer Europe in the 1980's.

I am determined to assure that our civilization averts the catastrophe of a nuclear war. Stability depends primarily on the maintenance of a military balance which offers no temptation to an aggressor. And the arms control proposals which I have made are designed to enhance deterrence and achieve stability at substantially lower and equal force levels. At the same time, other measures might be negotiated between the United States and the Soviet Union to reinforce the peace and help reduce the possibility of a nuclear conflict. These include measures to enhance mutual confidence and to improve communication both in time of peace and in a crisis.

Past agreements have created the hot line between Moscow and Washington, established measures to reduce the danger of nuclear accidents, and provided for notification of some missile launches. We are now studying other concrete and practical steps to help further reduce the risk of a nuclear conflict which I intend to explore with the Soviet Union. It is time we went further to avert the risk of war through accident or misunderstanding.

We shortly will approach the Soviet

Union with proposals in such areas as notification of strategic exercises, of missile launches, and expanded exchange of strategic forces data. Taken together, these steps would represent a qualitative improvement in the nuclear environment. They would help reduce the chances of misinterpretation in the case of exercises and test launches. And they would reduce the secrecy and ambiguity which surround military activity. We are considering additional measures as well.

We will be making these proposals in good faith to the Soviet Union. We hope that their response to this Berlin initiative, so appropriate to a city that is acutely conscious of the costs and risks of war, will be positive. A united, resolute Western Alliance stands ready to defend itself if necessary. But we are also ready to work with the Soviet bloc in peaceful cooperation if the leaders of the East are willing to respond in kind.

Let them remember the message of Schiller that only "He who has done his best for his own time has lived for all times." Let them join with us in our time to achieve a lasting peace and a better life for tomorrow's generations on both sides of that blighted wall. And let the Brandenburg Gate become a symbol not of two separate and hostile worlds, but an open door through which ideas, free ideas, and peaceful competition flourish.

My final message is for the people of Berlin. Even before my first visit to your city, I felt a part of you, as all free men and women around the world do. We lived through the blockade and airlift with you.

Remarks on Departure From Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany June 11, 1982

Chancellor Schmidt, Herr Genscher, Excellencies who are here on the platform and you ladies and gentlemen:

Nancy and I are grateful for the warmth and the friendship that we have encountered throughout our short visits to Bonn and Berlin.

We witnessed the heroic reconstruction of a devastated city, and we watched the creation of your strong democratic institutions.

When I came here in 1978, I was deeply moved and proud of your success. What finer proof of what freedom can accomplish than the vibrant, prosperous island you've created in the midst of a hostile sea. Today, my reverence for your courage and accomplishment has grown even deeper.

You are a constant inspiration for us all—for our hopes and ideals, and for the human qualities of courage, endurance, and faith that are the one secret weapon of the West no totalitarian regime can ever match. As long as Berlin exists, there can be no doubt about the hope for democracy.

Yes, the hated wall still stands. But taller and stronger than that bleak barrier dividing East from West, free from oppressed, stands the character of the Berliners themselves. You have endured in your splendid city on the Spree, and my return visit has convinced me, in the words of the beloved old song that "*Berlin bleibt doch Berlin*"—Berlin is still Berlin.

We all remember John Kennedy's stirring words when he visited Berlin. I can only add that we in America and in the West are still Berliners, too, and always will be. And I am proud to say today that it is good to be home again.

God bless you. *Danke schön.*

Note: The President spoke at 11:35 a.m. in front of the Charlottenburg Palace.

During his appearance at Charlottenburg Palace, the President attended a reception hosted by Berlin Mayor Richard von Weizsäcker.

In Berlin this morning I looked across that tragic wall and saw the grim consequences of freedom denied. But I was deeply inspired by the courage and dedication to liberty which I saw in so many faces on the western side of that city.

The purpose of my trip to Bonn was to consult both with leaders of the German Government and our colleagues from other nations. Both aspects of the visit have been a great success. We didn't seek to avoid the problems facing the West in the coming years. We met them head-on and discovered that, as always, what unites us is much deeper and more meaningful than any differences which might exist.

We leave with renewed optimism about the future of the Western World. We also leave with a very warm feeling about the people of Bonn, Berlin, and the Federal Republic.

Diplomacy is important, but friendship leaves an even more lasting impression. Your friendship for us has been an especially moving experience. Nancy and I are personally very touched by your hospitality. We know, however, that this greeting was meant not only for us but for the entire American people.

These trips, these meetings have been arduous; they have been long; they've been

tiring to all of us. But I think they've been successful. And here today is an evidence of why they have to be successful—because what was at issue and what is at stake in all that we were trying to accomplish in those meetings is visible here in these young people. We must deliver to them a world of opportunity and peace. And with that as a goal and with that as our inspiration, we cannot fail.

German-American friendship is truly one of the lasting foundations of Western cooperation and peace and freedom in the world. And this visit has convinced me that ours is a friendship that cannot be shaken.

I thank you all from the bottom of my heart. Goodby, and until we meet again, *Auf wiedersehen.*

Note: The President spoke at 3 p.m. at the Cologne/Bonn Airport.

In his opening remarks, the President referred to German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and German Minister of Foreign Affairs Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

Remarks Upon Returning From the Trip to Europe June 11, 1982

Thank you very much. Thank you, George, all the representatives of the Senate and the House who've been working so hard while we've been gone, the members of the Cabinet. And to those employees of government, Cabinet members here on the platform and who were with us on the plane, who went on this trip as part of the team, I think you'd have been proud of all of them and how hard they worked.

But I have to tell you: This is a very great surprise to us. And adding to the surprise is the fact that here it is still daylight, and it's only 43 minutes past midnight. [Laughter] But it's great to be home, especially since we don't have to get in a car and go someplace and make another speech. [Laughter]

Before I give you a brief report on our trip to Europe, let me just say how happy I was to learn last night, in Bonn, that the House had passed the revised bipartisan re-

covery budget.

I was especially pleased at the breadth of support it commanded from Republicans of all regions and 63 responsible House Democrats. And I want to tell you that this morning, after getting that word—and when I brought the word to my colleagues from the other countries that we were meeting with, our allies—their joy. They were looking forward to this as much as I was and as much as the American people were.

So, my congratulations to Bob Michel and all the other responsible Members of the House for a job well done. And now let's hope the House and Senate conference committee can finish its work quickly so that we can get on with economic recovery here at home and around the world.

As I say, in greeting these ladies and gentlemen when I got off the plane, proud as I am of all that were with us and on the team

The German-American Friendship Garden is an idea conceived by and voted upon by the members of the Presidential Commission. With the help of the Department of the Interior's National Park Service, a tract of land 80 feet deep and 420 feet wide has been set aside for the Garden on the Mall bordering Constitution Avenue just south of the White House. The members of the Commission, with Ruth and Horst Denk in the forefront, raised over \$750,000 from the private sector, and I am pleased to tell you that among the contributors are Chancellor Kohl and ten of the German states. Federal Republic President Carl Carstens planted the first tree during the groundbreaking ceremonies in 1983. The National Park Service is preparing to announce that construction will begin shortly with completion in the spring of 1988. I would like to call your attention to the posters showing the design of the Garden and the flowers that will be planted there. The landscape architects who designed this beautiful garden are with us also - Jim van Sweden and Wolfgang Oehme. We sincerely appreciate your efforts over these past four years and we want to congratulate you and thank you.

There is already an alcove at the National Arboretum with a plaque identifying it as the "German-American Tricentennial Alcove." There you will find a replica of the Schinkel bench sent by the Citizens of West Berlin and a tree transplanted from the Garden. Lord Mayor Diepgen was present for the dedication and ribbon-cutting ceremony.

The inspired words of the great poet and philosopher Johann Wolfgang von Goethe seem richly appropriate when applied to the Friendship Garden: "Only through friendship among peoples does this world become a Garden."

After the legislation which established the Presidential Commission expired, German-American contact programs continued under my supervision at the United States Information Agency, in order to guarantee the continuation of the Tricentennial spirit. The ceremonies today and the proclamation confirming October 6, 1987, as National German-American Day are solid evidence that the spirit of German-American friendship and cooperation is alive and well.

That spirit can best be seen today in the growth of exchange programs between our two countries. The Federal Republic receives more of USIA's resources devoted to exchanges than any other single country. The Congress-Bundestag Youth Exchange Program, which grew out of the Tricentennial, is now in its fourth year. USIA received about \$2.4 million from the Congress in support of the program in FY-87, and we anticipate a similar amount in FY-88. Each year, nearly 800 young people from both countries spend an academic year abroad under this unique scholarship program sponsored by the two legislatures. The Congress-Bundestag Staff Exchange Program is now in its fifth year. Approximately 60 staffers from each legislature have already participated in the program.

The Fulbright Commission provided grants to 679 scholars in FY-87 at a cost of \$6,440,000, funds provided jointly by the U.S. and the Federal Republic. USIA also brought to the U.S. 300 prominent German citizens under our International Visitor and Voluntary Visitor programs in FY-87.

Over \$250,000 in additional grants this year enabled the German American Partnership Program (GAPP) to offer travel subsidies for 1430 German students participating in 3-week classroom-to-classroom exchanges; enabled Foothill College to offer a vocational exchange program for 193 participants from both countries; and enabled four other organizations to arrange short-term homestay programs for handicapped youth, disadvantaged youth, young conservationists, and young people in management of hotels and hostellers.

In addition, there are many thousands from both countries who participate annually in private exchange programs and programs sponsored by other government agencies. I should also note that a boom in German tourism is now underway in America, as 569,000 American visas have been issued in the last year to citizens of the Federal Republic who want to come here as visitors.

Last October, President Reagan and Chancellor Kohl called for the establishment of a U.S.-German Youth Council, declaring in a joint statement that "U.S.-German friendship and cooperation enhance our mutual interest. We are convinced that youth exchanges of all kinds will help insure that this friendship will flourish in the future." Eight American and eight German members of the newly created Council will meet here in Washington on December 16 to discuss even more ways to improve youth exchanges between our two countries. Those talks will be followed on December 17 by the annual U.S.-FRG Cultural Talks.

I am very pleased to note in this context that Chancellor Kohl has just appointed the eminent scholar Dr. Werner Weidenfeld as his new Coordinator for German-American Relations. And, as the Director at U.S.I.A., I look forward to working closely with Dr. Weidenfeld in seeking new ways to enhance and celebrate over 300 years of German-American relations.

So, I look forward to seeing all of you a little later in the Rose Garden as we dedicate October 6 as National German-American Day. Thank you for being here today. And thank you for your kind attention.

SPEECH DELIVERED BY CHARLES Z. WICK,
DIRECTOR, UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1987, OLD EXECUTIVE OFFICE BUILDING
PRIOR TO THE SIGNING CEREMONY IN THE ROSE GARDEN
DECLARING OCTOBER 6, 1987, GERMAN AMERICAN DAY

Today is a very special day for all Americans of German heritage and, indeed, for all Americans and all Germans, as we celebrate together the special ties of our abiding friendship. In a few minutes, we will gather together at the White House, where we will meet with President Reagan and witness the signing of an important document in German-American relations, the Proclamation declaring October 6, 1987, as German-American Day. Many of you have travelled across the country and others across the ocean in order to be a part of this historical event, an event which emphasizes the deep roots and long-standing friendship that exist between the people of the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany.

Those roots were planted in 1683, when the first organized group of immigrants left Krefeld, crossed the Atlantic Ocean, and landed on October 6, 1683, near Philadelphia. They quickly established Germantown a few miles away from Philadelphia. In their experience can be seen the industry, frugality, and perseverance that were to become the hallmarks of approximately seven million of their fellow countrymen who followed them to America. Today some 60,000,000 Americans remember their German heritage with love and pride. As President Reagan has noted, "With strong hands and good hearts, these industrious people helped build a strong and good America."

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But the influence of German thought and culture on American life has been even greater than numbers would suggest. From business and banking to the arts and sciences, German-Americans have contributed enormously to the building of our nation and have enriched our lives beyond measure. Two descendants of German immigrants, for example, Herbert Hoover and Dwight David Eisenhower, have served as presidents of the United States. And there are so many others who should be mentioned: General von Steuben, a hero in our War of Independence; Carl Schurz, member of Lincoln's cabinet, after whom the auditorium in the German Embassy is named; Levi Strauss, the inventor of blue jeans; the great physicist and philosopher Albert Einstein; Werner von Braun, who helped the astronauts reach the moon; author John Steinbeck; financier and philanthropist Johann Jacob Astor; automaker Walter Chrysler; the late labor leader Walter Reuther; John D. Rockefeller; and our great current Secretary of State, George Shultz. The list goes on indefinitely, and along with the famous came the millions of farmers, laborers, artisans, businessmen, artists, and others who helped build a dynamic, democratic society.

I find our President among many others who are full of admiration and respect for the magnificent contributions of German-Americans, and that is why we are here today.

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Because of the basic strength of our relationship and of the character of our people, Germans and Americans were able to re-establish their bonds after the ravages of two world wars in this century. Following World War II, Germany encountered need, and America responded with the Marshall Plan, which helped the new German democracy rise from the rubble of war to become a nation of greatness. The Berlin Airlift demonstrated the American commitment to the defense of democratic Germany when, still recovering from war, West Berlin encountered threats from the East. This forged mutual trust between the two peoples and confidence in America's firm resolve to defend Germany.

Today, the Federal Republic and the United States stand together with other democracies in the defense of peace as sovereign and equal members of the Atlantic Alliance. We are bound together by common values and a shared determination to defend those values. Our economies, our defenses, our cultures, and our futures are closely linked. We in the United States view our relationship with the Federal Republic of Germany as a cornerstone in our relationship to the whole of Western Europe.

In the early '80s, concern for the future was being felt on both sides of the Atlantic, as a generation of Germans and Americans who had been bound together during the post-war years by a clear sense of purpose began to pass from positions of power and influence. In order to create similar bonds within the "successor generation" who did not have the institutional memory which we all have, President Reagan launched an International Youth Initiative at the Versailles Summit Conference in 1982 to increase exchanges between the young people of the United States and the Western allies. The President also established an Inter-Agency Steering Committee here in the U.S. to oversee and encourage U.S.-German Contacts. I was privileged to be the Chairman of that Committee and have the great pleasure to work closely with Ambassador Von Staaden as my counterpart in the Federal Republic.

In 1982, the Presidential Commission for the German-American Tricentennial was established and a Proclamation signed by the President designating 1983 as the Tricentennial Anniversary Year of German Settlement in America. It was with great pride that I was able to serve as the President's personal representative on the Presidential Commission that gave birth to many memorable activities and programs. Unfortunately Ambassador Kenneth Rush a Co-Chairman of the Commission could not be with us. However, we have with us today the other Co-Chairman, the Honorable Ruth Denk, who continued the work when her husband, the late Horst Denk, passed away. Ruth is also Chairman of the Friendship Garden Committee. In 1983, celebrations were held across the United States and in the Federal Republic of Germany. I traveled with the Vice President to Krefeld on June 25, 1983, to attend the ceremonies there where it all began over 300 years ago.



Mr. Kojalis —

Here are some items which
might be useful for your speech,
as per our telephone conversation.

Ralph H. Ruedy
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