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Last Updated: 04/18/2023

4-12-23

~~Best~~ Bio J

Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North, USMC, came to the National Security Council in August 1981. As the NSC's Deputy Director for Political-Military Affairs, LTCOL North is responsible for national level contingency planning, and counterterrorism. His regional focus for political-military matters is Central and South America.

LTCOL North is a Marine Infantry Officer with additional designations as a Nuclear and Chemical Weapons Employment Officer and Reconnaissance Officer. He has served as a platoon and company commander in combat and participated in both conventional and unconventional warfare operations in Southeast Asia. LTCOL North has also served on the faculty of the Marine Corps' Basic School, has taught at the FBI Academy, and commanded the Special Operations Training Detachment in Okinawa.

Upon graduation from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1968, LTCOL North was the recipient of the Military Order of Foreign Wars Award, and the Marine Corps Association Award, both for academic achievement.

LTCOL North's personal military decorations include the Silver Star, Bronze Star for valor, Meritorious Service Medal, three Navy Commendation Medals with valor device, two Navy Achievement Medals and two Purple Hearts. Pursuant to the President's recommendation, he was awarded the Defense Meritorious Service Medal.

A native of Texas, LTCOL North now resides with his wife, Betsy and four children in Virginia.

BIOGRAPHIC DATA

M. James Wilkinson

Mr. Wilkinson assumed his duties as Deputy Assistant Secretary for European and Canadian Affairs on August 19, 1985. Just prior to this assignment he served as Deputy Chief of Mission in Berlin (East) for two years.

He was born in New Hampshire on December 3, 1937. After spending three years in the United States Army (1959-1962), including service in Berlin, he joined the Foreign Service in 1962 and has served in Canberra, Munich, Songkhla, Bangkok, Moscow and the Office of Soviet Union Affairs. Before going to East Berlin he was Political Counselor at the American Embassy in Bangkok.

In 1980 he was awarded the Department of State's James Clement Dunn Award for exemplary performance. Mr. Wilkinson speaks German, Russian and Thai. He is married to the former Anne Elizabeth Crawford and has two children.

September, 1985



2010 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Telephone 202/293-4670

FERDA GUMUSTAS
Administrative Assistant

ASSEMBLY OF TURKISH AMERICAN ASSOCIATIONS



ASSEMBLY OF TURKISH AMERICAN ASSOCIATIONS

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March 12, 1986

Mr. Max Green
Office of Public Affairs
Room 196 OEOP
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. Green:

Thank you for your courteous attention during our telephone conversation of March 10 and for confirming on March 11 that a room to accommodate 75 to 100 people will be available for a White House Briefing on Friday, May 16 between 3:00pm and 5:00pm.

The attendees will be delegates to the Eighth Annual Convention of the Assembly of Turkish American Associations, an organization which unites 39 separate associations representing the larger segment of the Turkish American community, which is spread across 49 of the 50 states. They are mainly from all walks of professional life, and their interests will be as varied. It is most likely, however, that their interests will lie mainly in the such subjects as: the current status of bi-lateral political, economic, military, and trade relations between the United States and Turkey; the most recent developments in the administration's programs to halt or restrain terrorism; whatever is, as you put it, the hottest issue or topic of concern in the White House. I leave the selection from among these topics to you and/or the speaker from the appropriate executive department.

As I pointed out on the phone, Mr. Kojalis was kind enough to arrange a similar briefing for us two years ago, so we are aware that you will require, in advance, social security numbers and other identifying material for security reasons. I should appreciate, however, receiving from you any specific additional information and guidance.

Dept. Arab Secy for Europe
What else do they want for Canada Affairs

6226 LEON

Jim Willemin
Private Residence for Turkey etc
647 1010

117 + 82 him from
3:20 to 4:00

Start on Turkish American needs

for information - need some discussion of Turkey's role in this.

was Paul Henze - 3 night before.

LEON PICON
INGIN INEL HOLMSTROM

Page 2

I hope that we shall have the opportunity to meet before the briefing, and if you require any further information or help from our office, please feel free to call upon us. Our telephone number is 293-4670.

Respectfully,



Dr. Leon Picon
Consultant

LP/fg

H: 530 8132

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

4:15 o'clock
North

April 29, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR OLIVER NORTH

FROM: MAX GREEN 9:11 v

SUBJECT: Breifing Request for Turkish Americans , May 16

As I told your secretary yesterday, I hope that you can speak at a briefing I am putting on for the Assembly of Turkish American Associations on May 16 in OEOB 450. You would speak on terrorism starting at 4:15 p.m.

My office will follow up with a call on Friday. In the meantime, thank you for your consideration.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 29, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR ^{M.} JAMES WILKINSON
DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR EUROPEAN AND CANADIAN AFFAIRS

FROM: MAX GREEN *mg*
OFFICE OF PUBLIC LIAISON

SUBJECT: Briefing Request for May 16 for Turkish Americans

Thank you for agreeing to speak on Turkish-American relations at the briefing I am putting on for the Assembly of Turkish American Associations. As I told you the briefing will be on May 16. It will be held in Room 450 OEOB. We will start at 3:20 p.m. I am hoping that you can stay with us until 4:15 p.m. Of course you needn't deliver a 55 minute speech; there will be plenty of questions following your presentation.

Thank you again. I look forward to meeting you on May 16.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF ROGER PILON

Roger Pilon is presently serving as Policy Advisor to the Assistant Secretary of State for Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs. Prior to joining the State Department in January of 1986 he served with the United States Office of Personnel Management as Special Assistant to the Director, from 1981 to 1982, Special Assistant to the General Counsel, from 1982 to 1984, and Senior Professor at the Federal Executive Institute, from 1984 to 1986.

A philosopher of law by profession, Mr. Pilon earned his B.A. in 1971 from Columbia University and his M.A. and Ph.D. from the University of Chicago in 1972 and 1979. At present he is a J.D. candidate at the George Washington University School of Law. He taught philosophy at the California State University at Sonoma in 1977 and philosophy of law at the Emory University School of Law from 1978 to 1979. From 1979 to 1980 he was a National Fellow at the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace at Stanford University and from 1980 to 1981 a Research Fellow at the Institute for Humane Studies in Menlo Park, California. He has published and lectured widely in the area of moral, political, and legal theory.

Mr. Pilon is married to Dr. Juliana Geran Pilon, a Senior Policy Analyst at the Heritage Foundation in Washington, D.C. The Pilon's have two children.

BIOGRAPHIC SKETCH

ROBERT B. OAKLEY

Ambassador-at-Large for Counter-Terrorism
(Acting)

Robert B. Oakley was announced as Acting Ambassador-at-Large for Counter-Terrorism on November 4, 1985. Ambassador Oakley was Director of the Office for Counter-terrorism and Emergency Planning from September 10, 1984 until the office was reorganized on November 4, 1985. From December 1982 until August 1984 he served as United States Ambassador to the Somali Democratic Republic. From November 1979 through August 1982 he served as Ambassador to the Republic of Zaire. Until his appointment to Zaire, he had been serving as the Senior Deputy Assistant Secretary of the East Asian Bureau with an area of responsibility that included the Philippines, Laos, Cambodia, Viet Nam, Thailand, Burma, Singapore, Malaysia and Indonesia. Prior to that he was the Senior Staff Member for the Middle East on the National Security Council Staff from 1974 through 1976.

Ambassador Oakley was born in Dallas, Texas on March 12, 1931, and was raised in Shreveport, Louisiana. After graduating from Princeton University in 1952, he became a naval intelligence officer and served on the staff of the Commander of the Naval Forces of the Far East, in Yokosuka, Japan, for over two years. He attended graduate school at Tulane University before entering the Foreign Service in 1957.

His assignments have included service in Khartoum, Abidjan, Viet Nam, Paris, U.S. Mission to the United Nations and Beirut. He received the Department's Meritorious Honor Award in 1963 for his work in United Nations Political Affairs.

He is married to the former Phyllis Elliott, also a Foreign Service Officer. They have two children.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY

THE UNDER SECRETARY

Biographical Data

Gary L. Bauer

Gary L. Bauer was sworn in as Under Secretary of Education on July 18, 1985. The oath of office was administered by Education Secretary William J. Bennett.

Mr. Bauer was nominated for the post by President Reagan on April 22 and was confirmed by an unanimous vote July 12 by the United States Senate.

As Under Secretary, Mr. Bauer will be responsible for the day-to-day operation of the Department. He had been Deputy Under Secretary for Planning, Budget and Evaluation since joining the Department on October 13, 1982.

As Deputy Under Secretary, Mr. Bauer was responsible for developing the Department's budget and presenting it to Congress. He was also the Department's representative on the Cabinet Council for Human Resources and was chairman of the working group on school discipline that delivered its report to the President in January of 1984. In addition, he directed the Department's efforts in the development of the President's Partnerships in Education Initiative.

Before coming to the Department of Education, Mr. Bauer served in the White House Office of Policy Development, first as a policy analyst and then as policy advisor to the President and, finally, as Deputy Assistant Director of Legal Policy.

Mr. Bauer served in the Reagan-Bush Campaign as a senior policy analyst and worked in the Office of the President-Elect as Assistant Director for Policy/Community Services Administration.

From 1973 to 1980, he was in the Washington Office of the Direct Mail/Marketing Association, a 2,000 member company trade association, eventually becoming Director of Government Relations in 1976.

From 1971 to 1973, he was Director of Research at the Republican National Committee and worked on a variety of domestic issues, including education policy.

In 1968, he received his B.A. degree from Georgetown College in Georgetown, Kentucky and a Juris Doctor from Georgetown Law School, Washington, D.C. in 1973.

Mr. Bauer was born in Covington, Kentucky, on May 4, 1946. He is married to the former Carol Hoke of Lancaster, Pennsylvania. They have two children, Elyse and Sarah. They reside in Fairfax, Virginia.

#

CHESTER A. CROCKER
ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Chester A. Crocker was sworn in as Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs on June 9, 1981.

Born in New York City on October 29, 1941, Dr. Crocker received his B.A. from Ohio State University, graduating (1963) cum laude, with distinction in history. He received his M.A. (1965) and Ph.D. (1969) from Johns Hopkins University's School of Advanced International Studies.

Dr. Crocker served as Director of African Studies at Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies (C.S.I.S.) from January 1976 until 1981. He directed research and policy analysis involving experts and leaders from the Executive Branch, the Congress, universities and foundations, the private sector, the media, and from African and other foreign nations. He first joined Georgetown in August 1972 as Director of the university's Master of Science in Foreign Service Program, serving concurrently as Assistant (later Associate) Professor of African politics and international relations. While at Georgetown he was also a consultant to the State Department, the CIA, the Army War College, the Murphy Commission, the Rockefeller Foundation, and private firms.

Dr. Crocker's other professional experience includes work as news editor of Africa Report magazine (1968-69), lecturer in African government and politics at American University (1969-70), and staff officer at the National Security Council, where he coordinated interagency policy studies and action papers involving Middle Eastern, African, and Indian Ocean issues (1970-72).

During the past 15 years, Dr. Crocker has lectured, written and consulted on a broad range of international issues, especially those involving Africa. Topics Dr. Crocker has addressed over the years include U.S. foreign policy processes, government

organization in foreign policy, and policy problems throughout Africa. He has also testified before a number of Congressional hearings on African subjects, beginning with the Nigerian civil war in the 1960's, and participated in many policy symposia sponsored by government agencies and private organizations.

Dr. Crocker's research and writings have appeared in numerous books, newspapers and journals, including the Washington Post, Orbis, The New Republic, Africa Today, Foreign Policy, Foreign Affairs, and the Washington Quarterly. His latest book, of which he is co-editor, is South Africa Into the 1980s (Westview Press, 1979).

He is a member of the Council of Foreign Relations and the Cosmos Club. Dr. Crocker resides in Washington with his wife and three children.

* * * * *

TYRUS W. COBB

31 v

~~Tyrus W. Cobb is the Director for Soviet and West European Affairs at the National Security Council (NSC) at the White House. He has responsibility for analyzing political, military and economic issues impacting on American policy toward Western Europe, Canada and the Soviet Union. As a member of the NSC Staff, he provides information regarding Soviet and European affairs to the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, John M. Poindexter, and contributes to related executive functions in support of Presidential activity.~~

The National Security Council is composed of only four individuals: The President, the Vice President, the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense. The NSC Staff, on which Dr. Cobb serves, is responsible for coordinating policy papers for consideration by the President and his senior advisers. Staff members spend much of their time securing agreement among competing bureaucracies and in chairing interagency meetings designed to produce alternative policy options for the President. The NSC addresses issues that range across a spectrum of national security concerns, including defense, foreign policy, intelligence, and international economic affairs.

~~Ty Cobb served as a Professor of international politics at the United States Military Academy at West Point for six years prior to joining the National Security Council staff. He had earlier served as a strategic intelligence officer at the Pentagon and as a member of former Army Chief of Staff Creighton Abram's special study group examining challenges to the Army of the future. He served twice in Vietnam, first with a combat unit in the Delta region and later as a member of the American delegation implementing the 1973 Paris Peace Accords. In that capacity, he was in charge of liaison with the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong forces, and later directed the coordination with the ceasefire contingents from Canada, Indonesia, Poland and Hungary.~~

~~He received his PhD from Georgetown University and his MA from Indiana. A 1962 graduate of the University of Nevada, he entered the Army in 1963 and is now serving on detail to the NSC as a Colonel. He was awarded a coveted fellowship to study in the USSR on the Soviet-American "Senior Scholar Exchange Program" in 1980-81, and made a lecture tour of China at the invitation of the PRC Government in 1981. He is conversant in Italian and Russian, and has also studied French, Spanish, and Vietnamese.~~

Colonel Cobb is married to the former Suellen Small of Reno, Nevada and has three children: Jani Sue (19), Jackie (18) and Bren (10). They reside in McLean, Virginia. Mrs. Cobb is the daughter of Don and Janice Small who still reside in Reno, and Dr. Cobb is the son of Ty and Olga Cobb, also of Reno.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20500

131²

May 1985

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

Carol A. Leisenring

Ms. Leisenring is currently a Senior Staff Economist at the Council of Economic Advisers where she specializes in monetary policy and macroeconomic issues. Before coming to CEA, she was at the Treasury Department as Deputy to the Under Secretary for Monetary Affairs and Director of the Office of Monetary Policy Analysis.

Before joining Treasury in 1981, Ms. Leisenring was a Senior Analyst in Money and Banking for the Congressional Research Service of the Library of Congress. Previously she ~~taught in the economics department at Pennsylvania State University.~~

She has a Ph.D. in economics from Michigan State University and has specialized in monetary policy and money stock control issues.



RICHARD W. MURPHY

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE
BUREAU OF NEAR EASTERN AND SOUTH ASIAN AFFAIRS

Richard W. Murphy was sworn in as Assistant Secretary for the Bureau of Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs on October 28, 1983. Prior to this assignment he was United States Ambassador to Saudi Arabia (1981-1983).

Mr. Murphy, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, rank of Career Minister, was born on July 29, 1929 in Boston, Massachusetts. He received a B.A. Degree from Harvard University in 1951 and an A.B. from Cambridge University in 1953. From 1953 to 1955 he served in the United States Army. Mr. Murphy entered the Foreign Service in 1955, and was assigned as Consular and Administrative Officer in Salisbury (now Harare, Zimbabwe). Mr. Murphy received Arabic Language training at Johns Hopkins and the Foreign Service Institute from 1958 to 1960. He served as an Economic Officer in Aleppo, Syria from 1960 to 1963. Mr. Murphy was Political Officer in Jidda, Saudi Arabia (1963-1966), and Political Officer in Amman, Jordan (1966-1968). In 1968 he became Assistant Executive Director for Personnel, Bureau of Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs. He served as Country Director for Arabian Peninsula Affairs from 1970-1971. Mr. Murphy served as Ambassador, to Mauritania (1971-1974), to Syria (1974-1978) and the Philippines (1978-1981).

Ambassador Murphy is married to the former Anne Cook; they have a son, Richard, and two daughters, Katherine and Elizabeth. He is fluent in Arabic and French.

The President today announced his intention to appoint Dennis B. Ross as his Special Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs. Mr. Ross will succeed James Covey as Senior Director of Near East and South Asia Affairs on the National Security Council staff.

Mr. Ross is currently the Executive Director of the Berkeley-Stanford Program on Soviet International Behavior. Prior to the Berkeley-Stanford Program in 1984, Mr. Ross served in several different positions in the Departments of State and Defense. From 1982 to 1984, he was the Deputy Director of the Office of Net Assessment in the Office of the Secretary of Defense. From 1981 to 1982, he served as a senior staff member responsible for Middle East affairs on the Policy Planning Staff in the State Department. Prior to that, he served in the Pentagon in the Offices of Net Assessment and Program, Analysis, and Evaluation working on Soviet and Middle Eastern military balance issues.

Dennis Ross did his graduate work in Political Science at UCLA and completed a doctoral dissertation on Soviet decision-making. He has published extensively on Soviet and Middle East issues, with a special emphasis on Soviet behavior in the Middle East. He is married to the former Deborah Gilbert and they have two children. He was born on November 26, 1948 in San Francisco, California.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

CARL A. ANDERSON

Carl A. Anderson is a Special Assistant to the President for Public Liaison and head of the Domestic Issues Division of the Office of Public Liaison. Previously, he served in the White House Office of Policy Development where his responsibilities included co-chairing the White House Working Group on Family Issues.

From 1981 to 1983, Mr. Anderson served as a legal advisor in the Office of the Secretary of Health and Human Services. From 1976 to 1981, he served as a Legislative Assistant to U. S. Senator Jesse Helms.

Mr. Anderson holds degrees in philosophy (Seattle University, 1972) and law (University of Denver, 1975). He is an attorney admitted to practice in the State of Washington, the District of Columbia, and before the United States Supreme Court. He is a member of the American Bar Association and the American Society of International Law. During 1980, he served on the Republican National Committee Human Resources Task Force in preparing the 1980 Republican National Platform; and, later that same year, he served as a member of a transition team in the office of the President-Elect.

He has lectured and written on the subjects of family policy, constitutional law, and international human rights. He has edited several books on family policy, including: Emblem of Freedom: The American Family in the 1980s, and The Wealth of Families: Ethics and Economics in the 1980s.

Mr. Anderson and his wife, Dorian, reside in Arlington, Virginia, and are the parents of four children.

Linda Chavez

U.S. SENATE

P.O. BOX 8608
SILVER SPRING, MD 20907-8608
301•587•1986

BIOGRAPHY OF LINDA CHAVEZ

She has been called "the White House Candidate" by Time magazine; "A Rising Star" by the Dallas Morning News.

The Washington Post said she "lifts MD GOP's Hopes. . . Brightens Senate Prospects."

The highest-ranking woman at the White House, Linda Chavez increased the efficiency and boosted the effectiveness of the Office of Public Liaison as both a spokesman for the Administration's policies and as a sounding board for its diverse constituencies. Her success quickly won her the confidence and support of her superiors, as demonstrated by the President's decision to move her closer to the Oval Office, into the White House's prestigious West Wing.

Linda Chavez displayed a unique ability to mobilize support from hundreds of diverse interest groups -- from business and labor to religious and ethnic organizations. This ability led to her emergence as a major figure in promoting the Administration's key legislative and policy efforts -- from economic issues to foreign policy initiatives.

Her success as a leading member of the White House staff was exemplified by President Reagan's words as he accepted her resignation:

You were always willing to take on challenging assignments and able to succeed brilliantly. I am grateful for the truly outstanding job you have done. . .for America. . .

. . .you served as an able and eloquent advocate -- explaining our policies to a wide range of diverse groups and winning their understanding and support. . . I'm especially proud of the way you were able to elicit the views of diverse constituencies and bring them to my attention so they could be given proper consideration in the creation and carrying out of policy.

...I know that your decision to leave was prompted by the same desire to serve your country that led you to come and work in my Administration. Let me assure you, Linda, that my high regard for your good judgment persuades me that you have made the right decision...

As a member of the U.S. Delegation to the United Nations' Nairobi Conference on Women, Linda Chavez worked successfully to prevent the adoption of a resolution condemning Zionism as racism.

Prior to her White House post, Linda Chavez gained much experience in the field of foreign policy. In 1984, the Secretary of State appointed her to a special panel that monitored the activities of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). Finding that UNESCO had consistently pursued anti-Western and anti-democratic policies, she played a crucial role in the panel's decision to recommend U.S. withdrawal from the organization.

She has traveled widely in official capacities throughout her career: visiting Central and South America, the Middle East and Europe; meeting with senior government officials, business and civic leaders and heads of state.

Linda Chavez joined the White House staff after a productive term as staff director of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission, the federal agency responsible for overseeing the enforcement of civil rights laws. An active supporter of government and private sector efforts to increase the recruitment of qualified minorities and women, she impressed many including the President and White House Chief of Staff, Donald Regan, who said of her White House appointment: "She's done an exceptional job in civil rights. That's why she's moving up."

Her current achievements are a natural result, however, of a career built on a foundation of disciplined education and hard work. Linda Chavez grew up in a working class family, and her academic pursuits, and successes, led her to Washington and a position as professional staff of the House of Representatives Judiciary Committee.

Later, as editor of the American Educator, the award-winning journal of the American Federation of Teachers, she pioneered serious discussion of such issues as moral education, the survival of the American family and the decline of educational standards. It was such work that attracted the attention of the White House and an appointment to the Civil Rights Commission.

The Baltimore Sun described Linda Chavez as having a profile that "makes her a genuine gift, politically, to the Reagan Administration."

Linda Chavez, a Roman Catholic, was born 38 years ago in Albuquerque, New Mexico. She resides in Bethesda with her husband of 19 years, Chris Gersten, and their three sons, David, age 17; Pablo, age 9; and Rudy, age 7.

IN PERSON

Mari Maseng

By Dick Kirschten

After serving as a public podium for a pair of politically ambitious darlings of the Republican Right, the White House's public liaison office is trying to patch things up with the party's traditional base constituency, the business community.

That's the task facing Mari Maseng, who in May succeeded Linda Chavez—now the GOP's Senate candidate in Maryland—and former Pennsylvania legislator Faith Ryan Whittlesey—now U.S. ambassador to Switzerland—as President Reagan's deputy assistant for babysitting special interests.

When Maseng, 32, was offered the post, chief of staff Donald T. Regan told her he wanted a shift in the office's emphasis. "This office focuses 60-70 per cent of its time on business and economic issues now," she said. "When I talked to Mr. Regan about coming here, that was something that he thought needed to be strengthened."

Under Whittlesey and Chavez, the liaison office tended to "view itself as a focal point for 'right-wing' issues," Harvard University government professor Mark A. Peterson said recently. That led to its being regarded as "legislatively ineffective" by other White House units, he added.

As Maseng tries to refurbish the office's credentials as a unit that can build support for Administration issues on Capitol Hill, she faces a challenge that largely frustrated Reagan's first liaison chief, Elizabeth H. Dole, who is now Transportation Secretary. Although Dole is the very epitome of a business-oriented, establishment Republican, she was surrounded in her White House office by a staff larded with hard-core conservatives.

Maseng believes she can bridge the gap. Following a one-year stint in the private sector as a vice president of the Chicago-based conglomerate, Beatrice Cos. Inc., she says that she is prepared to shift office resources and devote the bulk of her personal time to business community concerns. At the same time, she boasts of ties to the more ideological wings of the party and expresses support for the office's social issues division headed by Carl A. Anderson, a former aide to Sen. Jesse A. Helms, R-N.C.



Shepard Sherbell/Picture Group

A New White House Builder of Bridges

The upwardly mobile Maseng's brief political career reveals an affinity for latching onto and getting along with influential mentors.

At the age of 24, after working for two years as a newspaper reporter in Charleston, S.C., she signed on as press secretary for the 1978 reelection campaign of Sen. Strom Thurmond, R-S.C. She was hired by Lee Atwater, then 27, who since has served as a valued political deputy in the Reagan camp and who now heads Vice President George Bush's political action committee, the Fund for America's Future. Atwater said Maseng was recommended by journalism professors who had taught her and by a significant family friend, Harry S. Dent, a longtime Thurmond ally.

Having thus become "involved in the conservative movement," Maseng next landed a job with Rep. Philip M. Crane, R-Ill., the first Republican to declare for the 1980 presidential nomination. By April 1980, conservative Crane became one of the first of the Republican contenders to drop out, but Maseng was able to leapfrog to the campaign of Sen. Robert Dole, R-Kan.

Neither of her candidates won in the primaries, but Maseng formed valuable alliances. In the fall, she worked for the chairman of the Reagan-Bush campaign committee, Sen. Paul Laxalt, R-Nev. Her patron there

was Rich Williamson, Crane's former administrative assistant, who was working as Laxalt's deputy.

Williamson ended up on the White House senior staff during Reagan's first term and successfully lobbied to get Maseng a coveted position on the White House speechwriting staff. In 1983, it was time to cash in on the chits she had earned in the Dole campaign. After Elizabeth Dole, the Senator's wife, was named to the Reagan Cabinet, she recruited Maseng to become assistant Transportation secretary for public affairs.

In 1985, it was Williamson's turn again. He left the Administration to become a senior vice president of Beatrice Cos. and made an offer that Maseng described as an opportunity too tempting to refuse. A year later, following a shake-up in Beatrice's executive ranks, Maseng again was available, and the White House again had an opening.

Maseng had been considered for the liaison post before, but communications director Patrick J. Buchanan, who oversees the office, had been committed to hiring Chavez. This time, Maseng got the job.

The saga of Maseng, who now sits in on White House senior staff meetings and receives a \$73,600 salary, perhaps proves that in a sea of big political egos, the less abrasive fish sometimes get along swimmingly. □

Telephone
(718)
330-1100

The JEWISH PRESS

THE LARGEST INDEPENDENT ANGLO-JEWISH WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

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VOL. XXXVI No. 29

WEEK OF JULY 18 TO JULY 24, 1986

11 TAMUZ 5746

Special to The Jewish Press Man In The News Max Green

He probably has one of the toughest jobs at the White House, but yet, it is uncelebrated and hardly noticed by the general media. One of his predecessors resigned over differences with the President of the United States and others engaged in open debate with Jewish leaders. Some of the previous occupants consider it a thankless and often frustrating job but it is nonetheless a position of paramount importance to Jews.

The position is the Jewish Liaison at the White House, and the current occupant is Max Green. He replaced the flamboyant Marshall Breger who went on to become the Chairman of the U.S. Administrative

Conference, the first time a holder of such a position has actually ascended the administration ladder. But Max had no illusions about this job and thinks of it as an opportunity to be helpful in building bridges between the powerful Jewish community and Ronald Reagan, a man who is considered by many the nation's best President as far as Jewish interests are concerned.

When his former boss Linda Chavez, went from being the chairman of the U.S. Human Rights Commission to the head of the Office of Special Liaison at the White House, she asked Max to join her. Ms. Chavez has since left to pursue the Senatorial race in Mary-

land but Max Green is still holding the fort for Jewish interests. His phone rings constantly. He knows the Jewish calendar as if it would be that of his own family. He is called on to arrange for administration representatives to appear at dozens of Jewish functions. Max himself does quite a bit of traveling trying to explain the President's position on a variety of issues. While most calls are for assistance, for letters, for appearances, some are complaints. In fact each time a major Jewish issue breaks in the press, Max's phone is sure to ring off the hook.

The powers at the White House know that from his vantage point, Max Green has a good barometer of what Jews are thinking. They often ask Max and he is quick to pass along such information as the concern in the Jewish community about arms sales to Saudi Arabia, the delivery of the AWACs and yes, Kurt Waldheim. The Jews are outraged that the President has sent a congratulatory message, but Max is quick to point out that the message was not a traditional Presidential congratulatory note but rather a mild statement of fact that Waldheim had won.

In some respects, Max's job is easy. The President never fails to mention his support for Israel or for other Jewish causes. There are, of course, differences of opinion here and there but on balance this President will go down as one of the most favorable to the Jewish community.

Max will tell you that Jewish leaders are quick to compliment and praise the President's steadfast support for Israel. But he also adds that to the credit of the Jewish community they maintain a constant vigil to make sure that every interest of Israel and American Jewry is protected. Occasionally there is a need to

defend a policy which is not very popular with Jews. Max likes to think of it as explaining the differences or educating.

Many recall the difficult position his predecessor was in when the President chose to visit the military cemetery at Bittburg. Max hopes that such occasions don't reoccur.

Max Green is a soft-spoken intellectual whose career in academia and government make him uniquely qualified to serve. He knows the Jewish community from close up having lived in Flatbush, Brooklyn for eleven years. He is low-keyed but effective. Many Jewish leaders say that "perhaps his style is the only way to survive in what is clearly one of the most difficult positions in the administration."

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RADIO

PRAGER—MAKING ROOM FOR VALUES AND RELIGION

By CHUCK ROSS

“What do you think of the 1960s?” the voice on the radio asks. “I’m 36, so it’s when my generation grew up. Do you miss the ’60s? Or do you think, as I do, that with the glowing exception of the civil rights movement, the ’60s were basically misguided and left us with more negative than positive consequences?”

So go the thoughts of Dennis Prager, host of a KABC radio talk show that discusses values.

A typical opening to Prager’s Monday-Thursday 7-9 p.m. program:

“If you like to think, I think you’ll like the next two hours, wherein I challenge you and you challenge me to think a second time about some great issue. Normally in life we think about these issues when we’re in college, at a bull session in a dormitory or the like, and as life goes on we tend to think about somewhat less overwhelming issues like the mortgages and who’s going to walk the dog. So here’s an opportunity to think a second time about some major issues of the day, or for that matter, of all time.”

Like revenge.

“I’m for moral revenge,” Prager tells his audience. He is for capital punishment as an instrument of revenge. “There is a sense of some degree of inner peace which is al-

lowable to the individual who has been put through the loss of a loved one when the person who has murdered that loved one gets the severest punishment, namely capital punishment.”

Prager was very upset one night when he asked his audience if they thought there was a moral difference between the United States and the Soviet Union. “Most had the ’60s notion of no good and no evil, just superpower engagement. I think that’s because if you see evil you have to confront it, and people aren’t fighters.”

□
The 7-9 p.m. slot became open when Hilly Rose retired at the end of September. “Management called me in,” Prager explains, “and said they were thinking of my doing a show and what would I do it on. I had been moderating KABC’s Sunday night ‘Religion on the line’ show for over two years (a show he still does). I said I’m interested in values. Not just how to be healthy and happy, but how to be a better human being. What makes people tick from a value perspective.

“Management was willing to take a chance I could make a show on values appealing. Entertainment is secondary on my show, though the show must be entertaining. My first criterion is to hold people’s interest, and I think I do.” Prager’s been holding peo-

ple’s interest since Oct. 1.

KABC General Manager George Green tells why the station, No. 2 in the Los Angeles market, would take a chance with Prager’s offbeat idea. “Look, at night we have a problem. We compete with television. I feel that Dennis, with his particular style and philosophy, gives us the best opportunity in this competition. If you run a general interest program, like we’ve always done in the past, you’re going to lose to television. In the past we’ve done the best job we could, and we’ve done well, but we want to do better.”

So far, the jury is still out. The latest ratings include part of September before Prager was on the air, and measure through Dec. 12. For listeners who are 35 years old and up, Prager’s show is second to easy-listening KJOI-FM.* In absolute terms, 31,000 adults per quarter-hour tune in. When one includes listeners down to age 18, Prager is again No. 2 (after top-40 station KIIS-FM) and the listenership increases to 41,500 per quarter-hour. Both these figures are down by about 3,000 listeners from KABC’s ratings from the same period a year ago (when the first-place Dodgers made the playoffs, boosting listenership). But in terms of percentage of the radio audience, KABC researcher Caro-

*As of April 15th, number one.



KABC Radio talk—show host Dennis Prager discusses “major issues of the day, or for that matter, of all time” on his program.

line Kaylor says the figures are about the same.

It will take more than one ratings quarter to measure Prager's impact. (Interestingly, Prager's Sunday night show, "Religion on the Line," on which he guides discourse between callers and a rabbi, a priest and Protestant clergy, is one of the station's highest-rated shows. It obliterates the competition and is No. 2 in its 10 p.m.-midnight time slot. It garners 24.6% of adults over 35, and more than 65,000 people per quarter-hour tune in.)

□
Prager's values, "my understanding of the world, of human nature, emanates from my understanding of religious values, particularly Judaism. I am interested in bringing the world into religion and religion into the world. Not just religion, but values."

Yet Prager rarely, if ever, on his weekday show, mentions Judaism. "Sure, I would like to say, 'Ladies and gentlemen, these values you like come from the Talmud, the Torah and Jewish tradition.'" But since he never does, can't he be accused of having a hidden agenda as he espouses his values, rooted in Judaism, night after night on the air?

"No," Prager says, after thinking a bit, "because anybody of any religion could support these values."

Religion, God and values are all intertwined in Prager's view of the world, so all come up often on his

show. "Normally we keep religion hidden from intellectual discourse in this society so that it doesn't offend anybody, but I'm a big believer that religion should afflict the comfortable and not just comfort the afflicted."

"I'm obsessed with the issue of good and evil," Prager confesses another night. He then goes on to try to convince his audience about one of his main beliefs, that for one to have an ethical standard of what is good and what is evil, one must believe in God:

"It's not often said on non-religious shows such as this . . . but on a purely intellectual basis, I can see no argument on two basic propositions: If there is no God, life is meaningless, and if there is no God as the basis of good and evil, then there is no objective good and evil, there are only personal opinions about it."

And if this is so, Prager wanted his listeners to "rethink the secular bias that pervades so much of our culture, particularly among the well educated.

"I think most irreligious people have challenged their irreligion even less than most religious people have challenged their religion," Prager complains to his listeners.

And yes, he is aware that there are too many people who adopt some religious idea and become fanatics. "I am as aware as anyone of the perversion done in religion's name (such as Ayatollah Khomeini's regime), but I am also aware of the consequences of the death of religious values in the Western

world, and Hitler and Stalin are only two examples that come to mind. So we are really between Scylla and Charybdis, fanatic secularism or fanatic religion. You end up with evil either way."

If all this make Prager sound like a fanatic himself, it shouldn't. He prides himself on his logic and reason in defending his positions and tearing down others. If one of the above notions strikes you as crazy, call Prager one night. He really does enjoy talking to people who disagree with him. And he won't rant and rave and call you a jerk and cut you off. He'll just calmly tear your argument to shreds.

Lon calls in: "I think the human race is evolving to a standard where it is capable of enforcing its ethics without using religion."

Prager responds: "I want you to know, with all due respect, that that is a more irrational belief than half of the religious beliefs I hear on 'Religion on the Line.' In view of what one reads in the newspaper today about much of this world, the belief that people are ethically improving and that societies are doing better ethically, strikes me as a leap of faith that makes religion look rational."

Lon: "Perhaps I have more faith in human beings than you do."

Prager (laughing): "There is no question about that."

□
Prager's views are not always easy to pigeonhole. For example, he things abortion is almost always

immoral, yet he is pro-choice.

He reconciles this apparent contradiction by saying: "I do not believe the state can implement every single moral value. I'm also a pragmatist. I may have dogma in the sense of correct beliefs, but I'm not prepared, except in instances where there is no doubt allowable, and there's a consensus in the community, to have it as the law."

Prager said he's not sure how he developed his sense of values. He was raised in Brooklyn in an Orthodox Jewish household. (Though not Orthodox, Prager is still very observant. He observes the Sabbath, which is why he is not on the air Friday nights.)

His father was a CPA. Prager went to the Yeshiva school in Brooklyn and later attended Columbia University studying international affairs. Many of his ideas, he says, were worked out with his boyhood friend Joseph Telushkin, with whom Prager has written two books: "Nine Questions People Ask About Judaism" (the most widely read introduction to Judaism, Prager says), and a book on anti-Semitism published last year, entitled "Why the Jews?"

Besides hosting his weekday talk show and Sunday night's "Religion on the Line," Prager spends his time going around the country lecturing to various Jewish groups on values. He also speaks Russian and has visited the Soviet Union several times. Currently he has a grant from the Smith-Richardson Foundation in New York to write a book making the moral case

against communism in all the countries it has taken over in this century.

"Listen," he proudly tells a reporter, "I banked years ago that I could make my living and succeed in just living to get my values out to people. And I have."

To say that some of his ideas are well, different, is sometimes to understate the case. For example, he thinks the secularization of society has meant the decline of art. "If people don't have something higher and holy -- and the word holy is only religiously understandable -- to aspire to, they end up producing schlock.

"A Jackson Pollock is ugly, aesthetically ugly. It may be profound in some purely artistic manner, but it is ugly. Or, if you don't like the word ugly, it is not uplifting. Look, I'm sure there are people who would find Michelangelo's stuff ugly. But the person who would find a Jackson Pollock uplifting is so far removed from what uplifting has meant in civilization's history that the word no longer has meaning. Only if you redefine uplifting could a Jackson Pollock be uplifting."

But if one looks at a painting by Monet, and feels uplifted, does that mean Monet was religious? "No, but he painted in a religious age. When he lived, the order in the universe was not destroyed yet by whatever has destroyed it in the 20th Century. I think that secularism is a big part of what's destroyed it. There's no more order to believe in." □

Peter A. Burleigh

Director, Office of North Gulf Affairs
(Iran - Iraq)
Bureau NEA

Since '85

82-85 Deputy Dir, Office of Analysis
& Research
Office of Near East & S. Asian.

80-82 Deputy Chief of Mission
Kathmandu, Nepal

79-80 Legislative Management Officer
Near East / S. Asian
Congressional Relations

78-79 Deputy Director, Arab Peninsula
Affairs
NE/SAsian

77-78 Congressional Fellow

75-77 Economic Officer
~~72-75~~ Bahrain



- 72-75 Political Officer
Calcutta, India
- 70-72 Nepal, Sri Lanka
Desk Officer
- 67 Joined Foreign Service
- 66-67 Fullbright - Katmandu
Nepal
- 65-66 Graduate Studies UConn
Sociology & South Asian Affairs
- 63-65 Peace Corps - Nepal
- 59-63 Colgate AB.
Sociology & Anthropology
- Languages Nepali, Bengali, Hindi.
Sinhalese
Some Arabic
Newar (Language of people
indigenous to
Katmandu Valley)

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J Buzell

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1689 - Toleration acts - didn't include Catholics

1685-9

James 2nd
& 7

which may make such a war so much less likely is a signal of hope to all mankind.

May I finally ask you all to join me in a toast of the President and Mrs. Reagan, to the American people, and to the friendship between Sweden and the United States.

Note: The President spoke at 9:44 p.m. in the State Dining Room at the White House.

Bicentennial of the United States Constitution

Remarks to the Winners of the National Essay Competition. September 10, 1987

Well, Chief Justice Burger, ladies and gentlemen, I want to start out by congratulating you contest winners. You have all accomplished something very fine, and you have a right to be very proud. I'm sure your families are proud of you.

History's no easy subject. Even in my day it wasn't, and we had so much less of it to learn then. [*Laughter*] But one of the most valuable benefits of a study of the past is that it gives you a perspective on the present.

I think it's probably true that every generation, every age, is prone to think itself beset by unusual and particularly threatening difficulties and to look back on the past as a golden age when issues were not so complex and politics not so divisive and when problems didn't seem so intractable. Sometimes we're tempted to think of the birth of our country as one such golden age: a time characterized primarily by harmony and cooperation and reason.

Well, in fact, the Constitution and our government were born in crisis. As I'm sure you all discovered in your research, the years leading up to our Constitutional Convention were some of the most difficult our nation ever endured. The economy was near collapse. Trade disputes between the individual States threatened to send it over the brink. A steadily increasing number of farm foreclosures led to an uprising of poor farmers in Massachusetts led by a former Revolutionary War captain, Daniel Shays—Shays' Rebellion. Meanwhile, pirates from

the Barbary Coast plundered our shipping, seemingly at will, and our young nation was surrounded on almost every side by none too friendly neighbors.

To many, by that time, it was clear that the Articles of Confederation could not hold our nation together, and as Henry Knox said: "The poor, poor Federal Government is sick unto death." Well, even so, there was, in 1787, no general agreement in our land as to how a stronger Federal Government should be constituted or, indeed, whether one should be constituted at all. There were strong secessionist feelings in many parts of the country. In Boston, some were calling for a separate nation of New England. Others felt the 13 States should divide into 3 independent nations. George Washington himself was amazed to find in New England continuing strong sentiment in favor of a monarchy.

It wasn't the absence of problems but the presence of vision that won the day in 1787. And it wasn't the absence of division but the presence of something higher—those self-evident truths for which so many had recently had to fight and die—that allowed men to transcend their differences, to come together to produce a document that would change the world.

It was then, in 1787, that the revolution truly began; for it was with the writing of the Constitution, setting down as it were the architecture of democratic government, that the fine words and brave rhetoric of 1776 took on substance, that the hopes and dreams of the revolutionists would become a living, enduring reality. All men are created equal and endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights—until that moment, that was just a high-blown sentiment, the dreams of a few philosophers and their hotheaded followers.

But could one really construct a government, run a country, with such idealistic notions? But once those ideals took root in living, functioning institutions, once those notions became a nation, well, then, as I said, the revolution could really begin not just in America but around the world. A revolution to free man from tyranny of every sort and secure his freedom the only way possible in this world: through the checks and balances and institutions of democratic government.

Wasn't it Daniel Webster who said at one point to maintain our Constitution, "for if the Constitution should ever fall, there would be anarchy throughout the world"? That revolution has been so successful that even those tyrannies that, in practice, reject every ideal and moral precept upon which our country is founded—even they put on the pretense of democracy, aping our Constitution and its democratic forms.

We know only too well that the ideals of our founders still wait to be fulfilled throughout much of the world. We read the headlines. We see the great problems, the divisions, and some lost hope. But in 1987, as in 1787, success will not depend on the severity of our problems but on the strength of our vision, the courage of our beliefs.

There's a favorite story of mine on the Constitutional Convention. Toward the end, when it appeared that the Convention would be successful, Ben Franklin observed to several of the members seated near him that he had often looked at the picture of the Sun painted on the back of the president's chair. "I have," he said, "often looked at it without knowing if it is a rising or setting sun." And then he said: "But now, at length, I have the happiness to know that it is a rising and not a setting sun."

One of the great pleasures of my present job is that it so often brings me in events such as these in contact with the young people of America. And I can't tell you how often I've had the same certain knowledge that Ben Franklin had, because I look out on this your generation and see that it's one of the finest groups of young people this nation has ever seen. And I know that with young people like these the cause of America and human freedom is rising and will continue to rise until it floods the whole world with its light.

And in closing, I want to thank the Commission on the Bicentennial of the United States and those whose generosity made this event possible.

And the moment you've all been waiting for: It's time to announce the national winner. Apparently, there were two essays that were so good the judges couldn't

decide between them. So, they very judiciously decided to award two prizes. And they go to Liza Johnson and Mahbub Majumdar.

[At this point, the President presented the competition winners with the grand prizes.]

I just want to leave you with one little word that I've used sometimes with young people before when I've faced them about this Constitution. And now that all of you, through your efforts, are so familiar with it—maybe you've already figured this out, but if you haven't, just let me tell you.

I've read a number of constitutions of other countries, including that of the Soviet Union, and was astonished to find guarantee of freedom of expression and assembly and so forth in all of those. And you find yourself thinking, well, then, what makes ours so different? Why does ours work the way it does? And the answer is so simple that it almost escapes you. And yet it is so great that it explains the whole difference: three words—"We the People." All those other constitutions in the world are documents in which the government tells the people what they can do. And our Constitution is one in which we the people tell the government what it can do, and it can do nothing other than what is prescribed in that document. So, if we can get the rest of the world to switch around someday, it will be heaven on Earth.

Thank you all very much. And congratulations again.

Note: The President spoke at 10:54 a.m. in Room 450 of the Old Executive Office Building.

Miami, Florida

Remarks at the Arrival Ceremony for Pope John Paul II. September 10, 1987

Your Holiness, after an audience with you 5 years ago in Vatican City, I met a group of American priests and seminarians who were studying in Rome. And when I happened to mention my hope that one day

you would return to the United States and that perhaps this time your visit would extend to the South and the West, when I mentioned this, those seminarians broke into applause. Today, Your Holiness, you begin just such a return visit, and today all America applauds.

In a document of the Second Vatican Council that you helped to draft, it is written: "In language intelligible to every generation, the church should be able to answer the ever recurring questions which men ask about the meaning of this present life and of the life to come."

"In language intelligible to every generation"—certainly no one can speak with greater force to our own generation than you yourself. In Poland you experienced nazism and communism. As Pope, you suffered a terrorist attack that nearly claimed your life. Still you proclaim that the central message of our own time, that the central message of all time, is not hatred but love.

During your papacy, you have taken this message to some 68 countries. You have celebrated Mass in the ancient capitals of Europe. You have spoken words of truth and comfort on the African savannah. You have visited new churches on the islands of the Pacific. You've addressed vast gatherings throughout South America and the Far East. Now you have come back to the United States, the nation of citizens from all nations.

If I might just interject something, your Holiness, I know that in your travels you've made it a point to speak to people in their own language. Well, here in Miami I have a suspicion that you will find many in your audience eager to hear you speak the beautiful language of Spain.

But in this, the very month of your visit, we in the United States will be celebrating the 200th anniversary of our Constitution. That document says a great deal about the fundamental values in which we Americans believe. In the words of the distinguished Catholic philosopher Jacques Maritain: "The Founding Fathers were neither metaphysicians nor theologians, but their philosophy of life and their political philosophy, their notion of natural law and of human rights, were permeated with concepts worked out by Christian reason and backed up by an unshakeable religious feeling."

From the first, then, our nation embraced the belief that the individual is sacred and that as God himself respects human liberty, so, too, must the state. In freedom we Americans have in these 200 years built a great country, a country of goodness and abundance. Indeed, Your Holiness, it is precisely because we believe in freedom, because we respect the liberty of the individual in the economic as well as the political sphere, that we have achieved such prosperity.

We are justly proud of the Marshall plan, whose 40th anniversary was celebrated in Europe earlier this year. In Europe and elsewhere, we continue to place our might on the side of human dignity. In Latin America and Asia, we're supporting the expansion of human freedom, in particular, the powerful movement toward democracy. And yet we Americans admit freely to our shortcomings. As you exhort us, we will listen. With all our hearts, we yearn to make this good land better still.

In Florida and South Carolina, in Louisiana and Texas, in Arizona, California, and Michigan, tens of thousands of Americans—more than 50 million Catholics—will greet you. They do great works, America's Catholics, in the name of their church.

Here in the United States, American Catholics put their faith into action in countless ways: maintaining parochial schools that give underprivileged children in our inner cities the chance to receive a good education, supporting the AIDS hospices established by Mother Teresa's Missionaries of Charity, and perhaps simply helping to put on a fundraising dinner for the local parish. Abroad, American Catholics likewise seek to translate their faith into deeds, whether supporting missionaries in distant lands or helping America's Knights of Columbus restore the facade of St. Peter's in Rome.

But it will not be Catholics alone who greet you. Protestants of every denomination, Jews, Moslems, even many with no defined faith at all—Americans of every kind and degree or belief will wish Your Holiness well, responding to your moral leadership. Today's Florida sunshine is no warmer than the affection that you will meet.

I began a moment ago by quoting from one document of the Second Vatican Coun-

cil. Permit me to close by quoting from a second: "By the hidden and kindly mystery of God's will a supernatural solidarity reigns among men. A consequence of this is that one person's holiness helps others." Today Americans feel this solidarity. And we thank you for the courage and sanctity, the kindness and wisdom, with which you have done so much to help our troubled world.

On behalf of all Americans, Your Holiness, welcome back.

Note: The President spoke at 2:20 p.m. at Miami International Airport.

Miami, Florida

Remarks Following a Meeting With Pope John Paul II. September 10, 1987

For the second time this year, I have met in private audience with His Holiness Pope John Paul II. We discussed the practical aspects of ideals we share: peace, justice, and the expansion of freedom. We agreed that, as the Pope first remarked when I visited him at the Vatican City in 1982, peace is not only the absence of war, it also involves reciprocal trust between nations.

His Holiness and I had the opportunity to share our views on the progress that has been made toward the establishment of a genuine peace in Central America. I assured His Holiness that the United States is committed to the extension of democracy throughout Latin America.

The Pope and I also discussed the prospects for improved relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. And I told him that the United States is unshakably committed to the establishment of an enduring world peace and to the extension or expansion of human freedom around the globe. Indeed, without freedom, there can be no peace.

On arms control, we discussed the nearness of an agreement that would eliminate all American and Soviet INF missiles for the first time in history, achieving not just a limitation but an actual reduction in nuclear weapons. Of course, all of this depends upon Soviet willingness to get down to the

hard work of completing an agreement. We stand ready as well for another historic agreement—one that would reduce strategic arms on both sides by half.

With regard to the economic needs of the world's poor nations, I thank the Pope for speaking so eloquently about what he terms the moral causes of prosperity, among them hard work, honesty, thrift, initiative, and daring. Generous aid from the wealthier nations to the poorer is certainly of great importance, but in the long term it's even more important to share the conditions—the moral causes of prosperity, including respect for the economic rights of the individual that represents such a powerful force for economic growth and human betterment.

And once again, Your Holiness, welcome back to the United States. I must leave you now, but I know that Nancy is looking forward to greeting you in Los Angeles. In the meantime, and throughout your visit, millions of our fellow Americans will welcome you with affection, listening joyfully to your message of human dignity and peace.

Note: The President spoke at 7:15 p.m. outside the Vizcaya Museum. At the conclusion of his remarks, the President returned to Washington, DC.

United States Ambassador to Nepal

Nomination of Milton Frank. September 10, 1987

The President today announced his intention to nominate Milton Frank, of California, as Ambassador to the Kingdom of Nepal. He would succeed Leon Jerome Weil.

In 1986 Mr. Frank was a member of the Presidential delegation to the coronation of His Majesty the King of Swaziland, with the rank of Special Ambassador, and was also appointed a member and named Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors of the African Development Foundation. Since 1985 he has been assistant to the president (consultant), Adelphi University, in Garden