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A statutory settlement of this kind of controversy might be acceptable if soundly and equitably premised and if it reflected a substantial measure of agreement between parties to the dispute. I regret that the extravagant nature of the award contemplated by S. J. Res. 135 requires this action which may cause some additional delay in proceeding with the construction of the Yellowtail unit. It is my hope that the Congress can approve a statutory settlement which will permit expeditious action to proceed with the construction of this much-needed project.

For these reasons, I have withheld my approval from this measure.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

125 ¶ Message to President Heuss of Germany
on the Anniversary of the Demonstration for
Freedom in the Soviet Zone. *June 17, 1956*

Dear Mr. President:

On this day which commemorates the spontaneous demand made three years ago for the freedom of the seventeen million German people of the Soviet Zone, I wish to reaffirm the steadfast conviction of my country that the unjust division of Germany will surely come to an end. The Government and people of the United States are deeply dedicated to the causes of liberty and peace. We know that so long as unity in freedom is withheld from the German people by those who seek to impose an alien and totalitarian system on a part of your nation there can be no permanent security in Europe. We know also that these views are shared by our partners in the North Atlantic Treaty.

The ending of the division of Germany is essential to the development of friendly and cooperative relations between the Western nations and the Soviet Union. The way is open insofar as the United States Government is concerned for the Soviet Govern-

ment to prove that its professed interest in developing such relations is genuine. I am convinced that the Soviet Union will come to recognize that it is in its own interest to negotiate a settlement which respects the right to freedom of the German people and the interests of both East and West, and will join with us in finding a solution to the German problem.

This day you celebrate is I know a day of dedication. I send you my greetings and together with my fellow Americans I look forward to the time when all Germany will at last be unified and free.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: On June 14, 1956, Chancellor Adenauer visited the President at Walter Reed Hospital, accompanied by Secretary Dulles. In their remarks, released by the White House, both expressed pleasure over the President's excellent progress following his operation. Secretary Dulles added, "We had a very good talk . . . The President . . . expressed his very great hope that action could be taken

which would promote the liberation of the 17 million Germans that are now held under Soviet Communist rule and their re-unification with Germany. That was the substantive point which the President himself brought up and which was the principal topic of conversation outside of the expressions of sentiments as between the two men and the two countries."

126 ¶ Veto of Bill for the Relief of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas V. Compton. June 18, 1956

To the House of Representatives:

I return herewith, without my approval, H. R. 1866, a bill "For the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas V. Compton."

The purpose of this bill is to provide to Mr. and Mrs. Compton the payment of \$6,000 as compensation for loss of business and decline in the market value of their business by reason of the relocation of United States Highway 15 at Clarksville, Virginia.

Food & clothing & 5

Eastern Germany. I have, therefore, replied to Chancellor Adenauer informing him that this Government would join him in making food available to the people of Eastern Germany. Simultaneously, I have instructed the American Chargé d'Affaires in Moscow to make an offer of food to be distributed in Eastern Germany. I have directed the Secretary of State and the Mutual Security Administrator to take steps to see that this food is made available in Germany without delay. I have indicated to the Soviet Government my confidence that practical ways for immediate distribution can be developed so that the food shortages afflicting the East German population may be alleviated quickly.

I invite the other nations of the free world to join us in this action of aiding the people of Eastern Germany in this emergency.

NOTE: The letter from Chancellor Adenauer appears in the note to Item 135.

The text of a U.S. note to the U.S.S.R., in the form of instructions to the Chargé d'Affaires in Moscow, was also released. The note, together with the Soviet reply refusing the offer of food, is published in the Department of State Bulletin (vol. 29, p. 68).

135 ¶ Exchange of Letters Between the President and Chancellor Adenauer of Germany Concerning Aid for the People of the Soviet Zone.

July 10, 1953

My dear Mr. Chancellor:

The receipt of your letter of July 4, 1953, in which you outlined the serious situation existing in the Soviet Zone of Germany concerning the supply of food for the population, has confirmed reports which I have received from High Commissioner Conant and which have been of considerable concern to me over the past few weeks.

I am, therefore, anxious to respond affirmatively to your appeal

that this Government join you in aiding the people of East Germany in this hour when many of those demonstrating are demanding more food.

I have, therefore, today instructed the American Chargé d'Affaires in Moscow to offer the Soviet Government shipments of food for distribution to the population of East Germany. I have suggested that arrangements for the distribution be made between the staffs of the United States and Soviet High Commissioners in Germany and that consideration be given to distribution through German religious institutions.

I sincerely hope that this effort on our part to relieve the plight of the people in East Germany will be welcomed by the Soviet Government.

Sincerely yours,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: Chancellor Adenauer's letter follows:

My dear Mr. President:

During recent months, I have discussed with Dr. Conant, the United States High Commissioner for Germany, on repeated occasions the position of the population in the Soviet-occupied zone. The Federal Government watches with serious apprehension the steadily increasing political pressure to which the Germans living there are subjected. Apart from that, the steadily deteriorating food supply in the Soviet-occupied zone fills the Federal Government with growing anxiety. It is true that the events of 17 June 1953 have prompted the rulers of the Soviet Zone to announce, in this par-

ticular field, certain relaxations, but according to information received by us, it is extremely doubtful whether the Communist rulers are actually willing, or able, to fulfill these promises. Therefore, the food supply of the Soviet Zone must continue to be regarded as definitely endangered.

As it is, the Federal Government is, unfortunately, unable to remove the political pressure weighing upon the people in the Soviet Zone. However, it feels itself under an obligation to do everything in its power to at least protect the population from hunger as far as this will be possible.

The Bundestag, too, dealt with this question, during the last few days and requested the Federal Government on 1 July by a resolution to take all possible measures to ensure

138 ¶ Exchange of Letters Between the President and Chancellor Adenauer Concerning the Soviet Government's Refusal To Admit Food for the People of East Germany. July 20, 1953

My dear Mr. Chancellor:

I share the regret expressed in your letter of July 13, 1953, at the refusal of the Soviet Government to admit the food which the United States Government offered the East German population in response to your appeal of July 4.

Immediately after the receipt of Mr. Molotov's rejection of my offer, I made it clear that the offer continues to stand and that the food continues to be available. Since it is our joint purpose to aid the people of Eastern Germany in spite of the obstacles which the occupation authorities of that area have created, I have directed the Secretary of State and the Director for Mutual Security to place quantities of these foodstuffs at your disposal for use in relieving the suffering of the people of Eastern Germany in the best available manner.

At the same time, we shall continue to make clear to the Soviet Government that the offer which was made on July 10, 1953, was motivated solely by humanitarian impulses and that the food is available if that Government wishes to permit its entrance into the Soviet Zone of occupation.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: The text of Chancellor Adenauer's letter follows:

Dear Mr. President:

Your letter of July 10th has been conveyed to me through Ambassador Conant. Your generous offer to relieve the want of the population of

the Soviet Zone through immediate and extensive deliveries of foodstuffs has touched me deeply. This spontaneous demonstration of humane readiness to help, which is in the best traditions of the American people, has caused great joy in all of Germany and especially has given new

seacoasts. Our reliance is in the love of liberty which God has planted in us. Our defense is in the spirit which prizes liberty as the heritage of all men, in all lands, everywhere."

This truth the whole last century could not change.

It is our prayer and our task that, one hundred years from now, the same can be said by this people—thankful and free and at peace.

For the great honor you have done me, ladies and gentlemen, in coming here and listening so courteously to me, I thank you humbly from the bottom of my heart.

NOTE: The President spoke at 9:30 p.m. at the Boston Garden.

publican Committees and by members of the Republican National Committees in the six New England States.

The dinner was sponsored by Re-

188 ¶ Exchange of Messages Between the President and Chancellor Adenauer on Aid for the People of East Germany and East Berlin.
September 22, 1953

[Released September 22, 1953. Dated September 21, 1953]

Dear Mr. Chancellor:

Thank you for your letter of August 30, 1953, in which you expressed the gratitude of the people of East Berlin and the Soviet occupied zone for the help given by the United States in the food relief program. I am glad that this program has helped to alleviate the great need of these unfortunate people whose courage in the face of oppression has been admired the world over.

At the same time you call my attention to the need for warm clothing and footwear for these same people—need which might become acute during the coming winter. I can assure you that this Government is aware of this need. It is my belief that the American people will gladly and liberally respond to your plea

as many of them have done in similar situations in the past through various voluntary agencies. I shall therefore bring your letter to the attention of the American people knowing that they will contribute generously to the organizations which will undertake to provide such clothing and other required and related items.

Accept, Mr. Chancellor, the renewed assurance of my highest esteem.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: Chancellor Adenauer's message follows:

My dear Mr. President:

It is with deep gratitude that the people of East Berlin and of the Soviet occupied zone receive the food relief granted them, thanks to speedy action of the United States administration. I on my part should like to express again my sincere gratitude for this relief. Your generous readiness to help these people in distress encourages me to submit to you another wish:

Winter will come within a few months, and we must reckon with the

fact that the population of the East Sector and of the Soviet occupied zone will be in great need of warm clothing and footwear. The Federal Government will do everything in its power to alleviate distress in that respect as well. However, I should be particularly grateful if the United States administration would see its way of promoting that relief program by making warm clothing, underwear, stockings and shoes available to the men, women and children in the distressed areas.

Accept, Mr. President, the renewed assurance of my highest esteem.

ADENAUER

189 ¶ Remarks at the American Bankers Association Convention. *September 22, 1953*

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen:

My brief appearance before this great convention is for me a very happy opportunity. It is my pleasurable duty to invite you, on behalf of my associates in Government and of myself, to this

EP

entitled to an equal opportunity which we are now fighting to give them, the people in this country who desire not only to be free but to make it possible for their children to live better than they lived. And here in Western Europe and in the United States, where the trade union movement has played such an important role, I hope it will be an example to those who live to the south of us, who stand on the razor edge of moving into some kind of totalitarianism or developing a free, progressive society, where, through the trade union movement, the fruits of progress, the fruits of production, can be distributed fairly to the population—not by a leader, but by the people themselves.

So I regard this movement as important, this meeting as essential, and I regard it as a privilege to come here. This is a great city. It has meant a lot in the history of the last 18 years. I am proud to be here with General Clay. Americans may be far away, but in accordance with what Benjamin Franklin said, this is where we want to be today. When I leave tonight, I leave and the United States stays.

Thank you.

NOTE: The President spoke at 11:10 a.m. in the Congress Hall. In his opening remarks, he referred to George Meany, President, AFL-CIO; Ludwig Rosenberg, President of the German Federation of Trade Unions; Georg Leber, President of the Building Trades Union; Willy Brandt, Mayor of West Berlin; and Chancellor Adenauer.

269. Remarks in the Rudolph Wilde Platz, Berlin.

June 26, 1963

I AM proud to come to this city as the guest of your distinguished Mayor, who has symbolized throughout the world the fighting spirit of West Berlin. And I am proud to visit the Federal Republic with your distinguished Chancellor who for so many years has committed Germany to democracy and freedom and progress, and to come here in the company of my fellow American, General Clay, who has been in this city during its great moments of crisis and will come again if ever needed.

Two thousand years ago the proudest boast was "*civis Romanus sum*." Today, in the world of freedom, the proudest boast is "*Ich bin ein Berliner*."

I appreciate my interpreter translating my German!

There are many people in the world who really don't understand, or say they don't, what is the great issue between the free world and the Communist world. Let them come to Berlin. There are some who say that communism is the wave of the future. Let them come to Berlin. And there are

some who say in Europe and elsewhere we can work with the Communists. Let them come to Berlin. And there are even a few who say that it is true that communism is an evil system, but it permits us to make economic progress. *Lass' sie nach Berlin kommen*. Let them come to Berlin.

Freedom has many difficulties and democracy is not perfect, but we have never had to put a wall up to keep our people in, to prevent them from leaving us. I want to say, on behalf of my countrymen, who live many miles away on the other side of the Atlantic, who are far distant from you, that they take the greatest pride that they have been able to share with you, even from a distance, the story of the last 18 years. I know of no town, no city, that has been besieged for 18 years that still lives with the vitality and the force, and the hope and the determination of the city of West Berlin. While the wall is the most obvious and vivid demonstration of the failures of the Communist system, for all the world to see, we take no satisfaction in it, for it is, as your

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The pope went alone to block No. 11 at Auschwitz to pray in the cell where the Polish friar, Father Maximilian Kolbe, was murdered by the Nazis in 1941.

The Franciscan friar who has been beatified by the Roman Catholic Church, the first step on the road to canonization as a saint, cheerfully sang hymns at Auschwitz and volunteered to be killed by the Nazis in place of a married man with children.

The friar was sent to the starvation cells with other condemned men. Eventually the Nazis killed him with an injection of carbolic acid.

"Father Maximilian voluntarily offered himself for death in the Unger bunker for a brother and so won a spiritual victory like that of Christ himself," the Pope said.

The Pope then flew by helicopter to the death camp at Birkenau, about a mile away.

He celebrated Mass there by an open-air wooden altar between the railway lines which brought Jews, Gypsies, Poles, Ukrainians, Czechoslovaks and Hungarians from all over Nazi-occupied Europe to be slaughtered at the two camps.

No Pope has ever celebrated Mass in such a mournful and desolate spot.

On the right of the Pope as he celebrated Mass was a tilting watch tower of black rotting wood. In front of him was a forest of brick pillars, all that remains of the camp's wooden shacks.

Among those attending the Pope's Mass were former inmates of the camp wearing their original striped uniforms. The Polish Communist government's minister for religious affairs also attended.

The path leading to the altar was strewn thick with flowers in tribute to the dead. A crowd estimated at 500,000 people attended the ceremony.

In his sermon, the Pope said: "I am here today as a pilgrim. It is well known that I have been here many times. So many times. And many times I have gone down to Maximilian Kolbe's death cell and stopped in front of the execution wall and pressed among the ruins of the cremation furnaces of Birkenau. It was impossible for me not to come here as Pope."

As Cardinal Karol Wojtyla, archbishop of Krakow, the Pope had led several pilgrimages to the twin Nazi camps.

After the mass, Pope John Paul walked through the desolate remains of Birkenau camp.

He laid a wreath in remembrance of the four million who died at the camps, and knelt by it in prayer for several minutes.

Then the Pope slowly read inscriptions in memory of the victims, and walked again past the blockhouses, ruins and watch-towers before flying back to Krakow, the last stop on his nine-day tour of Poland which ends Sunday.

Mayor has said, an offense not only against history but an offense against humanity, separating families, dividing husbands and wives and brothers and sisters, and dividing a people who wish to be joined together.

What is true of this city is true of Germany—real, lasting peace in Europe can never be assured as long as one German out of four is denied the elementary right of free men, and that is to make a free choice. In 18 years of peace and good faith, this generation of Germans has earned the right to be free, including the right to unite their families and their nation in lasting peace, with good will to all people. You live in a defended island of freedom, but your life is part of the main. So let me ask you, as I close, to lift your eyes beyond the dangers of today, to the hopes of tomorrow, beyond the freedom merely of this city of Berlin, or your country of Germany, to the advance of freedom everywhere, beyond the wall to the

day of peace with justice, beyond yourselves and ourselves to all mankind.

Freedom is indivisible, and when one man is enslaved, all are not free. When all are free, then we can look forward to that day when this city will be joined as one and this country and this great Continent of Europe in a peaceful and hopeful globe. When that day finally comes, as it will, the people of West Berlin can take sober satisfaction in the fact that they were in the front lines for almost two decades.

All free men, wherever they may live, are citizens of Berlin, and, therefore, as a free man, I take pride in the words "*Ich bin ein Berliner.*"

NOTE: The President spoke at 12:50 p.m. from a platform erected on the steps of the Schöneberger Rathaus, West Berlin's city hall, where he signed the Golden Book and remained for lunch. In his opening remarks he referred to Mayor Willy Brandt, Chancellor Adenauer, and Gen. Lucius D. Clay.

270 Toast at a Luncheon in the City Hall in Berlin.

June 26, 1963

Mr. Mayor:

Once again Berlin and the Federal Republic have spoiled us for home. Now, when we don't get a million people out for a political speech in Worcester, Mass., or Danbury, Conn., everyone, especially the reporters, is going to write that there are signs of apathy in the United States. And when we have crowded dinners of 50 at the White House, I am afraid this dinner is going to throw a pall on the entire affair.

I take great pleasure in accompanying my fellow Americans here—the Secretary of State, the members of the Military Mission here, General Clay, who is so identified with this city; Dr. Conant, who is identified with this city and the Federal Republic and the best of our life in the United States; Mr. George Meany, who regards the responsibil-

ity of the American trade union movement as worldwide in its commitment and fight for freedom. So I come to Berlin in very good company.

And most of all, I am glad I came to the Federal Republic to visit the Chancellor, to come to this city whose Mayor has been so unusual in his exposition of the identity of Berlin with the whole cause of freedom; and the counsels of those who suggested that we let down the anchor and stay in the harbor instead of setting sail, it seems to me, have been proven, on this occasion as on so many others, wrong.

I came last to Berlin in July of 1945, and I saw a ruined city. So when I see these bright and shining buildings and, much more importantly, these young and bright and shining faces, I am not fooled that this

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June 7, 1979, Thursday, AM cycle

LENGTH: 810 words

DATELINE: AUSCHWITZ, Poland

KEYWORD: Pope

BODY:

Pope John Paul made a strong appeal for human rights today when he addressed a crowd of half a million during a visit to the sites of the Nazi concentration camps at Auschwitz and Birkenau.

Speaking at an open-air mass concelebrated with 150 Polish priests who survived internment by the Nazis, he said respect for human rights was the lesson to be drawn from the Auschwitz tragedy.

The Pope warned that man's rights could be trampled on easily and annihilated.

"It is enough to put man in a different uniform, (and) arm him with the apparatus of violence," he added. "It is enough to impose on him an ideology in which human rights are subjected to the demands of the system, completely subjected to them, so as in practice not to exist at all. . . ."

Pope John Paul already has attracted Polish government comment on the amount of politics in the speeches he has made during his visit to Poland. The Polish leadership has in the past condemned Western campaigning for human rights as an attempt to interfere in the internal affairs of Communist countries.

In his address, the Pope said that if the crying of human beings tortured at Auschwitz was to bear fruit for Europe and the world, "the declaration of human rights must have all its just consequences drawn from it."

The rights of nations to existence, freedom, independence, culture and honorable development must be ensured, he said.

Earlier the Pope said prayers for the four million people who died at Auschwit and Birkenru in World War II.

First he visited Auschwitz, with its barbed wire, wooden watch towers and gloomy barracks, which he described as "a place built on hatred and on contempt for man in the name of a crazed ideology."

He prayed before plaques which, in 20 languages, state:

"Four million people suffered and died here at the hands of the Nazi murderers."

He recalled that six million Poles, including Jews, lost their lives in the war.

245TH STORY of Level 2 printed in FULL format.

The Associated Press

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June 7, 1979, Thursday, PM cycle

SECTION: International News

LENGTH: 940 words

BYLINE: By ROBERT H. REID, Associated Press Writer

DATELINE: AUSCHWITZ, Poland

KEYWORD: Pope

BODY:

Pope John Paul II said Mass today from a simple wooden platform above railway tracks that once carried millions to their deaths in Hitler's most infamous concentration camp.

And he prayed in the cell of a Polish priest killed at Auschwitz, comparing him to "Christ himself," and calling the extermination complex "a place built on hatred and contempt for man in the name of a crazed ideology."

For the Mass, an immense crowd of several hundred thousand stood among the remains of brick barracks that once housed inmates of the Birkenau camp, largest in the complex known as Auschwitz.

Four million people, most of them Jews, died in the camps between 1940 and January 1945, when the Germans abandoned the complex to the advancing Soviet army.

Joining the pontiff for the Mass were some 200 priests, all former inmates of Auschwitz and other extermination camps. Other survivors stood before the platform, clad in blue-and-white striped camp uniforms.

As the pope arrived by helicopter, thousands strained at barbed wire left standing as a grim reminder of the killings.

The Polish-born pontiff first prayed in the cell of Maximilian Kolbe, a priest who gave up his life to save a fellow inmate.

"In this site of the terrible slaughter that brought death to 4 million people of different nations, Father Maximilian voluntarily offered himself for death in the hunger bunker for a brother and so won a spiritual victory like that of Christ himself," the pope said.

"This brother still lives today in the land of Poland."

The trip to Auschwitz contrasted vividly with the pope's previous stop -- a joyful return to Wadowice, his birthplace. There, as thousands sang, he prayed at the font where he was baptized.

The Associated Press, June 7, 1979

Outside the church townspeople sang and chanted "Poland Always Faithful!" The pope then visited the yellow stucco house where he was born 59 years ago. Residents clambered down the worn metal stairs into the courtyard and fell at his knees.

The pope said his memories went back to his formative years.

"I greet the new inhabitants of Wadowice, but I do so while thinking of the former inhabitants, that generation that lived its youth here in the period between the First World War and the Second," he said.

"In mind and heart I go back to those who grew up with me, the boys and girls who were with me in school, and to our parents and teachers.... We know how important are the first years of life, of childhood and of youth for the development of human personality and character.... My prayer is for so many people who have died, beginning with my parents, my brother and my sister, whose memory is linked for me with his city."

At Wadowice, the pope's helicopter had landed in a soccer field and his motorcade rode to the church along a route decorated with the now-familiar white-and-yellow Vatican flags -- and under a red banner put up by the city that read, "All Polish people are proud of their 35-year achievement." The nation has been under communism for 35 years.

The bells of the yellow-and-white church pealed for a full 10 minutes. "Habemus papam!" declared the Rev. Edward Zacher, the pope's high-school religion teacher, using the traditional Latin announcement for "We have a pope" read out in St. Peter's Square when the first Polish pope in history was elected last Oct. 16.

The pope's remarks at Wadowice contained none of the political references of earlier speeches in which he challenged the communist government to grant full religious freedom to Roman Catholics. In fact, he turned to the wooden bleachers where reporters were seated and said "there would be more of my speech but journalists who are gathered here would try to draw various suppositions."

At one point, priests and nuns hissed for silence at photographers who noisily clambered to photograph the pope as he prayed hatless at the church's main altar. Moments later, there was a brief scuffle between a Polish photographer and a church usher who kept the cameraman from climbing up the pulpit steps to photograph the pope. The man was escorted from the church.

Before coming to Wadowice, a southern Polish town of 15,000 people, the pope conducted a morning service at a monastery outside Krakow. He left a Krakow field by helicopter as hundreds of well-wishers ran along the ground below, waving at their former archbishop.

Thousands of other Krakow residents lined the pope's route to the field. Armed with umbrellas against a morning drizzle, they cheered and sang and clapped as the pope drove by.

For 20 miles in every direction around Krakow, papal and Polish flags fluttered every 100 yards or so. Streamers calling out "witamy" -- "welcome" -- were hung over intersections.

The Associated Press, June 7, 1979

Barns were painted with primitive pictures of the holy father and hundreds of balconies and doorsteps were decorated with miniature altars.

"There never has been a time like this in all the history of Krakow," said an old man on the motorcade route. "All of a sudden everyone is kind and considerate to one another. There never has been such a spirit of joy in the city. It is like a feast that keeps going on."

Thousands stood in the rain cheering as the pope's helicopter landed in the center of Krakow Wednesday evening, bringing him from western Poland to the ancient city he served as archbishop until his election as pontiff of the Roman Catholic Church last October.

The pope went to Krakow after three days in Czestochowa, site of Poland's holiest Catholic shrine, the Jasna Gora Monastery, where he challenged the Communist government to recognize religious rights and improve the conditions in which the church operates.

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June 8, 1979, Friday, Final Edition

SECTION: First Section; A1

LENGTH: 1100 words

HEADLINE: Pontiff Honors Victims of Nazis;
Pope Commemorates Nazis' Victims at Auschwitz

BYLINE: By Peter Osnos, Washington Post Staff Writer

DATELINE: OSWIECIM, Poland, June 7, 1979

BODY:

POPE JOHN PAUL II, stepping into a realm of historical symbolism, prayed today in the dungeon cells of Auschwitz and knelt alone at the Walls of Death there in a solemn tribute to the victims of Nazi horror.

The pontiff then said mass on the rear platform of Birkenau, a nearby facility where victims for the gas chambers were chosen and herded to their deaths. Both camps are period pieces now, maintained in pristine condition by the Polish authorities as museums recalling the fascist atrocities in which 4 million people died here.

But the pope's visit was more than just a tour or an opportunity for religious and political propaganda. From the moment he strode beneath the infamous wrought-iron Nazi motto on the gate of Auschwitz - Arbeit Macht Frei, or Work Shall Make You Free - John Paul was cast back into the hell of World War II.

No pope had ever been to these places. His presence today as a Pole and leader of the world's Roman Catholics was meant as a highly visible bow to the martyrdom of those who perished in the two camps, including about 2.5 million Jews whom the pontiff singled out for special memory during the mass at Birkenau.

"The very people that received from God the commandment 'Thou shalt not kill,' the pope declared, "itself experienced in special measures what is meant by killing. It is not permissible for anyone to pass by this . . . what indifference."

The pope's remarks about the Jews were significant because in the anger and bitterness of Polish communism's anti-Zionism, authorities have tended to play down the full fate of the Jews here during World War II.

Departing from his prepared text, the pope also dwelled on Russians who died in Nazi camps and praised the courage of the Soviet people during the war. The sensitive mention of Jew and Russians both drew long applause from the huge crowd jammed amid the barbed-wire fences, watch towers and prison barracks of Birkenau.

In a pointed reference to tyrannies of the present, the pontiff warned that even Nazi-like excesses are still possible. "Is it enough to put man in a

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different uniform and arm him with the apparatus of violence?" the pope asked. "is it enough to impose on him an ideology in which human rights are subjected to the demands of the system so as in practice not to exist at all?"

Then his voice cracking with emotion and fatigue from the efforts of his six days in Poland, the pontiff once again cast aside prepared remarks and proclaimed, "Never, never again war. Only peace, only peace."

The pope arrived at Auschwitz in midafternoon from what was perhaps his most pleasant stopover to date, a visit to his birthplace at Wadowice. His mood visibly turned to one of pain as he made his way to Cell Block 11, known in Auschwitz as the block of death.

Accompanied only by a few church officials and an official church photographer, the pope went inside to cell number 18 where the leading Polish religious martyr of the war, the Rev. Maximilian Kolbe, was confined.

Father Kolbe, who was beatified in 1971, was a prisoner in Auschwitz at the end of July 1941. When he volunteered to take the place of another man, Franciszek Gajowniczek, who had been selected by the SS to die by starvation. Father Kolbe's grim offer was accepted and he was placed in the cell to starve until August 14, when he was finally killed with a phenol injection to the heart.

Among those present outside Cell Block 11 today was Gajowniczek, now a robust 78. He was held in Nazi camps until May 1945. a reporter asked him, while visiting church dignitaries from West Germany stood by, whether he had forgiven the Germans for what they did.

"As Catholic it is my sacred duty to forgive," the old man replied, "but as a Pole and as a human I would have to think very long."

Next the pope was taken to the Wall of Death, which adjoins the death cells. There in a narrow courtyard stands a gray wall against which an estimated 20,000 persons were shot to death. Polish officials stood to one side and jostling photographers to the other as the pope walked alone to the wall and knelt in front of a wreath of daisies and carnations.

For several minutes the pontiff remained completely still except for the flutter of his eyelids as they opened and closed in prayer. When he rose, officials clustered around him but the pope barely spoke as the group walked back through the empty prison camp toward his waiting limousine outside.

The public had not been permitted into Auschwitz today, but normally many visitors are there.

There are surreal aspects to Auschwitz now - the ice cream stands inside the compound, for instance, and the dry monotone of guides who have told the same ghastly stories so many times they make them sound almost banal.

With photographers dogging his every step and the general hubbub around him, the pope's visit might easily have turned into a media-oriented nonevent. But ultimately, as the pope's demeanor of sorrow made clear, Auschwitz is no theater set and those for whom the pope prayed this afternoon really died there in terrible ways.

(c) 1979 The Washington Post, June 8, 1979

The pope was then transported in his white helicopter the 1.8 miles to Birkenau, which during the war was also known as Auschwitz II. A special altar had been constructed at the terminal point of what was the railway line, now a monument called the Martyrdom of Nations.

The crowd was so spread out that any real estimate of its size was impossible. Church sources guessed at one million. Included in a place of honor were survivors of the camp, who received communion from the pope.

With gaily colored concession stands erected along the road to the camp entrance, and with worshippers dressed informally for the hot, muggy weather, the gathering was a little bizarre. It was a combination festive outing and prayer meeting in and around the very camp fixtures.

"I am here today as a pilgrim," the pope's voice rang out, "It is well known that I have been here many times. So many times. And many times I have gone down to Maximilian Kolbe's death cell and stopped in front of the death wall and passed among the ruins of the cremation furnaces at Birkenau. It was impossible for me not to come here as pope. "

In contrast to other papal activities during his stay in Poland, this one, particularly the visit to the death block, seemed to have official support. Kavimierz Kakol, Poland's minister of religion, was on hand, and the event was televised live around the country.

GRAPHIC: Picture, Pope John Paul II passes through the gates of the Auschwitz concentration camp. UP

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The Associated Press

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"Auschwitz is the place where everyone should visit. And during the visit one should ask, 'What are the limits of hatred; what are the limits of destruction of man by man?' -- Pope John Paul II, at the Nazi death camp in Poland.

"I was glad when I heard her screaming. I knew she was alive." -- Justo Barreiro, a motorman on a New York City subway train that severed the arm of a teen-age girl pushed in front of it.

"She was very excited and pleased at the idea that 'I'm not just fat.'" -- Dr. Russell Laros Jr., of the University of California Medical School, on the diagnosis of a 200-pound ovarian tumor that was removed from a California woman.

(c) 1979 Reuters Ltd., June 7, 1979

Earlier today the Pope visited his birthplace, the small market town of Wadowice, where he was warmly welcomed by about 30,000 people, where he spoke from a podium in front of the church in which he was baptized 59 years ago.

While in Wadowice, he also had lunch with 75-year-old Monsignor Edward Zacher, the parish priest who baptized the Pope and gave him his first religious instructions.

Rhineland-Palatinate, America and the Hambach Festival

Historical Considerations and Present-Day Significance

Addressing the Bundestag on 9 June 1982, the President of the United States of America, Ronald W. Reagan, said of his compatriots that more of them claimed German ancestry than any other, and added: "These Germans cleared and cultivated our land, built our industries, and advanced our arts and sciences." At the start of the 20th century, a previous President, Theodore Roosevelt, referred to the same matter and stated that while every group of immigrants had contributed to the American national character, none deserved greater thanks than the Germans. What is more, the ancestors of President Herbert Clark Hoover came from Ellerstadt near ~~Bad Dürkheim~~, whilst Dwight D. Eisenhower was searching for his forefathers in the vicinity of the Speyer cathedral after World War II.

1. America and Rhineland-Palatinate

No Land of the Federal Republic of Germany has such close historical ties with the United States as Rhineland-Palatinate, from which emanated a continuous flow of emigrants to the New World over the centuries. After the upheaval and horrors of the Thirty Years' War from 1618 to 1648, during which many towns and villages were destroyed and the population literally decimated, the impoverished inhabitants of Rhineland-Palatinate and South-West Germany heard reports, including those by William Penn, about the opportunities existing in the New World and in the "free country of America". Divided by territorial and religious barriers, economically separated and without motivation, these people suffered dire poverty and hunger owing to the poor communications, isolationism and - above all - very bad harvests. When the fertile fields in distant America were described to these people, when the right of self-government, the political and religious freedom existing there and, above all, "free land" were extolled as desirable goals, they cast their eyes on that country of unlimited opportunity. Beyond the ocean many of them found a way of life that their old homeland was unable to afford them. In fact, from before the 17th century until the start of the French Revolution and thereafter, the Palatinate had such a high emigration rate that not by chance the term "Palatine" was used for a long time in areas under British control or influence to describe all German-speaking emigrants.

To be sure, for some emigrants economic motives served as a pretext to obtain their rulers' coveted permission to emigrate. Many of them undoubtedly went overseas out of a sense of adventurism and, once they had overcome the trials and tribulations of the crossing, became pioneers in the true sense of the word in North America's colonial development. One such person was Johann Adam Hartmann from Edenkoben (1748 - 1836), whose adventurist fortunes James Fenimore Cooper incorporated into his famous "Leatherstocking Tales". Found guilty of poaching at the age of 16, he fled his home country in the dark of the night to avoid arrest and disappeared in 1764 near the troubled Indian frontier in the upper Mohawk Valley.

From the early 18th century until the American War of Independence, no doubt more than 100,000 Palatines set foot on North American soil. Furthermore, one of the most important dates in the early history of the United States is closely linked with part of the Palatinate, namely the former Duchy of Palatinate-Zweibrücken: The French expeditionary force sent to North America in 1780 included the Royal-Deux-Ponts regiment from Zweibrücken, which was led by Counts Christian and Wilhelm von Forbach, ~~the~~ sons of Duke Christian IV, and took part in October 1781 in the decisive battle at Yorktown - the battle that led to the Treaty of Peace between Britain and the United States of America.

German emigrants thus fought with great vigour and under highly adverse conditions for the independence of the United States of America; however, many were brought across the Atlantic as mercenaries to fight with the British against the new union.

2. Hambach and the German "May of Freedom"

From the hill of Hambach Castle, one's eyes wander across the Rhine plains to cities of great historic fame: to Speyer with the graves of the Salic emperors, and to Worms with its cathedral and the Jewish cemetery, the "little Jerusalem" on the Rhine, still a place of pilgrimage for Jews from all over the world. Martin Buber once said of it:

"I enter the cemetery, look up from its confusion to the splendid harmony of the cathedral, and it is as though I am looking up from Israel to the church ..."

At Hambach Castle one still senses the gravity, essence and stimulating quality of European, of Western history, and of the spirit of tolerance that prevailed in this region with its long history and its firmly-rooted, but enlightened citizens. In a long intellectual and political, indeed revolutionary, process after the French Revolution they espoused the cause of human and civil rights born of American independence, enlarging it so that the postulates of freedom, equality and brotherhood were to apply to all people, wherever and under whatever government they lived.

Admittedly, for the Germans the idea of overthrowing the old order did not take shape until the time of Napoleon, who translated the achievements of the revolution into law but then made them serve the purposes of his military empire. In the period culminating in the Revolution of March 1848, various demonstrations occurred against the restoration of traditional powers at the Congress of Vienna; these demonstrations gave expression to the Germans' yearning for political freedom and national unity that had arisen in the Wars of Liberation against Napoleon and even revealed a quest for social emancipation. Prominent among them was the Hambach Festival of 1832, which, according to Theodor Heuss, was the "first mass rally in German history that was destined itself to make history".

As German patriots as well as Polish freedom fighters and Frenchmen marched to Hambach Castle on 27 May 1832, they demanded not only national unity of the German ethnic groups and small States, but also a "confederated, republican Europe" of free and independent citizens. They stressed the value of the common assets of their nations in building a peaceful continent by means of a fundamental reform of all political structures, which at the time were largely determined by neo-absolutism. The patriots bore flags coloured black, red and gold

as a symbol of their claim to national unity and political freedom. One of the original flags today adorns the plenary hall of the Rhine-land-Palatinate Parliament in Mainz. It testifies to the fact that German democracy rests on basic political values which in an arduous struggle starting with the early liberalism of the 19th century, were gained as the classical rights of the individual against authoritarianism. At the time of the Hambach Festival, the Bavarian-ruled Rhenish Palatinate in particular possessed progressive political, economic and social institutions which had been acquired under Napoleonic rule and which the participants in the festival intended to be a model for the rest of Germany ("Palatinization of the Confederation of German States").

3. Hambach and the young generation

Hambach in 1832 was a festival of freedom for the people, but above all for the young generation, especially students. "There at Hambach" - as Heinrich Heine wrote - "the modern age jubilantly sang its songs of a new dawn, and friendship was pledged with the whole of mankind ... At Hambach, fiery speeches, inspired by emotion rather than reason, were held in the name of French Liberalism - and, we can add, of the American ideal of independence - but nonetheless reason was acknowledged as the supreme authority which binds and liberates and which lays down the laws to which laws themselves are subject."

The Prussian student Karl Heinrich Brüggemann, a prominent participant in the Hambach Festival, had a short while earlier delivered a passionate address to a gathering of fellow students at the nearby ruins of Limburg monastery, crying: "All Germanic peoples will and must acquire greater dignity, the times of tyranny have passed, and free States will flourish as the outcome of the struggle of the people ..., instead of contemptible, egocentric mobs, patriotic nations will in future celebrate the new Europe."

In the struggle for national unity and freedom and against backward-looking particularism and the old oppressive State marked by favouritism and despotism, students and their corporations had a key role to play in the first decades of the 19th century because "unity and justice and freedom" was initially an intellectual ideal of the educated, which they were to disseminate among the population at large. They were immune to the reactionary arrogance with which a Prussian Minister of the Interior responded in 1837 to citizens' protests against the dismissal of seven progressive-minded, democratic professors in Göttingen: "It befits a subject to obey his King and Sovereign in due fashion, and it does not befit him to assess the acts of the Head of State by his own limited insight and, in vain presumptuousness, to venture a public judgment of the legality of those acts ..."

Furthermore, at the peak of the German quest for freedom, deputies in the National Assembly at St. Paul's Church in Frankfurt who had once been "Hambach students" were able to incorporate the practical experience gained, and suffering sustained, in the struggle for the rule of law into a progressive draft constitution - a constitution which unfortunately did not become reality until a century later, in the form of the Basic Law of the Federal Republic of Germany, following a long period of aberration and darkness, discontinuity and disruption in German history. Many of those who, shouldering the black, red and golden banner, had manned the barricades in the Revolution of 1848|49 were killed, and others had to flee. A considerable number emigrated and - like Carl Schurz - continued to struggle under the banner of the United States for youth's ideals of freedom and the abolition of slavery and imperialism.

One should also recall the American cartoonist Thomas Nast, who came from the Palatinate and succeeded like no one else in depicting and unmasking the facts behind politics, society and public ethics as well as their representatives, in exerting direct influence on American elections with his pointed pen and his incorruptible sense of justice, and - as an independent, unswerving and committed mind - in shaping

the world according to his conception of peaceful and humanitarian reconciliation. Thanks not least to his artistry, Nast made Santa Claus, America's sentimentalized Father Christmas, become known worldwide. He was - as an American historian put it - "one of the Old World's many priceless gifts to the New World".

In the same year as the Hambach Festival, a French writer, Alexis de Tocqueville, later a member of the National Assembly and Foreign Minister, followed up his trip to the United States by commencing his classical work entitled "Democracy in America", in which he described the free society on the other side of the Atlantic as a model for the democracies that, in his opinion, were spreading across the globe in an inescapable process. He thus also indirectly gave expression to the yearning and quest of the patriots at Hambach.

Hambach Castle is thus a constant reminder and a strong appeal to today's young generation in Germany and Europe not to let the spirit and ideal of freedom wane, but to endorse them with one's mind and heart and draw on them in the political endeavours to build a peaceful world.

4. Democratic stimuli emanating from Hambach

Hambach Castle symbolizes one of the most important manifestations of the German quest for unity. The participants in the festival were animated by democratic, liberal, republican and European forces and ideals. Though the demonstration took place and ended peacefully, the very notion of unity was highly revolutionary at the time, and consequently the rulers opposed everything that strengthened this idea. Short-lived declarations were not intended; with their demands for unity, freedom and sovereignty for the people, the speakers and participants jeopardized their very existence.

At the celebrations in 1982 marking the 150th anniversary of the Hambach Festival, Karl Carstens said that Hambach was part of the

German struggle for freedom. "The colours of freedom - black, red and gold - are rightly symbols of our freedom. This is the distinction between then and today. Whilst then the freedom-lover, the liberal, the democrat had to oppose the prevailing order and combat it, the liberal-minded person is today called upon to protect and preserve the freedom that has been achieved. The Hambach Festival serves us as a reminder of this."



In a clear line, the ideas and demands of the Hambach Festival lead via the Frankfurt National Assembly of 1848 and the Weimar Constitution of 1919 to the Basic Law of the Federal Republic of Germany of 1949, which established a liberal, indeed the most liberal German State to date, following the aberrations of German history and its perversion in the national-socialist inferno.

Although conceived as a regional "popular festival", Hambach was not just a local event, but part of a political movement. It was equally a German national festival and a European festival, which in the final analysis anticipated a "Europe of fatherlands". The concepts of freedom and a fatherland, of Germany and Europe were thus strongly invoked on that occasion. Consequently, Hambach is not dead and past, but a living, challenging historical event. The struggle of the pre-revolutionary patriots in Rhineland-Palatinate for "statutory freedom and national dignity", as expressed in Philipp Jakob Siebenpfeiffer's appeal, therefore remains an incentive for us to examine the roots of German democracy and reflect on the future and present of our free society. Admittedly, our pride in what has been achieved over the last one-and-a-half centuries should not blind us to the fact that democracy must, as a form of government and a way of life, be constantly attained and defended anew, especially since the development of German democracy was a path pitted with suffering.

Hambach
is not dead
and past -
Hambach
living and
well for
!

Hambach is therefore of significance to the present and future of our republic and its internal order, indeed to the Europe of tomorrow and to the free world as a whole, particularly since some of the demands

voiced at Hambach have still not been fulfilled and stand, as it were, as unanswered questions on our political horizon: German unity in freedom, Polish independence, and European unification.

The citizens of the United States of America and of the Federal Republic of Germany have, since the end of World War II and the liberation from national-socialism, paved the way for a new era of German-American relations conducted in a spirit of freedom as well as co-operation and friendship. The citizens of Rhineland-Palatinate have played a great part in this positive development. As inhabitants of a country which, lying at the heart of the European Community, knows from historical experience the vital need for Atlantic partnership, they feel a particular sense of commitment to the fundamental decisions taken in German foreign policy since World War II.

vided for various Agency programs. Technical information was rendered. A considerable number of fellowships were provided and a substantial sum of money was given for the Agency's fellowship program. In addition, the United States contributed to the Agency's regular budget and made an advance to its working capital fund.

In these ways the United States continues to meet its pledge to make every effort to assist the Agency in achieving its high purpose.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: The second annual report is printed in House Document 221 (86th Cong., 1st sess.).

X
190 ¶ Remarks Upon Arrival at the Airport in Bonn, Germany. August 26, 1959

Mr. Chancellor, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am deeply grateful to you, Mr. Chancellor, for your words of welcome and indeed for the warm welcome that your fellow citizens here at this airport have accorded to me and my party.

In my country, the name Adenauer has come to symbolize the determination of the German people to remain strong and free. In the implementation of that determination, the American people stand by your side, and they send through me to you the German people, their very best wishes for your successful efforts in this matter.

And the American people stand by your side in insuring that the loyal, free people of free Berlin will, like yourselves, continue always to enjoy that great privilege.

Like you, Mr. Chancellor, I look forward to the talks we shall have. It is indeed for me a great honor to come back to this land to meet your elected leader, and with him discuss some of those matters that are so important to both our countries.

To all of you, God bless you.

NOTE: Chancellor Adenauer's remarks of welcome (through an interpreter) follow:

Mr. President:

On behalf of the Federal Republic of Germany, I have great pleasure to welcome you on German soil. I have always

been deeply moved by the sight of that great monument to freedom at the entrance to New York harbor, the Statue of Liberty. It has been my privilege on previous occasions to assure you, Mr. President, that in these dangerous and

trying times, all my countrymen regard the United States more than ever as the standard-bearer of freedom.

I wish to thank you for coming to visit us during your present journey to Europe.

I am convinced that the exchange of views which you will be having in the next few days with some European statesmen will further the cause of peace and security in the world.

191 ¶ The President's News Conference at Bonn. August 27, 1959

THE PRESIDENT. Ladies and gentlemen, before we start the conference proper, I should like, through you, to express to the German people my grateful thanks for the warmth of the welcome you accorded me last evening, one I assure you that was almost overpowering in its intensity and its volume. And I want to make quite clear that I am aware of the fact that this is not a welcome given by a people to an individual, no matter what the importance of the position he might occupy. As I see it, this is an attempt on the part of the German people to say to the American people that with you the words liberty and freedom mean exactly the same thing as they do to us, and that we both stand to support the concepts that are implied by those two words, with all our strength and with all our lives.

—I shall now try to answer any questions you may have.

Q. Marvin Arrowsmith, Associated Press: Mr. President, can you tell us whether, in your first round of talks with the Chancellor, you have agreed on or discussed any new proposal to settle the Berlin problem?

THE PRESIDENT. No, there has been no new proposal advanced. We have had only a brief 2 or 3 hours for these conversations on many subjects, and in fact, because of the importance of the questions being discussed, I am trying to delay my departure to the last minute that I can have with the Chancellor.

Q. Merriman Smith, United Press International: Mr. President, do you think there is any lesson that Mr. Khrushchev might possibly draw from the enthusiasm the German people showed you when you arrived here yesterday?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I don't know whether he will get a lesson, but I am quite sure he cannot miss the meaning of one people trying to say to another people: "we believe in individual liberty, human dignity, and freedom."

Q. John L. Steele, *Time Magazine*: Are you able to tell us, sir, some of the subjects that you have discussed with the Chancellor?

THE PRESIDENT. I should think, so far as talking with you about details of conversations, that whatever the informal communique will have should be the answer, and I should not try to discuss them at this moment. After all, I have stolen this half-hour right from the very middle of these conversations and it wouldn't be proper for me unilaterally to tell what they are about.

Q. Charles W. Roberts, *Newsweek*: Sir, I wonder if you can account for the fact that allied unity seems to have weakened since the announcement of your proposed exchange of visits with Premier Khrushchev, and whether you discussed ways of strengthening unity among the Western allies with the Chancellor this morning?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I haven't been reading the European press, but I have seen some comments or speculation in the American press that our unity has been weakened. I have seen no evidence of it, that is certain. And there has certainly been no evidence of it in the conversations I have had with the Chancellor and with his associates. On the contrary, I haven't heard one single dissident word when we come to the subject of the readiness of all free people, and particularly those of the NATO group, to stand firmly behind the principles that are stated in the charter of that alliance.

Q. Felix Belair, *New York Times*: We understand, Mr. President, that in view of the Chancellor, the field which offers the greatest prospect in the conversations with Mr. Khrushchev is that of disarmament. Do you share that view, sir?

THE PRESIDENT. I did not quite understand—what did you say?

Q. Mr. Belair: The impression here is that the Chancellor believes that that field of discussion offers the best hope for progress.

THE PRESIDENT. I did not hear him express it in those words. There is no question that he, with the rest of us, believes that the general subject of disarmament is one that has got to be discussed very seriously by us, by the United Nations, and everybody else who believes there is any prospect of lessening tensions. Because only as you go along with the progress of disarmament can you really produce with confidence in the world.

May I make a remark here? I notice that almost everybody that has asked a question so far are people I talk to in Washington all the time. So far I haven't heard a question from a stranger.

Q. Robert C. Young, Chicago Tribune: Mr. President, on the basis of conversations so far with the Chancellor, could you tell us, does he share your hope that the forthcoming exchange of visits with Mr. Khrushchev will, as you put it, help to melt some of the ice in this cold war?

THE PRESIDENT. I think so. Certainly that was the impression I got.

Q. (In German; as translated): Mr. President, have you also discussed with Federal Chancellor Adenauer any French problems?

THE PRESIDENT. I should like to say this: if I start to answer questions about detail, then I necessarily have to go into every one. Now of course we have to talk about France because we are talking about NATO, and France is a very important factor in the whole NATO complex, so I assure you that France has been talked about considerably.

Q. (In German; as translated): Mr. President, have you been discussing with the Federal Chancellor the adherence of Spain to NATO?

THE PRESIDENT. No, that was not—that has not been suggested at all. But let me again please ask this, not to go into details of my conversations which are not completed, and indeed may I remind you, the Chancellor can answer these questions for himself, for what he wants to say, so don't ask me what he said. I am ready to talk about problems and my slant on things, but I don't like to talk about conversations with another man who isn't here to answer them himself.

Q. Robert Pierpoint, CBS News: Mr. President, do you believe that resumption of disarmament talks with the Russians may come out of your trip to Europe?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, no, I couldn't say that. As you know, I have a special committee now organized within the State Department to review all of the issues that have been made in America, in order to achieve some progress in disarmament, and to criticize what we have done so far, both in sins of commission and omission, and to see whether we can get further along with the problem.¹

Q. Ray Scherer, NBC News: Mr. President, in Washington on Tuesday you spoke of the strong feeling that we must do something to help underdeveloped nations. Would you indicate how West Germans might be brought into that effort?

¹ The President referred to a Joint Disarmament Study Group established for the purpose of conducting a review of U.S. disarmament policy on behalf of the Department of State and the Department of Defense. On July 29 the White House announced that with the approval of the President the Secretary of State had named Charles A. Coolidge of Boston to head the group.

THE PRESIDENT. It is a question we have so far adverted to, but I am quite sure we will speak about it more, more thoroughly. And I am certain of this, that the Chancellor himself feels exactly as I do about this necessity.

Q. (In German; as translated): Do you think, sir, that the time has come for certain changes in western policy toward east European states, especially Poland?

THE PRESIDENT. You are asking me a question that opens up a very vast field of discussion, and I assume that you are talking in terms of the suggestions that have been made in public print, time and again, that West Germany should seek some special relationships with Poland, or possibly one or two other countries. That, I would say for the moment is within the province of special problems for Germany, and I would not want to comment further on it.

Q. Charles H. Mohr, *Time Magazine*: This has to do with Poland, and could we have your slant on a special problem? In the demonstration yesterday there were signs appealing for your personal support regarding the lost German provinces behind the Oder-Neisse line. What is your feeling on that problem, in case unification does take place in the future?

THE PRESIDENT. Well now, again I must say, we are trying today, all of us, and not only among the conversations among allies, but with my forthcoming conversations with Mr. Khrushchev, to melt a little of the ice—an expression I used before in Washington. We are not, at this moment, complicating the matter by talking about the Oder-Neisse line or any other specific question that will merely complicate or draw the conversations down to a particular or detailed problem. We are trying to get a little bit better atmosphere.

Q. Roderick MacLeish, *Westinghouse Broadcasting*: Mr. President, would you characterize your trip and your talks with the European allied leaders as informative talks, or ones coordinating common Western policy?

THE PRESIDENT. It is not my function to coordinate Western policies. All the nations of NATO, now 15, have banded themselves together as equal partners, so far as their moral support of the principles for which we commonly stand is concerned. Now what is necessary—here you have certain countries, notably France, Britain, and ourselves, and Germany affected in a different way, that are particularly involved with

problems that came out of World War II. Without any attempt at coordination, it is quite clear that only through detailed personal conversations, carried out in the utmost frankness and friendliness, can we be sure we are following the sum of the directions that are pointed out by our common dedication to that charter and to the problems that we have to solve as the result of World War II. So that is about as much detail as I can give in an answer to that question.

Q. John Edwards, American Broadcasting Company: Mr. President, pursuing Mr. Young's question just a little further, you said a moment ago that you felt Chancellor Adenauer agreed with you that there is some hope for melting the ice a little in the Khrushchev meetings. Can you say that you feel that the Chancellor has no misgivings about this exchange of visits?

THE PRESIDENT. You mean, you think the Chancellor feels that I am going to do something to weaken the German position or our common determination to stand for the principles that I have mentioned already several times this morning? I have certainly seen no indication of that. Now I did not say that, in terms of any expectation. Hope is a different thing from an expectation; certainly we hope that some good will come out of these conversations.

Q. (In German; as translated): Mr. President, may I come back again on the Polish question and ask you, in connection with the relaxation of tension you are certainly going to talk about with Mr. Khrushchev on his forthcoming visit, whether in that connection it would, according to your opinion, be a good thing and would be helpful to have diplomatic relations between Germany and Poland?

THE PRESIDENT. I attempted to answer that question a few minutes ago by saying primarily that this is a German question and one that I think I have no right to comment upon in detail.

Q. (In German; as translated): Mr. President, was the subject of the political integration of Western Europe touched upon in your conversations with Mr. Adenauer?

THE PRESIDENT. The integration of Europe has been a subject that the Chancellor and I have talked about for a good many years. I don't have to come back into this morning's conversation. It could not escape any conversation in which he and I are involved, because both of us believe that in the closer union of Western Europe is really the salvation

of the world, almost. And while we did not discuss it at all, the political integration, we are certainly supporters of the economic and other types of union that are being developed within the area.

Q. (In German; as translated): Mr. President, has there been any talk about the vested German war assets in the United States, in your conversations with the Chancellor?

THE PRESIDENT. It has not been mentioned today. I suppose you are talking about the war assets that came into possession of the United States as a result of the war, and by the agreement in 1946? It is a live question in America. We have been doing our very best to solve it. It is not very easy, and we have not done it. But the subject did not come up this morning at all.

Q. Edward T. Folliard, Washington Post: Mr. President, in your talk at the airport yesterday, you said that the United States would stand by the side of West Germany, to see that the free people of West Berlin remained free. Do you think, Mr. President, that hostilities could grow out of what we call the Berlin crisis?

THE PRESIDENT. I believe that no one in the world wants general war. Now the problem of free Berlin, everyone can see, is a real problem. It is separated from the rest of West Germany by 110 miles, and it is something, of course, that annoys the Communist world very much. But when it comes to speculating as to whether that or any other specific problem is going to cause general war, certainly I am not going to be classed as a bomb-rattler. I just don't believe it. I don't believe anyone is stupid enough to want a general war.

Q. Robert W. Richards, Copley Press: Mr. President, you are on your way to London tonight, where Prime Minister Macmillan very much wants a Big Four summit meeting. The Chancellor and French President de Gaulle are reported to have opposed it. Have you discussed the possibility of a later summit, after the Khrushchev visit?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, we haven't got around to that, but I don't mind telling you, all of you, my conviction about this matter is exactly what I have stated time and time publicly. I believe any summit meeting so called would be a grave mistake unless there was confidence among all of us that real progress of some kind could be achieved. That progress, it seems to me, has to be promised by either further meeting or further consultation or conclusions of the foreign ministers, or in some other way

that would give, certainly to the West, all of us, the belief that such a summit meeting could progress, and would not merely be a mill out of which would be ground new kinds of propaganda.

Q. Mr. Richards: I meant after the Khrushchev visit, if the Soviet Premier would give you some assurances that he was ready.

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I am sure of this, that if such assurance were given, it would be given publicly so that all could understand it.

Q. (In German; as translated): Mr. President, what do you think are the prospects at present of conclusion of an agreement on the final stopping of atomic tests?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I am told that the report by the Geneva Convention was just made last evening or this morning—I am not sure. Is that correct? [*Confers with Mr. Hagerty*] As of this moment there seems to be no great progress.

There, as you know, all countries now have stated their voluntary abstinence from testing. There are, of course, all kinds of testing. Some people believe there's nothing wrong with testing, as long as you do it above the atmosphere, or below the earth's surface, so that there would be no fallout. The whole problem is so complicated and so technical that I would merely say this: I see no reason that progress in the discussions should terminate, because they are extremely important to the world.

Q. Michael J. O'Neill, *New York Daily News*: In that connection, sir, is it our intention to continue the suspension of tests after October?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, as a matter of fact, there is being released in Washington a statement on the matter, and I don't want to release it now because I may "ball up" the time schedule.²

Q. (In German; as translated): Mr. President, before leaving Washington, you have demanded that a new start be made on the German problem. Do you expect, from your exchange of visits with Mr. Khrushchev, that new aspects will be brought into the picture which would effect the question of German reunification?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I don't recall the statement that I said there should be a new start. What I believe I did say was that there should be hopefully a new attitude in which this whole problem could be considered.

² On August 26 the Department of State announced that the President had directed that the unilateral suspension of nuclear weapons testing by the United States currently in effect be extended through 1959. The release was published in the Department of State Bulletin (vol. 41, p. 374).

If there are, indeed, any propositions made that would seem to be appealing to our associates—America's associates—all those associates will be immediately informed, I assure you. Again I point out, I myself am not conducting negotiations for anybody else with Mr. Khrushchev. I am conducting conversations, trying to explore his mind, to see whether there's any kind of proposal, suggestion, that he can make, that would indeed make him a real leader in the search for peace in the world. If we can do that, that will be a tremendous achievement itself, and therefore specific plans are not something that I am particularly interested in so far as those conversations are concerned.

Q. (In German; as translated): Mr. President, in your Washington press conference, you mentioned special disarmament as distinct from general disarmament. Would it be possible for you to explain the meaning of the term "special disarmament"?

THE PRESIDENT. Possibly I did not use the word "special" very accurately, but there has been often discussed in the press and in political discussions, the possible separation of general disarmament from nuclear disarmament. And I said that no matter what reasonable proposals were advanced here, we would be prepared to discuss them, that was all.

Marvin Arrowsmith, Associated Press: Thank you.

NOTE: President Eisenhower's one hundred and seventieth news conference was held in the Conference Room of the German Foreign Ministry in Bonn, at 12 o'clock noon on Thursday, August 27, 1959.

192 ¶ Joint Statement Following Discussions With Chancellor Adenauer of Germany.

August 27, 1959

THE PRESIDENT of the United States visited the German Federal Capital on August 26 and 27, in order to confer with the German Federal Government. On the morning of August 27, President Eisenhower called on Federal President Heuss.

President Eisenhower and Chancellor Dr. Adenauer then had a private detailed discussion on world-wide political questions. Following this meeting, a larger meeting took place, including the President and the Chancellor and also the U.S. Secretary of State and the German Federal

Minister of Foreign Affairs, as well as advisers of both governments. The discussions were conducted in the spirit of frankness and friendship characterizing the close ties between the two countries.

The President and the Chancellor discussed disarmament, the problems of Berlin and German reunification, European integration, and the continued cooperation of the two countries in the Atlantic Alliance. They reviewed in detail the results of the recent Geneva Conference. In this context Western policy in relation to the Soviet Union was discussed.

President Eisenhower and Chancellor Adenauer restated their belief that pacts of collective defense in accordance with Article 51 of the United Nations Charter contribute to the maintenance of world peace. The mutual cooperation of both their countries within the Atlantic Alliance, which alliance is of utmost importance to world peace, will therefore continue to be one of the pillars of the foreign policies of the two countries.

The President and the Chancellor reaffirmed their resolve to continue their efforts to achieve a just and peaceful solution of the problem of the tragic division of Germany, a solution consistent with the desire of the German people and assuring peace and security in Europe. In this context President Eisenhower referred once again to the pledge given by the United States and its allies to protect the freedom and welfare of the people of Berlin.

NOTE: Because of the President's departure from Bonn immediately following the discussions, the White House release of this joint statement was made in London.

193 ¶ Remarks Upon Arrival at the Airport in London. August 27, 1959

Mr. Prime Minister and Ladies and Gentlemen:

I appreciate most deeply the kind words you have had to say, Mr. Prime Minister, about the task that falls to the lot of you and myself and our associates in these two governments, but I must say that my deepest reaction and sentiment at this moment is that of extraordinary pleasure—true enjoyment at being once more back again in this land that I have learned so much to love.

Here are some of my warmest and best friends, and with them I hope to renew friendships. And though I know that our primary purpose is to have these talks and conversations, which we hope will be fruitful in

LIVES

THE OUTLOOK INTERVIEW: Charles B. MacDonald Talks to Peter Masley

A Surprise Attack by 250,000 Germans Can Scar You for Life

Q: What was it like to find your foxhole?

A: The first time I went over in the summer [of] 1949, I bought a bicycle and went into the Ardennes and down this road leading into the woods where my company was. It was very eerie. I felt quite ill at ease. I was by myself. The little village behind me was still totally destroyed. This was the little border area between Belgium and Germany and there was a Belgian customs official on a bike, speaking to me in German. He wanted to know what I was doing down there. That encounter plus seeing the area where I was when my company had just gotten hell knocked out of it, I just felt eerie. I didn't go all the way, I turned around and came back.

I went all the way finally in 1980. I was doing research on the book, and by this time I had come to know a couple of British men. [The] mother [of one] was Belgian and he was thoroughly knowledgeable. As a kid he had found live grenades and proudly brought them home to his mother. It was driving her crazy. We went down with him.

Q: How long did the trip take, just to find the foxhole?

A: Not very long at all because we knew just where it was. We didn't have any big entrenching tools that night [in December of 1944] when we first arrived. We only had our little shovels off our packs on our back. So we dug only slit trenches. I was very surprised that those slit trenches were still very evident. You could dig spent cartridges out of them and find shell fragments all over the woods and even some remains of overcoats. It's hard to tell which side they belonged to at this stage, but it's cloth.

Q: What goes through your mind when you see your slit trench after so

A: You have a rush of what happened there. I couldn't pin down specifically which one of these slit trenches was mine. I knew I was in the center of the group. That's as close as I could get. I felt much better just having someone with me. It's funny. The first time it had felt so eerie, I think partly because I was alone.

This was the most momentous event in our lives, something that has stuck with us all the time. Now we've reached an age when most of us are retired and have enough money to go back.

Q: When you were in the Ardennes, did you know at a specific point that the Battle of the Bulge was over? Was anyone calling it the Battle of the Bulge immediately?

A: It was the name given it by the war correspondents, from the bulge it had created in the American lines. We got the Stars and Stripes about two or three days late, but there would be pictures of the bulge and the name was being used there as well.

Q: Was there some point that you were able to sit down and just heave a great big sigh of relief?

A: No, because I got wounded by

wasn't in on the very tail end of it. It sort of petered out. The bulk of the Germans were eliminated and there were a few holdouts that a couple of divisions still had to clean up, but by the 28th of January, there were no Germans left in what had been the bulge.

Q: And that was the end of it?

A: The German army was so weakened by this. I maintain that probably thousands upon thousands of American lives were saved by the Battle of Bulge despite our heavy casualties, simply because the Germans had virtually nothing left to fight us off with once we were in.

Q: What compelled you to write ["Company Commander"] so early after the battle?

A: I felt impelled to write it even when the battle was going on! At night my first platoon leader would come up from his platoon to visit me in the commander post which was in a pillbox. A couple of times he found me making notes there. He said, "What are you doing, captain?" And I said, "When this is all over I'm going to write a book about it." He says he said to himself, "Look at this son-of-a-bitching little captain. If he thinks he's going to get out of this alive and write a book, he's crazy!"

We moved back from those pillboxes to a relatively quiet defensive position. It was so quiet that I was able to bring a captured typewriter we had up from the company kitchen truck. There in this log dugout I wrote an article called "Nine Days in the Pillbox" which was an account of the first nine days of offensive action there. I was planning to send that back home and try to get it published, but it was with the typewriter in the kitchen truck when my kitchen truck was captured. I always wondered what German intelligence officer pored over the stupid manuscript and what he thought.

like Vietnam. Nobody was interested in books about the war right after the war. Norman Mailer's book ["The Naked and the Dead"] broke the logjam.

I've resisted every effort to change a word. I wrote it at 23 years of age when I was a very honest, naive person. I think if I wrote it today I would try to cover up.

Q: What would you try to cover up?

A: I'd try to make myself look a little better. Be less scared. Be a little more heroic. That's another thing — going back to see the foxholes and going back to the place where I was wounded, you have these gnawing questions in your mind. Now if I'd done this or if I'd done that, wouldn't it have come out better? Or would it —?

In the end I came to the conclusion, it's probably just as well you did it just the way you did. Had I not pulled the company back at the time I did, we'd probably have been wiped out. The night I was wounded, again, I had gone forward and I got hit and I didn't feel leaving the company in this forward position with me hit and going to leave —. So I pulled them back to a good defensive position and the next morning they got a heavy counterattack. Had they been way up forward where they were when I was hit they would probably have been wiped out. So you can't tell. You learn to live with what you did and let it go at that.

Q: You've devoted an awful lot of time and energy to the Battle of the Bulge — one entire book and part of another. Why have you made such a commitment to this?

A: I always felt that I left a little part of me back there in the Ardennes. It was probably the most trying experience in my life. It sticks with us. I realized I was going to retire before too much longer and the



BY DUDLEY M. BROOKS — THE WASHINGTON POST

Charles B. MacDonald

Chronicler of the Battle of the Bulge

Charles B. MacDonald, 62, has devoted much of his life to one military engagement — the Battle of the Bulge, the biggest and most stunning battle fought on the Western Front in World War II, Germany's last major counterattack against the Allies there and the biggest battle the U.S. Army has ever fought.

As a young commander of a rifle company in the 2d Infantry Division in December 1944, MacDonald fought in the Battle of the Bulge and was awarded the Silver Star and the Purple Heart. "Company Commander," MacDonald's account of his war experiences there in the Ardennes — a forested plateau where France, Belgium, Luxembourg and Germany meet — was published in 1947, and remains in print. A year later MacDonald became a historian with the U.S. Army Center of Military History. During his career, he wrote two official histories of the war in Europe and coauthored another.

Q: What goes through your mind when you see your slit trench after so many years?

Peter Masley, an editor of *The Washington Post*, is writing a historical biography.

Q: Was there some point that you were able to sit down and just heave a great big sigh of relief?

A: No, because I got wounded before it was completely sealed off. We were attacking on Jan. 17 as part of the general effort to eliminate the bulge and I was slightly wounded in the leg and evacuated to Paris. I

writer in the kitchen truck when my kitchen truck was captured. I always wondered what German intelligence officer pored over the stupid manuscript and what he thought.

That was an easy start on the book. Being a personal experience theme, it was easy to write. I finished it in about six months, and then tried to market it. It was a little

part of the back there in the Ardennes. It was probably the most trying experience in my life. It sticks with us. I realized I was going to retire before too much longer and the 40th anniversary of the Bulge was coming up. At the very start of 1980 I went right to work. I went back four or five times to the Ardennes over four or five years. I feel I've seen virtually every corner of it at this point. So many who had written on the battle let official history be their basic research item. I wanted to go back to the original records that the official historian used, and I wanted to get accounts from some lower level Germans.

We've got pretty good material from the German commanders — the generals and Field Marshal von Rundstedt — because right after the war, they did manuscripts for the army history. But very few people have what the German soldier himself felt — the private, the sergeant, the young officer, even the colonel. With the help of some German friends, I managed to get five or six who remembered things quite well. We had plenty on that from the American soldiers' viewpoint, because historians in uniform during the war interviewed people soon after a battle. I was out to achieve a flavor of what it was like for the men actually doing the fighting.

Q: When you say you feel as if you left a little piece of yourself there, did the other veterans of the Battle of the Bulge have similar feelings?

A: Many of them do. There weren't many of us in Normandy. On D-Day, for example, only about 50,000 Americans landed in Normandy. Here you have 600,000 Americans involved in the vicinity of combat.

Here was the first really serious German challenge to our armed forces. There had been a counterattack at a place called Mortain in Normandy that involved two or three of our divisions. But here, to have a force of 250,000 Germans and in the end, 500,000, suddenly emerge out of the mist and snow of this fairly wooded region and hit us — totally surprised; not knowing what was going on — I mean, it was the experience of our lives.

Q: Are there letters from people who've read your book?

A: They thank me for telling the story, as they say, "like it was." One man said he was so cold when he read it he had to put his feet in hot water.

Q: When did you do your first tour?

A: In 1978. A tour company in Texas learned of me and asked me to go on this Bulge tour. I found that these people on the tour, most of them veterans, knew nothing about

there in the Ardennes — a forested plateau where France, Belgium, Luxembourg and Germany meet — was published in 1947, and remains in print. A year later MacDonald became a historian with the U.S. Army Center of Military History. During his career, he wrote two official histories of the war in Europe and coauthored another. MacDonald retired in 1980 as deputy chief historian for Southeast Asia of the Center of Military History and began work on "A Time for Trumpets: The Untold Story of the Battle of the Bulge," which was published last fall. He also conducts tours of the Battle of the Bulge area that are largely patronized by veterans of the conflict. MacDonald lives in Arlington.

doing a tour for six years called "In Ike's Footsteps," going to the Rhine. He couldn't do it this year so they asked me to do it. We'll start in London on June the 4th. We'll have speakers along the way. Gen. John Frost, who was the commander of the British troops at the the Bridge at Arnhem which was featured in "A Bridge Too Far." Lord Field Marshal Montgomery's son, Forrest Pogue, who was the official historian for Supreme Headquarters for the

can't say for the whole population of Luxembourg, but the impression is very definitely not. The first tour I did was labeled "A Reunion in Friendship," and the tour director planned to have Germans to meet us and go with us in the Ardennes. Field Marshal Gen. von Manteuffel was supposed to be the German chairman. Manteuffel died three months before the tour, and not a single German showed up, which is to the good. The Belgian Chamber of Commerce, our tourist bureau, protested loud and strong about the possibility of the Germans being invited. There were articles in the newspapers protesting.

Q: Then the Germans don't run tours like this?

A: No, although individual Germans come back very frequently. And, in many cases, I'm sure, are treated very cordially and warmly. After all, it's been 40 years.

A number of times my tour bus has been a German tour bus. Usually I put a little American flag in the front of the bus, so that they'll know that we aren't German tourists.

Q: War is really a ghastly experience and yet people are going back to the place where they laid their lives on the line to try to recapture something from the past. Do you see a contradiction?

A: Yes, but this was the most momentous event in our lives, something that has stuck with us all the time. Now we've reached an age when most of us are retired and have in many cases enough money to go back. It's an amazing experience to go back to [your] own foxhole. You remember things, buddies that were killed. It's sad, but it was part of your life and if a loved one dies you remember that loved one. You don't put them out of your mind.

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AN EDUCATOR'S OPINION



By Mary Hatwood Futrell, President **nea** National Education Association

Cutting Student Aid Rips Our Social Fabric

For Jules Chametzky—dedicated teacher, respected scholar, director of the Institute for Advanced Studies in the Humanities at the University of Massachusetts—these are troubling times. The massive student aid cutback proposals now before Congress create the very real threat that higher education institutions will soon witness a tragic exodus—an exodus of students who ask only for the chance to strive for the kind of excellence exemplified by outstanding academics like Jules Chametzky. Prof. Chametzky, an NEA member, recently prepared some comments on the potential crisis, and I'm pleased to be able to share them with you below.

Last month, the *New York Times* reported the discovery of a remarkable letter in which Mark Twain offered to pay the cost of boarding a Black student, Warren T. McGuinn, at Yale Law School for two years. The letter, dated 1885, is extraordinarily interesting on several counts—most notably as an expression of Twain's fervid anti-racist views (a matter some dispute even now).

But Twain's letter is also relevant to the issues of our day. The student Twain aided later shared adjoining offices in Baltimore with a youthful attorney named Thurgood Marshall—the same Thurgood Marshall who now serves with such distinction on the U.S. Supreme Court. Marshall considered Mr. McGuinn "one of the greatest lawyers who ever lived." We can imagine that McGuinn exerted considerable influence upon his younger colleague. Twain's aid to a needy student indirectly enriched our national life.

On the same day that the story about Twain's aid to a needy student reached me, I received a letter from one of my colleagues who wanted to explain his recent

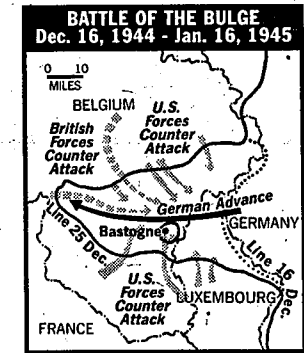
pace," and the day of our seminar has become "a day of collapse." The student hopes to recover during spring break—not with a beach party, but with a week of normal eating and sleeping.

This letter prompted me to seek other students' views of the proposed financial aid "reforms" advanced by the White House. Anxieties poured forth. Students spoke of bleak prospects if aid were curtailed. They deeply resented the notion that students and their families could finance a decent education by divesting themselves of those infamous gars, hi-fi's, and three-week binges at the beach.

I understand the students' bitterness. I teach at a state university, and luxury certainly doesn't fit any profile of the students we serve.

If financial aid is diluted, the "truly needy"—young people who may have hoped to be the first in their families to reap the blessings of higher education—will find their dreams shattered. The resulting homogeneity of our student population will stand as a shameful reminder that our nation was willing—in the name of fiscal expediency—to forsake democratic ideals.

These reflections return us to Mark Twain. What a loss to our society if we deny our promising youth—of both sexes, of whatever class, from every part of the racial and ethnic mosaic that is America—equal access to quality higher education. Ironically, a few days before the Twain story appeared, President Reagan addressed the National Association of Independent Schools and quoted at length from *Huckleberry Finn*. "In the decades to come," the President concluded, "may our schools give to our children the skills to navigate through life as gracefully as Huck navigated the Mississippi."



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On the same day that the story about Twain's letter appeared, I received a letter from one of my graduate students, who wanted to explain his recent absence from my seminar. "I am receiving next to nothing in the way of financial aid," he wrote, adding that he is working 30 hours a week as a carpenter in the western Massachusetts town and part-time as a doorman in another.

Recently, the student's letter went on, "my body and state of energy have been reflecting this

pace," and the day of our seminar has become "a day of collapse." The student hopes to recover during spring break—not with a beach party, but with a week of normal eating and sleeping.

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I applaud the sentiment behind that felicitous statement. But I fear that if this Administration's plans for education become a reality, the Hucks and Jims of our society will have to "light out for the Territory," as Huck says at the end of that novel . . . because there won't be any place for them in our colleges and universities.

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Rips Out Social Fabric

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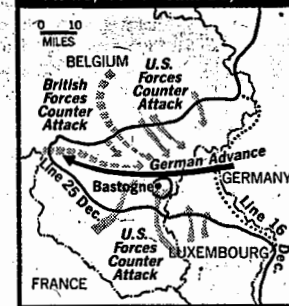
Q: When did you do your first tour?

A: In 1978. A tour company in Texas learned of me and asked me to go on this Bulge tour. I found that these people on the tour, most of them veterans, knew nothing about the battle except what happened to them — what took place right in their own neighborhood. So I had to get on the microphone on the bus and became a tour guide.

Q: Is this a relatively new phenomenon for historians to be doing?

A: No. Stephen Ambrose has been

BATTLE OF THE BULGE Dec. 16, 1944 - Jan. 16, 1945



BY LARRY FOGEL FOR THE WASHINGTON POST

army there. A couple of former German commanders who will be along. They will speak in the evening. During the day, I'm the one that shows them Omaha Beach, Utah Beach.

Q: You start from the landing?

A: We start in England and go across the channel to Cherbourg. Then we go to Paris [for] a couple of days of amusement. On our way to the Bulge we hit some World War I battlefields. Then I take them around the Ardennes — into Huertgen Forest to Aachen, Remagen Bridge, Market Garden area in Holland and fly back from Amsterdam.

Q: How did the local populations feel about the tour groups coming through to relive the past?

A: In Belgium and Luxembourg they more than welcome — they embrace you. It's very touching, actually, to see just really how grateful they still are. In Luxembourg, for example, a group has established a museum in the little village of Clervaux. They've built monuments, small monuments, but nicely done, to the divisions that fought in Luxembourg.

Q: Both German and Allied?

A: No, strictly American.

Q: They don't have a fond memory of the Germans, I take it.

A: Certainly not these people. I

of Commerce, our tourist bureau, protested loud and strong about the possibility of the Germans being invited. There were articles in the newspapers protesting.

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A: Sometimes they're quite silent. They don't talk for awhile. Others suddenly want to tell you what happened to them here. They didn't know really much that went on within hand grenade range of their own foxhole.

The little villages that were destroyed have been in most cases rebuilt almost exactly as they were. There's been very little cutting of the forest. In general, the men can identify with the countryside and, if your foxhole was in the woods and you remember where it was you can probably find it.