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WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. schedule	re 11/15/85-11/16/85 (page 3)	11/08/85	E7 B7
2. remarks	for arrival ceremony on 11/18/85 (page 3) (with notations)	11/12/85	B5 OPEN CCB 12/21/00
COLLECTION: SPEECHWRITING, WHITE HOUSE OFFICE OF: Research Office Records			kdb
FILE FOLDER: Remarks at Arrival: Geneva, Switzerland-18 November 1985-Peter/Ro [2 of 2] OA 17929			8/16/95

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P-1 National security classified information [(a)(1) of the PRA].
- P-2 Relating to appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA].
- P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA].
- P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA].
- P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA].
- P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA].

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- F-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA].
- F-2 Release could disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA].
- F-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA].
- F-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA].
- F-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA].
- F-7 Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA].
- F-8 Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA].
- F-9 Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA].

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Calendar No. 360

99TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION**S. J. RES. 227**

To commend the people and the sovereign confederation of the neutral nation of Switzerland for their contributions to freedom, international peace, and understanding on the occasion of the meeting between the leaders of the United States and the Soviet Union on November 19-20, 1985, in Geneva, Switzerland.

 IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

OCTOBER 24 (legislative day, OCTOBER 21), 1985

Mr. LUGAR, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported the following original joint resolution; which was read twice and placed on the Calendar

JOINT RESOLUTION

~~To commend the people and the sovereign confederation of the neutral nation of Switzerland for their contributions to freedom, international peace, and understanding on the occasion of the meeting between the leaders of the United States and the Soviet Union on November 19-20, 1985, in Geneva, Switzerland.~~

~~Whereas Switzerland has long played a leading role among nations in the search for international peace and understanding, has generally provided its territory and facilities for international organizations and conferences, and its diplomatic services for arbitration and mediation of disputes among States, and~~

Whereas the government of Switzerland has for many years generously represented the diplomatic interests of other nations, including the United States, in lands where these nations have no relations; and

Whereas the United States and Switzerland share a common heritage, based on a commitment to political and religious freedom of expression, on our shared legacy of a constitutional and Federal Government, on our commitment to human rights and the dignity of the individual, and on our firm belief that a free enterprise economy provides the greatest prosperity for the greatest number of people; and

Whereas Switzerland, and the beautiful and historic city of Geneva, ever mindful of their tradition and vocation in the search for international peace, have once again offered their territory and facilities for a major international meeting, on this occasion between the leaders of the United States and the Soviet Union, on November 19-20, 1985: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That it is the sense of the Congress that, in recognition of
4 their many contributions and as an expression of the warm
5 gratitude of the American people for the strong bonds of
6 friendship which have long existed between our two
7 great democracies, the people and nation of Switzerland are
8 to be commended for all they have done throughout this cen-
9 tury in the search for freedom, international peace, and
10 understanding.

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1ST SESSION

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OCTOBER 24 (legislative day, OCTOBER 21), 1985

Placed on the calendar

(Robinson/BE)
November 12, 1985
6:00 p.m. *88*

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ARRIVAL CEREMONY
GENEVA, SWITZERLAND
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1985

[FOORG-1cr]

President Furgler, I would like to extend to you and to the Swiss people my appreciation for helping to make possible the coming meetings between representatives of the United States and the Soviet Union.

Nancy and I are delighted to be in this magnificent city on the shores of Lake Geneva to see and greet all of you, including our good friend, Ambassador Faith Whittlesey, and to say on behalf of the American people, thank you for your warm and friendly welcome.

Mr. President, it is fitting that the meetings of the next few days should take place on Swiss soil, for Switzerland has long been a leader in the search for peace and the defense of human freedom. Again and again, you have provided your territory for international meetings, and your good offices in the mediation of disputes. It was the Swiss who founded one of the great humanitarian organizations of our time, the International Red Cross; and it is Switzerland that often represents the diplomatic interests of other nations, including the United States, in lands where these nations have no formal diplomatic relations of their own.

Indeed, in your unshakeable commitment to independence, democratic government, and human rights, the Swiss Confederation in itself serves as an example to all the world. The motto of the United States, Mr. President, is "E Pluribus Unum," ^{On the Great Seal} ~~out of~~ [^] from the *Set*

many, one. Here in Switzerland -- a country of rich [religious,] cultural, and linguistic variety -- you practice just such unity in diversity.

Permit me to add that our two countries are bound together by family ties. As early as 1562, a Swiss ~~settler~~ ^{citizen} appeared in Florida, and, in 1670, ~~a Swiss settlement in America~~ ^{was established} near Charleston, South Carolina. ~~Bernese natives participated in the founding of Jamestown.~~ Ever since, Americans of Swiss descent have pioneered and led the development of our Nation. Today Swiss-Americans number in the ~~millions~~ ^{hundreds of thousands}, and I would be remiss if I failed to express their affection for you, their Swiss cousins.

Indeed, just last month, the goodwill of the American people toward the Swiss was formally expressed in a joint resolution of the Congress of the United States.

Recently, Mr. President, Boston University awarded you an honorary Doctorate of Laws. In your acceptance address, you stressed the obligations incumbent upon the West to defend its values and way of life. "It is," you said, "part of the definition and vocation of the human being to be free...."

Mr. President, each in its own way, our two nations stand at the forefront of this struggle for liberty. Each stands determined to defend the freedoms of its own people and to ~~the cause of freedom that~~ ^{is} ~~is~~. And each rests confident in the knowledge that freedom will endure, and prevail.

It is to make certain that this great work on behalf of human freedom can go forward in peace that I have come here today. As I stated last month before the United Nations, I am

convinced that American-Soviet relations need a fresh start -- a

~~genuine give and take on regional conflicts like the~~

~~Afghanistan, on human rights, and on the reduction of arms.~~

~~General Secretary~~ American and Soviet differences on these matters run deep.

Mr. Gorbachev and I cannot surmount them in only 2 days. But I

am here in the fervent hope that -- on behalf of all the people

of the world -- we can at least make a start.

President Furgler, once again, to you and the people of
Switzerland, our friendship and deepest gratitude.

Jimmons

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 8, 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR TRAVELING STAFF

THROUGH: WILLIAM HENKEL *WH*
FROM: JAMES L. HOOLEY *JLH*
SUBJECT: DEPARTURE AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION FOR THE TRIP
OF THE PRESIDENT TO GENEVA, SWITZERLAND AND
BRUSSELS, BELGIUM, NOVEMBER 16 - 21, 1985

Attached for your planning purposes is: departure information and DRAFT manifests, an outline schedule, and miscellaneous information. Any questions regarding the following information should be directed to Stephanie Ebert in the Advance Office, 456-7565. NOTE: This information is for planning purposes only and has not yet been released. Please treat it as sensitive information.

ACCEPTANCE OF GIFTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND TRAVEL EXPENSES
FROM FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS

Please review the attached memorandum from the Legal Counsel's Office regarding acceptance of gifts, entertainment and travel expenses from foreign governments.

ATTIRE

There will be no formal black tie events on this trip. Men's business suit and ladies' afternoon/evening dress will be appropriate.

WEATHER

Geneva, Switzerland: Expect cloudy, damp, and cool weather during November in Geneva. Afternoon high temperatures generally are in the mid to upper 40's, and overnight low temperatures dip to the mid to upper 30's. It will most likely be rainy, and we therefore recommend that you consider bringing raincoats/overcoats and umbrellas.

Memorandum for Traveling Staff

Brussels, Belgium: Late autumn is cloudy, cool, and humid throughout the Low countries. Daily temperatures vary only slightly; from the low to upper 40's. The chance of rain approaches 30% with snow a very remote possibility. Fog is common.

PASSPORTS

It will not be necessary to collect passports before departure; however, every traveler should be sure to carry their passport with them and have it available on the aircraft. It is a good practice to carry your passport at all times during the trip; however, for your personal security, when away from events on private time, discretion should be used in displaying of U.S. Official or Diplomatic passports.

LUGGAGE/SHOPPING

Space in the baggage compartment of each aircraft is extremely limited due to the volume of equipment, luggage, official gifts, etc. Consequently, there will be no room for boxes and packages which may be obtained for personal or souvenir purposes. Any items of this nature brought on the aircraft or left with the luggage for baggage call will be given last priority for loading. Staff members are cautioned, therefore, to use discretion when shopping. A safe rule to follow is "if it won't fit in your suitcase, don't buy it."

Once again, security personnel advise you to avoid "advertising" your U.S. Government affiliation (ie: luggage tags, identification, etc.) when traveling away from the U.S. party.

TIME CHANGE

Geneva and Brussels are both six hours ahead of Washington, D.C. time.

ELECTRIC CURRENT

A round two-pronged adaptor and a converter for 220/50 voltage are necessary in Geneva.

PER DIEM

Per diem is for personal expenses (ie: meals, laundry). The White House Staff Mess will provide meal service for those staying at Maison de Saussure and the adjacent Pometta residence. Rather than deducting the cost of these meals from your per diem, those using this service will be billed for their meals upon return. If you are staying in Geneva hotels, your hotel bill will be paid for.

Memorandum for Traveling Staff

However, you must personally clear all incidental charges from your bill upon check-out. If you have reimbursable charges (ie: official telephone calls), you must obtain a copy of the receipt prior to departure. Failure to do so will result in a delay and possible problems in processing your expense voucher, which in turn will delay reimbursement of any money owed you.

CUSTOMS

U.S. residents returning after a stay abroad of more than 48 hours are, generally speaking, granted customs exemptions of \$400 each. The next \$600 is taxed at 10%. Duty-free articles must accompany the traveler at the time of return, must be for personal or household use, must have been acquired as an incident of his or her trip, and must be properly declared to Customs. Not more than one liter of alcoholic beverages may be included in the \$400 exemption.

The \$400 exemption may be granted only if the exemption, or any part of it, has not been used within the preceding 30-day period.

Everyone will be required to file a customs declaration form upon entering the U.S.

BAGGAGE CALL

Please note that the baggage call for White House and OEOB passholders will be on Friday evening, November 15, 1985 from 5:00 p.m. until 8:00 p.m. in the West Basement and Saturday morning, November 16, 1985 at 6:00 a.m. If you are unable to make the Friday evening baggage call, please let Stephanie Ebert know.

Due to the large number of traveling staff, we strongly encourage passholders to take their bags to the West Basement on Friday evening or early Saturday morning rather than carrying them with them to the airport. Those who must carry them to the airport will need to be at Andrews AFB at 7:45 a.m. if manifested on AF1 or 8:15 a.m. if manifested on 26000. All bags will need to be tagged and x-rayed prior to departure. There will be no room for bags in the vans departing from the West Basement on Saturday morning.

A separate baggage call for State Department travelers will be arranged by the State Department.

PRESIDENTIAL RESIDENCE

Due to very limited space and Swiss police sensitivity to those entering the Presidential Residence (Maison de Saussure and Pometta Residence), access will be reserved to those manifested in motorcades departing the Residence. Staff needing access to the Residence on a case by case basis will need to be coordinated in advance.

IDENTIFICATION/ACCESS BADGES

Upon arrival in Geneva, identification/access badges will be issued for your use during The President's visit. In addition to your access badge, a White House staff pin or USSS issued staff pin will be required for access to each and every site. Please wear these two items at all times. No access to any site will be granted without both the access badge and a staff pin.

DETAILED SCHEDULE

A detailed schedule will be distributed on Friday, November 15, 1985.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1985

STAFF INSTRUCTIONS

5-8:00 p.m. BAGGAGE CALL for passholders in West
FRIDAY Basement. Leave baggage unlocked and
hand carry all film.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1985

STAFF INSTRUCTIONS

FOR THOSE MANIFESTED ON PRESS PLANE

- 6:30 a.m. Press Plane check-in at Andrews Air Force Base.
- 6:45 a.m. Vans depart West Basement en route Andrews Air Force Base for those manifested on Press Plane.
- 7:30 a.m. Press Plane departs Andrews Air Force Base en route Geneva, Switzerland.

FOR THOSE MANIFESTED ON AIR FORCE ONE

- 6:00 a.m. BAGGAGE CALL for passholders in West Basement. Leave baggage unlocked and hand carry all film.
- 7:45 a.m. Vans depart West Basement en route Andrews Air Force Base for those manifested on Air Force One.
- 7:45 a.m. Those with own transportation carrying baggage should be at Andrews Air Force Base, Distinguished Visitors' Lounge, Base Operations Building.
- 8:15 a.m. Those with own transportation not carrying baggage should be at Andrews Air Force Base, Distinguished Visitors' Lounge, Base Operations Building.

AIR FORCE ONE MANIFEST - DRAFT

THE PRESIDENT
Mrs. Reagan
Secretary Shultz
Under Secretary F. Ikle

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1985

AIR FORCE ONE MANIFEST - DRAFT (con't)

D. Regan
R. McFarlane
P. Buchanan
L. Speakes
D. Thomas
P. Nitze
T. Dawson
W. Henkel
J. Kuhn
J. Matlock
C. Hill
K. Osborne
W. Hall
B. Hayward
Dr. Smith
Mil. Aide
Ofcl. Photographer
J. Bengtsson
A. Castello

8:15 a.m. Those manifested on Marine One proceed to South Lawn for boarding.

MARINE ONE MANIFEST

TBD (Will be distributed later)

FOR THOSE MANIFESTED ON 26000

6:00 a.m. BAGGAGE CALL for passholders in West Basement. Leave baggage unlocked and hand carry all film.

8:15 a.m. Vans departs West Basement for those manifested on 26000.

8:15 a.m. Those with own transportation carrying baggage should be at Andrews Air Force Base, Distinguished Visitors' Lounge, Base Operations Building.

8:45 a.m. Those with own transportation not carrying baggage should be at Andrews Air Force Base, Distinguished Visitors' Lounge, Base Operations Building.

26000 MANIFEST - DRAFT

R. Ridgway
K. Adelman
E. Rowny

RONALD W. REAGAN LIBRARY

THIS FORM MARKS THE FILE LOCATION OF ITEM NUMBER 1 LISTED ON THE
WITHDRAWAL SHEET AT THE FRONT OF THIS FOLDER.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1985

8:20 a.m. MARINE ONE departs The South Lawn en route Andrews Air Force Base.

Flight Time: 10 mins.

8:30 a.m. MARINE ONE arrives Andrews Air Force Base.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE
CLOSED ARRIVAL

THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Reagan deplane and proceed to Air Force One for boarding.

STAFF INSTRUCTIONS

Those manifested on Marine One deplane and proceed to Air Force One for boarding.

8:35 a.m. AIR FORCE ONE departs Andrews Air Force Base en route
EST Geneva, Switzerland.

Flight Time: 7 hrs. 50 mins.
Time Change: + 6 hrs.
Food Service: TBD

9:05 p.m. 26000 departs Andrews Air Force Base en route Geneva, Switzerland.

9:25 p.m. Press Plane arrives Cointrin Airport, Gate 17, Geneva, Switzerland.

10:25 p.m. AIR FORCE ONE arrives Cointrin Airport, Geneva,
(4:25 p.m. Switzerland.
EST)

10:55 p.m. 26000 arrives Cointrin Airport, Geneva
(4:55 p.m. Switzerland.
EST)

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

TRIP OF THE PRESIDENT

GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

NOVEMBER 16 - NOVEMBER 21, 1985

Saturday, November 16, 1985

- Departure Remarks from East Room (8:10 am)
Depart The White House (8:20 am)
Depart Andrews Air Force Base (8:35 am)
Arrive Cointrin Airport, Geneva Switzerland
(10:25 pm)
- Brief Remarks
Arrive Maison de Saussure
REMAIN OVERNIGHT - MAISON DE SAUSSURE
GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

Sunday, November 17, 1985

Private Breakfast at Residence (am)
WASHINGTON WORK/PRIVATE TIME
Private Lunch
Meet Senior Advisors
WASHINGTON WORK/PRIVATE TIME
FREE EVENING
REMAIN OVERNIGHT - MAISON DE SAUSSURE
GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

Monday, November 18, 1985

Private Breakfast at Residence (am)
WASHINGTON WORK/PRIVATE TIME
Briefing with Senior Advisors
Working Lunch with Senior Advisors
PRIVATE TIME
Arrive Le Reposoir (2:00 ~~p.m.~~)
- Arrival Ceremony
- Meeting with President Furgler

* NOTE: Pometta Residence is adjacent to Maison de Saussure on the same grounds.

Monday, November 18, 1985 (con't)

WASHINGTON WORK/PRIVATE TIME
FREE EVENING
REMAIN OVERNIGHT - MAISON DE SAUSSURE
GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

Tuesday, November 19, 1985

Private Breakfast at Residence (am)
Briefing with Senior Advisors
Plenary Meeting with General Secretary Gorbachev
Working Lunch with Senior Advisors
WASHINGTON WORK/PRIVATE TIME
Plenary Meeting with General Secretary Gorbachev
WASHINGTON WORK/PRIVATE TIME
Small Dinner hosted by Soviets **TOAST**
REMAIN OVERNIGHT - MAISON DE SAUSSURE
GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

Wednesday, November 20, 1985

Private Breakfast at Residence (am)
Briefing with Senior Advisors
Plenary Meeting with General Secretary Gorbachev
Working Lunch with Senior Advisors
WASHINGTON WORK/PRIVATE TIME
Plenary Meeting with General Secretary Gorbachev
WASHINGTON WORK/PRIVATE TIME
Reception hosted by Swiss Government
Small Dinner hosted by U.S. **TOAST**
REMAIN OVERNIGHT - MAISON DE SAUSSURE
GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

Thursday, November 21, 1985

Private Breakfast at Residence (am)
SCHEDULE TBD
Private Lunch
Depart en route Brussels, Belgium (2:00 pm *)
Arrive Brussels, Belgium (3:30 pm *)
Depart en route Andrews Air Force Base (6:00 pm *)
Arrive Andrews Air Force Base (8:30 pm *)
Depart en route U.S. Capitol (8:35 pm *)
Arrive U.S. Capitol (8:45 pm *) **ADDRESS**

* Denotes approximate time

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 6, 1985

FROM:

FRED F. FIELDING 
COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT:

Acceptance of Gifts, Entertainment and Travel
Expenses from Foreign Governments

It is especially important for those of you traveling with the President to Geneva and Brussels or providing support in either or both of those locations to review the law and White House policy regulating the acceptance of gifts and other items of value from foreign governments and sources.

This memorandum merely highlights the important aspects of those laws and regulations. Specific questions should be referred to the Counsel's Office.

I. Gifts from Foreign Government or Officials

The United States Constitution and a federal statute (5 U.S.C. § 7342) generally prohibit U.S. government officials, their spouses and dependents from accepting gifts from foreign governments, foreign multinational organizations, or agents or representatives of any such governments or organizations. The following general guidelines apply:

- A. A U.S. official may not request or encourage the tender of a gift or decoration.
- B. Gifts valued at under \$165 may be accepted and retained (so-called gifts "of minimal value tendered and received as a souvenir or mark of courtesy"), unless acceptance would violate the regulations pertaining to domestic gifts. (Note: Gifts retained by you must be reported on the annual public financial disclosure form under the same conditions as domestic gifts.)
- C. Valuation is based on retail value in the United States at the time of acceptance. 41 C.F.R. § 101-49.001-5. A valuation of any gift should be sought immediately upon your return. The gift should be submitted to the White House Gift Unit for that purpose.
- D. Gifts valued at \$165 or more may be accepted when "it appears that to refuse . . . would likely cause offense or embarrassment or otherwise adversely affect the foreign relations of the United States. . . ." Such gifts, however, are

"deemed to have been accepted on behalf of the United States." They must be turned over to the White House Gift Unit as soon as possible for recording, necessary reporting, and disposition.

II. Gifts from Foreign Individuals

Regretfully, we must caution you to be very wary of gifts that are suddenly and unexpectedly offered to you from foreign, non-official, individuals, especially when you do not know the donor. If you consider accepting, these gifts are to be treated the same as domestic gifts in regard to propriety of acceptance, reporting, etc.

III. Gifts for the President and First Lady

No staff member should accept a gift for the President or the First Lady except by prior arrangement with the host government or entity. Again, be especially wary of gifts which are suddenly and unexpectedly thrust upon you. Anyone who receives a gift intended for the President or First Lady must ensure that it is turned over to security personnel for inspection as soon as possible. Upon return, the gift should then be deposited with the White House Gift Unit, along with information concerning identity of the donor, time and place of acceptance, etc., so that the gift can be properly recorded and a decision made as to its disposition.

IV. Inspection of Gifts

In all instances when a gift comes into your possession -- be it for you from a foreign government or individual, or for the President or First Lady -- it is imperative that it be turned over to the security personnel for inspection at the earliest opportunity. In no instance should you take any gift onto an airplane or other transportation vehicle without such inspection.

V. Travel and Entertainment Expenses Provided by Foreign Governments

U.S. officials may accept gifts of travel or expenses (transportation, food and lodging) for travel taking place entirely outside of the U.S., provided that the value of the expenses are reasonable and acceptance is appropriately consistent with the interests of the U.S. A thorough record of any such expenses accepted should be kept as they may be required to be reported on the annual financial disclosure form.

In regard to any of the above, please check with my office if you have any questions.

Thank you for your attention; your observance of these rules is essential and appreciated.

audience by an actor at the end of a play
 such an epilogue **c**: the final scene of a play
 or summarizes the main action **3**: the
 musical composition: CODA
epi- + **isomer**: either of the stereoisomers
 that differ in the arrangement of the
 hydroxyl group on the last asymmetric
epi-mer-ic \ep-i-'mer-ik/ **adj**
e- + **raz**: any of various isomerases
 of asymmetric groups in a substrate with
 specificity
[ISV]: the dorsal part of a mesodermal
 embryo
epi- + **form**: **epi-** + **form** — more at **FORM**
 or organism involving extensive cell
 differentiation
epi- + **pl** + **sis** — **epi-** + **pl** + **sis**
 more at **MOUSE**: the external connective
 tissue
epi- + **stasis**: a nastic movement in which a plant
 bent outward and often downward
epi- + **stasis** — **epi-** + **stasis**
 at **NEPHRITIS**: a colorless crystalline
 uric acid salt of uric acid, $C_5H_4N_4O_6$, used
 as a stimulant, a vasoconstrictor, and a
 diuretic
epi- + **stasis** — **epi-** + **stasis**
 more at **TRUNK**: the external connective
 tissue
epi- + **stasis** — **epi-** + **stasis**
 more at **TRUNK**: the external connective
 tissue
epi- + **stasis** — **epi-** + **stasis**
 more at **TRUNK**: the external connective
 tissue

epi-: a developed situation that is integral to but separable from a
 continuous narrative: INCIDENT **e**: one of a series of loosely
 connected stories or scenes **d**: the part of a serial presented at one
 performance **2**: an event that is distinctive and separate although
 part of a larger series **3**: a digestive subdivision in a musical
 composition **syn** see OCCURRENCE
epi-sod-ic \ep-i-'sod-ik/ **adj** also **epi-sod-i-cal** \i-'i-kəl/ **adj**
1: made up of separate esp. loosely connected episodes **2**:
 having the form of an episode **3**: of or limited in duration or
 significance to a particular episode: TEMPORARY <may be able to
 establish whether the sea-floor spreading is continuous or ~> —
 A. I. Hammond **4**: occurring, appearing, or changing at usu.
 irregular intervals: OCCASIONAL CAPRICIOUS <~ care of his pa-
 tients> — **epi-sod-i-cal-ly** \i-'i-kəl-ē/ **adv**
epi-some \ep-i-'sōm, -zōm/ **n**: a genetic determinant (as the
 DNA of some bacteriophages) that can replicate autonomously in
 bacterial cytoplasm or as an integral part of the chromosomes —
epi-som-al \ep-i-'sō-məl, -zō-/ **adj** — **epi-som-al-ly** \i-'məl-ē/ **adv**
epi-sta-sis \i-'piz-tə-'sās/ or **epi-sta-sy** \i-'sē/ **n**, **pl** -tə-'sēz/
 -tə-'sēz/ **[NL]** *epistasis*, fr. Gk. act of stopping, fr.
epistanao to stop, fr. *epi-* + *histanai* to cause to stand — more at
STAND: suppression of the effect of a gene by a nonallelic gene —
epi-sta-tic \ep-i-'stat-ik/ **adj**
epi-stax-is \ep-i-'stak-'sās/ **n**, **pl** -stax-'es \i-'sēz/ **[NL]**, fr. Gk. fr.
epistazein to drip on, to bleed at the nose again, fr. *epi-* + *stazein*
 to drip — more at **STAGNATE**: NOSEBLEED
epi-stem-ic \ep-i-'ste-'mik, -stem-'ik/ **adj**: of or relating to
 knowledge or knowing: COGNITIVE — **epi-stem-i-cal-ly** \i-'mē-
 kəl-ē/ **adv**
epi-stem-o-log-y \i-'piz-tə-'mäl-'ō-jē/ **n** [Gk. *epistēmē* knowledge, fr.
epistanao to understand, know, fr. *epi-* + *histanai* to cause to stand
 — more at **STAND**]: the study or a theory of the nature and
 grounds of knowledge esp. with reference to its limits and validity
 — **epi-stem-o-log-i-cal** \i-'mäl-'ō-jē-kəl/ **adj** — **epi-stem-o-log-**
i-cal-ly \i-'kəl-ē/ **adv** — **epi-stem-o-log-ist** \i-'mäl-'ō-jē-'st/ **n**
epi-ster-num \ep-i-'stēr-'nəm/ **n** [NL] **1**: an anterior element of
 or associated with the sternum: as **a**: INTERCLAVICLE **b**:
 MANUBRIUM **2**: a lateral division or piece of a somite of
 an arthropod
epi-sto-le \i-'piz-'ōl-/ **n** [ME, letter, Epistle, fr. OF, fr. L *epistula*,
epistola letter, fr. Gk. *epistolē* message, letter, fr. *epistellē* to send
 to, fr. *epi-* + *stellē* to send — more at **STALL**] **1**: cap **a**: one of
 the letters adopted as books of the New Testament **b**: a liturgical
 lesson usu. from one of the New Testament Epistles **2**:
LETTER: esp.: a formal or elegant letter **b**: a composition in
 the form of a letter — **epi-sto-ler** \i-'piz-(ə)-lər/ **n**
epi-sto-ler \i-'piz-(ə)-lər/ **n**, **pl** -lər-ēz/ **[fr. the custom of reading the Epistle**
from this side]: the right side of an altar or chancel as one faces
 it
epi-sto-lary \i-'piz-tə-'lēr-ē/ **adj** **1**: of, relating to, or suitable
 to a letter **2**: contained in or carried on by letters <an endless
 sequence of ... ~ love affairs> — *Times Lit. Supp.* **3**: written
 in the form of a series of letters <~ novel>
epistolary **n**, **pl** -lār-ēz/ **a**: a lectio containing a body of
 liturgical epistles
epi-sto-ler \i-'piz-tə-'lər/ **n**: the reader of the liturgical Epistle esp.
 in Anglican churches
epi-stro-phē \i-'piz-trə-'fē/ **n** [Gk. *epistrophē*, lit., turning about,
 fr. *epi-* + *strophē* turning — more at **STROPHE**]: repetition of the
 same word or expression at the end of successive phrases, clauses,
 or sentences for rhetorical effect <Lincoln's "of the people, by the
 people, for the people" is an example of ~> — compare ANAPHORA
epi-styl-ic \ep-i-'stīl-/ **n** [L *epistylum*, fr. Gk. *epistylion*, fr. *epi-* +
 Gk. *stylos* pillar — more at **STEEL**: ARCHITRAVE]
epi-taph \ep-i-'tāf-/ **n** [ME *epitaphion*, fr. MF, fr. ML *epitaphium*,
 fr. L funeral oration, fr. Gk. *epitaphion*, fr. *epi-* + *tapnos* tomb,
 funeral; akin to Gk. *thaptein* to bury, Arm. *damban* grave] **1**:
 an inscription on or at a tomb or a grave in memory of the one
 buried there **2**: a brief statement commemorating or epitomizing
 a deceased person or something past — **epi-taph-i-al** \ep-i-'tāf-ē-
 ə/ or **epi-taph-i-c** \i-'tāf-ik/ **adj**
epi-tax-ic \i-'piz-tə-'sās/ **n**, **pl** -tə-'sēz/ [Gk. increased intensity,
 fr. *epiteinein* to stretch tighter, fr. *epi-* + *teinein* to stretch — more
 at **THIN**]: the part of a play developing the main action and leading
 to the catastrophe
epi-taxy \ep-i-'tak-'sē/ **n** [*epi-* + *-taxy* (fr. Gk. *-taxis* -taxis)]
 the growth on a crystalline substrate of a crystalline substance
 that mimics the orientation of the substrate — **epi-tax-i-al**
 \ep-i-'tak-'sē-əl/ **adj** — **epi-tax-i-al-ly** \i-'sē-əl-ē/ **adv**
epi-tha-la-mi-um \ep-i-'thə-'lā-mē-'əm/ or **epi-tha-la-mi-on**
 \i-'mē-'əm/ **n**, **pl** -mē-'ums or -mē-'ō/ [L & Gk: L *epithalamium*,
 fr. Gk. *epithalamion*, fr. *epi-* + *thalamos* room, bridal
 chamber] **1**: a song or poem in honor of a bride and bridegroom
epithel- or **epitheli-** **comb** form [NL *epithelium*]: epithelium
epi-thel-i-al \ep-i-'thē-'lē-əl/ **adj**: of or relating to epithelium
epi-thel-i-oid \ep-i-'thē-'lē-ō-īd/ **adj**: resembling epithelium <~ cells>
epi-thel-i-oma \i-'thē-'lē-'ō-mə/ **n**: a benign or malignant tumor
 derived from epithelial tissue — **epi-thel-i-ō-ma-tous** \i-'mē-'ōs-
 ə/ **adj**
epi-thel-i-um \ep-i-'thē-'lē-'əm/ **n**, **pl** -lē-'ē-ə/ [NL, fr. *epi-* +
thelē nipple — more at **FEMININE**] **1**: a membranous cellular
 layer that covers a free surface or lines a tube or cavity of an animal
 and serves esp. to enclose and protect the other parts of the
 body and produce secretions and excretions, and to function in
 absorption **2**: a usu. thin layer of parenchyma that lines a cavity
 of an animal
epi-thel-i-ize \ep-i-'thē-'lē-'īz/ **vt** also **epi-thel-i-ize** \i-'ē-'īz/ **vt**
epi-thel-i-ize \ep-i-'thē-'lē-'īz/ **vt** also **epi-thel-i-ize** \i-'ē-'īz/ **vt**
 to cover with or convert to epithelium <epithelized

taxonomic name identifying a subordinate unit within a genus **2**
 obs.: EXPRESSION — **epi-thet-ic** \ep-i-'thet-ik/ or **epi-thet-i-cal**
 \i-'i-kəl/ **adj**
epi-to-mē \i-'pit-ə-'mē/ **n** [L, fr. Gk. *epitomē*, fr. *epitemnein* to cut
 short, fr. *epi-* + *temnein* to cut — more at **TOME**] **1**: a
 summary of a written work **b**: a brief presentation or statement
 of something **2**: a typical or ideal example: EMBODIMENT <The
 British monarchy itself is the ~ of tradition> — Richard Joseph
3: brief or miniature form — usu. used with *in* **syn** see **ABRIDG-**
MENT
epi-to-mize \i-'miz/ **w** -mized; -miz-ing **1**: to make or give an
 epitome of **2**: to serve as the typical or ideal example of
epi-zo-ic \ep-i-'zō-'ik/ **adj**: dwelling upon the body of an animal
 <an ~ plant> — **epi-zo-ism** \i-'zō-'izm/ **n** — **epi-zo-ite** \i-'tē-/ **n**
epi-zo-ot-ic \ep-i-'zō-'wāt-ik/ **adj**: of, relating to, or being a
 disease that affects many animals of one kind at the same time —
epi-zo-ot-i-cal-ly \i-'i-kəl-ē/ **adv**
epizootic **n**: an epizootic disease
epi-zo-ot-i-ol-o-gy \ep-i-'zō-'wāt-ē-'ōl-'ō-jē/ or **epi-zo-otol-o-gy**
 \i-'zō-'ōl-'ō-jē/ or **epi-zo-ol-o-gy** \i-'zō-'wāt-ē-'ōl-'ō-jē/ **n** **1**: a science
 that deals with the character, ecology, and causes of outbreaks of
 animal diseases **2**: the sum of the factors controlling the occur-
 rence of a disease or pathogen of animals — **epi-zo-ot-i-ol-o-gi-**
cal \i-'zō-'wāt-ē-'ōl-'ō-jē-'i-kəl, -wāt-ē-'ōl-'ō-jē-'i-kəl/ **adj** —
epi-zo-ot-i-ol-o-gi-cal-ly \i-'i-kəl-ē/ **adv**
epi-zo-ot-i-ol-o-gy \i-'zō-'wāt-ē-'ōl-'ō-jē/ **n** [L, fr. *epi-* + *zōon* animal,
 one out of many] **1**: one composed of many; *specific*: a national
 government formed by uniting many states — used on the seal of
 the U.S. and on several U.S. coins
ep-och \ep-'ək, 'ep-'ək/ **n** [ML *epocha*, fr. Gk. *epochē*
 cessation, fixed point, fr. *epēchein* to pause, hold back, fr. *epi-* +
chein to hold — more at **SCHEME**] **1**: an instant of time or a date
 selected as a point of reference (as in astronomy) **2**: an event
 or a time marked by an event that begins a new period or
 development **b**: a memorable event or date **3**: an extended
 period of time usu. characterized by a distinctive development or
 by a memorable series of events **b**: a division of geologic time less
 than a period and greater than an age **syn** see **PERIOD**
ep-och-al \ep-'ək-əl, 'ep-'ək-əl/ **adj** **1**: of or relating to an epoch
2: uniquely or highly significant: MOMENTOUS <his fights to
 advance ... democracy during his three ~ years in the
 — C. G. Bowers>; also: UNPARALLELED <the ... dele-
 gates ... have fallen for it out of their almost ~ dumbness> — J. T.
 Flynn> — **ep-och-al-ly** \i-'ək-əl-ē/ **adv**
ep-ode \ep-'ōd/ **n** [L *epodos*, fr. Gk. *epōidos*, fr. *epōidos* sung or said
 after, fr. *epi-* + *uidein* to sing — more at **ODE**] **1**: a lyric poem
 in which a long verse is followed by a shorter one **2**: the third
 part of a triadically constructed Greek ode following the strophe
 and the antistrophe
ep-on-ym \ep-'ə-nim/ **n** [Gk. *epōnymos*, fr. *epōnymos* eponymous,
 fr. *epi-* + *onyma* name — more at **NAME**] **1**: the person for whom
 something is or is believed to be named **2**: a name (as of a drug
 or a disease) based on or derived from an eponym — **ep-on-ym-ic**
 \ep-'ə-nim-ik/ **adj**
ep-on-y-mous \i-'pān-'ə-məs, -ē-/ **adj**: of, relating to, or being the
 person for whom something is or is believed to be named
ep-on-y-my \ep-'ə-ni-'mē-/ **n**, **pl** -mies/: the explanation of a proper name
 (as of a town or tribe) by supposing a fictitious eponym
ep-o-pe-e \ep-'ə-pē-/ **n** [F *épopée*, fr. Gk. *epōppia*, fr. *epos* + *poiein*
 to make — more at **POET**]: EPIC; esp.: an epic poem
ep-os \ep-'ās-/ **n** [Gk. word, epic poem] **1**: a number of poems
 that treat an epic theme but are not formally united **2**: EPIC
ep-ox-ide \ep-'ək-'sīd-/ **n**: an epoxy compound
ep-ox-i-dize \i-'sə-'dīz/ **vt** -dized; -diz-ing: to convert into an
 epoxide <epoxidized oils>
ep-ox-y \ep-'ək-'sē, -ē-/ **adj** **1**: containing oxygen attached to
 two different atoms already united in some other way; *specif*:
 containing a 3-membered ring consisting of one oxygen and two
 carbon atoms **2**: of or relating to an epoxide
epoxy **w** **ep-ox-ide** or **ep-ox-yd**; **ep-ox-yd**: to glue with epoxy
 resin
epoxy resin **n**: a flexible usu. thermosetting resin made by
 polymerization of an epoxide and used chiefly in coatings and
 adhesives — called also *epoxy*
ep-si-lon \ep-'sī-'lən, -lən/ **n** [Gk. *εψιλων*, lit., simple e] **1**: the
 5th letter of the Greek alphabet — see ALPHABET table **2**: an
 arbitrarily small positive quantity in mathematical analysis
Ep-som salt \ep-'səm-/ **n**: EPSOM SALTS
Ep-som salts **n** **pl** but *sing* in constr. (*Ep-som*, England): a bitter
 colorless or white crystalline salt $MgSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$ that is a hydrated
 magnesium sulfate with cathartic properties
eq **abbr** 1 equal **2** equation
equa-ble \ek-'wə-'bəl, -'kwə-/ **adj** [L *aequalis*, fr. *aequare* to
 make level or equal, fr. *aequus*] **1**: marked by lack of variation
 or change: UNIFORM **2**: marked by lack of noticeable, unpleas-
 ant, or extreme variation or inequality **syn** see **STEADY** *ant* variable,
 invariable — **equa-bil-i-ty** \ek-'wə-'bəl-ē-'i-ty, -'kwə-/ **n** — **equa-**
ble-ness \ek-'wə-'bəl-nəs, -'kwə-/ **n** — **equa-bly** \i-'bəl-ē/ **adv**
equal \i-'kwəl/ **adj** [ME, fr. L *aequalis*, fr. *aequus* level, equal]
1: **a**: (1): of the same measure, quantity, amount, or number as
 another **(2)**: identical in mathematical value or logical denotation
b: like in quality, nature, or status **c**: like for
 each member of a group, class, or society <provide ~ employment
 opportunities> **2**: regarding or affecting all objects in the same
 way: IMPARTIAL **3**: free from extremes, bias **a**: tranquil of mind
 or mood **b**: not showing variation in appearance, structure, or

substantive
 collective
 by morph

a about b kitten w further a back s bake s dot cart
 au out ch chum e ess e easy g git i trip i life
 j joke g sing s flow o law ai con th thin th thus
 s oot u foot y yet yu few yu furious zh vision

(Robinson) *RBE*
November 12, 1985
4:30 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ARRIVAL CEREMONY
GENEVA, SWITZERLAND
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1985

President Furgler, I would like to extend to you and to the Swiss people my appreciation for helping to make possible the coming meetings between representatives of the United States and the Soviet Union. *(Nancy and I are delighted to be in this magnificent city on the shores of Lake Geneva, and on behalf of the American people, we thank you for your warm and friendly welcome.*

~~Permit me to add how~~ delighted we are to see our good friend, the American ambassador to Switzerland, Mrs. Faith Whittlesey.

Mr. President, it is fitting that the meetings of the next few days should take place on Swiss soil, for Switzerland has long been a leader in the search for peace and the defense of human freedom. Again and again, you have provided your territory for international meetings, and your good offices in the mediation of disputes. It was the Swiss who founded one of the great humanitarian organizations of our time, the International Red Cross; and it is Switzerland that often represents the diplomatic interests of other nations, including the United States, in lands where these nations have no formal diplomatic relations of their own.

Indeed, in your unshakeable commitment to independence, democratic government, and human rights, the ^{Swiss} Confederation ~~of Switzerland~~ in itself serves as an example to all the world. The motto of the United States, Mr. President, is "E Pluribus Unum,"

Faith Whittlesey and to

X

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Permit me to add that our two countries are bound together by family ties. As early as 1562, a Swiss settler appeared in Florida, and, in 1607, Bernese natives participated in the founding of Jamestown. Ever since, Americans of Swiss descent have pioneered and led the development of our Nation. Today Swiss-Americans number in the millions, and I would be remiss if I failed to express the affection which they feel for you, their Swiss cousins.

~~Mr. President, just last month, the goodwill of the American people toward the Swiss achieved formal expression in the form of a joint resolution passed by the Congress of the United States. Permit me to read to you from this joint resolution of the Congress:~~

Whereas the United States and Switzerland share a common heritage, [It is] resolved...that...as an expression of the warm gratitude of the American people for the strong bonds of friendship which have long existed between our two great democracies, the people and nation of Switzerland are to be commended for all they have done throughout this century in the search for freedom, international peace, and understanding.

Recently, Mr. President, Boston University awarded you an honorary Doctorate of Laws. In your acceptance address, you stressed the obligations incumbent upon the West to defend its values and way of life. "It is," you said, "part of the definition and vocation of the human being to be free...."

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American and Soviet differences on these matters run deep. Mr. Gorbachev and I cannot surmount them in only ~~1~~² days. But I am here in the fervent hope that -- on behalf of all the people of the world -- we can at least make a start.

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Petes -
Please take guests from
Geneva to it at end
of the day
with Mont
Robinson
November 12, 1985
2:30 p.m.

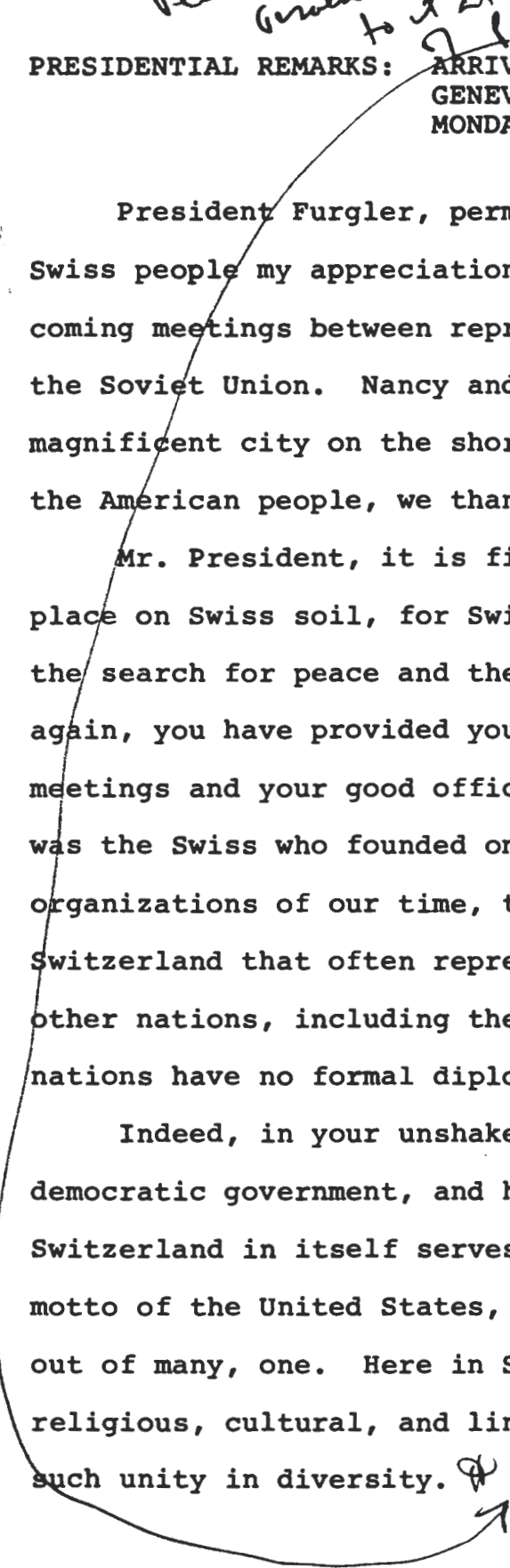
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President Reagan's Arrival Statement

Geneva

November 18, 1985

President Furgler, may I extend to you and the Swiss people my deep appreciation for helping make possible these meetings between the United States and the Soviet Union. Nancy and I are delighted to be here and we thank you for your warm hospitality.

It is fitting that this meeting should take place on Swiss soil. Switzerland has been a leader in the search for international peace and has generously provided her territory for international conferences and organizations and her services for the arbitration and mediation of disputes. The United States and Switzerland share the values of a common Western heritage -- a commitment to democracy, freedom of the individual, human rights, national independence and the peaceful resolution of disputes.

Thirty years ago, President Eisenhower met with Soviet leaders here. The cordial atmosphere of that meeting gave rise to the "Spirit of Geneva." Today we know that the world needs more from us than smiles and spirit.

I believe that U.S.-Soviet relations need the "fresh start" that I called for recently before the United Nations General Assembly. We need a true give-and-take discussion about peace in all its aspects -- about security and arms control, about regional conflicts, about human rights and free contacts between peoples.

Our differences on the matters are very deep. Mr. Gorbachev and I will not overcome them in a few days.

But I hope we can make a start. I am ready to get down to work.

Thank you.

for maintaining local prerogative while at the same time adjusting to meet the perpetual changes of an increasingly industrial society. During the late 19th century Switzerland benefited from the general free trade policy of the era and established a world market for its products, while its standard of living rose rapidly.

Much of Switzerland's advance was achieved through its successful pursuit of neutrality. In 1859 the use of Swiss soldiers as recruited mercenaries was outlawed. In 1927, Swiss were forbidden to enlist in any foreign army. At the same time, the Swiss periodically modernized and strengthened their own military establishment, ultimately evolving the present system of extensive service in a national militia.

In both World Wars I and II, though it had hostile powers as neighbors, the Swiss were able to assert and preserve their neutrality. At times this meant arriving at economic and transportation arrangements with belligerents with whom the Swiss government and people did not agree, particularly with Nazi Germany. Its neutral position, however, enabled Switzerland to exercise a role of extreme importance as a center for refugees and for international humanitarian organizations such as the Red Cross and as a channel for communications between belligerent powers with respect to prisoners of war.

Center for International Activities. Switzerland's policy of neutrality and its central location led it to become one of the major centers for international organizations. The International Red Cross was organized by Genevan Swiss with the support of the Federal Council in 1864. The League of Nations, founded after World War I, was located at Geneva, and by the 1970's over 150 international organizations had their headquarters there.

Although the Swiss have always taken steps to make sure that their rights of permanent neutrality were specifically recognized, they have often joined in international agreements and worked in organizations whose aims and techniques they considered pacific, progressive, and essentially nonpolitical. Thus Switzerland became a member of the League of Nations. Though it subsequently refused to join the United Nations, it does belong to many of the United Nations subsidiary organizations. Since World War II, Switzerland has participated in the Marshall Plan for European economic recovery, has joined the Council of Europe and the European Free Trade Association, and has filed an application for associate membership in the European Economic Community (Common Market).

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SWORD, a short-handled, long-bladed weapon, akin to a dagger but larger. It is carried in a scabbard, usually wood-lined, normally strapped to the left side of the body.

Blade Types. The numerous types of blade can be broken down into four main groups: (1) straight cutting blades sharp on one or both edges; (2) straight, stiff blades solely for thrusting; (3) curved cutting blades usually sharp on the convex edge; (4) recurved, or S-shaped, blades, in which the cutting edge curves forward from the hilt and then backward toward the point—this type usually widens near the point to place the maximum weight at the point of percussion.

Straight Cutting Blades. Early swords were of bronze, cast in one piece in a stone mold, and normally had two-edged, leaf-shaped blades intended primarily for cutting. They were replaced by forged iron swords of similar form, developed in central Europe about the 10th century B. C. Iron was at first too soft to produce a thrusting blade, and early examples were two-edged with an obtuse point.

Straight Thrusting Blades. Improved techniques—pattern welding in the Dark Ages and the introduction of spring tempering about 900 A. D.—made it possible to produce blades tapering to a point and capable of giving a lethal thrust. These were developed alongside broader, two-edged blades intended purely for slashing, such as the 18th century Scottish broadsword and the Indian *khandā*.

Single-edged straight swords were uncommon in Europe before the 16th century but thereafter became popular, particularly in military circles, in the forms known as the backsword and the lighter spadroon. Most of these blades have a shallow gutter (the fuller) along each face—to reduce their weight without weakening them.

Narrow, stiff thrusting blades had been used in the 16th century B. C. and reappeared as more efficient body armor developed in the 14th century A. D. Called tucks, they became increasingly popular in the 17th century, particularly among east European cavalry, who used them in addition to sabers. The thrust is more difficult to parry than the cut and tends to be more lethal. The dueling sword of the late 17th and the 18th centuries was a purely thrusting weapon.

Curved Cutting Blades. Curved, single-edged iron swords have been used in Japan since the 7th century A. D. They were forged by a complicated system of pattern-welding under carefully regulated conditions.

Similar blades also developed, apparently independently, during the 9th century in the area between the Caucasus and the Carpathian Mountains. They differ from Japanese swords in frequently having a sharp step in the spine and a sharpened forward section of the spine (the chamfer). By the 14th century this sword was replacing straight two-edged blades throughout the Middle East.

The Persian sword (*shamshir*) became increasingly curved during the 16th and 17th centuries, and the chamfer disappeared. This type was introduced by the Moguls from Persia into India, where it was imitated by native smiths. During the 18th century a heavier curved blade was also adopted in India, possibly under European influence.

From the 16th century similar swords became popular in western Europe, particularly for

Switzerland
V. 26 Encyclopaedia



MAN, FROM RAPHO GUILLUMETTE
across a glacier-studded
ridges of the Matterhorn



J. ALLAN CASH, FROM RAPHO GUILLUMETTE

WINTER RESORTS, often nestled in small valleys among towering mountains, bring thousands of skiing and other sports enthusiasts to Switzerland each year.

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after the 14th century.
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a rule Swiss women have
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; a strong and highly struc-
single and newly mar-
low-income industrial pos-
cease outside work as so-
ies increase.

were long excluded from
e late 1960's, and early
cantons and municipalit-

changed their laws to permit women to vote in
local elections. A major breakthrough for wom-
en's political liberation occurred in 1968, when
Mrs. Lise Girardin was elected mayor of Geneva
and became the first woman in Swiss history to
hold a major elective post.

In 1971, Swiss males solidly supported a
proposal to grant women the vote in federal
elections and referenda, reversing the stand they
had taken in 1959, the last time the issue was
put to a vote. Resistance to granting women the
franchise was highest in rural German-speaking
cantons in central and eastern Switzerland. In
these areas, efforts to secure local voting rights
for women were intensified.

Religion. The Swiss enjoy freedom of reli-
gious worship. There is no established national
church, but cantons may designate one or more
denominations as established churches, which
may then be supported at least in part by can-
tonal funds. At the same time, no citizen is re-
quired to pay taxes specifically designated for
support of a denomination other than his own.
The Swiss constitution, reflecting concern over
possible outside religious influence, prohibits the
establishment of new bishoprics without federal
consent, forbids the foundation of new religious
orders or convents, outlaws the Society of Jesus
(Jesuits) within its borders, and forbids all
clergy from holding seats in the National
Council. Protestants outnumber Roman Catholics
about 52% to 45%. There are small minorities
of Old Catholics, a group found mainly in Switzer-
land and Germany that split from the Roman
Catholic church in the 19th century, and of Jews.

Population. Switzerland's population of more
than 6 million is spread very unevenly across the
country. Zürich, the only canton with more than
a million people, and the cantons of Bern, Vaud,
Argau, St. Gallen, and Geneva account for al-
most 4 million inhabitants. None of the other
cantons has a population over 300,000. Zürich's
metropolitan area has over 750,000 people, and
Basel's exceeds 500,000. Geneva, Bern, Lau-
sanne, Lucerne, Winterthur, and St. Gallen have
metropolitan populations between 100,000 and
300,000.

During the 1960's the live birthrate was ap-
proximately twice the death rate, producing an
annual population increase through births of be-

tween eight and nine persons per thousand (0.8%-
0.9%). The overall population increase, including
immigrants, averaged 1.1% annually. About 160,-
000 Swiss citizens resided in other countries
around the world.

Foreign Residents and Workers. Foreigners have
always regarded Switzerland as a good place to
live. This fact, coupled with a surplus of jobs,
attracted vast numbers to Switzerland during the
1960's. In 1960 there were fewer than 600,000
foreign nationals residing in Switzerland. By
1970 they totaled almost 1 million, their num-
bers rising much faster than the natural popu-
lation increase. The foreign population includes
a labor force of approximately 600,000, most of
whom are from Italy, France, and Spain.

Rising antforeign sentiment among many
Swiss resulted in unsuccessful government efforts
in the late 1960's to impose restrictive guidelines
on industries regarding the percentage of foreign
workers to be employed. Ultimately, the gov-
ernment was forced to restrict the immigration of
resident foreign workers and to limit seasonal
permits for foreign laborers.

3. Culture

The multiplicity of Switzerland's ethnic and
linguistic divisions has prevented the develop-
ment of a distinctive national culture. Partly in
response to a desire to preserve remnants of
ancient peasant customs and folklore and partly
to serve as attractions for Switzerland's booming
tourist industry, many national and regional folk
festivals are held each year. The emphasis is on
traditional costuming, folk music, yodeling, folk
dances, and a wide variety of athletic competi-
tions. Ultimately, however, it is the old sections
of cities such as Basel, Bern, Fribourg, Lucerne,
and Schaffhausen, carefully maintained and re-
flecting styles from the Middle Ages onward, that
provide the greatest cultural attractions in Switz-
erland.

Libraries and Museums. In addition to the re-
sources of the seven cantonal universities, most
of the major cities have libraries and museums
that display items concerning Switzerland's her-
itage. The National Museum is in Zürich, while
historical museums also are found in Basel, Bern,
and Geneva. The Basel Museum of Fine Arts is
noted for its collection of 15th and 16th century

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(New York, New York)

For Immediate Release

October 24, 1985

ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT
TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
OF THE UNITED NATIONS
AT THE COMMEMORATION OF THE FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

United Nations
New York, New York

10:08 A.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. President, Mr. Secretary General, honored guests and distinguished delegates, thank you for the honor of permitting me to speak on this anniversary for the United Nations.

Forty years ago, the world awoke daring to believe hatred's unyielding grip had finally been broken -- daring to believe the torch of peace would be protected in liberty's firm grasp.

Forty years ago, the world yearned to dream again innocent dreams, to believe in ideals with innocent trust. Dreams of trust are worthy, but in these 40 years too many dreams have been shattered, too many promises have been broken, too many lives have been lost. The painful truth is that the use of violence to take, to exercise, and to preserve power remains a persistent reality in much of the world.

The vision of the U.N. Charter -- to spare succeeding generations this scourge of war -- remains real. It still stirs our soul and warms our hearts, but it also demands of us a realism that is rockhard, clear-eyed, steady and sure -- a realism that understands the nations of the United Nations are not united.

I come before you this morning preoccupied with peace, with ensuring that the differences between some of us not be permitted to degenerate into open conflict. And I come offering for my own country a new commitment, a fresh start.

On this U.N. anniversary, we acknowledge its successes: the decisive action during the Korean War; negotiation of the Non-Proliferation Treaty; strong support for decolonization; and the laudable achievements by the United Nations' High Commissioner for Refugees.

Nor must we close our eyes to this organization's disappointments: its failure to deal with real security issues; the total inversion of morality in the infamous Zionism-is-racist -- racism resolution, the politicization of too many agencies, the misuse of too many resources.

The U.N. is a political institution and politics requires compromise. We recognize that. But let us remember from those first days, one guiding star was supposed to light our path toward the U.N. vision of peace and progress -- a star of freedom.

MORE

What kind of people will we be 40 years from today? May we answer -- free people, worthy of freedom and firm in the conviction that freedom is not the sole prerogative of a chosen few, but the universal right of all God's children.

This is the universal declaration of human rights set forth in 1948. And this is the affirming flame the United States has held high to a watching world. We champion freedom not only because it is practical and beneficial, but because it is morally right and just.

Free people whose governments rest upon the consent of the governed do not wage war on their neighbors. Free people blessed by economic opportunity and protected by laws that respect the dignity of the individual are not driven toward the domination of others.

We readily acknowledge that the United States is far from perfect. Yet we have endeavored earnestly to carry out our responsibilities to the Charter these past 40 years, and we take national pride in our contributions to peace.

We take pride in 40 years of helping avert a new world war and pride in our alliances that protect and preserve us and our friends from aggression. We take pride in the Camp David agreements and our efforts for peace in the Middle East, rooted in resolutions 242 and 338; in supporting Pakistan, target of outside intimidation; in assisting El Salvador's struggle to carry forward its democratic revolution; in answering the appeal of our Caribbean friends in Grenada; in seeing Grenada's representative here today voting the will of its own people. And we take pride in our proposals to reduce the weapons of war.

We submit this history as evidence of our sincerity of purpose. But today, it is more important to speak to you about what my country proposes to do in these closing years of the 20th century -- to bring about a safer, a more peaceful, a more civilized world.

Let us begin with candor -- with words that rest on plain and simple facts. The differences between America and the Soviet Union are deep and abiding.

The United States is a democratic nation. Here the people rule. We build no walls to keep them in, nor organize any system of police to keep them mute. We occupy no country. The only land abroad we occupy is beneath the graves where our heroes rest. What is called the West is a voluntary association of free nations, all of whom fiercely value their independence and their sovereignty. And as deeply as we cherish our beliefs, we do not seek to compel others to share them.

When we enjoy these vast freedoms as we do, it's difficult for us to understand the restrictions of dictatorships which seek to control each institution and every facet of people's lives, the expression of their beliefs, their movements and their contacts with the outside world. It's difficult for us to understand the ideological premise that force is an acceptable way to expand a political system.

We Americans do not accept that any government has the right to command and order the lives of its people, that any nation has an historic right to use force to export its ideology. This belief -- regarding the nature of man and the limitations of government -- is at the core of our deep and abiding differences with the Soviet Union, differences that put us into natural conflict and competition with one another.

Now, we would welcome enthusiastically a true competition of ideas, welcome a competition of economic strength and scientific and artistic creativity, and, yes, welcome a competition for the good will of the world's people. But we cannot accommodate ourselves to the use of force and subversion to consolidate and expand the reach of totalitarianism.

~~When Mr. Gorbachev and I meet in Geneva next month, I look to a fresh start in the relationship of our two nations.~~ We can and should meet in the spirit that we can deal with our differences peacefully. And that is what we expect.

The only way to resolve differences is to understand them. We must have candid and complete discussions of where dangers exist and where peace is being disrupted. Make no mistake; our policy of open and vigorous competition rests on a realistic view of the world. And therefore, at Geneva, we must review the reasons for the current level of mistrust.

For example, in 1972 the international community negotiated in good faith a ban on biological and toxin weapons; in 1975 we negotiated the Helsinki accords on human rights and freedoms; and during the decade just past, the United States and the Soviet Union negotiated several agreements on strategic weapons. And yet, we feel it will be necessary at Geneva to discuss with the Soviet Union what we believe are violations of a number of the provisions in all of these agreements. Indeed, this is why it is important that we have this opportunity to air our differences through face-to-face meetings -- to let frank talk substitute for anger and tension.

The United States has never sought treaties merely to paper over differences. We continue to believe that a nuclear war is one that cannot be won and must never be fought. And that is why we have sought for nearly 10 years, still seek, and will discuss in Geneva radical, equitable, verifiable reductions in these vast arsenals of offensive nuclear weapons.

At the beginning of the latest round of the ongoing negotiations in Geneva, the Soviet Union presented a specific proposal involving numerical values. We are studying the Soviet counter-proposal carefully. I believe that within their proposal there are seeds which we should nurture, and in the coming weeks we will seek to establish a genuine process of give-and-take.

The United States is also seeking to discuss with the Soviet Union in Geneva the vital relationship between offensive and defensive systems, including the possibility of moving toward a more stable and secure world in which defenses play a growing role.

The ballistic missile is the most awesome, threatening, and destructive weapon in the history of man. Thus, I welcome the interest of the new Soviet leadership in the reduction of offensive strategic forces. Ultimately, we must remove this menace, once and for all, from the face of the Earth.

Until that day, the United States seeks to escape the prison of mutual terror by research and testing that could, in time, enable us to neutralize the threat of these ballistic missiles and, ultimately, render them obsolete.

How is Moscow threatened if the capitals of other nations are protected? We do not ask that the Soviet leaders -- whose

country has suffered so much from war -- to leave their people defenseless against foreign attack. Why then do they insist that we remain undefended? Who is threatened if Western research -- and Soviet research that is itself well-advanced -- should develop a non-nuclear system which would threaten not human beings, but only ballistic missiles?

Surely, the world will sleep more secure when these missiles have been rendered useless, militarily and politically, when the Sword of Damocles that has hung over our planet for too many decades is lifted by Western and Russian scientists working to shield their citizens and one day shut down space as an avenue of weapons of mass destruction.

If we're destined by history to compete, militarily, to keep the peace, then let us compete in systems that defend our societies rather than weapons which can destroy us both and much of God's creation along with us.

Some 18 years ago, then-Premier Aleksei Kosygin was asked about a moratorium on the development of an anti-missile defense system. The official news agency, TASS, reported that he replied with these words:

"I believe the defensive systems, which prevent attack, are not the cause of the arms race, but constitute a factor preventing the death of people. Maybe an antimissile system is more expensive than an offensive system, but it is designed not to kill people, but to preserve human lives." -- quoting Aleksei Kosygin.

Preserving lives -- no peace is more fundamental than that. Great obstacles lie ahead, but they should not deter us. Peace is God's commandment. Peace is the holy shadow cast by men treading on the path of virtue.

But just as we all know what peace is, we certainly know what peace is not.

Peace based on repression cannot be true peace and is secure only when individuals are free to direct their own governments.

Peace based on partition cannot be true peace. Put simply: nothing can justify the continuing and permanent division of the European continent. Walls of partition and distrust must give way to greater communication for an open world. Before leaving for Geneva, I shall make new proposals to achieve this goal.

Peace based on mutual fear cannot be true peace because staking our future on a precarious balance of terror is not good enough. The world needs a balance of safety.

And finally, a peace based on averting our eyes from trouble cannot be true peace. The consequences of conflict are every bit as tragic when the destruction is contained within one country.

Real peace is what we seek, and that is why today the United States is presenting an initiative that addresses what will be a central issue in Geneva -- the issue of regional conflicts in Africa, Asia and Central America.

Our own position is clear: as the oldest nation of the New World, as the first anti-colonial power, the United States rejoiced when decolonization gave birth to so many new nations after World War II. We have always supported the right of the people of each nation to define their own destiny. We have given \$300 billion since 1945 to help people of other countries, and we've tried to help friendly governments defend against aggression, subversion and terror.

We have noted with great interest similar expressions of peaceful intent by leaders of the Soviet Union. I am not here to challenge the good faith of what they say. But isn't it important for us to weigh the record as well?

In Afghanistan, there are 118,000 Soviet troops prosecuting war against the Afghan people.

In Cambodia, 140,000 Soviet-backed Vietnamese soldiers wage a war of occupation.

In Ethiopia, 1,700 Soviet advisers are involved in military planning and support operations along with 2,500 Cuban combat troops.

In Angola, 1,200 Soviet military advisers involved in planning and supervising combat operations, along with 35,000 Cuban troops.

In Nicaragua, some 8,000 Soviet-bloc and Cuban personnel, including about 3,500 military and secret police personnel.

All of these conflicts -- some of them underway for a decade -- originate in local disputes, but they share a common characteristic: they are the consequence of an ideology imposed from without, dividing nations and creating regimes that are, almost from the day they take power, at war with their own people. And in each case, Marxism-Leninism's war with the people becomes war with their neighbors.

These wars are exacting a staggering human toll and threaten to spill across national boundaries and trigger dangerous confrontations. Where is it more appropriate than right here at the United Nations to call attention to Article II of our Charter which instructs members to refrain "from the use or threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state...?"

During the past decade, these wars played a large role in building suspicions and tensions in my country over the purpose of Soviet policy. This gives us an extra reason to address them seriously today.

Last year, I proposed from this podium that the United States and Soviet Union hold discussions on some of these issues, and we have done so. But I believe these problems need more than talk.

For that reason, we are proposing and are fully committed to support a regional peace process that seeks progress on three levels:

First, we believe the starting point must be a process of negotiation among the warring parties in each country I've mentioned -- which, in the case of Afghanistan, includes the Soviet Union. The form of these talks may and should vary. But negotiations and an improvement of internal political conditions are essential to achieving an end to violence, the withdrawal of foreign troops and national reconciliation.

There is a second level: once negotiations take hold and the parties directly involved are making real progress, representatives of the United States and the Soviet Union should sit down together. It is not for us to impose any solutions in this separate set of talks. Such solutions would not last. But the issue we should address is how best to support the ongoing talks among the warring parties. In some cases, it might well be appropriate to consider guarantees for any agreements already reached. But in every case, the primary task is to promote this goal: verified elimination of the foreign military presence and restraint on the flow of outside arms.

And finally, if these first two steps are successful, we could move on to the third -- welcoming each country back into the world economy so its citizens can share in the dynamic growth that other developing countries, countries that are at peace, enjoy. Despite past differences with these regimes, the United States would respond generously to their democratic reconciliation with their own people, their respect for human rights and their return to the family of free nations.

Of course, until such time as these negotiations result in definitive progress, America's support for struggling democratic resistance forces must not and shall not cease.

This plan is bold, it is realistic. It is not a substitute for existing peace-making efforts; it complements them. We're not trying to solve every conflict in every region of the globe and we recognize that each conflict has its own character. Naturally, other regional problems will require different approaches. But we believe that the recurrent pattern of conflict that we see in these five cases ought to be broken as soon as possible.

We must begin somewhere, so let us begin where there is great need and great hope. This will be a clear step forward to help people choose their future more freely. Moreover, this is an extraordinary opportunity for the Soviet side to make a contribution to regional peace which, in turn, can promote future dialogue and negotiations on other critical issues.

With hard work and imagination, there is no limit to what, working together, our nations can achieve. Gaining a peaceful resolution of these conflicts will open whole new vistas of peace and progress -- the discovery that the promise of the future lies not in measures of military defense, or the control of weapons, but in the expansion of individual freedom and human rights.

Only when the human spirit can worship, create and build, only when people are given a personal stake in determining their own destiny and benefitting from their own risks, do societies become prosperous, progressive, dynamic and free.

We need only open our eyes to the economic evidence all around us. Nations that deny their people opportunity -- in Eastern Europe, Indochina, southern Africa, and Latin America -- without exception are dropping further behind in the race for the future.

But where we see enlightened leaders who understand that economic freedom and personal incentive are key to development, we see economies striding forward. Singapore, Taiwan, and South Korea -- India, Botswana, and China. These are among the current and emerging success stories because they have the courage to give economic incentives a chance.

Let us all heed the simple eloquence in Andrei Sakharov's Nobel Peace Prize message: "International trust, mutual understanding, disarmament and international security are inconceivable without an open society with freedom of information, freedom of conscience, the right to publish and the right to travel and choose the country in which one wishes to live."

At the core, this is an eternal truth. Freedom works. That is the promise of the open world and awaits only our collective grasp. Forty years ago, hope came alive again for a world that hungered for hope. I believe fervently that hope is still alive.

The United States has spoken with candor and conviction today, but that does not lessen these strong feelings held by every American. It's in the nature of Americans to hate war and its destructiveness. We would rather wage our struggle to rebuild and renew, not to tear down. We would rather fight against hunger, disease, and catastrophe. We would rather engage our adversaries in the battle of ideals and ideas for the future.

These principles emerge from the innate openness and good character of our people, and from our long struggle and sacrifice for our liberties and the liberties of others. Americans always yearn for peace. They have a passion for life. They carry in their hearts a deep capacity for reconciliation.

Last year at this General Assembly, I indicated there was every reason for the United States and the Soviet Union to shorten the distance between us. In Geneva, the first meeting between our heads of government in more than six years, Mr. Gorbachev and I will have that opportunity.

So, yes, let us go to Geneva with both sides committed to dialogue. Let both sides go committed to a world with fewer nuclear weapons, and some day with none. Let both sides go committed to walk together on a safer path into the 21st Century and to lay the foundation for enduring peace.

It is time, indeed, to do more than just talk of a better world. It is time to act. And we will act when nations cease to try to impose their ways upon others. And we will act when they realize that we, for whom the achievement of freedom has come dear, will do what we must to preserve it from assault.

America is committed to the world because so much of the world is inside America. After all, only a few miles from this very room is our Statue of Liberty, past which life began anew for millions, where the peoples from nearly every country in this hall joined to build these United States.

The blood of each nation courses through the American vein and feeds the spirit that compels us to involve ourselves in the fate of this good Earth. It is the same spirit that warms our heart in concern to help ease the desperate hunger that grips proud people on the African continent.

It is the internationalist spirit that came together last month when our neighbor, Mexico, was struck suddenly by an earthquake. Even as the Mexican nation moved vigorously into action, there were heartwarming offers by other nations offering to help and glimpses of people working together, without concern for national self-interest or gain.

And if there was any meaning to salvage out of that tragedy, it was found one day in a huge mound of rubble that was once the Juarez Hospital in Mexico City.

A week after that terrible event, and as another day of despair unfolded, a team of workers heard a faint sound coming from somewhere in the heart of the crushed concrete. Hoping beyond hope, they quickly burrowed toward it.

And as the late afternoon light faded, and racing against time, they found what they had heard, and the first of three baby girls, new-born infants, emerged to the safety of the rescue team.

And let me tell you the scene through the eyes of one who was there. "Everyone was so quiet when they lowered that little baby down in a basket covered with blankets. The baby didn't make a sound either. But the minute they put her in the Red Cross ambulance, everybody just got up and cheered."

Well, amidst all that hopelessness and debris came a timely and timeless lesson for us all. We witnessed the miracle of life.

It is on this that I believe our nations can make a renewed commitment. The miracle of life is given by One greater than ourselves. But once given, each life is ours to nurture and preserve, to foster, not only for today's world, but for a better one

to come.

There is no purpose more noble than for us to sustain and celebrate life in a turbulent world. And that is what we must do now. We have no higher duty, no greater cause as humans. Life and the preservation of freedom to live it in dignity is what we are on this earth to do.

Everything we work to achieve must seek that end so that some day our prime ministers, our premiers, our presidents and our general secretaries will talk not of war and peace, but only of peace.

We've had 40 years to begin. Let us not waste one more moment to give back to the world all that we can in return for this miracle of life.

Thank you all. God bless you all. (Applause.)

END

10:37 A.M. EDT