

Originally Processed With FOIA(s):

S

FOIA Number:

S

FOIA MARKER

This is not a textual record. This is used as an administrative marker by the George Bush Presidential Library Staff.

Record Group/Collection: George H.W. Bush Presidential Records
Collection/Office of Origin: Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series: Speech File Backup Files
Subseries: Chron File, 1989-1993

OA/ID Number: 13670
Folder ID Number: 13670-012

Folder Title:
Kohl Toast 5/30/89 [OA 6264]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
G	26	19	1	4

Steph

REMARKS: KOHL TOAST
BONN, WEST GERMANY
TUESDAY, MAY 30, 1989

MR. CHANCELLOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN. IT IS A VERY GREAT HONOR FOR US TO BE IN THIS MAGNIFICENT ROOM, AND TO BE RECEIVED SO WARMLY BY THE CHANCELLOR OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY.

- 2 -

I WOULD HAVE ENJOYED MY FIRST VISIT HERE AS PRESIDENT REGARDLESS OF ITS TIMING. FOR I HAVE OFTEN VISITED YOUR WONDERFUL COUNTRY. AND, ALWAYS, BARBARA AND I HAVE MARVELED AT THE KINDNESS OF YOUR PEOPLE.

BUT THERE IS A SPECIAL SIGNIFICANCE TO THIS VISIT. FOR IT COINCIDES WITH TWO DATES OF GREAT IMPORTANCE TO BOTH OUR COUNTRIES: THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY AND THE ATLANTIC ALLIANCE.

FOR FOUR DECADES, EACH EVENT HAS ENRICHED THE OTHER. TODAY, IT IS HARD TO IMAGINE A NATO WITHOUT A DEMOCRATIC GERMANY. FOR YOURS HAS BEEN, AND REMAINS, A SUCCESS STORY ALMOST WITHOUT PARALLEL. IT IS ALSO HARD TO ENVISION GERMANY WITHOUT NATO. FOR THIS ALLIANCE HAS BEEN, AND REMAINS, A CITADEL OF FREEDOM AT THE CENTER OF AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY.

THE HISTORY OF POST-WAR U.S.- GERMAN RELATIONS IS OF ALLIES RESOLUTE AND STRONG UNITED BY THE VALUES OF FAITH, FAMILY, HUMAN RIGHTS, AND DEMOCRACY. AND TIES -- ECONOMIC, CULTURAL, MILITARY -- THAT BIND OUR DEMOCRACIES. A COMMON DEDICATION TO THE CAUSE OF PEACE -- THAT, TOO, UNITES US. AND THE KNOWLEDGE THAT WESTERN UNITY IS CENTRAL TO THAT CAUSE.

- 5 -

IN 1989, WE ARE NEARER OUR GOALS OF PEACE AND EUROPEAN RECONCILIATION THAN AT ANY TIME SINCE THE FOUNDING OF NATO AND THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC. BUT WE WILL ACHIEVE THEM ONLY IF WE UPHOLD THE PRINCIPLES WHICH HAVE GUIDED OUR FRIENDSHIP AND THE ATLANTIC ALLIANCE FOR FORTY YEARS.

WINDS OF CHANGE ARE BLOWING IN EASTERN EUROPE, INCLUDING THE SOVIET UNION.

- 6 -

IT IS HAPPENING, IN PART, BECAUSE MR. GORBACHEV HAS SEEN THAT OUR SOCIETY WORKS AND THAT HIS DOES NOT. WE WELCOME THESE CHANGES AND ARE PREPARED TO MOVE BEYOND CONTAINMENT TO A POLICY THAT SEEKS TO INTEGRATE THE SOVIET UNION INTO THE COMMUNITY OF NATIONS. WE ARE ENCOURAGED BY CHANGES IN EASTERN EUROPE, PARTICULARLY IN POLAND AND HUNGARY.

- 7 -

TO ENCOURAGE FUNDAMENTAL ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL REFORM,
WE WILL RESPOND WITH A MORE ACTIVE ENGAGEMENT OF EAST
EUROPEAN GOVERNMENTS AND PEOPLES.

AND IF HOPE EXISTS FOR ENDING THE DIVISION OF
EUROPE, IT IS BECAUSE WE HAVE FOR FORTY YEARS BEEN
WILLING TO DEFEND OUR OWN FREEDOM.

- 8 -

IN THE FUTURE, LET US LEARN FROM THE PAST. THAT
PAST TELLS US THAT PRESERVING A STRONG DEFENSE OFFERS
THE GREATEST HOPE OF EASING EUROPE'S DIVISION AND
ENSURING EUROPE'S FREEDOM. FOR PEACE THROUGH STRENGTH
WILL GIVE THE SOVIET UNION CONTINUED INCENTIVE TO SEEK
ITS SECURITY THROUGH DEMOCRATIZATION AND ECONOMIC
REFORM.

THE UNITED STATES AND ITS ALLIES SHARE A VISION OF A LESS MILITARIZED EUROPE WHERE GREAT ARMIES NO LONGER FACE EACH OTHER ACROSS BARBED WIRE AND CONCRETE WALLS. THAT IS WHY I PUT FORWARD MY CONVENTIONAL ARMS CONTROL INITIATIVE YESTERDAY AT THE NATO SUMMIT. WE SEEK A EUROPE WITHOUT BARRIERS, UNITED BY FREE MARKETS AND DEMOCRACY.

TONIGHT, I AM VERY PLEASED TO MAKE A SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT. BEGINNING SHORTLY, HOLDERS OF PASSPORTS OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC VISITING THE UNITED STATES AS TOURISTS OR ON BUSINESS WILL NO LONGER BE REQUIRED TO OBTAIN U.S. VISAS. THIS IS YET ANOTHER DEMONSTRATION OF THE EVER CLOSER RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN OUR TWO COUNTRIES.

FORTY YEARS AGO, THE WORLD MARVELED AT PERHAPS GERMANY'S FINEST PROFILE IN COURAGE. SOME HAVE TERMED IT "THE CRADLE OF THE AMERICAN-GERMAN FRIENDSHIP." I REFER, OF COURSE, TO THE BERLIN AIRLIFT. TOGETHER, WE STOOD AS ALLIES AGAINST THE FORCES OF TYRANNY. TODAY, WE MUST STAND AGAIN AND WILL.

APART, WE CANNOT SUCCEED. TOGETHER, WE CANNOT FAIL. AND IN THAT SPIRIT, I ASK OUR GUESTS TO RISE AND RAISE THEIR GLASSES:

-- TO THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY ON ITS 40TH ANNIVERSARY, AND TO GERMAN-AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP;

-- TO THE MOST ENDURING ALLIANCE IN THE HISTORY OF MAN;

-- AND TO THE HEALTH OF MY FRIEND AND COLLEAGUE, THE CHANCELLOR OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC.

#

(Smith/Blessey)
May 15, 1989
Draft Four
KOHL

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: KOHL TOAST
BONN, WEST GERMANY
TUESDAY, MAY 30, 1989

St. Draft
St. Dept
Briefing Paper
Mr. Chancellor, ladies and gentlemen. It is a very great honor for us to be in this magnificent room, and to be received so warmly by the Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany. *Rel. 105*

St. Draft
Don Rhodes
I would have enjoyed my first visit here as President regardless of its timing. For I have been to your Nation many times, ~~both as private citizen and public official~~. And, always, Barbara and I have marveled at the kindness of your people. *Don Rhodes (at most as private citizen)*

St. Draft
But there is a special significance to this visit. For it coincides with two dates of great importance to both our countries: The 40th anniversary of the founding of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Atlantic Alliance.

St. Draft
For four decades, each event has enriched the other. Today, it is hard to imagine a NATO without a democratic Germany. For yours has been, and remains, a success story almost without parallel. It is hard, too, to envision a democratic Germany without NATO. For this Alliance has been, and remains, a citadel of freedom.

Yes, sometimes we have disagreed, as allies will. But the history of post-war U.S.-German relations is of allies resolute and strong. My friends, we know that what unites us far surmounts what divides us.

Tim Sovich

What unites us are the values of faith, family, human rights, and democracy. And ties -- economic, cultural, military -- that bind our democracies. A common dedication to the cause of peace -- that, too, unites us. And the knowledge that Western unity is central to that cause.

Tim Sovich

In 1989, we are perhaps nearer our goals of peace and European reconciliation than at any time since the founding of NATO and the Federal Republic. But we will achieve them only if we uphold the principles which have guided our friendship and the Atlantic Alliance for forty years.

St. Draft

If winds of change are blowing in Eastern Europe, including the Soviet Union, it is in part because Mr. Gorbachev has seen that our society works and that his does not.

St. Draft

If hope for a better life stirs the peoples of Eastern Europe, it is because we have remained true to our ideals.

St. Draft
And if hope exists for ending the division of Europe, Germany, and, yes, Berlin, it is because we have for forty years been willing to defend our own freedom.

St. Draft
P. 4
Jim Sorell
647-2155
In the future, let us learn from the past. That means preserving a strong defense that offers the greatest hope of easing Europe's division and ensuring Europe's freedom. For Peace Through Strength will give the Soviet Union incentive to seek its security through democratization and reform.

Frank Folger
St. Berlin
desk
647-2155
Forty years ago, the world marveled at perhaps Germany's finest profile in courage. Some have termed it "the cradle of the American-Germany friendship." I refer, of course, to the Berlin airlift. Together, we stood as allies against the forces of tyranny. Today, we must stand again, and will.

Divided, we cannot succeed. United, we cannot fail. And in that spirit, I ask our guests to rise and raise their glasses:

St. Draft
-- To the Federal Republic of Germany on its 40th anniversary, and to German-American friendship;

Jim Sorell
647-2155
-- To the most enduring alliance in the history of man;

St. Draft
-- And to the health of my friend and colleague, the Chancellor of the Federal Republic.

Stadthaus

Speech

old speech

UNCLASSIFIED

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

BUREAU OF EUROPEAN AND
CANADIAN AFFAIRS

FAX NUMBER (202) 647 0967

FROM: Tim Savage
Name

EUR/CE
Office Symbol

6472155
Extension

4228
Room Number

MESSAGE DESCRIPTION

White House Research

TO:

DELIVER TO:

EXTENSION:

ROOM NUMBER

WHouse

Stephanie Blessey

456-7150

REMARKS:

SAME AS ABOVE

UNCLASSIFIED

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
BRIEFING PAPER

BLACK TIE DINNER HOSTED BY CHANCELLOR KOHL

SETTING

- o Since 1953 the Redoute has been the site of official banquets for foreign guests visiting Bonn.
 - Built in 1792, it hosted Beethoven as a young man performing pieces by Josef Haydn in July 1792, and a performance of Mozart's "Magic Flute" in June 1793.
- o A black tie dinner is a regular function of an official state visit.
- o The heavy press presence at the beginning of the dinner enables the President to be seen rubbing elbows with West German luminaries in the fields of both politics and industry, and vice versa.
- o This event will have considerable press significance, which is reinforced by the fact that the Chancellor's and the President's remarks will be delivered before the dinner actually begins (and in time for the FRG evening newscast).
- o On arrival at 8:15 pm, the President and Mrs. Bush will be greeted by the Chancellor and Mrs. Kohl. They will escort them to a holding room at the back of the entry lobby, and remain there briefly while the receiving line forms.
- o After the guests have been introduced to the President, the Chancellor and Mrs. Kohl will escort the President and Mrs. Bush into the dining room. Chancellor Kohl will make remarks, followed by the President, and then dinner will begin. Dinner concludes at approximately 10:15 pm.

OBJECTIVES

- o The key U.S. objective is to show the deep roots of friendship between the United States and Germany.
 - Each handshake will be a photo op; the President should try to have a word with every German passing through the reception line.
 - The theme of the remarks before dinner should be German-American ties: our shared values, the importance of the Atlantic Alliance and a common vision for the future.

Department of State

UNCLASSIFIED

INCOMING TELEGRAM

Handwritten initials

INFO 00-00 GC-01 GE-01 PA-01 FILE-01 / WIA AL OF
INFO 00-00 ADS-00 EUR-00 OPR-00 NSCE-00 300-00
AHD-01 PA-02 CCO-00 USSS-00 OC-01 03-00

-----24165 031552 /45 47

0 031000Z MAY 89

FM AMEMBASSY BONN

TO SECSTATE WASHDC IMMEDIATE 1512

INFO AMEMBASSY BRUSSELS

AMEMBASSY LONDON

AMEMBASSY ROME

USMISSION USHATO

UNCLAS BONN 1458

FOR A/TSS, DEBBIE WILHELM

E.O. 12958: N/A

TAGS: OVP (USH, GEORGE), DE

SUBJECT: INFORMATION ON SITE PRESIDENT WILL VISIT IN FWD

REF: STATE 125824

1. VILLA HANNEBACH (ARRIVAL CEREMONY, CONVERSATION WITH PRESIDENT VON WEIZSACKER, TUESDAY, MAY 30, 1989)

31, 1989)

LOCATED ON THE BANKS OF THE RHINE NEXT TO THE CHANCELLERY,

THE VILLA HANNEBACH IS THE OFFICIAL RESIDENCE OF THE

PRESIDENT OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY. THE VILLA,

WITH ITS EXTENSIVE GARDENS, WAS NAMED AFTER A 18TH CENTURY

LOCAL POLITICAL FIGURE, JOSEF HANNEBACH, WHO ORDERED

THE BUILDING CONSTRUCTED IN 1863. HANNEBACH DID NOT

PURCHASE THE BUILDING, HOWEVER, UNTIL 1899, HAVING FIRST

LEASED IT TO LEOPOLD KNOX, THE "SUGAR KING", WHO IN THE

LATE 18TH CENTURY DOMINATED THE RUSSIAN SUGAR MARKET. THE

VILLA WAS TURNED OVER TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IN 1958.

2. CHANCELLERY (BILATERAL DISCUSSION WITH CHANCELLOR

KOHL, TUESDAY, 5/30, 1715; DISCUSSIONS WITH CHANCELLOR

KOHL, WEDNESDAY, 5/31, 0900)

THE FEDERAL CHANCELLERY COMPOUND, WHICH HOUSES THE OFFICES

OF THE CHANCELLOR OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY,

CONSISTS OF A SERIES OF MODERN BUILDINGS WITH DARK,

BROWN-COLORED ALUMINUM FACADES. THE PRESIDENT'S MEETINGS

HERE WILL TAKE PLACE IN THE CHANCELLOR'S OFFICE BUILDING,

LOCATED ON THE EXTREME RIGHT OF THE COMPOUND. THE

CHANCELLOR'S PRIVATE SUITE IS ON THE SECOND FLOOR. TWO

ELEVATORS ARE ON THE LEFT UPON ENTERING THE BUILDING

LOBBY, PAST THE RECEPTION DESK. A HALL LEADS DIRECTLY

FROM THE ELEVATOR BANK ON THE SECOND FLOOR TO THE

CHANCELLOR'S PRIVATE SUITE. ON THE LEFT IS A PRESS ROOM.

THERE IS A PRIVATE HALLWAY BEHIND THE CHANCELLOR'S

PRIVATE OFFICE WHICH LEADS DIRECTLY TO THE PRESS ROOM. THE

PRESS ROOM HAS TWO OTHER ENTRANCES: ONE FROM THE MAIN

HALL AND THE OTHER FROM A SMALL, ADJOINING MEETING ROOM.

3. LA REDOUTE RESTAURANT (BLACK TIE DINNER HOSTED BY

CHANCELLOR KOHL, TUESDAY, MAY 30, 2015)

THE WORD "REDOUTE" DERIVES FROM THE ITALIAN "RIDOTTO" TO

DESCRIBE MASKED BALLS AND THE BALL-ROOMS USED FOR THESE

EVENTS. THE YOUNGEST SON OF EMPRESS MARIA THERESA OF

AUSTRIA SPONSORED THE BAD GOODEBERG REDOUTE, WHICH WAS

UNCLASSIFIED

DERWESSEL IS A TYPICAL ROMANTIC RHINE VILLAGE ON THE LEFT BANK OF THE RIVER. SHORTLY AFTER LEAVING DERWESSEL THE BOAT WILL PASS THE FAMOUS LORELEY, A STEEP CLIFF WITH SHALLOW WATER AT ITS BASE. ONE OF THE MOST FAMOUS ROMANTIC GERMAN LEGENDS HAS IT THAT THE CLIFF TAKES ITS NAME FROM A RIVER-Sprite NAMED THE LORELEY, WHO SITS UPON RHINE BOATS TO THEIR DESTRUCTION IN THE SHALLOWS OR CAUSING MEN WHO SCALE THE CLIFF TO REACH HER TO FALL TO THEIR DEATH. THE CRUISE WILL CONTINUE DOWN THE CLASSIC "ROMANTIC RHINE", WITH CASTLES PERCHED ON THE VINEYARD-CLAD MOUNTAINS ON BOTH SIDES OF THE RIVER.

6. RHINE CRUISE (OBERWESSEL-KOBLENZ, WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1989)

THE CITY OF MAINZ DATES BACK TO 38 BC WHEN ROMAN LEGIONNAIRES CREATED A CAMP WHERE THE RIVER MAIN FLOWS INTO THE RHINE. IN 742, THE POPE APPOINTED ST. BONIFACE ARCHBISHOP OF MAINZ, WITH THE TASK OF CHRISTIANIZING GERMANY. DURING THE HIGH MIDDLE AGES, MAINZ WAS KNOWN AS "THE GOLDEN" FOR ITS POWER AND WEALTH. THE CITY WAS OCCUPIED BY THE FRENCH FROM 1918 TO 1938. IT SUFFERED HEAVY DAMAGE IN WORLD WAR II, BUT WAS SUBSEQUENTLY RECONSTRUCTED AS A CULTURAL, ECONOMIC, INDUSTRIAL AND POLITICAL CENTER. IN THE LATTER CAPACITY IT IS THE CAPITAL OF THE STATE OF RHEINLAND-PALATINATE. NAMED AFTER THE LEGENDARY TREASURE OF THE RIVER RHINE CELEBRATED BY WAGNER IN HIS OPERA "Das Rheingold", THE RHEINGOLDHALLE IS A MODERN 3,500 SEAT AUDITORIUM ATTACHED TO THE HILTON HOTEL.

9. MAINZ RHEINGOLDHALLE (SPEECH, WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1989)

ON SUESMUTH'S RESIDENCE IS THE OFFICIAL RESIDENCE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE BUNDESTAG. IT IS LOCATED IN A LARGE RESIDENTIAL AREA IN BAD GOODEBERG, THE "DIPLOMATIC SUBURB" OF BONN. THE HOUSE IS A LARGE OLD MANSION SET IN AN ATTRACTIVE GARDEN DIRECTLY OVERLOOKING THE RHINE. IT IS SURROUNDED BY A WALL WITH HIGH IRON PALINGS. THE FRONT GATE, NEXT TO WHICH STANDS A SUBSTANTIAL AND EVIDENTLY MODERN GUARD BOOTH, OPENS INTO A SMALL SQUARE. SOME TWENTY FEET BELOW THE REAR GARDEN LEVEL IS A RIVERSIDE PEDESTRIAN WALK (NORMALLY CLOSED TO VEHICLE TRAFFIC, BUT PHYSICALLY ACCESSIBLE BY VEHICLES). THE PRESIDENT'S MEETING IS PLANNED TO BE HELD IN THE RATHER SMALL LIVING ROOM OF THE HOUSE.

CONSTRUCTED IN 1792. BELTROVEN AS A YOUNG MAN PERFORMED PIECES BY JOSEF MAXON IN JULY, 1792, AND MOZART'S "MAGIC FLUTE" HAD ITS PREMIERE IN THE REDOUTE IN JUNE, 1793. THE REDOUTE AND THE SURROUNDING GARDENS WERE EXPANDED IN 1856 TO PROVIDE THE CENTRAL QUESTIONNAIRE FOR PROMINENT GUESTS VISITING THE SPA OF BAD GOODEBERG. SINCE 1953 THE REDOUTE HAS BEEN THE SITE OF OFFICIAL BANQUETS FOR FOREIGN GUESTS VISITING BONN.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
BRIEFING PAPER

BLACK TIE DINNER HOSTED BY CHANCELLOR KOHL

SETTING

- o Since 1953 the Redoute has been the site of official banquets for foreign guests visiting Bonn.
 - Built in 1792, it hosted Beethoven as a young man performing pieces by Josef Haydn in July 1792, and a performance of Mozart's "Magic Flute" in June 1793.
- o A black tie dinner is a regular function of an official state visit.
- o The heavy press presence at the beginning of the dinner enables the President to be seen rubbing elbows with West German luminaries in the fields of both politics and industry, and vice versa.
- o This event will have considerable press significance, which is reinforced by the fact that the Chancellor's and the President's remarks will be delivered before the dinner actually begins (and in time for the FRG evening newscast).
- o On arrival at 8:15 pm, the President and Mrs. Bush will be greeted by the Chancellor and Mrs. Kohl. They will escort them to a holding room at the back of the entry lobby, and remain there briefly while the receiving line forms.
- o After the guests have been introduced to the President, the Chancellor and Mrs. Kohl will escort the President and Mrs. Bush into the dining room. Chancellor Kohl will make remarks, followed by the President, and then dinner will begin. Dinner concludes at approximately 10:15 pm.

OBJECTIVES

- o The key U.S. objective is to show the deep roots of friendship between the United States and Germany.
 - Each handshake will be a photo op; the President should try to have a word with every German passing through the reception line.
 - The theme of the remarks before dinner should be German-American ties: our shared values, the importance of the Atlantic Alliance and a common vision for the future.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
BRIEFING PAPER

BLACK TIE DINNER HOSTED BY CHANCELLOR KOHL

SETTING

- o Since 1953 the Redoute has been the site of official banquets for foreign guests visiting Bonn.
 - Built in 1792, it hosted Beethoven as a young man performing pieces by Josef Haydn in July 1792, and a performance of Mozart's "Magic Flute" in June 1793.
- o A black tie dinner is a regular function of an official state visit.
- o The heavy press presence at the beginning of the dinner enables the President to be seen rubbing elbows with West German luminaries in the fields of both politics and industry, and vice versa.
- [o This event will have considerable press significance, which is reinforced by the fact that the Chancellor's and the President's remarks will be delivered before the dinner actually begins (and in time for the FRG evening newscast).
- o On arrival at 8:15 pm, the President and Mrs. Bush will be greeted by the Chancellor and Mrs. Kohl. They will escort them to a holding room at the back of the entry lobby, and remain there briefly while the receiving line forms.
- [o After the guests have been introduced to the President, the Chancellor and Mrs. Kohl will escort the President and Mrs. Bush into the dining room. Chancellor Kohl will make remarks, followed by the President, and then dinner will begin. Dinner concludes at approximately 10:15 pm.

OBJECTIVES

- [o The key U.S. objective is to show the deep roots of friendship between the United States and Germany.
 - Each handshake will be a photo op; the President should try to have a word with every German passing through the reception line.
 - [-- The theme of the remarks before dinner should be German-American ties: our shared values, the importance of the Atlantic Alliance and a common vision for the future.

SMITH
FLESSEX

TOAST AT CHANCELLOR'S KOHL DINNER

Mr. Chancellor, ladies and gentlemen, my first visit as President to one of my country's closest friends and most important allies would have been a special occasion regardless of when it took place.

Mr. Chancellor, ladies and gentlemen, my first visit as President to one of my country's closest friends and most important allies would have been a special occasion regardless of when it took place.

a special occasion
my first visit
to my country's
closest friends
& most important
allies would have
been a special
occasion regardless
of when it took
place.

But I see a special significance in the fact that my visit here coincides with two dates of great importance to both our countries, and to our shared endeavors on behalf of peace and freedom.

Those dates are, of course, the 40th anniversaries of the founding of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Atlantic Alliance.

independence, etc.

These dates are the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Atlantic Alliance.

Looking back over the past four decades we can see how inextricably linked these events have proven to be.

see

with the way things have developed

One of the early goals of NATO was to provide a framework of peace and stability in Europe within which the Federal Republic could pursue its political and economic development.

name a paper

Even still, it was the only way to ensure the security of Europe.

devised.

Godwin, the first...
witness, the only...
the only way to ensure the security of Europe.

*Mr. Chancellors, we are a
world in the
middle of a
transition.
We are
moving from
a world of
division to
a world of
unity.
We are
moving from
a world of
fear to
a world of
hope.
We are
moving from
a world of
division to
a world of
unity.
We are
moving from
a world of
fear to
a world of
hope.*

-3-

- This world we strive for is one in which the oppression of false, dead-end ideologies has been replaced by the humane values enjoyed by our own peoples.

- In Europe, our two countries seek and are working for a continent reconciled on the basis of democracy and true independence.
- Mr. Chancellor, ladies and gentlemen, we live in a time of change and hope unlike any we have witnessed in the forty years since the founding of NATO and of the Federal Republic.
- Our common hope for a freer, less divided Europe will only be realized if we remain true to the principles which have guided our friendship and the Atlantic Alliance for forty years.
- If winds of change are now blowing in Eastern Europe, including in the Soviet Union, it is in part because Gorbachev has seen that our society works and the classic communist model does not.

-- If hope for a better life is stirring among the peoples of Eastern Europe, it is because we have remained true to our own values, and remained willing to defend them and exalt them as a model for a humane society.

-- And if we see hope for ending the division of Europe, ending the division of Germany and ending the division of Berlin, it is because we have for forty years been willing to defend our own freedom.

-- Had we not been willing to do so, the face of Europe would look very different today. It would be a Europe with no common prosperity, no perestroika, no glasnost and, more important, perhaps no freedom.

-- That willingness to pay the price of a strong defense will remain a prerequisite not merely for easing the division of Europe but for ensuring that Europe remains free.

-- It is our steadfastness which will provide the Soviet Union with the strongest incentive to seek its security -- which we in the West have never sought to threaten -- through democratization and reform rather than through a threatening military posture.

H
379

-- The winds of change are also blowing in the West.

America's long-standing support for a strong Europe and a strong Germany has now produced a more equal transatlantic partnership.

-- We welcome this new partnership of shared responsibilities. We see the Federal Republic as an indispensable part of a stronger European pillar -- a European pillar that can take on new global responsibilities as well as shoulder its fair share of Western defense efforts.

-- Mr. Chancellor, ladies and gentlemen, if this is a time of hope, it is also a time of challenges. The two go hand in hand. To seize the opportunities before us will require courage and clear-headedness.

-- These qualities have for forty years marked the Atlantic Alliance, and the friendship of our two nations. And, while we have always met the challenges of the present, we have never lost hope for the future.

-- It is with that history in mind that I wish to offer a
toast:

o to the Federal Republic of Germany on its 40th
anniversary;

o to friendship of our two countries; and

o to their present and future contribution within the
Atlantic Alliance towards ensuring a better and more
peaceful world.

I Intro

II Reasons

less rent also costs

B) employees will live in country of not need

high of salaries

C) training own herbs would cut costs

improve quality

B) spend less money on gimmicks of

decorating: natural setting of house folk

care of most decorating needs

E) can live upstairs to cut costs

F) Marketing will be easier w/ the

partner from the newspaper can use

his connections to network

G) ready for supplies to drive into

the country to relax; this clientele

is willing to pay high price than a

mall clientele

H) Atmosphere for country French

is more authentic in the country

I) Room to grow

The Wilsons' decision should be based

on economic feasibility, potential for growth, and the style most suitable to their taste. Considering all three of these factors it is clearly they should choose the Victorian farmhouse.

Economically there are a few obvious reasons the farmhouse would be the most lucrative choice. First, the Wilsons will save \$300 or more in rental fees. Second, they will not be obligated to use

Gimmicks to sell the food. The natural beauty of the farmhouse and country setting create the ambience without any additional cost. Third, they will grow their own herbs and find less expensive produce ~~rather~~ ^{than} other living expenses. And finally, ~~the partnership~~ ^{potentially} allow the Wilsons to double the capital.

~~If they ever decide~~

In a partnership they Wilsons could

possibly buy their partner out once they feel financially secure. They also have the option of converting the farmhouse into a bed and breakfast. ~~Therefore~~ ^{expanding}

2

~~the~~ With a partner they would have more financial flexibility to consider another location in the future, and losses would be considerably less if the restaurant did not succeed.

The style of the restaurant would be authentically country french if it was set in the farmhouse. Also it is trendy for yuppies to drive into the country to escape the pressure of the city & life. This clientele is more inclined to pay a higher price than a "mall" clientele. Finally marketing would be easier with the partner's affiliation with the local newspaper.

5/18/89

Kohl 1007

St. 647-2155
M. J. Savich
Tim

To Do

Call Tim Savich

Call Don Rhodes (Krembink)

~~Church - who termed Berlin airlift "cradle
of the American-German friendship~~

~~Willie Brent - x - pres. of Germ.
Nixon 69
Ambass - Walters~~

Site
background briefing
events paper

Took Folger - Berlin book - Stark

PUBLIC PAPERS OF THE PRESIDENTS
OF THE UNITED STATES

Richard Nixon

*Containing the Public Messages, Speeches, and
Statements of the President*

1969

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

WASHINGTON : 1971

NOTE: The President spoke at 6 p.m. before the German Bundestag in Bonn. The President of the Bundestag was Kai-Uwe von Hassel and the Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany was Kurt Georg Kiesinger.

On the same day the White House Press Office released a list of distinguished German citizens who met with the President on February 26.

79 Message to the President of Israel on the Death of Prime Minister Levi Eshkol. February 26, 1969

Dear Mr. President:

All Americans join me in sending you and the people of Israel our deepest sympathy for your tragic loss. Levi Eshkol was a man of great compassion and a true servant of his people. We shall all be the poorer for his passing.

Sincerely,

RICHARD NIXON

[The Honorable Zalman Shazar, President of Israel]

NOTE: The message was telegraphed to the American Embassy in Tel Aviv from Bonn during the President's visit.

80 Remarks on Arrival at Tempelhof Airport in West Berlin. February 27, 1969

Mr. Mayor, Mr. Chancellor:

It is a very great honor for me to be welcomed to this great city in such eloquent and generous terms. I respond to this welcome not only for myself but for all of the people of the United States of America and for all of the people of the free world.

Berlin is known as a four-power city. But there is a fifth power in Berlin. That fifth power is the determination of the free people of Berlin to remain free and the determination of free people everywhere to stand by those who desire to remain free.

I stand here today as a symbol of that fifth power, the power which will not be intimidated by any threat, by any pressure from any direction.

A few days ago, when Mayor Brandt, former Mayor Brandt, now Vice Chan-

cellor, introduced General Lucius Clay¹ at a dinner in New York, he referred to the Berlin airlift as the "cradle of American-German friendship." For 20 years that friendship has grown and flowered.

Today, I declare again that we, the people of the United States, stand with you in the defense of freedom.

That fifth power to which I have referred, the power which is represented by the determination of free men to remain free, is stronger than any other power. It will prevail.

¹ Gen. Lucius D. Clay (USA, Ret.) was commander in chief of U.S. forces in Europe and military governor of the U.S. zone of Germany from 1947 to 1949. When, in April 1948, the Soviet military government imposed a land blockade on West Berlin, General Clay's command instituted an Allied airlift which supplied the city with essential food and fuel until the lifting of the blockade in September 1949.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 17, 1989

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: CHRISS WINSTON *ew*
FROM: CURT SMITH *CS*
SUBJECT: TOAST AT DINNER HOSTED BY CHANCELLOR KOHL

I. SUMMARY

On Tuesday, May 30, you will be giving a toast at a black tie dinner hosted by Chancellor Kohl. The dinner will be held at the Redoute in Bonn.

II. DISCUSSION

The theme of the toast is German-American ties, the importance of the Atlantic Alliance, and a common vision for the future. The toasts are scheduled to make the German evening news.

(Smith/Blessey)
May 15, 1989
Draft Five
KOHL

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: KOHL TOAST
BONN, WEST GERMANY
TUESDAY, MAY 30, 1989

Mr. Chancellor, ladies and gentlemen. It is a very great honor for us to be in this magnificent room, and to be received so warmly by the Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany.

I would have enjoyed my first visit here as President regardless of its timing. For I have often visited your wonderful country. And, always, Barbara and I have marveled at the kindness of your people.

But there is a special significance to this visit. For it coincides with two dates of great importance to both our countries: The 40th anniversary of the founding of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Atlantic Alliance.

For four decades, each event has enriched the other. Today, it is hard to imagine a NATO without a democratic Germany. For yours has been, and remains, a success story almost without parallel. It is also hard to envision Germany without NATO. For this Alliance has been, and remains, a citadel of freedom at the center of American foreign policy.

The history of post-war U.S.- German relations is of allies resolute and strong united by the values of faith, family, human rights, and democracy. And ties -- economic, cultural, military -- that bind our democracies. A common dedication to the cause of peace -- that, too, unites us. And the knowledge that Western unity is central to that cause.

In 1989, we are perhaps nearer our goals of peace and European reconciliation than at any time since the founding of NATO and the Federal Republic. But we will achieve them only if we uphold the principles which have guided our friendship and the Atlantic Alliance for forty years.

Winds of change are blowing in Eastern Europe, including the Soviet Union. It is happening, in part, because Mr. Gorbachev has seen that our society works and that his does not. We welcome these changes and are prepared to move beyond containment to a policy that seeks to integrate the Soviet Union into the community of nations. We are encouraged by changes in Eastern Europe, particularly in Poland and Hungary. To encourage fundamental economic and political reform, we will respond with a more active engagement of East European governments and peoples.

And if hope exists for ending the division of Europe, it is because we have for forty years been willing to defend our own freedom.

In the future, let us learn from the past. That past tells us that preserving a strong defense offers the greatest hope of easing Europe's division and ensuring Europe's freedom. For peace through strength will give the Soviet Union continued incentive to seek its security through democratization and economic reform. The United States and its allies share a vision of a less militarized Europe where great armies no longer face each other across barbed wire and concrete walls. We seek a Europe without barriers, united by free markets and democracy.

Forty years ago, the world marveled at perhaps Germany's finest profile in courage. Some have termed it "the cradle of the American-German friendship." I refer, of course, to the Berlin airlift. Together, we stood as allies against the forces of tyranny. Today, we must stand again and will.

Divided, we cannot succeed. United, we cannot fail. And in that spirit, I ask our guests to rise and raise their glasses:

-- To the Federal Republic of Germany on its 40th anniversary, and to German-American friendship;

-- To the most enduring alliance in the history of
man;

-- And to the health of my friend and colleague, the
Chancellor of the Federal Republic.

#