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# FOIA MARKER

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

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**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

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**OA/ID Number:** 13722  
**Folder ID Number:** 13722-005

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**Folder Title:**  
U.S. Peace Corps Send-Off.6/15/90 [OA 7562]

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Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
<b>G</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>

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**PEACE CORPS SEND-OFF TO CENTRAL EUROPE / ROSE GARDEN  
FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1990 / 9:30 A.M.**

**THANK YOU, PAUL COVERDELL, FOR THOSE WORDS AND FOR YOUR LEADERSHIP DURING THIS EXCITING NEW PERIOD IN THE PEACE CORPS' HISTORY. I'M DELIGHTED THAT SECRETARY MOSBACHER AND DEPUTY SECRETARIES EAGLEBURGER AND ROBSON COULD JOIN US TODAY. AND WE ARE HONORED TO HAVE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE HUNGARIAN AND POLISH GOVERNMENTS HERE AS WELL.**

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**I'M GLAD THAT SO MANY FORMER PEACE CORPS VETERANS AND MEMBERS OF CONGRESS -- [SEN. BOSCHWITZ AND DODD; CONGRESSMEN SILVIO CONTE, JERRY LEWIS, CHRIS SHAYS, JIM LEACH, AND TOM PETRI] -- COULD BE HERE FOR THIS HISTORIC SEND-OFF.**

**AND -- MOST OF ALL -- WE'RE HONORED TO HAVE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO SALUTE A DEDICATED, COMMITTED GROUP OF TALENTED AMERICANS WHO ARE HERE TO TAKE LEAVE OF THESE SHORES -- AND BECOME THE FIRST PEACE CORPS VOLUNTEERS TO SERVE IN EASTERN EUROPE. \\\**

TODAY, WE ARE VERY PLEASED TO WELCOME YOU TO THE ROSE GARDEN TO TELL YOU JUST HOW EXCITING AND IMPORTANT WE BELIEVE YOUR NEW MISSION WILL BE.

FROM THE TIME IT WAS FIRST LAUNCHED IN 1961, THE PEACE CORPS HAS BEEN A THRILLING AND AMBITIOUS UNDERTAKING -- LOFTY IN PRINCIPLE, AND YET -- IN ITS DAY-TO-DAY STRUGGLES WITH CHALLENGING CIRCUMSTANCES AROUND THE WORLD -- AS PRACTICAL AND DOWN-TO-EARTH AS GOVERNMENT EVER GETS.

THE UNITED STATES PEACE CORPS BUILT ITS REPUTATION THE OLD-FASHIONED WAY -- STEP-BY-STEP, VILLAGE-BY-VILLAGE, FAMILY-BY-FAMILY -- BRINGING THE WORLD A BIT CLOSER TOGETHER, ONE FRIENDSHIP AT A TIME. FOR NEARLY 30 YEARS IT HAS DRAWN 120,000 IDEALISTIC AMERICANS FROM ALL WALKS OF LIFE -- AND SENT THEM TO THE FAR CORNERS OF THE EARTH.

AND FOR NEARLY 30 YEARS, THE MEN AND WOMEN OF AMERICA'S PEACE CORPS HAVE BUILT BRIDGES OF UNDERSTANDING AND GOODWILL BETWEEN THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE PEOPLE OF SCORES OF OTHER NATIONS.

TODAY, WE LAUNCH A NEW PEOPLE-TO-PEOPLE EFFORT, THROUGH WHICH THE CITIZENS OF AMERICA, POLAND, AND HUNGARY CAN WORK TOGETHER IN THE EXHILARATING PROCESS OF BUILDING NEW, DEMOCRATIC SOCIETIES.

PAUL SAYS THAT: "IN MANY WAYS, IT IS AS IF THE PEACE CORPS HAS BEEN IN TRAINING FOR THIS HISTORICAL MOMENT ... IT SHOWS THAT OUR MISSION, OUR DESIRE FOR PEACE, KNOWS NO POLITICAL OR GEOGRAPHIC BOUNDARIES."

BARBARA AND I HAVE TRAVELED ALL OVER THE WORLD, AND THE EXPERIENCE HAS TAUGHT US ONE IMPORTANT LESSON. HISTORY IS MADE -- NOT BY NATIONS -- BUT BY THEIR PEOPLE.

THAT IS WHY YOUR EFFORTS ARE SO IMPORTANT. WITH YOUR ARRIVAL IN POLAND AND HUNGARY, THE PEACE CORPS WILL SERVE IN 70 NATIONS -- INCLUDING HALF OF ALL DEVELOPING NATIONS. OUR VOLUNTEERS DO BATTLE AGAINST THE AGE-OLD ENEMIES OF HUMANKIND: FAMINE, ILLITERACY, POVERTY, AND DISEASE.

I THINK BACK TO 1985, WHEN WE VISITED THE FAMINE-STRICKEN REGIONS OF AFRICA, AND SAW FIRST-HAND THE HEARTBREAKING CONDITIONS IN THOSE LANDS.

AND I REMEMBER VISITING ONE PEACE CORPS PROJECT, AND WITNESSING THE QUIET HEROISM OF YOUNG AMERICANS WHOSE EFFORTS WERE PROVIDING RELIEF -- AND WHOSE LIVES WERE MAKING A DIFFERENCE.

TOMORROW YOU WILL SET SAIL FOR A DIFFERENT REGION, AND YOU WILL ENCOUNTER A DIFFERENT KIND OF HUNGER, A DIFFERENT KIND OF CRAVING, FROM THAT WHICH WE WITNESSED IN AFRICA.

**BUT THE HUNGER IS POWERFUL AND THE NEED IS REAL FOR THE NOURISHMENT OF FREE IDEAS, AND THE SUSTENANCE OF FREE ENTERPRISE.**

**VACLAV HAVEL, CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S BELOVED PLAYWRIGHT-TURNED-PRESIDENT, SPOKE OF THIS NEED WHEN HE ADDRESSED A JOINT SESSION OF CONGRESS LAST SPRING.**

**HE SAID: "WE MUST ALL LEARN MANY THINGS FROM YOU, FROM HOW TO EDUCATE OUR OFFSPRING, HOW TO ELECT OUR REPRESENTATIVES, ALL THE WAY TO HOW TO ORGANIZE OUR ECONOMIC LIFE SO THAT IT WILL LEAD TO PROSPERITY AND NOT TO POVERTY."**

**THE KEY YOU CARRY WITH YOU WILL BE THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, WHAT PAUL CALLS "THE LANGUAGE OF COMMERCE AND UNDERSTANDING."**

**JUST AS NATIONAL LITERACY HAS LONG BEEN THE KEY TO POWER, SO TODAY ENGLISH LITERACY HAS BECOME THE KEY TO PROGRESS.**

**LIKE YOUR LIBERTY, YOUR LANGUAGE CAME TO YOU AS A BIRTHRIGHT AND A CREDIT TO THE DREAMS AND SACRIFICE OF THOSE WHO CAME BEFORE. AND TODAY YOU ARE INVESTING THAT BIRTHRIGHT IN THE ANCIENT DREAMS AND THE NEW IDEAS OF FAR-AWAY PEOPLES AND THEIR OWN RE-BORN NATIONS.**

**YOUR INVESTMENT IS AMERICA'S INVESTMENT IN THE CONSOLIDATION OF DEMOCRACY AND INDEPENDENCE IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE. PEACE CORPS PROGRAMS IN POLAND AND HUNGARY, AND SOON IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA AS WELL, ARE ANOTHER TANGIBLE ELEMENT OF AMERICA'S SUSTAINED COMMITMENT TO CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE'S DEMOCRATIC TRANSFORMATION TOWARD A EUROPE WHOLE AND FREE.**

**THE 121 POINTS OF LIGHT GATHERED TODAY IN THE ROSE GARDEN REPRESENT 121 REASONS WHY THIS NEW PEACE CORPS INITIATIVE IS BOUND TO SUCCEED.**

PIONEERS LIKE MARGARET MARY MCGILL, AN ADRIAN DOMINICAN SISTER WHO HAS ALSO PIONEERED THE USE OF BILINGUAL CLASSROOMS. RECENT GRADUATES LIKE KATHERINE DUDERSTADT, WHO TAUGHT MATH AND READING TO SECOND-GRADERS IN MASSACHUSETTS PUBLIC HOUSING. LIFE-LONG PUBLIC SERVANTS LIKE WASHINGTON'S OWN FELIX LAPINSKI, A VETERAN EDUCATOR WHO HAS TUTORED IN ENGLISH ACROSS THREE CONTINENTS.

AND VOLUNTEERS LIKE BELLE ROTHBERG, WHO HAS TAUGHT ENGLISH TO SPANISH-SPEAKING WORKING PEOPLE. BORN TO POLISH IMMIGRANTS BEFORE THE FIRST GREAT WAR, TEACHING HAS KEPT BELLE AS YOUNG AS HER IDEAS -- SHE RECENTLY EVEN TAUGHT A COURSE ON THE AMERICAN DREAM. BELLE SAYS: "[I REMEMBER MY MOTHER'S] YEARNING FOR THE VISTULA [VIS-CHEW-LA], AND I HAVE LONGED TO WALK IN HER FOOTSTEPS. I LOVE TO TEACH AND WANT TO CONTINUE TO TEACH AS LONG AS I CAN."

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**NOW THAT IS ONE GREAT AMBITION. AND THAT SPEAKS  
WELL OF OUR GREAT NATION.**

**TO BELLE -- AND TO YOU ALL -- WE WISH YOU GODSPEED  
IN YOUR JOURNEY -- WISDOM AND STRENGTH IN THE  
CHALLENGES AHEAD. CONGRATULATIONS. THANK YOU. AND  
GOD BLESS THE UNITED STATES.**

**# # #**

McNally/Simon  
June 6, 1990  
Draft One (E:CORPS)

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: PEACE CORPS SEND-OFF TO EASTERN EUROPE  
THE ROSE GARDEN  
FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1990, 10:\_\_\_ A.M.

Thank you, thank you all. I'm delighted to see my friend Paul Coverdell, whose outstanding background in business and in environmental efforts has been so important to meeting many of the emerging new challenges of today's Peace Corps. And I'm also pleased to see so many Peace Corps veterans and distinguished Members of Congress here for this historic send-off.

And -- most of all -- we're honored to have this opportunity to salute the bold, brave group of talented Americans who are here to take leave of these shores -- and become the first Peace Corps volunteers to serve in Eastern Europe. \\\

Today, we are very pleased to welcome you to the Rose Garden and to have this opportunity to tell you just how exciting and important we believe your new efforts will be.

From the time it was first launched in 1961, the Peace Corps has been a thrilling and ambitious undertaking -- lofty in principle, and yet -- in its day-to-day struggles with challenging circumstances around the world -- as practical and down-to-earth as government ever gets.

The United States Peace Corps built its reputation the old-fashioned way -- step-by-step, village-by-village, family-by-family -- bringing the world a bit closer together, one friendship at a time. For nearly 30 years it has drawn idealistic Americans from all walks of life -- and sent them to

Peace Corps  
press  
release  
7-12-89

P.C.  
fact sheet

the far corners of the Earth. And for nearly 30 years, the men and women of America's Peace Corps have built bridges of understanding and goodwill between the people of the United States and the people of scores of other nations.

Today, more than 6,000 Peace Corps volunteers are working on grassroots, self-help development projects, on the leading edge of the dramatic changes taking place in the world. And today we launch a new people-to-people effort, through which the citizens of America, Poland, and Hungary can work together to solve

problems, share knowledge, and strengthen friendships. Paul says that: "In many ways, it is as if the Peace Corps has been in training for this historical moment ... It shows that our mission, our desire for peace, knows no political or geographic boundaries."

Like Paul, Barbara and I have traveled all over the world, and the experience has taught us one important lesson, which is this: Fate is determined -- not by nations -- but by their people.

That is why your efforts are so important. With your arrival in Poland and Hungary, the Peace Corps will serve in 70 nations -- including half of all developing nations. Our volunteers do battle not against their fellow human beings, but against the age-old enemies of humankind: Famine, illiteracy, poverty, and disease.

I think back to 1985, when we visited the famine-stricken regions of Africa, and saw first-hand the heartbreaking

P.C. fact sheet

David Broden Wash Post 4-25-90

P.C. press release 7-12-89

D.C. fact sheet

speech 10-7-85

conditions in those lands. And I remember visiting one Peace Corps project, and witnessing the quiet heroism of young Americans whose efforts were providing relief -- and whose lives were making a difference.

*Lee Randoins  
606-3010*  
Tomorrow you will set sail for a different region, and you will encounter a different kind of hunger, a different kind of craving, from that which we witnessed in Africa. But the hunger is powerful and the need is real -- the hunger, and the need, for the nourishment of free ideas, and the sustenance of free trade.

*speech  
to  
Congress  
2-21-90*  
Vaclav Havel, Czechoslovakia's beloved prisoner-turned-president, spoke of this need when he addressed a joint session of Congress last spring. He said: "We must all learn many things from you, from how to educate our offspring, how to elect our representatives, all the way to how to organize our economic life so that it will lead to prosperity and not to poverty."

*P. C.  
press  
release  
7-12-89*  
In all of these lessons, the key you carry with you will be the English language, what Paul calls "the language of commerce and understanding." Just as national literacy has long been the key to power, so today English literacy has become the key to progress.

Like your liberty, your language came to you as a birthright -- a gift of <sup>chance</sup>happenseance and fortune -- and a credit to the dreams and sacrifice of those who came before. And today you are investing that birthright in the ancient dreams and the new ideas of far-away peoples and their own re-born nations.

Lee  
Randonis  
606-3010  
P.C.  
Pre-Training  
Questionnaires

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The 120 pioneers gathered today in the Rose Garden represent 120 reasons why this new Peace Corps initiative is bound to succeed. Pioneers like Margaret Mary McGill, a Dominican Sister who has also pioneered the use of bilingual classrooms. Recent graduates like Katherine Duderstadt, who taught math and reading to second-graders in Massachusetts public housing. Life-long public servants like Washington's own Felix Lapinski, a veteran educator who has tutored in English across Asia, Africa and the Middle East.

And volunteers like Belle Rothberg, who has labored in New York teaching English to Spanish-speaking working people. Born to Polish immigrants before the first great war, teaching has kept Belle as young as her ideas -- she recently even taught a course on the American Dream. Belle says: "[I remember my mother's] yearning for the Vistula, <sup>[VIS-chen-la]</sup> and I have longed to walk in her footsteps. I love to teach and want to continue to teach as long as I can."

**Now that is one great ambition. And that speaks well of our great nation.**

To Belle -- and to you all -- we wish you Godspeed in your journey -- wisdom and strength in the challenges ahead. Congratulations. Thank you. And God bless the United States.

# # #

June 5, 1990

MEMORANDUM

TO: BOB SIMON

FROM: LEE RAUDONIS

RE: PEACE CORPS HUNGARY/POLAND SEND-OFF -- JUNE 15

Attached is a demographic breakdown of the Poland and Hungary volunteers as well as information about their arrival in-country, etc.

I am still trying to track down some personal stories, but am having trouble with this. I'll get them to you tomorrow before noon.

Here are some other thoughts that might be of value:

-- You might want to refer to President Havel's speech as summarizing Central European requests for intellectual and moral assistance from the United States. Peace Corps best epitomizes the spirit of that speech and the spirit of Solidarity in Poland.

-- You might want to include some reference to what the volunteers will contribute to the U.S. when they return, i.e. cultural understanding, language fluency, etc.

-- President and Mrs. Bush have made several visits to PCVs, particularly during the President's days as V.P.

-- The 60 Volunteers in Hungary and the 60 in Poland make these the largest new programs for Peace Corps since 1968.

-- The need for English teachers in both countries is great. Hungary originally asked for 10,000 volunteers.

-- President Bush's speech at Karl Marx University may provide some good quotes.

**POLAND****AGES:**

24 or Less = 24	Youngest is 21
25-29 = 18	
30's = 5	Oldest is 77
40's = 2	
50's = 2	Males = 22
60's = 7	
70's = 3	Females = 39

Departure June 6/17. Arrive Warsaw 6/18. Travel to Turon 6/19.  
They will live with Polish families the entire training (11 weeks).

**HUNGARY****AGES**

24 or less = 31	Youngest is 21
25-29 = 8	
30's = 8	Oldest is 73
40's = 4	
50's = 1	Males = 17
60's = 7	
70's = 2	Females = 44

Departure is 6/18. Arrive Budapest 6/19. Travel to Pesc 6/20.  
They will live with host families the entire training.

# Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

## (George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01. Fax	Peace Corps Pre-Training Questionnaire with personal information, re: Belle Rothberg. (5 pp.)	06/06/90	P-6, (b)(6)	

**Collection:**

**Record Group:** Bush Presidential Records  
**Office:** Speechwriting, White House Office of  
**Series:** Speech File, Backup  
**Subseries:**  
**WHORM Cat.:**  
**File Location:** U.S. Peace Corps Send-Off 6/15/90

<b>Date Closed:</b> 10/19/2004	<b>OA/ID Number:</b> 07562
<b>FOIA/SYS Case #:</b>	
<b>Re-review Case #:</b> 2004-2265-S	
<b>P-2/P-5 Review Case #:</b>	

<b>MR Case #:</b>	<b>Appeal Case #:</b>
<b>MR Disposition:</b>	<b>Appeal Disposition:</b>
<b>Disposition Date:</b>	<b>Disposition Date:</b>

### 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 the 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 advise 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.

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

(b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]  
(b)(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]  
(b)(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]  
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(b)(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]  
(b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]  
(b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

# Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

## (George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
02. Fax	Peace Corps Pre-Training Questionnaire with personal information, re: Felix Lapinski. (4 pp.)	06/06/90	P-6, (b)(6)	

**Collection:**

**Record Group:** Bush Presidential Records  
**Office:** Speechwriting, White House Office of  
**Series:** Speech File, Backup  
**Subseries:**  
**WHORM Cat.:**  
**File Location:** U.S. Peace Corps Send-Off 6/15/90

<b>Date Closed:</b> 10/19/2004	<b>OA/ID Number:</b> 07562
<b>FOIA/SYS Case #:</b>	
<b>Re-review Case #:</b> 2004-2265-S	
<b>P-2/P-5 Review Case #:</b>	

<b>MR Case #:</b>	<b>Appeal Case #:</b>
<b>MR Disposition:</b>	<b>Appeal Disposition:</b>
<b>Disposition Date:</b>	<b>Disposition Date:</b>

### RESTRICTION CODES

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# Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

## (George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
03. Fax	Peace Corps Pre-Training Questionnaire with personal information, re: Katherine Duderstadt. (5 pp.)	06/06/90	P-6, (b)(6)	

**Collection:**

**Record Group:** Bush Presidential Records  
**Office:** Speechwriting, White House Office of  
**Series:** Speech File, Backup  
**Subseries:**  
**WHORM Cat.:**  
**File Location:** U.S. Peace Corps Send-Off 6/15/90

<b>Date Closed:</b> 10/19/2004	<b>OA/ID Number:</b> 07562
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# Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

## (George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
04. Fax	Peace Corps Pre-Training Questionnaire with personal information, re: Margaret McGill. (5 pp.)	06/06/90	P-6, (b)(6)	

**Collection:**

**Record Group:** Bush Presidential Records  
**Office:** Speechwriting, White House Office of  
**Series:** Speech File, Backup  
**Subseries:**  
**WHORM Cat.:**  
**File Location:** U.S. Peace Corps Send-Off 6/15/90

<b>Date Closed:</b> 10/19/2004	<b>OA/ID Number:</b> 07562
<b>FOIA/SYS Case #:</b>	
<b>Re-review Case #:</b> 2004-2265-S	
<b>P-2/P-5 Review Case #:</b>	

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<b>MR Disposition:</b>	<b>Appeal Disposition:</b>
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WASHINGTON, DC,  
February 20, 1990.

Hon. THOMAS S. FOLEY,  
*The Speaker, House of Representatives,*  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 5 of Rule III of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, I have the honor to transmit a sealed envelope received from the White House at 2:47 p.m. on Tuesday, February 20, 1990 said to contain a message from the President waiving the application of certain subsections of the Trade Act of 1974 with regard to Czechoslovakia.

With great respect, I am,  
Sincerely yours,

DONNARD K. ANDERSON,  
*Clerk, House of Representatives.*

**WAIVER OF CERTAIN TRADE PROVISIONS WITH RESPECT TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 101-151)**

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed:

(For message, see proceedings of the Senate of Tuesday, February 20, 1990, at page S1252.)

**RECESS**

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of Wednesday, February 7, 1990, the House will stand in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 8 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

**JOINT MEETING OF THE HOUSE AND SENATE TO HEAR AN ADDRESS BY HIS EXCELLENCY VACLAV HAVEL, PRESIDENT OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK SOCIALIST REPUBLIC**

The SPEAKER of the House presided.

The Doorkeeper, the Honorable James T. Molloy, announced the Vice President and Members of the U.S. Senate who entered the Hall of the House of Representatives, the Vice President taking the chair at the right of the Speaker, and the Members of the Senate the seats reserved for them.

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints as members of the committee on the part of the House to escort His Excellency Vaclav Havel into the Chamber:

The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. GEPHARDT];

The gentleman from Florida [Mr. FASCELL];

The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BONIOR];

The gentleman from Maryland [Mr. HOYER];

The gentleman from New York [Mr. MRAZEK];

The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MICHEL];

The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. GINGRICH];

The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BROOMFIELD];

The gentleman from California [Mr. LEWIS];

The gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. EDWARDS]; and

The gentlewoman from Rhode Island [Ms. SCHNEIDER].

The VICE PRESIDENT. The President of the Senate, at the direction of that body, appoints the following Senators, as members of the committee on the part of the Senate to escort His Excellency Vaclav Havel into the Chamber:

The Senator from Maine [Mr. MITCHELL];

The Senator from California [Mr. CRANSTON];

The Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PELL];

The Senator from South Carolina [Mr. HOLLINGS];

The Senator from Delaware [Mr. BIDEN];

The Senator from Arkansas [Mr. BUMPERS];

The Senator from Michigan [Mr. LEVIN];

The Senator from Illinois [Mr. SIMON];

The Senator from Kansas [Mr. DOLE];

The Senator from Wyoming [Mr. SIMPSON];

The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. COCHRAN];

The Senator from South Carolina [Mr. THURMOND];

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. LUGAR];

The Senator from Minnesota [Mr. BOSCHWITZ]; and

The Senator from South Dakota [Mr. PRESSLER].

The Doorkeeper announced the ambassadors, ministers, and charges d'affaires of foreign governments.

The ambassadors, ministers, and charges d'affaires of foreign governments entered the Hall of the House of Representatives and took the seats reserved for them.

The Doorkeeper announced the Cabinet of the President of the United States.

The members of the Cabinet of the President of the United States entered the Hall of the House of Representatives and took the seats reserved for them in front of the Speaker's rostrum.

At 11 o'clock and 8 minutes a.m., the Doorkeeper announced the President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

The President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, escorted by the committee of Senators and Representatives, entered the Hall of the House of Representatives, and stood at the Clerk's desk.

[Applause, the Members rising.]

The SPEAKER. Members of the Congress, it is my great privilege and deem it a high honor and personal pleasure to present to you His Excellency Vaclav Havel, President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

[Applause, the Members rising.]

**ADDRESS BY HIS EXCELLENCY VACLAV HAVEL, PRESIDENT OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK SOCIALIST REPUBLIC**

(The following address was delivered in Czech, with a simultaneous translation in English.)

President HAVEL. Dear Mr. Speaker, dear Mr. President, dear Senators and Members of the House, ladies and gentlemen:

My advisers advised me to speak on this important occasion in Czech. I don't know why. Perhaps they wanted you to enjoy the sweet sounds of my mother tongue.

The last time they arrested me, on October 27, of last year, I didn't know whether it was for 2 days or 2 years.

Exactly 1 month later, when the rock musician Michael Kocab told me that I would probably be proposed as Presidential candidate, I thought it was one of his usual jokes.

On the 10th of December 1989, when my actor friend Jiri Bartoska, in the name of the Civic Forum, nominated me as a candidate for the office of President of the Republic, I thought it was out of the question that the Parliament we had inherited from the previous regime would elect me.

Nineteen days later, when I was unanimously elected President of my country, I had no idea that in a few months later I would be speaking in front of this famous and powerful assembly, and that what I say would be heard by millions of people who have never heard of me and that hundreds of politicians and political scientists would study every word I say.

When they arrested me on October 27, I was living in a country ruled by the most conservative Communist government in Europe, and our society slumbered beneath the pall of a totalitarian system. Today, less than 19 months later, I am speaking to you as the representative of a country that has set out on the road to democracy—a country where there is complete freedom of speech, which is getting ready for free elections, and which wants to create a prosperous market economy and its own foreign policy.

It is all very extraordinary.

But I have not come here to speak for myself or my feelings, or merely to talk about my own country. I have used this small example of something I know well, to illustrate something general and important.

We are living in very extraordinary times. The human face of the world is changing so rapidly that none of the

familiar political speedometers are adequate.

We playwrights, who have to cram a whole human life or an entire historical era in a 2-hour play, can scarcely understand this rapidity ourselves. And if it gives us trouble, think of the trouble it must give to political scientists, who spend their whole lives studying the realm of the probable. And have even less experience with the realm of the improbable than us, the playwrights.

Let me try to explain why I think the velocity of the changes in my country, in Central and Eastern Europe, and of course in the Soviet Union itself, has made such a significant impression on the face of the world today, and why it concerns the fate of us all, including you Americans. I would like to look at this, first from the political point of view, and then from a point of view that we might call philosophical.

Twice in this century, the world has been threatened by a catastrophe; twice this catastrophe was born in Europe, and twice you Americans, along with others, were called upon to save Europe, the whole world and yourselves. The first rescue mission—among other things—provided significant help to us Czechs and Slovaks.

Thanks to the great support of your President Wilson, our first President, Tomas Garrigue Masaryk, could found our modern independent state. He founded it, as you know, on the same principles on which the United States of America had been founded, as Masaryk's manuscripts held by the Library of Congress testify.

In the meantime, the United States made enormous strides. It became the most powerful nation on Earth, and it understood the responsibility that flowed from this. Proof of this are the hundreds of thousands of your young citizens who gave their lives for the liberation of Europe, and the graves of American airmen and soldiers on Czechoslovak soil.

But something else was happening as well: the Soviet Union appeared, grew, and transformed the enormous sacrifices of its people suffering under totalitarian rule, into a strength that, after World War II, made it the second most powerful nation in the world. It was a country that rightly gave people nightmares, because no one knew what would occur to its rulers next and what country they would decide to conquer and drag into their sphere of influence, as it is called in political language.

All of this taught us to see the world in bipolar terms, as two enormous forces, one a defender of freedom, the other a source of nightmares. Europe became the point of friction between these two powers and thus it turned into a single enormous arsenal divided into two parts. In this process, one half of the arsenal became part of that nightmarish power, while the other—the free part—bordering on the

ocean and having no wish to be driven into it, was compelled, together with you, to build a complicated security system, to which we probably owe the fact that we still exist.

So you may have contributed to the salvation of us Europeans, of the world and thus of yourselves for a third time: you have helped us to survive until today—without a hot war this time—but merely a cold one.

And now what is happening is happening: the totalitarian system in the Soviet Union and in most of its satellites is breaking down and our nations are looking for a way to democracy and independence. The first act in this remarkable drama began when Mr. Gorbachev and those around him, faced with the sad reality of their country, initiated their policy of "perestroika." Obviously they had no idea either what they were setting in motion or how rapidly events would unfold. We knew a lot about the enormous number of growing problems that slumbered beneath the honeyed, unchanging mask of socialism. But I don't think any of us knew how little it would take for these problems to manifest themselves in all their enormity, and for the longings of these nations to emerge in all their strength. The mask fell away so rapidly that, in the flood of work, we have literally no time even to be astonished.

What does all this mean for the world in the long run? Obviously a number of things. This is, I am firmly convinced, a historically irreversible process, and as a result Europe will begin again to seek its own identity without being compelled to be a divided armory any longer. Perhaps this will create the hope that sooner or later your boys will no longer have to stand on guard for freedom in Europe, or come to our rescue, because Europe will at last be able to stand guard over itself. But that is still not the most important thing: the main thing is, it seems to me, that these revolutionary changes will enable us to escape from the rather antiquated straitjacket of this bipolar view of the world, and to enter at last into an era of multipolarity. That is, into an era in which all of us—large and small—former slaves and former masters—will be able to create what your great President Lincoln called the family of man. Can you imagine what a relief this would be to that part of the world which for some reason is called the Third World, even though it is the largest?

I don't think it's appropriate simply to generalize, so let me be specific:

First, as you certainly know, most of the big wars and other conflagrations over the centuries have traditionally begun and ended on the territory of modern Czechoslovakia, or else they were somehow related to that area. Let the Second World War stand as the most recent example. This is understandable: whether we like it or not, we are located in the very heart of Europe, and thanks to this, we have

no view of the sea, and no real navy. I mention this because political stability in our country has traditionally been important for the whole of Europe. This is still true today. Our government of national understanding, our present Federal Assembly, the other bodies of the state and I myself will personally guarantee this stability until we hold free elections, planned for June. We understand the terribly complex reasons, domestic political reasons above all, why the Soviet Union cannot withdraw its troops from our territory as quickly as they arrived in 1968. We understand that the arsenals built there over the past 20 years cannot be dismantled and removed overnight. Nevertheless, in our bilateral negotiations with the Soviet Union, we would like to have as many Soviet units as possible moved out of our country before the elections, in the interests of political stability. The more successful our negotiations, the more those who are elected in our places will be able to guarantee political stability in our country even after the elections.

Second, I often hear the question: How can the United States of America help us today? My reply is as paradoxical as the whole of my life has been: You can help us most of all if you help the Soviet Union on its irreversible, but immensely complicated road to democracy. It is far more complicated than the road open to its former European satellites. You yourselves know best how to support, as rapidly as possible, the nonviolent evolution of this enormous, multinational body politic toward democracy and autonomy for all of its peoples. Therefore, it is not fitting for me to offer you any advice. I can only say that the sooner, the more quickly, and the more peacefully the Soviet Union begins to move along the road toward genuine political pluralism, respect for the rights of nations to their own integrity and to a working—that is a market—economy, the better it will be, not just for Czechs and Slovaks, but for the whole world. And the sooner you yourselves will be able to reduce the burden of the military budget borne by the American people. To put it metaphorically: The millions you give to the East today will soon return to you in the form of billions in savings.

Third, it is not true that the Czech writer Vaclav Havel wishes to dissolve the Warsaw Pact tomorrow and then NATO the day after that, as some eager journalists have written. Vaclav Havel merely thinks what he has already said here, that for another hundred years, American soldiers shouldn't have to be separated from their mothers just because Europe is incapable of being a guarantor of world peace, which it ought to be, in order to make some amends, at least, for having given the world two world wars. Sooner or later Europe must recover and come into its own, and

decide for itself how many of whose soldiers it needs so that its own security, and all the wider implications of that security, may radiate peace into the whole world. Vaclav Havel cannot make decisions about things that are not proper for him to decide. He is merely putting in a good word for genuine peace, and for achieving it quickly.

Fourth, Czechoslovakia thinks that the planned summit conference of countries participating in the Helsinki process should take place soon, and that in addition to what it wants to accomplish, it should aim to hold the so-called Helsinki II conference earlier than 1992, as originally planned. Above all, we feel it could be something far more significant than has so far seemed possible. We think that Helsinki II should become something equivalent to the European peace conference, which has not yet been held; one that would finally put a formal end to the Second World War and all its unhappy consequences. Such a conference would officially bring a future democratic Germany, in the process of unifying itself, into a new pan-European structure which could decide about its own security system. This system would naturally require some connection with that part of the globe we might label the "Helsinki" part, stretching westward from Vladivostok all the way to Alaska. The borders of the European states, which by the way should become gradually less important, should finally be legally guaranteed by a common, regular treaty. It should be more than obvious that the basis for such a treaty would have to be general respect for human rights, genuine political pluralism and genuinely free elections.

Fifth, naturally we welcome the initiative of President Bush, which was essentially accepted by Mr. Gorbachev as well, according to which the number of American and Soviet troops in Europe should be radically reduced. It is a magnificent shot in the arm for the Vienna disarmament talks and creates favorable conditions not only for our own efforts to achieve the quickest possible departure of Soviet troops from Czechoslovakia, but indirectly as well for our own intention to make considerable cuts in the Czechoslovak Army, which is disproportionately large in relation to our population. If Czechoslovakia were forced to defend itself against anyone, which we hope will not happen, then it will be capable of doing so with a considerably smaller army, because this time its defense would be—not only after decades but after even centuries—supported by the common and indivisible will of both its nations and its leadership. Our freedom, independence, and our newborn democracy have been purchased at great cost, and we shall not surrender them. For the sake of order, I should add that whatever steps we take are not intended to complicate the Vienna

disarmament talks, but on the contrary, to facilitate them.

Sixth, Czechoslovakia is returning to Europe. In the general interest and in its own interest as well, it wants to coordinate this return—both politically and economically—with the other returnees, which means, above all, with its neighbors the Poles and the Hungarians. We are doing what we can to coordinate these returns. And at the same time, we are doing what we can so that Europe will be capable of really accepting us, its wayward children. Which means that it may open itself to us, and may begin to transform its structures—which are formally European but de facto Western European—in that direction, but in such a way that it will not be to its detriment, but rather to its advantage.

Seventh, I have already said this in our parliament, and I would like to repeat it here, in this Congress, which is architecturally far more attractive: for many years, Czechoslovakia—as someone's meaningless satellite—has refused to face up honestly to its core-responsibility for the world. It has a lot to make up for. If I dwell on this and so many important things, it is only because I feel—along with my fellow citizens—a sense of culpability for our former reprehensible passivity, and a rather ordinary sense of indebtedness.

Eighth, we are of course delighted that your country is so readily lending its support to our fresh efforts to renew democracy. Both our peoples were deeply moved by the generous offers made a few days ago in Prague at the Charles University, one of the oldest in Europe, by your Secretary of State, Mr. James Baker. We are ready to sit down and talk about them.

Ladies and gentlemen, I've only been president for 2 months and I haven't attended any schools for presidents. My only school was life itself. Therefore I don't want to burden you any longer with my political thoughts, but instead I will move on to an area that is more familiar to me, to what I would call the philosophical aspect of those changes that still concern everyone, although they are taking place in our corner of the world.

As long as people are people, democracy in the full sense of the word will always be no more than an ideal; one may approach it as one would a horizon, in ways that may be better or worse, but it can never be fully attained. In this sense you too are merely approaching democracy. You have thousands of problems of all kinds, as other countries do. But you have one great advantage: You have been approaching democracy uninterrupted for more than 200 years, and your journey toward the horizon has never been disrupted by a totalitarian system. Czechs and Slovaks, despite their humanistic traditions that go back to the first millennium, have approached democracy for a mere 20 years, between the two world wars,

and now for the 3½ months since the 17th of November of last year.

The advantage that you have over us is obvious at once.

The Communist type of totalitarian system has left both our nations, Czechs and Slovaks—as it has all the nations of the Soviet Union and the other countries the Soviet Union subjugated in its time—a legacy of countless dead, an infinite spectrum of human suffering, profound economic decline, and above all enormous human humiliation. It has brought us horrors that fortunately you have not known.

At the same time, however—unintentionally, of course—it has given us something positive: a special capacity to look, from time to time, somewhat further than someone who has not undergone this bitter experience. A person who cannot move and live a somewhat normal life because he is pinned under a boulder has more time to think about his hopes than someone who is not trapped that way.

What I am trying to say is this: we must all learn many things from you, from how to educate our offspring, how to elect our representatives, all the way to how to organize our economic life so that it will lead to prosperity and not to poverty. But it doesn't have to be merely assistance from the well-educated, the powerful and the wealthy to someone who has nothing and therefore has nothing to offer in return.

We too can offer something to you: our experience and the knowledge that has come from it.

This is a subject for books, many of which have already been written and many of which have yet to be written. I shall therefore limit myself to a single idea.

The specific experience I'm talking about has given me one great certainty: Consciousness precedes Being, and not the other way around, as the Marxists claim.

For this reason, the salvation of this human world lies nowhere else than in the human heart, in the human power to reflect, in human meekness and in human responsibility.

Without a global revolution in the sphere of human consciousness, nothing will change for the better in the sphere of our Being as humans, and the catastrophe toward which this world is headed, be it ecological, social, demographic or a general breakdown of civilization, will be unavoidable. If we are no longer threatened by world war, or by the danger that the absurd mountains of accumulated nuclear weapons might blow up the world, this does not mean that we have definitively won. We are in fact far from the final victory.

We are still a long way from that "family of man"; in fact, we seem to be receding from the ideal rather than drawing closer to it. Interests of all kinds: personal, selfish, state, national,

group and, if you like, company interests still considerably outweigh genuinely common and global interests. We are still under the sway of the destructive and vain belief that man is the pinnacle of creation, and not just a part of it, and that therefore everything is permitted. There are still many who say they are concerned not for themselves, but for the cause, while they are demonstrably out for themselves and not for the cause at all. We are still destroying the planet that was entrusted to us, and its environment. We still close our eyes to the growing social, ethnic and cultural conflicts in the world. From time to time we say that the anonymous megamachinery we have created for ourselves no longer serves us, but rather has enslaved us, yet we still fail to do anything about it.

In other words, we still don't know how to put morality ahead of politics, science and economics. We are still incapable of understanding that the only genuine backbone of all our actions—if they are to be moral—is responsibility. Responsibility to something higher than my family, my country, my company, my success. Responsibility to the order of Being, where all our actions are indelibly recorded and where, and only where, they will be properly judged.

The interpreter or mediator between us and this higher authority is what is traditionally referred to as human conscience.

If I subordinate my political behavior to this imperative mediated to me by my conscience, I can't go far wrong. If on the contrary I were not guided by this voice, not even 10 presidential schools with 2,000 of the best political scientists in the world could help me.

This is why I ultimately decided—after resisting for a long time—to accept the burden of political responsibility.

I am not the first, nor will I be the last, intellectual to do this. On the contrary, my feeling is that there will be more and more of them all the time. If the hope of the world lies in human consciousness, then it is obvious that intellectuals cannot go on forever avoiding their share of responsibility for the world and hiding their distaste for politics under an alleged need to be independent.

It is easy to have independence in your program and then leave others to carry that program out. If everyone thought that way, pretty soon no one would be independent.

I think that you Americans should understand this way of thinking. Wasn't it the best minds of your country, people you could call intellectuals, who wrote your famous Declaration of Independence, your Bill of Human Rights and your Constitution and who—above all—took upon themselves the practical responsibility for putting them into practice? The worker from Branik in Prague that your President referred to in his State of the Union

message this year is far from being the only person in Czechoslovakia, let alone in the world, to be inspired by those great documents. They inspire us all. They inspire us despite the fact that they are over 200 years old. They inspire us to be citizens.

When Thomas Jefferson wrote that, "Governments are instituted among Men deriving their just Powers from the Consent of the Governed," it was a simple and important act of the human spirit.

What gave meaning to that act, however, was the fact that the author backed it up with his life. It was not just his words, it was his deeds as well.

I will end where I began: history has accelerated. I believe that once again, it will be the human mind that will notice this acceleration, give it a name, and transform those words into deeds.

Thank you.

[Applause, the Members rising.]

At 12 o'clock and 14 minutes p.m. the President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, accompanied by the committee of escort, retired from the Hall of the House of Representatives.

The Doorkeeper escorted the invited guests from the Chamber in the following order.

The members of the President's Cabinet.

The Ambassadors, Ministers, and chargés d'affaires of foreign governments.

#### JOINT MEETING DISSOLVED

The SPEAKER. The purpose of the joint meeting having been completed, the Chair declares the joint meeting of the two Houses now dissolved.

Accordingly, at 12 o'clock and 18 minutes p.m., the joint meeting of the two Houses was dissolved.

The Members of the Senate retired to their Chamber.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. The House will continue in recess until the hour of 1 p.m.

#### AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore [Mr. MAZZOLI] at 1 o'clock and 3 minutes p.m.

#### PRINTING OF PROCEEDINGS HAD DURING RECESS

Mr. NAGLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the proceedings had during the recess be printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

#### NEW WAVE OF FREEDOM PATERNED AFTER FOUNDING FATHERS

(Mr. HOYER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, freedom's bell rang today on the floor of this House. If we might refer to Vaclav Havel as the Thomas Jefferson of Czechoslovakia, we would be correct. This poet-playwright-philosopher President of Czechoslovakia spoke of the values of free peoples.

He spoke of the values that our American forefathers spread before the world and before our own country. President Havel thanked us all for the young men, the young women, and the mothers and fathers who made sacrifices to preserve and protect freedom.

He talked about Woodrow Wilson, that President who during the first World War led America to make the world safe for democracy. Perhaps he failed in the effort to make it safe for democracy, but President Wilson did in fact spread the idea of democracy that Jefferson had so eloquently articulated.

And it was President Truman who, after the Second World War, said that we will stand and defend freedom, that we will not allow the Iron Curtain to be spread across Europe.

It was that courage and that leadership from Jefferson, Wilson, and Truman that has stood democracy and freedom in good stead and led to President Havel's speech today.

John Kennedy went to Berlin and he said, "Ich bin ein Berliner" and identified every American with freedom and democracy and the human values of which President Havel spoke today.

#### THE INSPIRATION OF PRESIDENT HAVEL'S WORDS

(Mr. CONTE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, today, we were privileged in this exalted hall to listen to one of the great moral leaders of our time, Vaclav Havel, the quiet playwright, the citizen leader, the President of Czechoslovakia.

His message was inspired as he described for us these "extraordinary times \* \* \* which leave us no time even to be astonished."

The sweet sounds of his mother tongue were sweet sounds indeed. Not only did he lift our collective spirits on what public service should be all about, he reached an even higher plane, in my opinion.

In all of those sweet sounds, there was not one request for money for his own nation. It is like a revolution within the revolution.

Mr. Speaker, in my 32 years in the House of Representatives, I have heard many addresses before joint sessions. But I have never heard a more inspiring and powerful one than we heard today. I almost felt as if I was in the presence of our own Founding Fa-

THE VICE PRESIDENT  
OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY

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REMARKS BY  
VICE PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH  
PEACE CORPS 25th ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION  
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN  
MONDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1985

EOG  
INT.ORG

One of the kicks in my job is getting to take part in events like this one... the celebration of the Peace Corps' 25th Anniversary. Part of it is that it gives you a little bit of historical perspective. Sometimes, as Vice President, you think you've said something important, and then the press doesn't notice.

But I got some perspective on being ignored when I saw, recently, The New York Times report from 1960 of John Kennedy's speech, delivered from this spot, in which he first proposed the Peace Corps. This is what the Times said of remarks that included one of the most creative ideas of that campaign "Nothing was new."

And, I suppose, nothing was new, except that within a year the first of what by now has become more than 120,000 American volunteers would be on their way overseas... a show of goodwill and caring of people for people unlike any country had ever undertaken before.

The first Peace Corps volunteers all went to one country -- Ghana in Africa. They've since worked in 93.

They've helped eliminate malaria in Thailand, smallpox in Ethiopia, tuberculosis in Bolivia and Malawi. They've taught more than 5 million children. And they've won the hearts of the world.

It's hard not to love them. Earlier this year I spent part of an afternoon with the volunteers in Mali. I was traveling through sub-Saharan Africa, seeing what more the United States could do to help famine victims.

Those volunteers have a tough job... tougher now, because as a result of the African drought, the hardships of many of the people they work with have become so much more severe. But all the volunteers had a real spirit, an energy that you don't see too many places. I sure saw it there.

After meeting them I could understand why former Peace Corps workers are so much in demand. More than 1,000 are serving in the State Department and the Agency for International Development. A number of international banks and businesses specifically look for and prefer to hire Peace Corps veterans. In one major bank, 8 out of 12 senior managers in the African division came from the Peace Corps.

And there are four Peace Corps alumni now in Congress... two Republicans, two Democrats. One is with us today. He was a volunteer in the very early years -- the early '60s. Paul Henry.

One of the great things about the Peace Corps is the way in which young and old serve together. At the moment, the oldest volunteer is Odin Long, who's ... ready for this ... 82. He signed up when he retired from Illinois Bell. You can guess how long ago that was. He's been a volunteer ever since. And he's not ready to hang up his hat. He just took on another two year commitment. He'll be working in Guatamala.

So the Peace Corps is 25, but I believe its most exciting days have yet to come. And everyone who knows the Peace Corps can feel it. It's not like the six year old who started a diary with an entry that said, "It's a little late for this. Everything's already happened."

Well, everything hasn't already happened. Not by a long shot. This past year Loret Ruppe announced that the Peace Corps would begin a special focus on hunger in Africa. This, I believe, is very important and exciting.

I learned when I was in Africa that one of the reasons for the current famine -- in some respects more important than drought -- is that per capita food production in Africa has been steadily dropping for most of two decades. Let me repeat that... for more than two decades.

For the next ten years the Peace Corps will be working with African farmers on the nitty-gritty of turning that around. Soil erosion, water control, better seeds, as well as better ways to store crops, to get them to market and to sell them -- the Peace Corps will tackle all of these.

And let me just add a personal note. When I was in Africa, I visited famine relief camps. At one, I held in my arms a child who was two years old and weighed seven pounds. Her mother had already died of starvation... her grandmother was dying. She's part of why I feel very, very strongly about the Peace Corps' African Food Systems Initiative.

So this is what we celebrate today.

Not just the Peace Corps' 25th Anniversary. Not just the energy and dedication of Peace Corps volunteers over the years. Not just what the volunteers have given the people around the world... and given America, too.

We celebrate all that, of course... but a new beginning, as well. For the Peace Corps it's twenty-five down and lots more to go.

# # #

ictory is said to be one-handed, as victory to both sides. *Journal*, 1867.

illusions that peace can be had, but I have every confidence going to be possible to inch by agonizing inch.

GOLDBERG, Address at the ceremony marking his inauguration as U.S. Senator to the United Nations, 26 May, 1963.

Such a thing as peaceful coexistence.

GOLDWATER. (*New York Times*, 17 Sept., 1961) Though poles

from Lenin, Goldwater thus repeats the Russian's famous statement: "Imperialism cannot coexist with the Republic. Conflict is unavoidable."

say to the leaders of the Soviet Union, their people, that if either of us is to be fully secure, we need a weapon more powerful than the H-bomb, more powerful than ballistic missiles or nuclear weapons, and that better weapon is peace.

KENNEDY, Address to the General Assembly of the United Nations, 20 Sept., 1963.

unaware that there is afoot in the militant minority protest. . . . It can be thought of as a policy, it can be thought of as a policy of conversion. And nowadays that means coexistence.

STEVENS, Address to the Affairs Council, Philadelphia, 24 May, 1964. In defense of coexistence.

Peace!

WILSON, Letter, accepting the nomination for the presidency, 29 May, 1868.

of men who will not quarrel with each other is a thing which never yet existed. The greatest confederacy of nations is a town-meeting or a vestry. JACKSON, Letter to John Taylor.

where there can be no losers in war, we must recognize our obligation to match national strength with national restraint—we must be ready and the same time for both the exercise of power and the limitation of power—we must be ready to defend

the national interest and to negotiate the common interest.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON, Address to a joint session of Congress, 27 Nov., 1963—his first major statement of policy after he became President.

1 Our understanding of how to live—live with one another—is still far behind our knowledge of how to destroy one another.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON, Address to the General Assembly of the United Nations, 17 Dec., 1963.

2 There is only one item on the agenda of this conference—it is the leading item on the agenda of mankind—and that one item is peace.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON, Message to the disarmament conference in Geneva, 21 Jan., 1964.

3 The best way to begin disarming is to begin disarming—and the United States is ready to conclude firm agreements in these areas and to consider any other reasonable proposal.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON, Message to the disarmament conference in Geneva, 21 Jan., 1964.

4 For America today, as in Jefferson's time, peace must be our passion. It is not enough for America to be a sentinel on the frontiers of freedom. America must also be on the watchtower seeking out the horizons of peace.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON, Address at the University of California, Los Angeles, 21 Feb., 1964.

5 In other words, our guard is up but our hand is out.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON, Speech at annual luncheon of the Associated Press, New York City, 20 Apr., 1964.

6 Peace was his message to the world.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON, referring to Jawaharlal Nehru, in letter of condolence to President Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan of India, 27 May, 1964, the day of Nehru's death.

7 Peace is more than the absence of aggression. It is the creation of a world community in which every nation can follow its own course without fear of its neighbors.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON, Labor Day Address, 7 Sept., 1964, in Detroit.

8 If we are to live together in peace, we must come to know each other better.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON, State of the Union message, 4 Jan., 1965.

9 The cost of freedom is always high, but Americans have always paid it. And one path we shall never choose, and that is the path of surrender, or submission.

JOHN F. KENNEDY, Address broadcast nationally, 22 Oct., 1962, dealing with the Cuban missile crisis of that year.

10 The mere absence of war is not peace.

JOHN F. KENNEDY, State of the Union message, 14 Jan., 1963.

11 Peace is a daily, a weekly, a monthly process, gradually changing opinions, slowly eroding old barriers, quietly building new structures. And however undramatic the pursuit of peace, that pursuit must go on.

JOHN F. KENNEDY, Address to the General Assembly of the United Nations, 20 Sept., 1963.

12 Peace does not rest in charters and covenants alone. It lies in the hearts and minds of the people. And if it is cast out there, then no act, no pact, no treaty or organization can ever hope to preserve it. So let us not rest all our hopes for peace on parchment and paper—let us strive also to build peace in the hearts and minds of our people.

JOHN F. KENNEDY, Address to the General Assembly of the United Nations, 20 Sept., 1963.

13 Today we may have reached a pause in the cold war—but that is not a lasting peace. A test-ban treaty is a milestone—but that is not the millennium. We have not been released from our obligations—we have been given an opportunity. And if we fail to make the most of this moment . . . then the shaming indictment of posterity will rightly point its finger at us all.

JOHN F. KENNEDY, Address to the General Assembly of the United Nations, 20 Sept., 1963.

President Kennedy, I am sure, would regard as his best memorial the fact that in his three years as President the world became a little safer and the way ahead became a little brighter.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON, Address to the General Assembly of the United Nations, 17 Dec., 1963.

Peace who was becoming bright-eyed, now sits in the shadows of death; her handsome champion has been killed as he walked by her very side. Her gallant boy is dead.

SEAN O'CASEY, Letter to Mrs. Rose Russell, a leader of the New York City Teachers Union, 23 Nov., 1963. Referring to the death of John F. Kennedy.



*Statement upon Signing Exec. Order  
establishing Peace Corps*

*John F. Kennedy, 1961*

Mar. 1 [62]

It is our hope to have 500 or more people in the field by the end of the year.

The initial reactions to the Peace Corps proposal are convincing proof that we have, in this country, an immense reservoir of such men and women—anxious to sacrifice their energies and time and toil to the cause of world peace and human progress.

In establishing our Peace Corps we intend to make full use of the resources and talents of private institutions and groups. Universities, voluntary agencies, labor unions and industry will be asked to share in this effort—contributing diverse sources of energy and imagination—making it clear that the responsibility for peace is the responsibility of our entire society.

We will only send abroad Americans who are wanted by the host country—who have a real job to do—and who are qualified to do that job. Programs will be developed with care, and after full negotiation, in order to make sure that the Peace Corps is wanted and will contribute to the welfare of other

people. Our Peace Corps is not designed as an instrument of diplomacy or propaganda or ideological conflict. It is designed to permit our people to exercise more fully their responsibilities in the great common cause of world development.

Life in the Peace Corps will not be easy. There will be no salary and allowances will be at a level sufficient only to maintain health and meet basic needs. Men and women will be expected to work and live alongside the nationals of the country in which they are stationed—doing the same work, eating the same food, talking the same language.

But if the life will not be easy, it will be rich and satisfying. For every young American who participates in the Peace Corps—who works in a foreign land—will know that he or she is sharing in the great common task of bringing to man that decent way of life which is the foundation of freedom and a condition of peace.

62 The President's News Conference of  
*March 1, 1961*

THE PRESIDENT. I have three or four announcements which I will make.

[1.] We have extended an invitation to the Chancellor, German Chancellor Adenauer, to come to the United States, and he has accepted our invitation, and we are delighted that he is going to be here in Washington on April 12th and April 13th. I am looking forward very much to meeting him and to having an exchange of views.

[2.] Secondly, I am writing to the Congress, to Congressman Vinson and to Senator Russell, a letter recommending that they consider legislation to restore former Presi-

dent Eisenhower to his military rank of General of the Army. President Eisenhower's outstanding military record and his long public service to our country in war and peace, I think, with that long experience it would be an appropriate act by the Congress if they should restore him to his former military rank.

[3.] Third, it is with some satisfaction that I am able to announce that the week ending today is the first week since last July that there has been no net outflow of gold from this country to foreign countries. While we realize that this complete halt is

be concerned. I don't think we have to read these tests which we have seen so much of during the last 10 years to realize that because of the generosity of nature, because of the way our society is organized, that there has been less emphasis on national vigor, national vitality, physical well-being, than there has been in many other countries of the world.

I want to do better. And I think you want to do better. We want to make sure that as our life becomes more sophisticated, as we become more urbanized, that we don't lose this very valuable facet of our national character: physical vitality, which is tied into qualities of character, which is tied into qualities of intellectual vigor and vitality.

So I think that you are performing a real service in being here. We want your suggestions and ideas. This has to flow two ways, and we want the flow today to come from you to tell us how you think we can use the influence of the National Government—its prestige—in order to increase the emphasis which we can place in every community across the country, in every home, in this most important program.

I am particularly glad that we have here today teachers from over 67 countries who have been teaching in the United States and traveling through it, and who have now come to the National Capital before they return home. I hope they realize how much we learn from them—this is a two-way street, and all of these program which have brought hundreds of teachers in the last 15 to 20 years, which have brought them to all parts of the country; that each of you leaves behind you an understanding of the problems and opportunities of your country, your culture, your civilization, what you believe; and by your looking at us, we see something of ourselves.

This is a program which we benefit from. In many ways, I think, we are the greater beneficiary, and I hope that when you go back to your countries, that you will tell them something of what we are trying to do here. You will tell them, though we may not always realize our high ambitions and our high goals, that nevertheless we are attempting to advance ourselves, and that there is tremendous interest in what is going on in the world around us.

During the fall, I spoke, as many Members of Congress have spoken, about a Peace Corps. I am hopeful that it will be possible to bring that into realization, but what has been most interesting has been the great response of young men and women who desire not merely to serve the United States, but who desire to serve the cause of freedom which is common I think to all countries and to all people.

I hope that when the Peace Corps ultimately is organized, and young men and women go out around the world, that they will place their greatest emphasis on teaching; and secondly, that they will learn themselves far more than they will teach, and that we will therefore have another link which binds us to the world around us.

I want to express my thanks to all of you, whether you come from across the sea or here in the United States. We are all involved in this great effort together. And therefore I wish you well. I express my thanks to all of you. I want you to know that we here in Washington are intimately concerned with the matters in which you are engaged.

Thank you.

NOTE: The President spoke in the Health, Education, and Welfare Auditorium. In his opening words he referred to Secretary Ribicoff who also serves as Chairman of the President's Council on Youth Fitness.

country by the people themselves. Housing, education, jobs, and security go hand in hand with the real concepts of political equality and freedom.

This, Mexico has understood in the revolution. This, this hemisphere must understand if we are going to accomplish the goals of *Alianza para el Progreso*, a great

## 270 Remarks at an Independence Day Celebration With the American Community in Mexico City. June 30, 1962

*JFK*  
*Mr. Chairman, Ambassadors, Mike Mansfield, ladies and gentlemen:*

I want to say that this is the most prosperous looking Peace Corps contingent which I have reviewed, and I want to tell you what a pleasure it is to come and celebrate our national holiday here in this city. As the Chairman pointed out, Mrs. Kennedy and I were welcomed with the warmest hospitality and feeling, which I believe reflects the true sentiment of the people of Mexico for the United States, and I believe that part of this hospitality and friendship has been due to your efforts. When they see you, those of you who are Americans, they see the United States. And this is true of people all around the world; they make an impression, one way or the other, about our country and what we stand for and what we believe, and where we have been, and where we are going. And if the relations between Mexico and the United States are felicitous, which I believe they are, then you can take satisfaction in it; because you represent the long hand of the United States day in and day out, not merely on a ceremonial or state visit, but year in, year out, working among them, and giving an impression of what kind of a people we are.

*★*

Next Wednesday I am going to Philadelphia to speak on the Fourth of July. But I think it is just as appropriate to celebrate the Fourth of July here in this city as I do in Philadelphia in the United States, and the reason is very simple. That is because the

movement forward by the people of this hemisphere.

*Viva Mexico, arriba, Mexico!*

NOTE: The President spoke at 9:35 a.m. In his opening words he referred to Benito Coquet, director of the housing project, and Antonio Carrillo Flores, Ambassador of Mexico to the United States. Later in his remarks he referred to Alejandro Prieto and José Mario Gutierrez, architects for the project.

people who wrote the Declaration of Independence from the beginning recognized, and in their public statements indicated, that they were not advancing a theory of government merely for the people of the United States, but for the people around the world. George Washington, John Adams, and the others, all emphasized that this spirit which had motivated the Declaration of Independence represented the basic concept which should govern around the world, of the relationship between the Government and the people.

It is not accident that the revolutionary spirit in the best sense which sprang out of Philadelphia and the United States has had the most profound reverberations down through the long corridors of time ever since that date.

Simón Bolívar, the liberator, wore next to his skin a picture of George Washington. And the heads of state who come year in and year out to Washington, and the 30 or 40 new states which have been formed since the end of World War II, in nearly every case in their constitutions, in their declarations, have used phrases from our Constitution and our Declaration.

So this is a most heart-warming event, to come here to this city and this country which feels so much in their everyday life the principles which our country espoused in those momentous documents. And I believe we feel them because we realize that this was not merely an event which took place a long time

ago, and is consigned to the whole premises upon which Adams and the others drafted the Declaration of Independence, a serious challenge today in the earliest days of the

So I do not believe that to be trotted out on the they are phrases to work fight for all around the particularly in the great

So I come here today, happy that this represents of the American community Mexican friends, and to brate a national holiday brate Mexican national holidays of freedom all

## 271 Remarks at President L

*Mr. President, Señor Permanent Commissioner, President of the Supreme Minister, ladies and gentlemen:*

I want to express our affection to you for your First, I would like to the Harvard-Radcliffe giving up their summer tour in Mexico. They should be appreciated stand up and we will

We want to thank you

First, I want to say that through some of both my wife and my through some very good last 24 hours to the country, and we want more directly to the and protest, it was to make the speech in that Mrs. Kennedy in behalf of both of

support in three administrations, which has, with all its recognized problems, contributed to the fact that not a single one of the nearly fifty U.N. members to gain independence since the Second World War has succumbed to Communist control.

I am proud of a program that has helped to arm and feed and clothe millions of people who live on the front lines of freedom.

I am especially proud that this country has put forward for the 60's a vast cooperative effort to achieve economic growth and social progress throughout the Americas—the Alliance for Progress.

I do not underestimate the difficulties that we face in this mutual effort among our close neighbors, but the free states of this hemisphere, working in close collaboration, have begun to make this alliance a living reality. Today it is feeding one out of every four school age children in Latin America an extra food ration from our farm surplus. It has distributed 1.5 million school books and is building 17,000 classrooms. It has helped resettle tens of thousands of farm families on land they can call their own. It is stimulating our good neighbors to more self-help and self-reform—fiscal, social, institutional, and land reforms. It is bringing new housing and hope, new health and dignity, to millions who were forgotten. The men and women of this hemisphere know that the alliance cannot succeed if it is only another name for United States hand-outs—that it can succeed only as the Latin American nations themselves devote their best effort to fulfilling its goals.

This story is the same in Africa, in the Middle East, and in Asia. Wherever nations are willing to help themselves, we stand ready to help them build new bulwarks of freedom. We are not purchasing votes for the cold war; we have gone to the aid of imperiled nations, neutrals and allies alike. What we do ask—and all that we ask—is that our help be used to best advantage, and that their own efforts not be diverted by needless quarrels with other independent nations.

Despite all its past achievements, the continued progress of the mutual assistance program requires a persistent discontent with present performance. We have been reorganizing this program to make it a more effective, efficient instrument—and that process will continue this year.

But free world development will still be an uphill struggle. Government aid can only supplement the role of private investment, trade expansion, commodity stabilization, and, above all, internal self-improvement. The processes of growth are gradual—bearing fruit in a decade, not a day. Our successes will be neither quick nor dramatic. But if these programs were ever to be ended, our failures in a dozen countries would be sudden and certain.

Neither money nor technical assistance, however, can be our only weapon against poverty. In the end, the crucial effort is one of purpose, requiring the fuel of finance but also a torch of idealism. And nothing carries the spirit of this American idealism more effectively to the far corners of the earth than the American Peace Corps.

A year ago, less than 900 Peace Corps volunteers were on the job. A year from now they will number more than 9,000—men and women, aged 18 to 79, willing to give 2 years of their lives to helping people in other lands.

There are, in fact, nearly a million Americans serving their country and the cause of freedom in overseas posts, a record no other people can match. Surely those of us who stay at home should be glad to help indirectly; by supporting our aid programs; by opening our doors to foreign visitors and diplomats and students; and by proving, day by day, by deed as well as word, that we are a just and generous people.

## VII.

Third, what comfort can we take from the increasing strains and tensions within the Communist bloc? Here hope must be tempered with caution. For the Soviet-

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Public Papers of the Presidents

Statement by Press Secretary Fitzwater on Peace Corps  
Programs in Eastern Europe

25 Weekly Comp. Pres. Doc. 298

February 23, 1990

LENGTH: 168 words

The President is pleased to note that today in Warsaw the United States and Poland signed a formal agreement for a Peace Corps program in Poland. Under the program, which was arranged in response to a request from the Polish Government, 60 American volunteers will go to Poland in June to provide English language training.

Under a similar agreement with Hungary, signed on February 14, the Peace Corps will send another 60 volunteers to Hungary in June. Czechoslovakia has also requested a Peace Corps English language program, and the President has asked Director of the Peace Corps Paul Coverdell to go to Prague soon to lay the groundwork for such a program. As the Peace Corps expands its activities into Eastern Europe, it will also offer assistance in such areas as the environment, computer training, and small business development.

The President welcomes these programs, which will be of direct benefit to the emerging democracies as they rejoin Europe and the community of democratic states.