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Proclamation 5509—Let Freedom Ring Day, 1986 July 2, 1986

*By the President of the United States
of America*

A Proclamation

For centuries, great occasions have been marked by the ringing of bells. When America's Independence was proclaimed in Philadelphia more than two centuries ago, the Liberty Bell announced the glad news—those joyful and triumphant words of Leviticus graven on the bell itself:

“Proclaim liberty throughout the land,
unto all the inhabitants thereof.”

On July 3, the eve of the 210th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, the torch of the newly restored Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor will be lit again. Its radiant beams held high above the dark waters will once again signal freedom's light and freedom's welcome.

What could be more fitting than to celebrate this moment with the joyful clamor of bells. Let every spire and belfry in the land ring out the glad tidings of liberty once again. Let every American rejoice in the blessings of freedom as they hear the jubilant music of carillons carried on the night air. As the golden glow of the Statue of Liberty's rekindled torch calls forth the pealing of thousands of bells in every city, village, and hamlet throughout our land, let every American take it as a summons to rededication, recalling those words we sang as children:

“Our father's God, to Thee, Author of
Liberty, To Thee we sing,
Long may our land be bright With Free-
dom's Holy Light.
Protect us by Thy might, Great God, Our
King.”

The Congress, by House Joint Resolution 664, has designated July 3, 1986, as “Let Freedom Ring Day” and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this event.

Now, *Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan*, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim July 3, 1986, as Let Freedom Ring Day, and I encourage the people of the United States to ring bells immediately following the relighting of the torch of the Statue of Liberty, which is scheduled to occur at approximately 10:53 p.m. Eastern Daylight Time on that day. I call upon all Americans to remember how fortunate we are as a people and on this day and each day to follow to open your hearts to those who may one day share in the joy and satisfaction that freedom brings.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this 2nd day of July, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and tenth.

RONALD REAGAN

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 10:19 a.m., July 3, 1986]

Proclamation 5510—National Immigrants Day, 1986 July 2, 1986

*By the President of the United States
of America*

A Proclamation

Since 1820, more than 52 million immigrants have come to the United States from all over the world. They have sought and

found a new and better life for themselves and their children in this land of liberty and opportunity. The magnet that draws them is freedom and the beacon that guides them is hope. America offers liberty for all, encourages hope for betterment, and nurtures great expectations. In this free land a

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person can realize his dreams—going as far as talent and drive can carry him. In return America asks each of us to do our best, to work hard, to respect the law, to cherish human rights, and to strive for the common good.

The immigrants who have so enriched America include people from every race, creed, and ethnic background. Yet all have been drawn here by shared values and a deep love of freedom. Most brought with them few material goods. But with their hearts and minds and toil they have contributed mightily to the building of this great Nation and endowed us with the riches of their achievements. Their spirit continues to nourish our own love of freedom and opportunity.

For more than three centuries, a human tide of men, women, and children have become new Americans. They have brought to us strength and moral fiber developed in civilizations centuries old, but fired anew by the dream of a better life in America. They have brought to us in this young country the treasure of a hundred ancient cultures. Their dreams gave them the courage to strike out for themselves, to leave

behind familiar scenes, to part with friends and relatives, and to start a new life in a new land. The record of their success in every field of human endeavor is one of our proudest boasts. They have helped to make us the great Nation we are today.

The Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 290, has designated July 4, 1986, as "National Immigrants Day" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this event.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim July 4, 1986, as National Immigrants Day, and I call upon the people of the United States to observe that day with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this 2nd day of July, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and tenth.

RONALD REAGAN

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 10:20 a.m., July 3, 1986]

Interview With Johanna Neuman and Karen DeWitt of USA Today July 2, 1986

Q. Mr. President, I wanted to open by asking you a question that one of my editors wanted us to ask you, but it may require some participation on your part. I mean, you may even have to stand up or something.

The President. What's that?

Q. You ready?

The President. Yes.

Q. How much cash have you got on you?

The President. How much cash do I have on me? Not a dime.

Q. You never carry money?

The President. Very rarely. It just seems no way to do it. It doesn't mean that I travel free. [Laughter] I mean, I get bills for things, but, no, there's no opportunity. I

can't go shopping or anything like that so—

Q. Do you miss it at all—the feel of coin in your pocket?

The President. I make up for it, because every once in a while people will give me something like a good luck piece or something of that kind, and I put those in my pocket.

Immigration Bills

Q. Oh, okay. We wanted to ask you on the eve of this Liberty Weekend and your trip to New York to celebrate the Statue—a couple of questions about that. Do you think it's time for Lady Liberty to put up her hand and say "Stop" to immigration at

July 3 / Administration of Ronald Reagan, 1986

Remarks at the Opening Ceremonies of the Statue of Liberty Centennial Celebration in New York, New York July 3, 1986

Thank you. And Lee Iacocca, thank you on behalf of all of America. President and Madame Mitterrand, my fellow Americans: The iron workers from New York and New Jersey who came here to begin restoration work were at first puzzled and a bit put off to see foreign workers, craftsmen from France, arrive. Jean Wiart, the leader of the French workers, said his countrymen understood. After all, he asked, how would Frenchmen feel if Americans showed up to help restore the Eiffel Tower? But as they came to know each other—these Frenchmen and Americans—affections grew; and so, too, did perspectives.

The Americans were reminded that Miss Liberty, like the many millions she's welcomed to these shores, is of foreign birth, the gift of workers, farmers, and shopkeepers and children who donated hundreds of thousands of francs to send her here. They were the ordinary people of France. This statue came from their pockets and from their hearts. The French workers, too, made discoveries. Monsieur Wiart, for example, normally lives in a 150-year-old cottage in a small French town, but for the last year he's been riding the subway through Brooklyn. "A study in contrasts," he said—contrasts indeed. But he has also told the newspapers that he and his countrymen learned something else at Liberty Island. For the first time, they worked in proximity with Americans of Jewish, black, Italian, Irish, Russian, Polish, and Indian backgrounds. "Fascinating," he said, "to see different ethnic and national types work and live so well together." Well, it's how we like to think of America. And it's good to know that Miss Liberty is still giving life to the dream of a new world where old antagonisms could be cast aside and people of every nation could live together as one.

It's especially fitting that this lesson should be relived and relearned here by Americans and Frenchmen. President Mitterrand, the French and American people have forged a special friendship over the

course of two centuries. Yes, in the 1700's, France was the midwife of our liberty. In two World Wars, America stood with France as she fought for her life and for civilization. And today, Mr. President, with infinite gentleness, your countrymen tend the final resting places, marked now by rows of white crosses and stars, of more than 60,000 Americans who remain on French soil, a reminder since the days of Lafayette of our mutual struggles and sacrifices for freedom. So, tonight, as we celebrate the friendship of our two nations, we also pray: May it ever be so. God bless America, and vive la France!

And yet, my fellow Americans, it is not only the friendship of two peoples but the friendship of all peoples that brings us here tonight. We celebrate something more than the restoration of this statue's physical grandeur. Another worker here, Scott Aronsen, a marble restorer, has put it well: "I grew up in Brooklyn and never went to the Statue of Liberty. But when I first walked in there to work, I thought about my grandfathers coming through here." And which of us does not think of other grandfathers and grandmothers, from so many places around the globe, for whom this statue was the first glimpse of America?

"She was silhouetted very clear," one of them wrote about standing on deck as their ship entered New York Harbor. "We passed her very slowly. Of course we had to look up. She was beautiful." Another talked of how all the passengers rushed to one side of the boat for a fast look at their new home and at her. "Everybody was crying. The whole boat bent toward her. She was beautiful with the early morning light." To millions returning home, especially from foreign wars, she was also special. A young World War I captain of artillery described how, on a troopship returning from France, even the most hard-bitten veteran had trouble blinking back the tears. "I've never seen anything that looked so good," that doughboy, Harry Truman, wrote to his

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fiance, Bess, back in Independence, Missouri, "as the Liberty Lady in New York Harbor."

And that is why tonight we celebrate this mother of exiles who lifts her light beside the golden door. Many of us have seen the picture of another worker here, a tool belt around his waist, balanced on a narrow metal rod of scaffolding, leaning over to place a kiss on the forehead of Miss Liberty. Tony Soraci, the grandson of immigrant Italians, said it was something he was proud to do, "something to tell my grandchildren." Robert Kearney feels the same way. At work on the statue after a serious illness, he gave \$10,000 worth of commemorative pins to those who visited here. Part of the reason, he says, was an earlier construction job over in Hoboken and his friend named Blackie. They could see the harbor from the building they were working on, and every morning Blackie would look over the water, give a salute, and say, "That's my gal!"

Well, the truth is, she's everybody's gal. We sometimes forget that even those who came here first to settle the new land were also strangers. I've spoken before of the tiny *Arabella*, a ship at anchor just off the Massachusetts coast. A little group of Puritans huddled on the deck. And then John Winthrop, who would later become the first Governor of Massachusetts, reminded his fellow Puritans there on that tiny deck that they must keep faith with their God, that the eyes of all the world were upon them, and that they must not forsake the mission that God had sent them on, and they must be a light unto the nations of all the world—a shining city upon a hill.

Call it mysticism if you will, I have always believed there was some divine providence that placed this great land here between the two great oceans, to be found by a special kind of people from every corner of the world, who had a special love for freedom and a special courage that enabled them to leave their own land, leave their friends and their countrymen, and come to this new and strange land to build a New World of peace and freedom and hope. Lincoln spoke about hope as he left the hometown he would never see again to take up the duties of the Presidency and bring America through a terrible Civil War. At each stop

on his long train ride to Washington, the news grew worse: The Nation was dividing; his own life was in peril. On he pushed, undaunted. In Philadelphia he spoke in Independence Hall, where 85 years earlier the Declaration of Independence had been signed. He noted that much more had been achieved there than just independence from Great Britain. It was, he said, "hope to the world, future for all time."

Well, that is the common thread that binds us to those Quakers [Puritans] on the tiny deck of the *Arabella*, to the beleaguered farmers and landowners signing the Declaration in Philadelphia in that hot Philadelphia hall, to Lincoln on a train ready to guide his people through the conflagration, to all the millions crowded in the steerage who passed this lady and wept at the sight of her, and those who've worked here in the scaffolding with their hands and with their love—Jean Wiart, Scott Aronsen, Tony Soraci, Robert Kearney, and so many others.

We're bound together because, like them, we too dare to hope—hope that our children will always find here the land of liberty in a land that is free. We dare to hope too that we'll understand our work can never be truly done until every man, woman, and child shares in our gift, in our hope, and stands with us in the light of liberty—the light that, tonight, will shortly cast its glow upon her, as it has upon us for two centuries, keeping faith with a dream of long ago and guiding millions still to a future of peace and freedom.

And now we will unveil that gallant lady. Thank you, and God bless you all.

Note: The President spoke at 9:28 p.m. on Governors Island. Following his remarks, the Statue of Liberty was illuminated. He then presented Medals of Liberty to Henry A. Kissinger, Franklin R. Chang-Diaz, I.M. Pei, Itzhak Perlman, James B. Reston, Kenneth Clark, Albert B. Sabin, An Wang, Elie Wiesel, Bob Hope, and Hanna Holburn Gray. Lee Iacocca was chairman of the Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island Foundation, which raised the funds for the restoration of the statue.

July 3 / Administration of Ronald Reagan, 1986

Remarks on the Lighting of the Torch of the Statue of Liberty in New York, New York

July 3, 1986

While we applaud those immigrants who stand out, whose contributions are easily discerned, we know that America's heroes are also those whose names are remembered by only a few. Many of them passed through this harbor, went by this lady, looked up at her torch, which we light tonight in their honor.

They were the men and women who labored all their lives so that their children would be well fed, clothed, and educated, the families that went through great hardship yet kept their honor, their dignity, and their faith in God. They passed on to their children those values, values that define civilization and are the prerequisites of human progress. They worked in our factories, on ships and railroads, in stores, and on road construction crews. They were teachers, lumberjacks, seamstresses, and journalists. They came from every land.

What was it that tied these profoundly different people together? What was it that made them not a gathering of individuals, but a nation? That bond that held them together, as it holds us together tonight, that bond that has stood every test and travail, is found deep in our national consciousness: an abiding love of liberty. For love of liberty, our forebears—colonists, few in number and with little to defend themselves—fought a war for independence with what was then the world's most powerful empire. For love of liberty, those who came before us tamed a vast wilderness and braved hardships which, at times, were beyond the limits of human endurance. For love of liberty, a bloody and heart-wrench-

ing civil war was fought. And for love of liberty, Americans championed and still champion, even in times of peril, the cause of human freedom in far-off lands.

"The God who gave us life," Thomas Jefferson once proclaimed, "gave us liberty at the same time." But like all of God's precious gifts, liberty must never be taken for granted. Tonight we thank God for the many blessings He has bestowed on our land; we affirm our faithfulness to His rule and to our own ideals; and we pledge to keep alive the dream that brought our forefathers and mothers to this brave new land.

On this theme the poet Emma Lazarus, moved by this unique symbol of the love of liberty, wrote a very special dedication 100 years ago. The last few lines are ones we know so well; set to the music of Irving Berlin, they take on tonight a special meaning.

[At this point, a choir sang the last few lines from the poem "The New Colossus."]

We are the keepers of the flame of liberty. We hold it high tonight for the world to see, a beacon of hope, a light unto the nations. And so with joy and celebration and with a prayer that this lamp shall never be extinguished, I ask that you all join me in this symbolic act of faith, this lighting of Miss Liberty's torch.

Note: The President spoke at 11:04 p.m. on Governors Island. At the conclusion of the ceremonies, he went to the Rockefeller estate in Pocantico Hills, NY, where he stayed overnight.

Remarks During Operation Sail in New York, New York

July 4, 1986

Thank you, Lee, and thank you all. It's been said that we Americans count our blessings too seldom. But not this weekend.

This weekend we celebrate, my friends, we cut loose! The procession that we are about to witness will be as colorful as fireworks, as

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majestic as Lady Liberty herself. I hear you
[referring to the sound of a ship's horn].
[Laughter]

It will speak to us of the past, of the days
when great ships like these dropped anchor
in our harbors to unload tea from China,
whale oil from open seas, and, yes, immi-
grants from around the world. It will speak
to us of present and future amity between
our nation and the many nations that have
sent ships here today to lend their beauty—
the curve of their hulls, the lines of their
masts and rigging as they stand out against
the sea, the sky—to our rejoicing. Passing in
review today we see more than 20 of the 30
or so tall ships that are left in the world.
The U.S. Coast Guard bark *Eagle* will lead
the procession. Schooners, barks, brigan-
tines, and ketches from more than 30 coun-
tries are entering the harbor.

Somehow, men have always found
moving the sight of these vessels of wood
and metal and canvas. Indeed, some centur-
ies ago one writer of proverbs described as
"wonderful the way of a ship in the midst
of a sea." Perhaps it has something to do
with the knowledge that nothing binds sail-
ing ships, nothing holds them back, that
they can travel anywhere across the vast
and trackless sea. Perhaps, indeed, these
vessels embody our conception of liberty
itself: to have before one no impediments,

only open spaces; to chart one's own course
and take the adventure of life as it comes;
to be free as the wind—as free as the tall
ships themselves. It's fitting, then, that this
procession should take place in honor of
Lady Liberty. And as the wind swells the
sails, so too may our hearts swell with pride
that all that Liberty's sons and daughters
have accomplished in this the land of the
free. This spectacle has been literally years
in the planning.

On behalf of the American people I want
to thank Ambassador Bus Mosbacher and
his entire Operation Sail staff for making
this international celebration, this stately
salute to Liberty. And now, Bus, where are
you? Come forward.

*Note: The President spoke at 10:59 a.m. on
Governors Island. He was introduced by
Lee Iacocca, chairman of the Statue of Lib-
erty and Ellis Island Foundation. Emil
Mosbacher, Jr., was the chairman of Oper-
ation Sail. Prior to President Reagan's re-
marks, he and President Mitterrand were
presented first day issue stamps commemo-
rating the Statue of Liberty by French Di-
rector of Posts Alain Madelin and U.S. Post-
master General Albert V. Casey. Earlier in
the morning, the President watched the
International Naval Review aboard the
"U.S.S. Iowa" in New York Harbor.*

Informal Exchange With Reporters Prior to a Meeting With President François Mitterrand of France July 4, 1986

Q. Mr. President, are you going to send a
message to Mr. Gorbachev with French
President Mitterrand?

President Reagan. I don't think that
would be appropriate to impose on him. He
has his own matters—other countries—

Q. What would you like him to say,
though?

Q. Will you discuss with him today the
East-West relationship?

President Reagan. Oh, I think we'll talk
about things like that, yes.

Q. What would you like him to express to

Mr. Gorbachev about your view toward a
summit and an arms control agreement?

President Reagan. As I say, we each have
our own relationships with our countries
and—

Q. Are you concerned that he is not more
supportive of strategic defense than he is—
President Mitterrand?

President Reagan. We have a very happy
relationship.

Q. Mr. Gorbachev, in his latest speech,
said that you are still—the United States—
still not serious about arms control.

URUGUAY SPEECH

SETTING

- o I have come to visit your country at a time when we in the Western Hemisphere are on the threshold of a new era. We are witnessing a period of profound changes worldwide--political renewal, basic restructuring of economies, and social realignments--and here in this hemisphere we are leading the way.
- o We have the unique chance in the Americas to finally realize the dreams and ambitions of the men and women who came to this hemisphere, north and south, seeking a better life for themselves and for those who have come after them. The history of our republics can be told many times over in the histories of individual families.
 - One such family is that of your Ambassador Eduardo MacGillycuddy to Washington, and of the United States Senator Connie Mack from the state of Florida. I am sure their grandfathers, immigrant brothers from Ireland, would be proud if they could see their grandsons today.
- o This is my first trip to Uruguay, yet I feel that I know President Lacalle well. We met in Washington last April and again in October in New York. President Lacalle is a man of vision.
 - Not only does he have a vision for his country, but he possesses the rare talent of being able, through his leadership, to act on his vision for the benefit of his countrymen.
- o Last June I made an announcement in the White House that my administration intended to work together with the other countries of this hemisphere to initiate a new approach in our relations which would stimulate growth.
 - President Lacalle was the first head of state to personally call me to discuss the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative, and how we could work together to realize its objectives.
- o || Let me assure you that in the United States, President Lacalle is recognized as a man who can and will make things happen. Uruguay, in both the economic and political sense, is a star performer and an inspirational example for the region.

(Avoid making Lacalle appear as an American stooge!)

- o I applaud President Lacalle and the Uruguayan people for your initiative, perseverance and intelligence in dealing with a world that is changing faster than anyone ever believed possible.

- I found much wisdom in the words of President Lacalle when, at the OAS General Assembly, he said that our hemisphere is ready to address "the profound transformations of our time: the exercise of representative democracy, the expansion of fundamental freedom, and the eclipse of the old, authoritarian regimes."

THE NEW DEMOCRATIC REVOLUTION

- o Fundamental changes are sweeping Latin America and Uruguay. From Tierra del Fuego to the Rio Grande, old ways of doing business are being re-examined and new ideas are on the march.
- o The democratic form of government has come to be recognized as the embodiment of political legitimacy.
 - The democratic ideal has become irresistible precisely because it is now an indigenous force the world over, from Poland to Uruguay, and from China to Chile.
- o It has not triumphed everywhere, to be sure; not all men and women today live under freedom and democracy. But we have reached the point where all are demanding to live under freedom and democracy as their God-given right.
 - Democracy's ideological foes, on the left and the right, have been discredited. The political and economic systems they fashioned stand today in ruins.
- o The Western Hemisphere can justly take pride in having launched the epochal worldwide transition from dictatorship to democracy, first in Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, and Ecuador, and lately in Chile, Panama, and Nicaragua.
- o In a very short time, we have traveled far toward achieving an unprecedented degree of mutual respect and common purpose among the nations of this hemisphere.
- o Nowhere has the democratization process been as impressive as here in Uruguay. Every Uruguayan can be proud of the transition. It was difficult but Uruguayans have demonstrated courage and have shown a willingness to work together and to make the sacrifices necessary to achieve success.

- o However, two revolutions are taking place in Latin America; one political, the other economic. The conversion of almost the entire hemisphere to representative government and to the principles of rational economic management opens up the possibility of closer ties than we have ever before enjoyed with our Latin neighbors.

- The return to democracy throughout the hemisphere has paved the way for greater economic opportunity and cooperation between Latin America and the United States.

THE NEW ECONOMIC REVOLUTION

- o The driving force behind this second revolution is the world's recognition that economic growth and prosperity derive not from central planning and state enterprises, but from the dynamism and energy of individuals.

- o This intellectual revolution commands movement away from failed statist doctrines; from dictatorships from the left and right; towards democracy, free government, and free enterprise; toward the true political and economic empowerment of the people.

- As your beloved hero, Jose Artigas, so correctly stated, "industry and commerce are the channels for people's happiness."

- o Our common goal is to free this economic force: nothing works better than people who want to work; nothing creates better than people who want to create; and nothing succeeds better than people who want to succeed.

- o Throughout the world people share the same aspirations:

- A better life for themselves and their children; rewards for hard work and initiative; recognition of talent and ideas; and a profound desire for an economic system that rewards not a select few, but all those ready and willing to work.

- o Many countries in Latin America are already walking this path. In Argentina, Brazil, Venezuela, Jamaica, Mexico, Bolivia and here in Uruguay, reforms are taking place to unleash competition on which efficient productive free enterprise is based.

- o Fundamental changes frequently involve costs. In many countries, economic restructuring will be accompanied by economic downturn. Some businesses will fail as others prosper; jobs will be lost in some industries as they are gained in others.
 - Here in Uruguay President Lacalle has set forth on a bold program to restructure the Uruguayan economy, changes which will improve Uruguay's overall strength and prosperity.
 - Overall and in time, the economy will produce more goods and services, and provide more jobs for all. In short, the improving quality of life.
- o There are no easy solutions. There are no quick fixes. We are making tough political decisions.
 - Those who would defend statism and protectionism as a means to maintain dwindling benefits, will soon realize that they have been sold empty promises and that a failing economic system cannot continue to meet even its minimum needs.
 - In the United States we are grappling with the important problem of the budget deficit. Here in Uruguay, President Lacalle has established a social emergency fund to help the most needy. We have been pleased to have been able to contribute to this fund.

A NEW ERA OF ECONOMIC COOPERATION

- o Changes are also sweeping the United States. There is new thinking on the Potomac. We will keep our commitments in Central America, and we are also reaching out a helping hand of friendship and cooperation to our neighbors in South America.
- o I know that many in Latin America fear we have become unduly preoccupied with dramatic developments in the old world. Let me assure you that we have not.
- o The Enterprise for the Americas Initiative represents a fundamental shift in our relationship with Latin America. It recognizes a truth that President Lacalle called to the attention of the entire Hemisphere last June 4 at the OAS General Assembly, and reiterated in his October 2 address to the Special Session of the OAS, that long term economic growth and prosperity will be accomplished not by aid, but by trade and investment.

-- We want to promote investment, and to that end we have entered into the bilateral investment treaty with your government that will pave the way for new U.S. investments in Uruguay.

- o We also want to assist with the debt burden, and are pleased by the progress you have made in your debt negotiations with the commercial banks. We are confident that Congress will soon approve a legislative package for relief from official Latin debt.

-- This authority will allow us not only to reduce the debt, but also to convert payments on the remainder to investment in industry and to programs to protect the environment in Uruguay.

- o We want to promote trade, and to this end we have signed a framework trade agreement with your government that commits us to explore practical ways to reduce barriers to trade.

-- Of course, our first priority is a successful conclusion of the Uruguay Round of trade negotiations in Geneva which will lead to increased trade for all. We have been pleased to note Uruguay's positive role in these negotiations. The framework agreement we have concluded will allow us to build on the achievements of the Uruguay Round of trade commitments, so that Uruguayan textile manufacturers, and wool and leather producers can more easily sell their products free of international barriers.

- o Uruguayans hold dear their agricultural traditions. At the Houston Summit, we made common cause with Uruguay and other Latin American nations in insisting that countries stop subsidizing agricultural products to the detriment of world trade. We will continue in this endeavor.
- o The initiative should be a collective effort. All of us have a stake in working together. Our goal is to work with Latin America to build a hemisphere where trade and investment are unfettered, private enterprise can flourish, and individual rights are respected.

WHAT THE FUTURE HOLDS

- o Of course, bilateral cooperation goes beyond economics and trade. The scourge of drugs, for example, which threatens both our countries, must be stopped so that our greatest resource, our children, can live vigorous and active lives, and enjoy the fruits of our labors.

- While we recognize that we must do more in the United States to eliminate the demand for drugs, we look forward to working with your government to assist in controlling narcotics trafficking and other narcotics-related crimes.
- o Likewise, the degradation of our environment, a problem which does not know or recognize national borders, must be confronted head on. We owe this to our children and grandchildren.
 - It is our responsibility to leave future generations not only a more prosperous world, but also a safer and cleaner world.
- o I see a hemisphere with:
 - strong, robust democratic institutions and leaders;
 - an ever expanding economic opportunity for all members of society;
 - a society free of drugs and not plagued by crime;
 - a cleaner environment; and
 - a new era of cooperation between Latin America and the United States.
- o I am confident that the spirit of the free and open societies we represent will serve to pave the way toward these goals. Working together, we will create a unity of purpose and action that will benefit both of our societies and create a partnership not only in the present but for future generations to come.

Contact : ARA/SC: CAColloton
10-29-90 x72296
SEARASC 7809 Draft 3

- special things about Uruguay
- ① democratic roots and traditions
(i.e., Colorado party - oldest party in the hemisphere)
 - ② open society and economy

(met in Feb. 1990 in Oval Office,
before L. was inaugurated)

(- love of dogs??)

[
→ G.B. was invited to fish
→ b-fast will be on boat in harbor
on Atlantic

[
small character - sweet - gentle,
epitome of simpatico

LEGAL IMMIGRATION REFORM

Since 1989, the Administration has sought a balanced immigration policy which blends our tradition of family reunification with our desire to allow entrance to more skilled people to meet immediate needs and contribute to our economic growth. The Immigration Act of 1990 does this. It is both pro-growth and pro-family and will enhance America's historic role as a haven for eager and talented people who wish to practice their skills and raise their families in freedom. The law:

- ° Fulfills the Administration's goal of increasing skill-based immigration by more than doubling the number of visas available (from 54,000 to 140,000 per year). The increase in skill-based immigration will relieve labor shortages in key technical areas and improve the competitiveness of our workforce.
- ° Increases overall immigration levels from the present level of approximately 530,000 to 700,000 annually for three years, then to a permanent level of 675,000 per year. Of this total, 520,000 will be for family-sponsored immigrants for three years, substantially increasing opportunities for family reunification in all major categories. (This includes 55,000 visas available for the spouses and children of legalized aliens.) The permanent level is 480,000 thereafter. The bill also refocuses the preference system for admission of immediate relatives.
- ° Sets aside 55,000 visas annually for a new category of diversity immigrants, to create immigration opportunities for aliens from countries that have been underrepresented in the number of immigrants admitted to this country over the past five years.
- ° Establishes four new non-immigrant categories for persons with extraordinary abilities, athletes, entertainers, international and cultural exchange aliens, and religious workers.
- ° Establishes a new kind of temporary protected status for aliens in this country who are unable to return to their native country due to ongoing armed conflict, natural disaster, or national interest considerations or other extraordinary conditions that prevent their safe return. Aliens would receive work authorization while in this status, and would be eligible to remain in this country until the conditions change and permit their return. Natives of El Salvador are granted temporary protected status until July, 1992.

- ° Expands significantly the authority of the Immigration and Naturalization Service to deal with criminal aliens, particularly those who have committed serious crimes. The law grants arrest authority to INS officers, requires states to provide INS with certified copies of aliens' conviction records, and generally expedites the deportation of criminal aliens from the United States.
- ° Implements several recommendations made by a task force convened by the Attorney General earlier this year to address the antidiscrimination provisions of the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986. These amendments to the 1986 law are aimed at remedying discrimination that might be related to the implementation of "employer sanctions."
- ° Revises existing grounds of exclusion and deportation, replacing the current thirty-three grounds of exclusion with nine categories. The law also revises and reorganizes the grounds for deportation of aliens. This is the first major update of these provisions in decades.
- ° Authorizes an expedited administrative naturalization process and makes other changes in qualifications for naturalization. The law also authorizes naturalization of Filipino war veterans who served under the command of the United States during World War II.

George Bush believes that volunteers can address the physical needs of a community from restoring housing for the community's need to greening its city parks and roadways. He believes that community service in urban communities and rural communities is of equal importance to the lives of the volunteers and to the longevity of the community spirit. The **YES to America Foundation** will support volunteer efforts in all types and sizes of communities.

These are just a few examples of the ways young people are helping out in their communities. **YES to America** will increase the opportunities for volunteers by working with the nation's school systems and institutions of higher learning to develop organized community service opportunities for students. And it will work to establish these goals as priorities of state boards of education, state legislatures, the Education Commission of the States, and other organizations.

YES to America will give every young American the opportunity to serve, to learn by serving and to develop leadership skills for tomorrow as they address the needs of their communities.

* * *

WELFARE REFORM

There is a bipartisan consensus that America's welfare system is a trap door to poverty, not a ladder to prosperity. I want to turn what is now primarily a payments system with a minor work component into a system that is first and foremost a jobs system. I want a welfare system that strengthens families -- not weakens them. We can do it with a new national strategy that stresses grass roots participation, state and local involvement, and innovative ideas for reducing dependency on the federal government.

1988 Leadership on the ^{* * *} Issues
IMMIGRATION

Our nation was built and has flourished as a haven for immigrants seeking greater political and religious freedom -- and, especially more recently, for those seeking a chance to work in a free economy. As a result, the economy has flourished, as have the immigrants themselves. Today's immigrants are coming in large numbers from Mexico and our neighbors to the south. We must welcome them, as we have those who have preceded them. As always, however, the inflow of immigrants must be orderly so that our economy and culture can properly assimilate our new citizens.

While we open the door wide to legal immigration, we must close the door to illegal immigration. I favor an immigration policy that provides for the orderly movement of new Americans into our economy.

- o As the Immigration Reform Act provides, we need to pursue an orderly process of legalization of those who have demonstrated commitment to long-term residence in this country.

- o At the same time, to maintain control over immigration we must enforce sanctions against employers who knowingly hire illegal aliens.

The current legalization process is giving us a starting point to reinstitute order in immigration. We must move to assure that order is established and maintained.

* * *

DISNEYLAND
Anaheim, California
September 5, 1988

I want to thank Disneyland for its work in helping the US Olympic Team. As a matter of fact this is a good time to thank on behalf of the country, all the corporate and individual sponsors who've helped our young athletes this year and the past four years.

And now the games are about to begin, and it is my joyous duty to help see them off. You probably know that I've been involved in a race of my own this year. I especially identify with your relay team. With any luck, a baton will be passed to me one day in November.

But today is not about mere politics. Today is about a great thing called sports -- and competition -- and achievement -- and endurance -- and spirit -- and will.

The members of the US Olympic Team of the 24th Olympiad have been called the best American team ever. And this Olympics may turn out to be the most exciting ever. The competition is going to be very rough. But we're not worried. Because we know who you are.

You're Edwin Moses, who parted a sea of competitors in the 400 meter hurdles to win the world championship;

and you're the unsinkable Mary Decker Slaney;

you're Jim Abbott, who started life with a demanding physical challenge, and who has become one of the best pitchers in the sainted game known as baseball;

and you're Greg Louganis, the Natural;

you're Evelyn Ashford, who won the gold medal in the hundred meter dash in '84, but who didn't get to run against the Eastern Europeans because of their boycott. So as soon as she won the '84 games she went to Eastern Europe and ran against them there -- and won;

and you're David Berkoff, Seoul '88 and Harvard '89;

you're Steve Timmons, the splendid spiker. Someone wrote that in international competition, Timmons has knocked off more aliens than Sigourney Weaver.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 27, 1990

Bob:

In view of the popular derision of the Administration for being weak on domestic policy, we ought to seize every chance to show how ^{our} ~~are~~ policies fit together. The attached memo to Chriss & Dave suggests how our policies on free trade and immigration fit together (it uses the language of the '75 Helsinki Accords: free movement of people & ideas). Immigration also fits with our empowerment policies in that it starts with the pre-conception that people are assets, not liabilities. They are each opportunities-in-waiting -- each the core of potential enterprises, whether business enterprises, or families, or neighborhoods, or communities.

- Austin

August 27, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR: DAVID DEMAREST
 CHRISS WINSTON

FROM: AUSTEN FURSE

SUBJECT: Possible Theme for Ellis Island Speech

The President's speech at Ellis Island naturally suggests the theme of immigration. A nice touch would be to make the connection between immigration and the tens of thousands being held hostage in the Middle East.

That is, the President could note that this aspect of the crisis dramatizes the fact that the free movement of peoples is an important right and often among the very first freedoms that dictators traduce. America, in contrast, has always taken this freedom to its highest expression by continually remaking itself through immigration, which Ellis Island and the Statue of Liberty symbolize.

This would be a nice touch, but we could make another connection with the Persian Gulf crisis: the free movement of goods and services -- the freedom of trade and commerce is being held hostage by Saddam Hussein in his attempt to choke the world's energy flow.

If this seems like stretching the Persian Gulf connection, consider that free trade has from the 19th century forward been considered the surest guarantee of world peace and order. It is the one thing we can count on to help Eastern Europe and spread the New Breeze throughout the Third World. And the President has been scoring big on trade: at least one talk show yesterday noted that our negotiations with Mexico for a Free Trade Agreement were going even better than expected, adding to the continuing success of the Canadian agreement and the prospect of other agreements in the Americas to come.

This suggests a three-part theme: The Free Movement of Peoples; The Free Movement of Goods and Services -- Free Trade and Commerce; The Free Movement of Ideas (the latter a reprise of the "Information Age" theme of earlier Reagan and Bush speeches).

The important point, which can be seen as a continuation of the President's themes in his Commencement Speeches, is that these freedoms are not just essential as rights, but that they serve together to promote world peace and order.

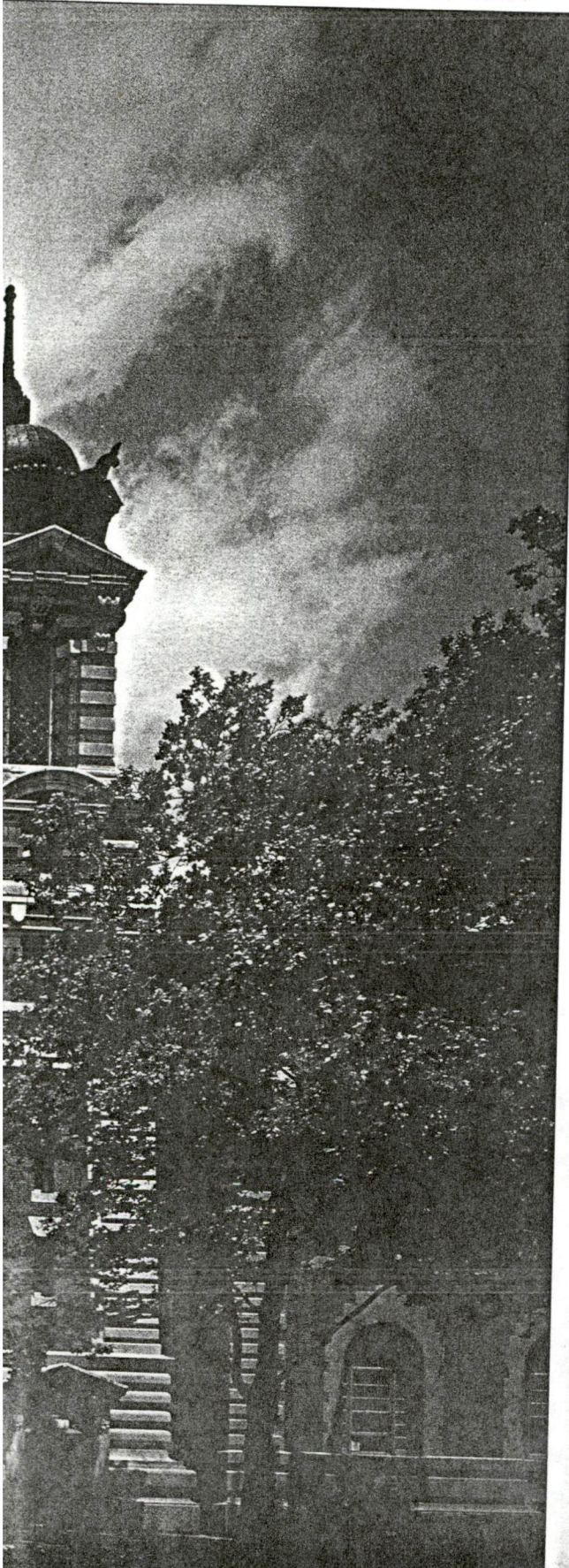
Some language I wrote
for POTUS talking pts. on
the bill.

This bi-partisan immigration bill is enthusiastically supported by this Administration and represents a major step forward in our domestic agenda. In particular, the bill helps fulfill our commitment to policies that are pro-growth. It is pro-growth because it continues and enhances America's singular advantage as an international magnet for eager and talented people. Under the bill, the level of skill-based immigration is doubled. This will promote economic growth by relieving labor shortages in key technical occupations.

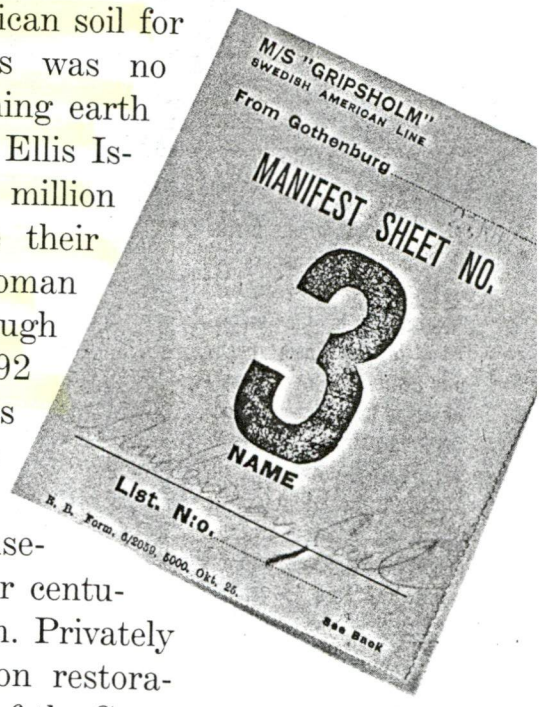
But the beauty of the bill is that at the same time it increases growth and economic dynamism, it also serves to reunify families and reinforce the family as the essential unit of society.

So in two aspects, enhancing growth and strengthening the family, the bill advances this Administration's dedication to investing in the future. No wonder this legislation has the support of both business groups and a wide array of organizations representing America's diverse ethnic communities.

Way to America



The first step on American soil for 12 million immigrants was no patch of warm, welcoming earth but a wooden ramp at Ellis Island. More than 100 million living Americans trace their U.S. roots to a man, woman or child who came through Ellis Island between 1892 and 1954. America's gateway reopens this month with a new National Park Service museum commemorating four centuries of U.S. immigration. Privately funded, the \$156 million restoration has been the work of the Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation, which also dressed up Miss Liberty for her 1986 birthday centennial. After the rededication of the national monument, visitors can retrace the footsteps of their ancestors—as LIFE does on these pages—starting their tour under a new glass canopy.



World War I refugees from Belgium arrive on a nasty January day (below). Wearing identification tags like the one shown above, they head to the Main Building (left) for processing. Once inside, a 1921 newcomer from England reported, "There was a man shouting at the top of his voice, 'Put your luggage here. Men this way. Women and children *this way.*'"



UP/BETTMA