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Common sense tells us that it'll cost a lot less to keep the system we have in good repair than to let it crumble and then have to start all over again. Good tax policy decrees that wherever possible a fee for a service should be assessed against those who directly benefit from that service. Our highways were built largely with such a user fee—the gasoline tax. I think it makes sense to follow that principle in restoring them to the condition we all want them to be in.

So, what we're proposing is to add the equivalent of 5 cents per gallon to the existing Federal highway user fee, the gas tax. That hasn't been increased for the last 23 years. The cost to the average motorist will be small, but the benefit to our transportation system will be immense. The program will also stimulate 170,000 jobs, not in

make-work projects but in real, worthwhile work in the hard-hit construction industries, and an additional 150,000 jobs in related industries. It will improve safety on our highways and will make truck transportation more efficient and productive for years to come.

Perhaps most important, we will be preserving for future generations of Americans a highway system that has long been the envy of the world and that has truly made the average American driver king of the road.

Thanks for listening, and until next time, God bless you.

Note: The President spoke at 9:06 a.m. from Rancho del Cielo, his ranch near Santa Barbara, Calif.

Remarks to the People of Brazil Prior to the President's Visit November 29, 1982

Last May I had the honor of welcoming President and Mrs. Figueiredo to the United States. Our discussions taught me how much our two countries have in common and how important it is that we understand each other well. I also learned how easy it is for Americans and Brazilians to talk as friends.

I am delighted to have President Figueiredo's invitation to return his visit and have made a special effort to learn more about Brazil, its people, their heritage, and their aspirations.

In the course of my readings and conversations, I've noticed many similarities between our two countries and their people. *90 cd. print.* We're both nations of immigrants, yet we have successfully capitalized on the cultural, religious, and racial diversities of our peoples. We're both committed to peaceful resolution of global and hemispheric conflict, yet we both understand the need for strong and vigilant armed services.

We are both in positions of economic leadership on our respective continents. At

the same time, we're major trading partners. The winds of economic crisis have buffeted our nations over the past few years—inflation, energy shortages, high interest rates—and we're still struggling to gain ground and prosper in these turbulent times.

Both Brazil and the United States have demonstrated during this same month of November that democracy is the world's best hope for peaceful change and progress.

While I am President Figueiredo's guest in your country, my colleagues and I expect to spend many hours in close consultations with distinguished Brazilians. We will discuss how our two governments can best support each other's efforts to meet the economic, social, cultural, and political aspirations of our people and how we can best strengthen the future security of our countries, our hemisphere, and our world.

Note: The President's remarks were taped on November 22 at the White House for later broadcast on Brazilian television.

Reagan

Administration of Ronald Reagan, 1982 / Dec. 1

dent Figueiredo. He cannot get down—[inaudible].

Q. Well, are you going to do what Kennedy did? You won't take yourself out of the race will you?

The President. What?

Q. You won't take yourself out of the '84 race, will you?

The President. You know, I don't believe that there's much of a record of me imitating Teddy Kennedy. [Laughter]

Note: The exchange began at 11:32 a.m. in

the *Palacio do Planalto*. Earlier, the President had met privately with President Figueiredo in the Brazilian President's office, and then they met, together with their delegations, in the President's Cabinet room.

In the afternoon, President Reagan attended a private luncheon hosted by President Figueiredo at the Brazilian President's residence, *Granja do Torto*. Following the luncheon, President Reagan returned to the *Palacio da Alvorada* and, in the early evening, hosted a reception for a group of members of the Brazilian Congress.

Toast at a Dinner Hosted by Brazilian President João Baptista de Oliveira Figueiredo in Brasilia December 1, 1982

President Figueiredo, thank you for your cordial welcome.

There is an old saying in Brazil that says, "The United States is a very big country, but Brazil is colossal." Flying for hours in a jet aircraft gives one a sense of just how colossal Brazil is. In fact, the only thing larger than Brazil is the heart and good will of the Brazilian people. You, Mr. President, and all Brazilians have said *bem vindo*—welcome. And we do feel welcome and at home.

I'm told that 77 years ago the Baron of Rio Branco, that great Brazilian diplomat, in referring to the arrival of one of Secretary Shultz' predecessors, Elihu Root, is supposed to have said, "His eyes may not be dazzled by our small material progress, but his American philosophy will surely be pleased to note the new phenomena in the Brazilian nation: activity, energy, and hope." Well, I can assure you that my American philosophy is still very much in tune with Brazil's phenomenal activity, energy, and hope. I must also admit that my eyes are dazzled by the progress of the Brazilian nation.

Clearly, the postwar period, the time when relationships were still determined by the monumental events of the Second World War, is over. Old patterns are giving way to new relationships. Economic and po-

litical power once concentrated in the hands of a few is being spread, as it should, among many nations. This is a result not of redistribution, but the creation of vast new wealth, generated by modern technology, creative enterprise, and hard work.

President Figueiredo, you capsulized it well at the United Nations when you said, "The extraordinary release of productive forces on a worldwide scale in the postwar period wrought within a few decades the intricate patterns of a different world, a complex and unstable world, but also a diversified and promising one." Well, Mr. President, I was very much impressed by the depth of analysis and the strength of conviction of your speech at the United Nations.

Today, Mr. President, I renew my pledge to maintain with you the closest of consultation. Friendship does not mean total agreement; instead it suggests shared values, ideals, mutual respect, and trust. And this is certainly true of the Brazilian and American peoples. I know, Mr. President, it is true of you and me as individuals. Our countries, as friends, and we, as leaders of these great nations, will work together to overcome the challenges we face to our prosperity and freedom.

Recently, our economies have been hard hit by recession, something experienced in

most of the world. In the United States, as you're doing here in Brazil, we're taking the painful steps necessary to overcome the economic crisis that threatens our people.

Self-discipline is necessary; so, too, is mutual accommodation. Borrowers must move to restrict their deficits. But it is just as important that lenders not withhold new funds from countries which adopt effective stabilization plans. Lenders and borrowers must remember that each has an enormous stake in the other's success.

Similarly, the integrity of the world trading system must be preserved, so it can serve once again as the great engine of growth. Closed markets must be carefully opened. Open markets must be shielded from protectionism. Our challenge is to make our trading and financial relationships remain a source of prosperity and strength—not become a source of discord and disagreement.

Toward that end, we believe that economic relationships among the trading nations of the world must rest on three main pillars. First, a spirit of cooperation. Our economies are so clearly intertwined that our best hope for growth is to act in concert and not in isolation. Nothing is more destructive than unilateral decisions by individual countries to cut back trade or financial flows. We cannot prescribe what the private sector should do. But our aim should be government and private relations that can be relied upon. Second, a spirit of fairness. In today's climate there is a powerful temptation for countries to take action at the expense of their neighbors. We've seen in the past the damage that can do. Finally, there must be a spirit of commitment—commitment to stable economic growth shared by nations around the globe.

The debt problems facing many nations today are imposing, and we must act together to ensure that we have the tools to deal with them. The resources of the International Monetary Fund are one of the most important of these tools. To assure the adequacy of the IMF resources, the United States has proposed that in addition to an increase in the IMF quotas, there should also be a special borrowing arrangement to meet the demands that may be placed on the IMF. Where countries need assistance

as they seek IMF funding, those able to do so must act to provide bridging funds.

We also need trading rules that reflect the enormous changes in world trade that have occurred since GATT was established 35 years ago. The meeting which has just ended in Geneva was a useful step along that road, but we still have a long way to go.

Many countries will need to pass through a painful period while making necessary adjustments in the years ahead, and we must work closely together during this transition. We will work with you to help the international system evolve so as to bring a brighter economic day to all our people.

At times it's too easy to be lured into the trap of seeing only the problems, pitfalls, and vulnerabilities of the journey. This is especially true in a period of economic crisis. President Figueiredo, the United States is overcoming its crisis, and I want you and all Brazilians to know that we're confident that Brazil will surmount its current difficulties.

There's an old saying here that "Nothing stops Brazil." Well, Mr. President, nothing will stop Brazil. We're confident, because we know the character of your people. Our citizens came from the same mold. We are nations of immigrants. Our national soul was honed on the frontier, by people with the courage to leave the familiar and face the unknown. This is the heritage of your land and mine.

The people who came here wanted to better their lives and the lives of their children. The frontier of the New World didn't offer streets paved with gold. It offered opportunity and the spirit of freedom. Today, freedom-loving people around the world are tremendously encouraged by your stable transition back to democracy.

History proves that the freer a people become, the more their creative energies are unleashed. You touched on this last year when you outlined your commitment to representative government. "Democracy," you said "is none other than a system in which every individual has the chance to play a highly responsible and active role on the stage of national politics, rather than the role of a mere passive spectator."

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Last month about 50 million of your countrymen became political activists instead of spectators. Your legislative and gubernatorial elections demonstrated the vigor and vitality of the democratic ideal in this hemisphere. We salute you, President Figueiredo, for your strong leadership in opening this new frontier—or chapter, I should say, in your country's history, and we salute your fellow countrymen as well. From all accounts, your elections were much more than political contests; they were a celebration of freedom.

What we strive for is a hemisphere where the future is determined not by bullets, but by ballots—a hemisphere of countries at peace with themselves, and one another, and at peace with the world.

The peace we've known has been a precious asset for the Americas. Instead of allocating a great share of their resources on military spending, the developing countries of this hemisphere have invested in the future. And this has been no accident. From the Pan American Union to the Treaty of Rio de Janeiro and the Organization of American States, this hemisphere has been in the forefront of multilateral, international cooperation. No other region in the world can match our record.

Mr. President, I cannot forget that when last we met the hemisphere faced a crisis in the South Atlantic, and your country was a voice of moderation and reason. We both found to be unacceptable the first use of military force to resolve that dispute. Underlining our support of this principle, the United States recently joined with Brazil and other countries of the hemisphere in calling upon Great Britain and Argentina to negotiate their differences.

As your speech before the United Nations suggested, Brazil's concern for peace extends far beyond this hemisphere, especially in an age when the weapons of destruction threaten all mankind. Let me assure you tonight, and all of our friends in this hemisphere, the United States is absolutely determined to maintain peace and bring the nuclear arms race under control. Here again our hemisphere has an exemplary record through the nuclear-free zones defined by the 1967 treaty of Tlatelolco, we have already demonstrated the kind of

progress that can be achieved in this vital area of arms control.

Brazil can take great pride that it's a country with a long border touching more nations than any other in this hemisphere, and yet you remain at peace with your neighbors. This is a gift from a former generation of Brazilians, such as the Baron of Rio Branco, who, with vision, hard work, and a spirit of fairness and compromise, resolved difficult problems. Together, we should strive to pass on that same gift to future generations in our hemisphere.

But just as threatening as conventional armies or nuclear weapons are counterfeit revolutionaries who undermine legitimate governments and destroy sources of economic progress; insurgents who are, at great expense, armed by the surrogate of a faraway power; a power that espouses a philosophy alien to the Americas, whose goal is the destabilization of our governments and our economies. This is aggression, pure and simple.

When President Dwight Eisenhower visited this city in 1960, even before it was consecrated as your capital, he stressed the commitment of the United States to the charter of the Organization of American States and the Mutual Assistance Treaty of Rio de Janeiro. Today I reaffirm that commitment and that pledge. We stand firmly with the other responsible nations of the Americas in opposing those who with violence and force of arms try to undermine economic progress and political stability.

The government among the American States, of course, is as much moral as it is legal. A great Brazilian statesman, Joaquim Nabuco, understood this when, at the turn of the century, he noted: "Our alliance is . . . a completely peaceful one, which shines outside of the American orbit only to let the rest of the world know that it can be called the hemisphere of peace." Those words reflect the goal of the United States, a hemisphere of peace.

Tonight, I want to share with you a dream I have about the Americas. Joaquim Nabuco must have had a similar dream when he called for us to be the vanguard of civilization. It's a vision of two great land masses rich in opportunity and resources,

populated by people from every part of the world, every race and background, living together, trading together in peace and freedom, people who share a desire for liberty and a respect for the rights of others, a people who know that with ingenuity and enterprise no obstacle is too great, people who share a belief in those fundamental values of God, family, and justice that give meaning to our existence.

What is so remarkable is that this dream is within the grasp of this generation. We have a hemisphere composed of 600 million hardy souls. We have the resources and the know-how. Just as important, we have a wellspring of good will between us that waits to be tapped. With faith, commitment, common sense, and strength of character, we can meet the challenges to our peace and prosperity.

No one should be disheartened by the dark night of problems that surround us. There's a beautiful sunrise coming, and when it does, as Nabuco said, we can shine as an example to the rest of the world. We can and will be a hemisphere of peace, of

prosperity, and of freedom.

On a personal note, Mr. President, I was deeply moved not only by the unique gesture you made today in offering the Granjo for a delightful lunch and meeting but also the warmth and hospitality that you've shown to me and my Cabinet officers.

President Figueiredo, all of you, it has been an honor to be with you this evening. Please accept on behalf of the American people our warmest wishes of friendship, admiration, and respect.

And now, would you join me in a toast to President Figueiredo, to the people of Bolivia [Bogotá]¹—that's where I'm going—to the people of Brazil, and to the dream of democracy and peace here in the Western Hemisphere.

Note: The President spoke at 9:50 p.m. in response to a toast proposed by President Figueiredo. The dinner was held at the Palacio do Itamaraty.

Following the dinner, President Reagan returned to the Palácio da Alvorada, where he remained overnight.

Remarks at the United States Embassy in Brasília, Brazil December 2, 1982

Thank you very much, and it's good of all of you to be here. Thank you for coming. I was afraid we might not have a good turnout. [Laughter] Someone told me that those of you fortunate enough to live in 113 normally prefer to hang around home. [Laughter]

Well, in contrast to the Secretary, as you know, this is my first visit to South America and to Brazil, and it's an exciting country. And the capital is particularly intriguing. Like many of you, I can remember when Brasília was no more than a gleam in the eye of its designer. The world has changed. Brasília is now a major world capital. And this Embassy is one, as you've been told, of our most important missions.

Brazil is a key political and economic force in the region and an increasingly im-

portant actor on the world political stage. The relations between our two countries are now entering a period where the need for cooperation is perhaps greater than ever before. And it's to reinforce the importance the United States attaches to Brazil that I've come here to continue the discussions that President Figueiredo and I began last May when he visited us in Washington.

Ambassador Motley tells me the Embassy staff is first rate, that you are doing an outstanding job, and that you stand ready to assist in this task of strengthening our relations with Brazil. I don't think we need any proof of that beyond the help that, as George said, you've already given us in arranging this visit. From the very beginning,

¹ White House correction.

the cooperation the Embassy at São Paulo has all put in a lot want you to be appreciated.

Now, there schedule said wake up at 8 [laughter]—you and all.

Very few unique and handful of Ar serve our country face are enormous of hardship and under the such as Iran, above and beyond less difficult in your families, 1 countries where necessary to own language.

Secretary S superb job that the Embassy staff always get a columnists who sions around wonder where not see any st What I do see dedicated individuals—who proud to be a

So, you keep thank you very doing, and God

[The President Embassy. He to members of Brazil at 9:32

Mr. Secretary and gentlemen

I'm very pleased opportunity to

the cooperation that we've received from the Embassy and the Consulate-General in São Paulo has been exceptional. You have all put in a lot of time and hard work. And I want you to know that your efforts are truly appreciated.

Now, there was just one slipup. The schedule said this morning that I was to wake up at 8 o'clock. I woke up at 7—[laughter]—you know, the change of time and all.

Very few Americans realize what a unique and special group you are—the handful of Americans who represent and serve our country abroad. The tasks you face are enormous. You often live in conditions of hardship and frequently in danger; and under the most extreme conditions, such as Iran, you've proved your mettle above and beyond the call of duty. Even in less difficult circumstances, you must uproot your families, frequently, begin new lives in countries where you serve, often finding it necessary to overcome the barriers of foreign language and different customs.

Secretary Shultz has told me of the superb job that our Brazilian colleagues on the Embassy staff do, year in and year out. I always get a kick out of the Washington columnists who regularly refer to our missions around as the "striped pants set." I wonder where they get their material? I do not see any striped pants here. [Laughter] What I do see is a group of hard-working, dedicated individuals—Americans and Brazilians—who make up a team that I'm proud to be a part of.

So, you keep up the good work. And thank you very much for all that you're doing, and God bless you.

[The President spoke at 9:22 a.m. inside the Embassy. He then went outside and spoke to members of the American community in Brazil at 9:32 a.m.]

Mr. Secretary, Mr. Ambassador, you ladies and gentlemen:

I'm very pleased, honored to have the opportunity to participate in the unveiling

of this plaque that commemorates my visit.

I think it's significant that the first plaque on the wall commemorated the 1958 visit of Secretary John Foster Dulles, who came to dedicate the grounds of this Embassy. And we're delighted to have with us Ellen Dulles Coelho, John Foster Dulles' granddaughter, who is living here in Brasília—and I know is someplace here, but I haven't been able to pick out. Would you raise your hand? There. Well, pleased to have you here.

The United States was the first country to establish an Embassy in Brasília, symbolic of the pioneer spirit that characterizes our two peoples. And the young people here from the American School of Brasília are living proof of this. I think a student body with Brazilians, Americans, and other nationalities studying and playing together is a lesson for all of us. We can cooperate and resolve our disputes in a spirit of friendship.

There's another plaque here, one commemorating the 1960 visit of President Eisenhower. He was a statesman who understood and deeply appreciated the importance of building and maintaining good relations between Brazil and the United States. And on returning from his visit to Brazil, he told the American people, "Brazil treasures as much as we do freedom, human dignity, equality and peace with justice." Well, on this visit and on this occasion, may I just say, I share his views, and I'm sure that all of us do. And this is a great example as these two great nations have found these bonds of friendship between us.

And now, I'm not going to keep you waiting any longer. I'm going to unveil the plaque.

That's better than winning an Oscar. [Laughter]

Note: Following his appearance at the Embassy, the President went to the Palácio do Planalto, where he met with President Figueiredo. He then left Brasília for a visit to São Paulo.

Remarks to Reporters on Action by the House Appropriations
Committee Supporting Production of the MX Missile
December 2, 1982

The President. I just have a brief statement here regarding some news that has come to us from the Capitol.

Today's vote in favor of the peacekeeping missile system by the House Appropriations Committee is a vote for a stronger, more secure America. I applaud the judgment of the members of the committee, and I urge the full House to show similar wisdom by approving the committee position.

This program is essential to the ability of the United States to maintain a credible deterrent on land, in the air, and on the sea. Moving forward on schedule will also greatly increase the prospects for a meaningful strategic arms reduction agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Q. Well, Mr. President, you almost lost that one. Aren't you a little sorry that this goes right to the floor?

The President. No. We wanted to get it out of the committee. And we're not jumping up and down and claiming a victory, because we know it's going to be a very tough battle on the floor. I assume it'll come to a vote probably next week sometime, and I just hope that the floor will follow the committee's recommendation.

Q. Your chief sponsor on the floor—on the committee, Mr. Edwards, viewed it as a weak—because it weakens the administra-

tion's position.

The President. Well, I consider a win a win. And, frankly, it was in danger of not getting out of the committee, and it did. And I have been making a few calls, thanking some of the people who helped bring that victory—

Q. Are you going to start lobbying when you get home?

The President. What?

Q. Lobbying Members of this Congress when you get home for that vote next week?

The President. Well, I'll find out when I get home what needs to be done, and do whatever needs to be done to—if I can be of help.

Q. What gives you any optimism that you can win on the floor?

The President. What's that?

Q. What gives you any optimism you can win on the floor?

The President. Well, because right is on our side. And I have to believe that if they'll think about it, they'll realize that this is absolutely essential to the process that is going forward in Geneva. It could be very destructive to our efforts at peace and disarmament if they don't do it.

Note: The President spoke at 2:48 p.m. in the Salão dos Despachos of the Palácio dos Bandeirantes in São Paulo, Brazil.

Remarks to American and Brazilian Businessmen in São Paulo,
Brazil

December 2, 1982

Governor Marin, *obrigado*. Thank you very much. I've looked forward to this day. It's an honor to speak to men and women of enterprise here in São Paulo. This city was built by innovation and hard work in a spirit of confidence and hope.

I bear heartfelt wishes of friendship from

your neighbors to the north who, like you, are Americans, citizens of this New World. Like you, they yearn deeply for peace, share your love for democracy and your commitment to build a future of progress and opportunity. On their behalf, to all of you, I say *estamos com o Brasil e não mu-*

damos. We are with you.

We look to Brazil and respect that is of your renowned lived in our country 1930's. And while called "America," Brazilian consider of marvels, but why it is not known were writing today is the marvel of man to admit that your with your achievement.

We hear it said political tensions, shocks, debt, high inflation, that there is of lasting growth never minimize the urgent need them. I'll talk about

But, you know been around for keep being rem through world vision, and what's than those terrible ending courage to find new cures those doom-or-wide—we have a world lives here tomorrow is being needs like yourselves each other and faith in the future

In that remark Figueiredo gave expressed his community's capacity Brazil, "We have toward economic results which the people of yearning to attain compatible with human development."

I share his concern with you today a dream of strength Brazil and with the Western Hemisphere.

damos. We are with you, Brazil; we will not waver.

We look to Brazil with the admiration and respect that is due a great nation. One of your renowned writers, Monteiro Lobato, lived in our country in the 1920's and the 1930's. And while there he wrote a book called "America," in which he said, "The Brazilian considers his country the marvel of marvels, but with one single defect, that it is not known well abroad." Well, if he were writing today, he could still say Brazil is the marvel of marvels, but he would have to admit that your reputation has caught up with your achievements.

We hear it said, in a world wracked by political tensions, recession, poverty, energy shocks, debt, high interest rates, and inflation, that there is little hope for a new era of lasting growth and prosperity. I would never minimize the problems we face or the urgent need to deal effectively with them. I'll talk about them in a minute.

But, you know, I just have to say I've been around for quite a few years now—I keep being reminded of that. I've lived through world wars and economic depression, and what's impressed me even more than those terrible crises is mankind's unending courage to bounce back, to struggle, to find new cures and novel solutions. To all those doom-criers—and they're worldwide—we have a message: The hope of the world lives here in the New World, where tomorrow is being built today by brave pioneers like yourselves, people who believe in each other and who will never lose their faith in the future.

In that remarkable speech that President Figueiredo gave to the United Nations, he expressed his confidence in the world community's capacity for renewal. He said of Brazil, "We have made considerable efforts toward economic development, with promising results which fill with hope not only the people of Brazil but also all peoples yearning to attain standards of living compatible with human dignity and modern development."

I share his confidence. May I also share with you today a dream that I've long had: a dream of strengthening our relations with Brazil and with all our neighbors here in the Western Hemisphere.

On this shrinking planet, the drive for renewal, economic progress, and the leadership for world peace must increasingly come from the New World. Here we are blessed with great abundance: resources, technology, and most important, the spirit of freedom—a spirit that harnesses our energies to pursue a greater good.

There is, in the world today, a counterfeit revolution, a revolution of territorial conquest, a revolution of coercion and thought control, where states rule behind the barrel of a gun and erect barbed wire walls, not to keep enemies out, but to keep their own people in.

The real revolution lives in principles that took root here in the New World. The first principle says that mankind will not be ruled, in Thomas Jefferson's words, "by a favored few." The second is a pledge to every man, woman, and child: No matter what your background, no matter how low your station in life, there must be no limit on your ability to reach for the stars, to go as far as your God-given talents will take you.

Trust the people; believe every human being is capable of greatness, capable of self-government. This is the soul of our revolution, the soul of democracy and freedom. It's the New World's gift to the Old. Only when people are free to worship, create, and build, only when they're given a personal stake in deciding their destiny, and benefiting from their own risks—only then do societies become dynamic, prosperous, progressive, and free.

In terms of geography, Brazil is of the south and the United States the north. But in terms of historical ties and fundamental values, we are nations of the west and the New World. And we're among the few nations which exercise worldwide influence and responsibility.

As Americans from the north or south, whether we're leaders in government or private industry, we must work harder to break down barriers to opportunity for our people. We must marshal every possible asset for growth. We must insist on sound economic policies at home and more open trading and financial systems around the world.

The great republics of South and North America and the Caribbean have virtually unlimited potential for economic development and human fulfillment. We have a combined population of more than 600 million people. Our continents and islands boast vast reservoirs of food and raw materials. The markets of the Americas have produced high standards of living. We offer hope to oppressed and impoverished people. We're nations of immigrants. Our resources have made the New World a magnet for migration from all continents. But it has been the vision, the enterprise, the skill, and the hard work of our people that has created our wealth and well-being.

The developing countries of this hemisphere have achieved a record of soaring growth over the last generation—growth in savings, investment, work, and resources; growth from open world markets for trade and finance; growth from private initiative, risk, and reward—the cornerstones of both economic and political freedom.

When we in the States look at Brazil, we see the success of an economy that grew fourfold in 20 years, more than doubling per capita income; the promise of tomorrow in Brazil's youth—with one-half your population under 21, and becoming better educated every year; a confident response to the challenge of the eighties—diversifying your economy and exports with new markets and technologies; leadership and vision in daring projects like Itaipu, which will be the largest hydroelectric dam in the world; and a strong energy substitution drive, including the alcohol fuel program which is to power more than half your automobiles by 1985. We also see Brazil's modern pioneers exploring a frontier as challenging as the Amazon—space.

Well, today, I'd like to propose an idea to you—to have a Brazilian astronaut train with ours so that Brazil and the United States can one day participate in a shuttle launch together as partners in space.

Last night, I told President Figueiredo that the United States has confidence that Brazil will overcome its difficulties just as the United States will overcome its own. But we face serious problems. Your economy has been in recession, and so has ours. In the next decade, we must both provide

millions of jobs for our people. By taking the necessary steps now, our countries can lead the world toward a new era of growth, but this time, growth without the albatross of runaway inflation and interest rates.

Three things are essential for full world recovery and development. We must each move to correct our domestic, economic, and financial problems. We must protect the integrity of the world's trading and financial systems. And we must work together to help the international system evolve and better assure our mutual prosperity.

The first, most important contribution that any country can make is to get its own economic and financial house in order. Many countries, including our own, did not do so. Somewhere along the way, the leaders of the United States forgot how the American growth miracle was created. We substituted government spending for investment to spur productivity, a bulging bureaucracy for private innovation and job creation, transfers of wealth for the creation of wealth by rewards for risk-taking and hard work, and government subsidies and over-regulation for discipline and competition from the magic of the marketplace.

For the United States, the way back has been hard. When my administration took over, we faced record interest rates and inflation and the highest peacetime tax burden in our history. Our recovery program is designed to help us make a long overdue transition to an investment-powered, noninflationary economy that will put the United States back on the cutting edge of growth.

We have cut the growth of Federal spending by nearly two-thirds, and soon we will have reduced personal income tax rates by 25 percent—well more than that, total tax rates. We have cut the top rate of tax on interest and dividend income, introduced strong, new incentives for savings, encouraged capital formation by permitting more rapid depreciation of plant and equipment, and aggressively pursued deregulation of markets in energy, transportation, and finance.

Many of these reforms have been in place for barely a year. Much more remains to be done. You can't wipe away decades of sin

with one year of recovery is in s

Inflation and brought down increasing for t ductivity is up small business- ation and techi a record. The p year high. Our an historic ac volume. And o has begun to r signs of strengt

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With so many

with one year of penance. But confidence is returning to the United States. We believe recovery is in sight.

Inflation and interest rates have been brought down dramatically. Real wages are increasing for the first time in 3 years. Productivity is up sharply. Venture capital in small business—the best source of job creation and technological innovation—is near a record. The personal savings rate is at a 6-year high. Our equity markets have made an historic advance on record-breaking volume. And our bedrock industry, housing, has begun to rebound. We are also seeing signs of strength in auto sales.

We believe the door is now opening to a lasting, broadbased economic expansion over the next several years. As the world's largest single market, a prosperous, growing United States economy will mean increased trading opportunities for our friends in the developing world. Brazil is preparing to take advantage of these opportunities. Your country has been making the difficult reforms needed to renew expansion.

And this brings me to my second point. All of us are trying to work our way free from this tenacious recession. But we can always make a bad situation worse by damaging those powerful engines of growth—the world's trading and financial systems.

Over the last 20 years, Brazil has exported an expanding range of industrial and agricultural products, while developing its own raw material resources. Your role in the international trading system is now indispensable. Your potential is enormous.

There are some in the industrial world who view your success with apprehension. They fear being overwhelmed by your competition. They fear that one sector after another will be deindustrialized and redeployed to the developing world. Likewise, there are some in the developing world who attribute persistent poverty to industrial powers, whom they accuse of exploitation.

Well, I can't accept either argument. One need only look at the United States exports to the developing countries of this hemisphere—which have increased sixfold in a decade, the same as imports—to see that new competition brings new opportunities.

With so many out of work—in my coun-

try, yours, and others—protectionism has become an ugly specter stalking the world. One danger is protection against imports, erecting barriers to shut out the competitive goods and services of others in one's own markets. Another danger is protection of exports, using artificial supports to gain competitive advantage for one's own goods and services in the markets of others. The aim of these actions may be to protect jobs, but the practical result, as we know from historical experience, is the destruction of jobs. Protectionism induces more protectionism, and this leads only to economic contraction and, eventually, dangerous instability.

This brings me to my third point. Our crisis today is not between north and south, but between universal aspirations for growth and the longest worldwide recession in postwar history. But let us also acknowledge another fundamental fact of economic life: This recession has had a particularly painful impact on developing countries. They have suffered declining demand in world markets and falling access to financial markets. This greatly complicates our collective recovery.

So, if it's inevitable that borrowers must move to restrict their deficits, it's equally important that countries, like Brazil, that adopt effective stabilization plans be assured of continued financing. Lenders and borrowers must remember that each has an enormous stake in the other's success.

I concur with your President that we need solidarity and understanding. Last February I spoke before the Organization of American States in Washington. I pledged that our administration would seek a new relationship with the nations of the Caribbean and Central and South America. I said that we would approach our neighbors not as someone with still another plan, but as a friend, pure and simple—one who seeks their ideas and suggestions on how we could become better neighbors. And this is what we've done in Brasilia. We discussed our problems, compared notes, and sought solutions.

Let me repeat: We want to go forward with you to help the international system evolve in ways that better assure our

mutual prosperity—and we will go forward.

To handle the liquidity crisis, we have agreed that the International Monetary Fund resources should be increased. We have also proposed a special borrowing arrangement to make sure that the IMF will have adequate funds to carry out its function.

The leading developing nations should all enter the world trading system as full partners. Then they can share more fairly in the gains from trade and, at the same time, assure more fully the obligations of the trading system. All we ask is that we examine together the mutual trading gains that can be achieved through reciprocal action.

I have enormous confidence in the methods that have brought unprecedented benefits in the past. We must improve the mechanisms for the settlement of trade disputes to take economic quarrels out of the political arena and base resolution of conflicts on criteria we all respect.

We must complete unfinished business—trade in agriculture, which has resisted liberalization in the postwar years, and agreed rules on safeguards in the event of injury that provide for transparency and equity.

And we must look forward to the emerging challenges of the 1980's, such as trade in high technology products and processes—processes, then, to devise rules will ensure we do not impede the growth potential of the technological revolution.

Finally, let us remember that just as progress is impossible without peace, economic growth is a crucial pillar of peace, beckoning with brighter horizons all who dream of a better life.

To deter aggression the United States

must and will remain militarily strong. When I met with His Holiness Pope John Paul II, I gave him the pledge of the American people to do everything possible for peace and arms reduction. For the sake of the children of the world, we're working to reduce the number and destructive potential of nuclear weapons. We're working to end the deadlock between Israel and her Arab neighbors, and we're working, as you are, to preserve the peace in this hemisphere.

When Pope John Paul visited here in 1980, he said to young Brazilians, "Only love can build." Well, from the moment we arrived in this land of spectacular beauty and unbounded energy, we have been touched by the special warmth of the Brazilian people.

We've come to know the heart of Brazil. We will say goodbye knowing her heart is strong, her heart is true, her heart is good. Brazil will build. You will grow. And by your side will be the United States—your partner in the New World, a partner for progress, a partner for peace. *Estamos com o Brasil e não mudamos.*

Thank you very much.

Note: The President spoke at 4:20 p.m. in the auditorium of the Palácio dos Bandeirantes. Prior to his remarks, he met with Governor José Maria Marin of São Paulo.

Following his remarks, the President attended a reception for the businessmen and then left São Paulo for the return trip to Brasília. He remained overnight at the Palácio da Alvorada. On the following morning, he left Brasília and traveled to Bogotá, Colombia.

Remarks to the People of Costa Rica December 3, 1982

I'm happy to accept President Monge's invitation to see Costa Rica. I know your country has long been a model for peace, democracy, and economic progress in the Western Hemisphere.

Last month, President Monge spoke at

the Conference of Free Elections in Washington about democracy. He made all of us who are committed to freedom very proud. "Democracy," he said, "has no universal formulas, like those of totalitarian philosophies. Its strength is that it allows free

people to find their own way. For one people, we are not one candidate or one group claiming the destiny of an entire nation—free citizens.

Today the country faces enormous challenges: economic crisis, social injustice, the influence of outside powers, systems of government that are not confident we have the strength to overcome these problems.

The most profound and security for America was provided by democratic nations. It offers to be verified with stresses the importance of institutions: believe most of you it easier to live.

In facing the challenges of this cooperative effort, the needs of the Country

Statement on December 3, 1982

I leave Brazil with a sense of peace and freedom. I have felt the Brazilian people's peace and freedom.

My meetings with his minister and substance. Discussions about trade and financial growth in our countries. The economic growth discussed the importance of markets to bring part, I've gained Brazil's perspective.

President Figueres find mutually agreeable areas where we remain open to

people to find their own solutions. As free people, we are not compelled to accept the one candidate offered to us by a small group claiming exclusive knowledge of the destiny of an entire nation. We, the voters—free citizens—make this decision.”

Today the countries of Central America face enormous challenges: economic recession, social injustice, and the cynical efforts of outside powers to impose nondemocratic systems of government on them. But I’m confident we have the will and the ability to overcome these challenges.

The most promising formula for peace and security for the nations of Central America was proposed at the meeting of democratic nations in San José in early October. It offers terms for a peace that can be verified without fear of violation. It stresses the importance to peace of democratic institutions. I’m convinced, as I believe most of you are, that democracies find it easier to live in peace with each other.

In facing the economic challenges, the countries of this hemisphere have begun a cooperative effort to address the pressing needs of the Caribbean Basin. Part of the

United States contribution to this effort—\$350 million in emergency economic assistance—is already in place. I’m asking the Congress to give priority consideration to the other main features of our program—open access to our markets for the products of the Caribbean and Central America, and incentives for American investment in the region.

I believe we all have a crucial stake in this venture. Democracy, and even our independence as free nations, are vulnerable to economic recession. By cooperating together, we can offer real hope for sustained growth to our peoples.

I have met with President Monge twice. From these meetings I know we share the conviction that it’s through freedom and democracy that economic progress and social justice have their best chance to work. I look forward to visiting San José and to having the opportunity for further discussions with your President.

Note: The President’s remarks were taped on November 22 at the White House for later broadcast on Costa Rican television.

Statement on Departure From Brazil December 3, 1982

I leave Brazil impressed and reinvigorated. I have felt the warmth and energy of the Brazilian people and their dedication to peace and freedom.

My meetings with President Figueiredo and his ministers were successful in spirit and substance. We conducted serious discussions about the international systems of trade and finance and the difficulties both our countries face in this period of slow economic growth around the world. We discussed the importance of trade and free markets to bring lasting growth. For my part, I’ve gained a deeper understanding of Brazil’s perspectives.

President Figueiredo and I resolved to find mutually acceptable solutions to those areas where we have differences, and to remain open to possibilities for new cooper-

ation, especially in the areas of scientific and military industry. I leave confident that Brazil, like the United States, has the skill and determination to work its way up to renewed growth and prosperity. When I arrived here I reminded President Figueiredo of the old saying, “Nothing stops Brazil,” and now I know it’s true.

We considered the threats to peace in the hemisphere and in the world, the dangers of a nuclear arms race, the crisis in the Middle East, and prospects in southern Africa. I confirmed our intention to maintain a strong defense as the best assurance of peace for us and our friends.

I made clear to President Figueiredo our desire to continue close consultations with him. Of course, there are issues on which we have differences. But our mutual inter-

est in cooperation is infinitely stronger. I hope that my visit has helped—in the same way that President Figueiredo's visit did—to improve an already warm relationship.

On behalf of our entire delegation, I want to thank you and all the Brazilian people

for the wonderful hospitality you showed us.

Since I hope this meeting will not be our last, let us not say *adeus*, but *ate logo*. We go with the spirit of your friendship tucked close to our hearts.

Statement on the United States Unemployment Rate

December 3, 1982

The unemployment reported by the Labor Department today represents a continuing tragedy. This news makes it more important than ever that we press forward in our efforts to create a solid, sustained recovery.

We have already laid a foundation for that recovery, and we have seen many signs of progress: Inflation is down, interest rates are down, and the leading economic indicators have been up for 6 of the past 7 months. Unfortunately, unemployment has traditionally been one of the last indicators

to fall, but as the recovery comes on stream, we can expect to make progress on that front, too.

In the meantime, it is imperative that the Congress and the executive branch work closely and constructively together to hold down spending and encourage greater economic growth. I am encouraged by the progress this week on my transportation initiative, and I am hopeful that we will see similar progress in the next several days on our bill creating enterprise zones.

Toast at a Luncheon Hosted by Colombian President Belisario Betancur Cuartas in Bogotá

December 3, 1982

Reverend clergy, President Betancur, I'm happy to be in Santa Fe de Bogotá, the Athens of America. I appreciate this opportunity to reaffirm the close and longstanding ties between our peoples.

Since 1824, when a United States Representative, Richard Anderson, became the first foreign diplomat to be formally accredited here after independence, my country has followed with admiration the development of your constitutional tradition.

I thought I was having a translation here. I guess—well.

Colombia's great independence leader, General Francisco de Paula Santander, is celebrated today not so much for being the great warrior he was, but as the "Man of Laws." He declared, "If the sword gave us independence, the law will give us liberty."

Well, you, Mr. President, are a man of law and liberty.

Your first statement as President-elect of your country carried on the profound tradition of law and liberty in Colombia. "I aspire," you said, "to a happy and open democracy in which citizens who wish to be representatives must win that right in a frank contest with the broad participation of the new generations, a contest in which merit, quality of service, and proven honesty will be the best attributes for receiving popular support."

I was waiting to be interpreted, but I understand I'm not to wait.

Well, we all know that the democratic path is never easy. But it's a path toward which the peoples of this hemisphere are increasingly turning. Democracies are

better able to recover without violence in whom we

Mr. President, encouraging visit to visit with any p wish to impose. I learn, to ask how help in promoting the Americas. It that the more th the Americas co force for good in much we could accord between u

In that spirit, how much I appreciate today. I know your heart. And I can listening closely.

One of the great nations, as you know can speak candidly and accept the other's spirit in which have spoken from same.

Ours is a region unite countries region in which we expect so much we expect so much misunderstanding people—above a precise responsibilities—do not know that for misunderstanding great. That's why friend and neighbor problems and difficulties be overcome.

Our neighbors turmoil. They are economic crises supported by do not wish to succeed. The question how can we help your views this a

But don't we know in the context the region reach number 4th? They Central America and verification

This cooperative and unified action has enabled people with disabilities to forge ahead—as leaders, as employers and employees, as team members, as vital members of American society. Medical and technological developments, coupled with new awareness of the capabilities of people with disabilities, can lead to greater and more fruitful participation of all Americans in our work force.

The first full week in October of each year is National Employ the Handicapped Week. During these seven days, we emphasize our recognition of the changing roles of people with disabilities in America today. Their aspirations and demonstrated ability to meet challenges and make the most of opportunities have resulted in changing the way the Nation thinks about handicaps and disabilities. Let us recognize through our actions, as well as our words, that people with disabilities are first of all our fellow citizens, who happen to be disabled.

The Congress, by Joint Resolution approved August 11, 1945, as amended (36 U.S.C. 155), has called for the designation of

the first full week in October of each year as "National Employ the Handicapped Week." This special week is a time for all Americans to join together to renew their dedication to meeting the goal of full opportunities for disabled citizens.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week beginning October 5, 1986, as National Employ the Handicapped Week. I urge all governors, mayors, other public officials, leaders in business and labor, and private citizens to help meet the challenge of insuring equal employment opportunities and full citizenship rights and privileges for people with disabilities.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this tenth day of September, 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 eleventh.

RONALD REAGAN

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 4:36 p.m., September 10, 1986]

Toasts at the State Dinner for President José Sarney Costa of Brazil September 10, 1986

President Reagan. President Sarney, distinguished guests, it's a pleasure to have you here tonight. Our meetings today were businesslike and productive. The spirit of amicability and good will that were so evident throughout our sessions bodes well for the future. One of the benefits of such meetings, as we had today, is that they provide the opportunity for leaders to get to know each other. And in this case it was a delight. President Sarney is the leader of a great nation, sophisticated in the ways of politics and economics, yet a person with the heart of a poet—truly a Renaissance man.

Having been in the profession I was in for a good part of my life, it's an honor to have here this evening an individual whose interests lie not just with politics but also the

arts. We believe in freedom not only because it reflects the most moral system of human interaction, not only because it leads to economic progress but also because it nourishes the artistic and creative spirit of man. President Sarney has said, "Literature and politics are inspired in the conscience of liberty." When one thinks of Brazil, it's difficult not to hear the sounds of music or the sight of joyous dance. Of course, Brazil is much more than that—and the sounds of construction and building are clearly evident today.

And after speaking with President Sarney, one cannot doubt that the richness of Brazil's soul is alive and well. President Sarney has faced great challenges since his first day as President. Following the tragic death of Dr. Tancredo Neves—a powerful

event in the life of your nation—your countrymen and, yes, the rest of the world looked to you. Even in the best of circumstances, this would have been an awesome responsibility during this time of great transition. It required a truly remarkable leader, a man of vision and principle. President Sarney, I'm certain that you agree that, on occasion, the magnitude of problems faced by a head of state seem a bit overwhelming. If you'll permit an informal American expression on such a formal occasion, I usually put it this way: When you're up to your neck in alligators, it's hard to remember your original purpose was to drain the swamp. [Laughter]

Yet a true leader is one who does not lose sight of goals and ideals. He keeps the spirit of his people high and the course set in the right direction. And tonight we honor just such a leader. With exceptional diligence and strength of purpose, you are bringing your country, your beloved Brazil, into a new era of prosperity and freedom. Ruy Barbosa, a prominent Brazilian statesman and intellectual at the turn of the century, once said: "Some sow their cabbage patch merely for tomorrow's meal. Others plant an oak tree as a shelter for the future. While the first dig for themselves, the others plow for their country, for the happiness of their descendants, for the well-being of mankind."

President Sarney, let us pledge that the American and Brazilian people will plant oaks for a better tomorrow, and that they will do it together. And now, would you all join me in a toast to President Sarney and the people of Brazil.

President Sarney. Mr. President, Mrs. Nancy Reagan, as this will be our last opportunity on this trip to be together, I think it is a time for gratitude, a time to convey our thanks for the warmth, the hospitality, the kindness, and the spirit of friendship that has pervaded this stay. During dinner, the lady I was sitting next to told me of the American habit of making a wish when you see the first star. There is only one star that I can see up there in the sky tonight, so I think that we should all perhaps share the same wish—the wish for a permanent friendship between our two countries.

We've had many proofs of the kindness of

the President of the United States. But we did not expect his esteem and kindness to extend as far as providing us with this unforgettable evening and a sky with one star and no clouds. When arriving here this evening, Mrs. Reagan pointed to the Moon, and I thought to myself, I've seen that girl somewhere before. It was two evenings ago in Brasilia. And again, that is a symbol that we share. And I repeat what I said this morning—two souls, one feeling.

You spoke of alligators, Mr. President. In Brazil, we have piranhas, and we also have a saying: "In times of strain and difficulties, when swimming in rivers full of piranhas, the only way is to play alligator and turn on your back." [Laughter]

I am deeply moved, Mr. President, by your kind remarks that reflect the spirit of friendship and cordiality of this memorable visit to Washington. And I think this reception this evening is the crowning achievement of this visit and this feeling of friendship and cooperation. I will never forget your words, I will never forget this evening—the friendship of this memorable visit to the United States and Washington. I have brought word of a country, Brazil, a country in transition, setting out to answer its most noble historic calling—to be a full democracy in which political freedom is reflected in the economic and social life of the nation. The United States is the land where freedom and the participation of the people have brought forth the most extraordinary material and social progress in history, an example to be always pursued. During our meeting with you, Mr. President, I found a partner willing to listen in an open and interested manner, and I'm quite certain that this will lead to further improvement in the longstanding and permanent friendship between our countries.

Your talent for imprinting your personal and decisive stamp on the form and substance of the Presidency and on the very history of the United States is surely an unmistakable demonstration of your statesmanship, which the people of the United States have overwhelmingly acclaimed. And I would say it in a far more eloquent fashion if I didn't have to lose so much time with the translation. [Laughter] This is a

moment of friendship, the warm hospitality of gracious America on behalf of Marly and a tribute in the name of Mrs. Nancy Reagan and efforts on her part. Reagan has met the solidarity of the And since I have I have become more other contributions all mankind—the love, as sharing of solidarity. The love band is an example

Letter to Congress on Nicaraguan Issue September 10,

Dear _____:

As the Congress heavy work schedule, I want to you my grave concern in Central America completing final plan to provide a freedom fighters' mission has passed and now awaits final Military Construction

The Nicaragua our promise of votes of the House and the Senate reaffirming congressional goal. However, the House action and the Senate reaffirming intervening time have been the democratic has been significant no lack of Soviets or their destroying a regime destroy the hope

moment of friendly celebration marked by the warm hospitality extended us by our gracious American hosts. May I also, on behalf of Marly and on my own behalf, pay tribute in the name of the Brazilian people to Mrs. Nancy Reagan for her tireless work and efforts on behalf of the young. Mrs. Reagan has met with the admiration and the solidarity of the entire Brazilian people. And since I have come to the United States, I have become more aware, perhaps, of another contribution given by Mrs. Reagan to all mankind—the example she has set of love, as sharing of love as an expression of solidarity. The love of a wife for her husband is an example to all mankind.

In closing, Mr. President, because after-dinner speeches are always too long, no matter how short, may I, in this Rose Garden, propose a toast and ask you to join me in toasting the longstanding friendship between people of Brazil and the United States, the greatness and prosperity of the United States of America, and to your own personal success and happiness and that of Mrs. Reagan. God save America!

Note: President Reagan spoke at 10 p.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House. President Sarney spoke in Portuguese, and his remarks were translated by an interpreter.

Letter to Congressional Leaders on United States Assistance for the Nicaraguan Democratic Resistance September 10, 1986

Dear _____:

As the Congress returns to an exceedingly heavy work schedule prior to sine die adjournment, I wanted to once again convey to you my grave concern about the situation in Central America and the urgency of completing final action on a compromise plan to provide assistance to the Nicaraguan freedom fighters. This bipartisan proposition has passed the House and Senate and now awaits final conference action on the Military Construction Appropriations bill.

The Nicaraguan freedom fighters cling to our promise of assistance. The affirmative votes of the House and Senate have confirmed congressional commitment to that goal. However, months have passed since House action and weeks have passed since the Senate reaffirmed its position. In the intervening time, supplies of food and medicine have been drained and the ability of the democratic resistance to defend itself has been significantly reduced. There has been no lack of resolve on the part of the Soviets or their proxies in arming and sustaining a regime that clearly seeks to destroy the hope of freedom for millions in

Central America.

It is my hope that you will assist in expediting conference action on the Military Construction Appropriations bill in order that it might reach my desk for signature as quickly as possible. Time is short, and we must avoid further delay in order to sustain those in Central America who have committed themselves to democracy and freedom.

Sincerely,

/s/ RONALD REAGAN

Note: Identical letters were sent to Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr., Speaker of the House of Representatives; George Bush, President of the Senate; Robert Dole, Senate Majority Leader; Robert Michel, House Minority Leader; Mark O. Hatfield, chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee; and Jamie L. Whitten, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee. The original was not available for verification of the content of this letter, which was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on September 11.

Statement by Principal Deputy Press Secretary Speakes on the Brazil-United States Panel on Cooperation in Science and Technology

September 10, 1986

Presidents José Sarney and Ronald Reagan, recognizing the important role of scientific research in sustaining economic growth and prosperity, agreed to undertake a special initiative for implementation of the U.S.-Brazil Agreement on Cooperation in Science and Technology. The Presidents decided to establish a high-level panel—composed equally of eminent scientists, engineers, and governmental authorities from each country—to present recommendations and suggestions of topics for bilateral cooperation in science and technology, focusing on selected priority areas of mutual strength and benefit. The binational panel

will also suggest procedures to encourage and facilitate engagement of the private sectors of their countries. Cooperative projects would be financed jointly through resources to be allocated for this purpose by both countries.

The Presidents agreed that the panel on science and technology should begin its work, following bilateral consultations, within 60 days. The panel's report and recommendations will constitute an initial agenda for convening the joint commission provided for under the U.S.-Brazil Bilateral Agreement on Cooperation in Science and Technology.

Appointment of Murray Friedman as a Member of the Commission on Civil Rights, and Designation as Vice Chairman

September 10, 1986

The President today announced his intention to appoint Murray Friedman to be a member of the Commission on Civil Rights for the remainder of the 6-year term expiring December 5, 1989. He would succeed Morris B. Abram. Upon appointment he will be designated Vice Chairman.

Since 1959 Dr. Friedman has been the Middle Atlantic States director, American Jewish Committee, in Philadelphia, PA. Previously he was an intergroup relations offi-

cial with the Virginia-North Carolina regional director, Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith in Richmond, VA, from 1954 to 1959.

Dr. Friedman graduated from Brooklyn College (B.A., 1949), New York University (M.A., 1949), and Georgetown University (Ph.D., 1958). He is married, has three children, and resides in Cheltenham, PA. Dr. Friedman was born September 15, 1926, in New York City.

Appointment of Seven Members of the Commission on Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Salaries, and Designation of the Chairman

September 10, 1986

The President today announced his intention to appoint the following individuals to be members of the Commission on Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Salaries for

the period of the 1987 fiscal year of the Federal Government:

James L. Ferguson, of New York. He would succeed Nicholas F. Brady, and upon appointment

Remarks at the Welcoming Ceremony for President José Sarney
Costa of Brazil
September 10, 1986

President Reagan. It's an honor to welcome President Sarney to the United States and to the White House. Brazil is a vast nation of hardy people, a country which shares with us a frontier heritage and a spirit of enterprise and independence. As was true for our country, people came to Brazil from many parts of the world to make a wilderness, to better their lives, and to live in freedom. And since the early days of both our nations, our countries have enjoyed bonds of commerce and friendship. I'm delighted today to have this opportunity to meet with President Sarney, to get to know him personally, and to discuss those issues which arise between great nations.

President Sarney is leading Brazil during a time of great transition, political and economic. Its peaceful return to democracy, accomplished with the good will and cooperation of all segments of Brazilian society, has been a model which others throughout the world, but especially in this hemisphere, should follow. Indeed, freedom is the birthright of all Americans, and that means every soul from the North Slope of Alaska to the tip of Tierra del Fuego. President Sarney, we rejoice that Brazil has again joined the ranks of free nations. And from what we can see and hear, that joy is apparent in your country also. You described it when you said: "Brazil has just emerged from a long night. Her eyes are not red from nightmares. On her lips she bears an open gesture of confidence and a song of love for liberty." Well, those words were well spoken, the words of a poet and a leader who loves his people and loves liberty. We're proud, Mr. President, to have such a man, and such a country as lovely as yours, as our friend.

Today democracy flourishes in Brazil. The rights of each individual are protected. Freedoms of expression, religion, and assembly are honored, and the franchise to vote in fair and direct elections has been expanded. And though a powerful nation, your country threatens no one. Brazil is at

peace with itself and with its neighbors. And today Brazil is proving the fundamental relationship between human freedom and economic progress; they go hand in hand. Your countrymen are enjoying robust economic growth and an explosion of enterprise. The inflation rate is down dramatically, and it is estimated that 1½ million new jobs have been created in the past year. Your commerce with other nations is surging, and new confidence is apparent from the factory to the marketplace. Brazil has the eighth largest economy in the Western World and is gaining on number seven.

But global considerations and international obligations come with such success. There can be little doubt that Brazil is emerging as a world power and is facing new challenges and responsibility as such. As two of the world's most energetic economies, we have a stake in strengthening the world trading system, protecting the viability of international monetary and financial institutions, and promoting growth and development, especially in the Third World. The world now has a stake in Brazil, and Brazil has a stake in the world. The free flow of commerce between countries, for example, is a vital force for progress on this planet and is of utmost importance to the economic health of our two countries. It is up to us to do our best to keep those lines of commerce open. Trade must be free, and it must be fair. And the fight for free trade must start at home. No nation can expect to continue freely exporting to others if its own domestic markets are closed to foreign competition. Prosperity must be built not at the expense of others, but on the principle of mutual benefit.

I'm looking forward, Mr. President, to discussing this and other issues of great importance with you during our meetings today. We have just scratched the surface of cooperation between Brazil and the United States. Technology is opening potential as never imagined between the free peoples of the world. In a few years the world will

not only enter a new decade but also a new century and, yes, a new millennium. Brazil and the United States stand on that threshold together, but this is nothing new. In 1876 the United States celebrated its centennial, and there to help us commemorate our first 100 years was Dom Pedro II of Brazil. Representing your people, he, alongside President Grant, inaugurated the celebration and helped send the United States off to meet its destiny.

President Sarney, we're pleased to stand by you as Brazil is realizing the dream of those pioneers and immigrants who came before us. They came to Brazil and to the United States. They would want our peoples and the leaders of our countries to be the best of friends. We should not and will not let them down. President Sarney, welcome!

President Sarney. Mr. President, I thank you for your invitation and for your kind words which show the right regard you have for Brazil and its people. I'll talk with you about friendship and about many subjects, but my English is very broken. My effort in speaking your language is a marathon of good will. I use the word friendship again. It says everything—Brazil, the United States, our peoples, our history, our old relationship. We worked together, side by side in peace and in the last war. We will build together the construction of the present and of the future. All Brazilians feel happy with your invitation. Our meeting reinforces democracy in Brazil and in Latin America—so I see it. The only ideology of Brazil is democracy. It guides us, and it has permitted us to overcome the trials we had to face in the recent past. We are now back on our feet. We need friends like the United States. We need a partner to grow.

President Reagan, we admire your performance, your strength, your tenacity, your statesmanship. Your qualities inspire confidence to the American people. You gave a decisive personal contribution to the relations between our two countries in a moment of a great deal of uncertainty.

Now almost 4 years after your visit, Brazil is a different country, a new country. Conciliation and changes helped us achieve a peaceful transition to a free, democratic government. We are growing fast again. We are meeting our obligations. Our people have more jobs and better wages. We believe, like you, in free enterprise as the basis for development. We know that political freedom cannot survive when economic freedom no longer exists.

You once said that Brazil was a force in favor of moderation and balance. We are proud of that record. We will dedicate all our efforts to continuing to be a force for stability and peace. Our meeting will mark a fresh start for our relations, relations that are based on common goals and the values earned on a mutual respect for our differences.

To Mrs. Reagan, Marly and I wish to express our most friendly greetings, thanking her for the very warm welcome with which we are being distinguished. Mr. President, in Brazil we say that the man who has a friend has two souls. Brazil and the United States—two souls on one single destiny, the destiny of friendship. Thank you.

Note: President Reagan spoke at 10:10 a.m. at the South Portico of the White House, where President Sarney was accorded a formal welcome with full military honors. Following the ceremony, the two Presidents met in the Oval Office.

Statement by Brazil-United States Technology September 10

Presidents Reagan, recognizing scientific research growth and promoting a special initiative the U.S.-Brazil in Science and decided to establish composed equal engineers, and go each country—and suggestions on selected strength and b

Appointment on Civil Rights September 10

The President's appointment to appoint member of the for the remaining December Morris B. Abram will be designated

Since 1959 I Middle Atlantic Jewish Committee previously he was

Appointment Legislative, September 10

The President's appointment to appoint members of Legislative

Nomination of Eleanor Thomas Elliott To Be a Member of the
National Advisory Council on Women's Educational Programs
May 11, 1982

The President today announced his intention to nominate Eleanor Thomas Elliott to be a member of the National Advisory Council on Women's Educational Programs, for a term expiring May 8, 1985. She would succeed John W. Fuller.

She has been serving as director of the Foundation for Child Development since 1970. In addition, she has been a member of the advisory board of the American Women's Economic Development Corpora-

tion in New York City since 1978. She also serves as a director of the Celanese Corp. and of Catalyst, Inc., both in New York City. She is a trustee of Barnard College and is director of the United Way of Greater New York.

Mrs. Elliott graduated from Barnard College (B.A., 1948). She is married and resides in New York City. She was born April 26, 1926.

Message to the Congress Transmitting an Exchange of Diplomatic
Notes on Extension of the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Fishery Agreement
May 11, 1982

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with the Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976 (Public Law 94-265; 16 USC 1801), I transmit herewith an exchange of Diplomatic Notes, together with the present agreement, extending the governing international fishery agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union, signed at Washington on November 26, 1976, until July 1, 1983. The exchange of notes together with the present agreement constitute a governing international fishery agreement within the require-

ments of Section 201(c) of the Act.

I urge that the Congress give favorable consideration to this extension at an early date. Several U.S. fishing interests have urged prompt consideration of this agreement, and I therefore recommend that the Congress consider issuance of a joint resolution to bring this agreement into force, before the agreement expires on July 1, 1982.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,
May 11, 1982.

Remarks at the Welcoming Ceremony for President João Baptista
de Oliveira Figueiredo of Brazil
May 12, 1982

President Reagan. I am delighted today to welcome President Figueiredo and Mrs. Figueiredo to Washington. Over our many years of friendship with Brazil, Mr. President, your country has often been described

as the nation of the future. Well, the future is here. Brazil is increasingly looked to not for its potential, but for its capabilities; not for what it will accomplish, but for what it is accomplishing.

We in the United States rejoice with the people of Brazil for the progress that you have made economically, politically, and socially, and look forward to expanding on the mature relationship we've developed. The ties that bind us are firm, with mutual respect and trust reinforced by time and shared values.

Our friendship, Mr. President, goes back to the early days of Brazilian independence, when the United States was the first country to recognize your sovereignty. Brazil was the first South American nation to have an Ambassador in Washington.

The American people will not forget, President Figueiredo, that in both the First and Second World Wars, Brazil joined with us to confront the threat to freedom. Since the war years, our two countries have collaborated on many fronts to meet diverse challenges to the security and well-being of our peoples.

Brazil is an independent force for moderation and balance in this hemisphere. And while our two countries have had disagreements, which is only natural and to be expected among friends, we have never lost that mutual respect and admiration so characteristic of our relationship.

Your leadership, Mr. President, is built upon the qualities of which I've just spoken. During a state visit to Colombia last year, you explained in extreme situations, political wisdom requires utmost levels of tolerance. We learned that tolerance and moderation don't bring bitter fruits and are uncontested demonstrations of fidelity to the true ideal of democracy. This and other statements you've made speak well of your ideals and those of your country.

Mr. President, the motto of Brazil is "Order and Progress." And during these trying times, your country has proven that it takes these words seriously. Especially hard hit by rising energy prices, your government made an impressive commitment to do what was necessary to protect your people's standard of living and the Brazilian way of life. As a result of this commitment, your country is now a leader in the development of alternative energy resources, especially the use of alcohol as a fuel and the harnessing of hydroelectric energy.

That Brazil overcomes such obstacles is

no surprise to us. We share a similar pioneer heritage. Our two peoples are also similar in that they represent a meltingpot of cultures and ethnic backgrounds. But the most significant comparison remains the respect for individual enterprise and diversity that has developed in our two countries.

The Amazon River is, to many, synonymous with Brazil. Its grandeur, enormity, and power stagger the imagination. But so too does Brazil. Let us pledge that we shall always remember, and never take for granted, the good will between us.

President Figueiredo, it has been 11 years since a Brazilian President honored the United States with a state visit. This is too long a period for nations which have so much to contribute to one another. Let us confirm that the personal bonds we develop through this visit will reinforce the friendship between our peoples.

Vice President Bush visited your country and consulted with your government in October. He reported to me the constructive and amicable approach with which he was met. So today, I look forward to our discussion. I have much to learn from you and seek your counsel on matters of mutual concern.

In your annual message to the Brazilian Congress last year, you said of Brazil: "We seek to understand and to be understood." Well, let this be the basis of our talks today. Two old friends in a period of change, honestly and with sincerity, seeking good will and understanding.

And with that said, President Figueiredo, I welcome you to the United States.

President Figueiredo. Mr. President, thank you for your words of welcome.

For over 150 years, Brazil and the United States have maintained balanced relations. Ours is a heritage of mutual esteem, understanding, and respect. My visit to this country is, therefore, only a natural development of our bilateral relations. Our relations with the United States play an important role in the framework of our foreign policy.

Brazil's progress is predicated upon the diversification and enhancement of its international presence. It is a Brazilian goal to better adapt our bilateral relations to the

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world of today. To this end, the exchange of information and ideas between our governments should be intensified.

Under the present difficult circumstances, I regard the opportunity of having an open discussion with you, Mr. President, as particularly positive. The harshest of realities demonstrate repeatedly that dialog is an invaluable diplomatic tool. I arrive in Washington willing to examine together with you the problems that concern us both in the political and economic fields. I'm willing to listen and to speak frankly and objectively.

We in Brazil wish to take a lasting and creative approach to the commonality of interests and values existing between us and your great country. The breadth and range of our relations encourage us to anticipate favorable results. As our countries have their own unique characteristics and play distinct roles in international as well as regional politics, it is only natural that differences of opinion should exist. We will endeavor to smooth them out through the exchange of ideas, views, and clarifications.

Mr. President, it is a known fact that in Brazil we are going through a specially significant chapter of our political history during which democratic institutions are being consolidated. From a diplomatic standpoint, we adopt a universalistic approach. Our foreign policy is diversified. Brazil is both a Western and a Third World country. It is a Latin American country with a strong African heritage, among others. Brazilian foreign policy endeavors to reflect this wealth of historical experience.

In a world where crises multiply, diplomacy must continue to build bridges between states. Even in times of despair and conflict, agreement, however difficult, has to be found. In the international sphere,

some impasses still remain, such as the issue of nuclear disarmament, of vital importance for the destiny of mankind. The North-South negotiations do not progress. Forging links of cooperation among peoples has never been so vital and so urgent.

Americans and Brazilians have built a tradition of friendship throughout history. In times of crisis, we must resort to mutual inspiration and counsel. The purpose of Brazilian diplomacy is, in essence, to strengthen the ties of mutual confidence among the countries of this continent so that the spirit of conciliation and peace may prosper.

These are the foundations for my dialog with you, Your Excellency. Our governments are accustomed to mutual understanding. Such is our tradition. May such be our future.

Note: President Reagan spoke at 10:13 a.m. on the South Lawn of the White House, where President Figueiredo was given a formal welcome with full military honors. President Figueiredo spoke in Portuguese, and his remarks were translated by an interpreter.

Following the ceremony, the two Presidents met privately in the Oval Office. They were then joined by the Vice President, Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig, Jr., Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Elysio Saraiva Guerreiro, and Brig. Gen. Danilo Venturini, Chief of the Military Household of the Presidency. The Presidents, together with their delegations, then met in the Cabinet Room.

After the bilateral meetings had been completed, President Reagan and President Figueiredo met with members of the Brazil-U.S. Business Council in the Roosevelt Room.

Toasts of President Reagan and President João Baptista de Oliveira Figueiredo of Brazil at the State Dinner

May 12, 1982

President Reagan. President Figueiredo, Mrs. Figueiredo, distinguished guests, it's an honor and a privilege for Nancy and myself to welcome you to the White House.

The timing of this visit gives us an unexpected opportunity. Yesterday was Mrs. Figueiredo's birthday. [Applause] I hope you'll—well, you already have joined me in wishing her a very happy birthday.

Mr. President, our discussions this morning were satisfying and enjoyable. We spoke freely and frankly, expressing both agreement and disagreement in the same friendly candor. The personal contact we've made and the rapport that we've developed can only serve the interest of both our countries.

I had a particular interest in getting to know the President, not only because of my admiration for Brazil and its people but also because of the courage and the steady hand that he has demonstrated in guiding his country through an especially challenging period in Brazilian history. Mr. President, I have always maintained that when the job to be done is really rough, the horse cavalry can provide the man to do it. [Laughter] And your record bears me out. The President is of the third generation of horse cavalry in his country.

In your annual message to the Brazilian Congress this year, you restated your belief in those ideals that have guided your administration. "The democracy I envision," you said, "is dynamic and creative. In keeping with this—basic principles, such as private property and free enterprise, which are the bases of freedom itself, will serve the individual society and the ideal of distributive justice." Well, Mr. President, your commitment to liberty is most encouraging in a world that's grown darker, made so by totalitarian forces.

As President, you have provided your people with innovative and responsive government. In fact, while preparing for our meetings, I came across an idea Americans might do well to emulate. The Brazilian

Government has a Cabinet Minister—and I believe he's with us here tonight—whose only job is cutting redtape and returning government programs to the private sector. His title is Minister of Bureaucratization—[laughter]—De-Bureaucratization. Someone, I hope, is taking notes. [Laughter]

During the welcoming ceremonies this morning, much was said about the long history of friendship between our people. For 158 years our peaceful and amicable relations have been maintained without serious disruption, a tribute to the common sense and common interests of both our peoples. I mentioned our camaraderie during the Second World War, but most significant has been our good will in times of peace.

Mr. President, your visit coincides with one of the most serious challenges to peace this hemisphere has known. I think you know how hard the United States, linked by friendship to both countries involved in the South Atlantic conflict, worked to prevent war and then to bring peace. We all hope and pray that peace efforts now underway in New York will yield fruit.

For our part, the friendship of all countries in the hemisphere is precious to us just as Brazil's is. And we will work to make sure that the inter-American system on which the peace and justice of the hemisphere rest emerges from this time of trial not weakened, but reinforced.

Mr. President, we live in a world dramatically different from the way it was at the close of the Second World War. Every country is now dependent on the cooperation and good will of others. We don't long for days gone by, but instead look to the days ahead, because we see tremendous new opportunities unfolding every day. Let us remember the changing times have not altered the affection between us.

And now, may I ask you all to join me in a toast to the President and Mrs. Figueiredo and to the people of Brazil.

President Figueiredo. Mr. President, distinguished guests, thank you, Mr. President,

for your appreciation of the traditions.

As a Latin American, I believe during the time of building our country, we never stop living. Our place with

Brazil is we share the traditions of the world for most of the equally peaceful. This is a international crises. My that the such a vi efforts to with the c

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President, dis- Mr. President,

for your kind words. I believe they convey appreciation for my country and underline the traditional friendship between our peoples.

As a Latin American nation, Brazil has, during the 500 years of its history, helped to build the West. Through the centuries, our contribution has varied, but we have never spared sacrifices, including human lives. Our dialog, Mr. President, has taken place within this broad context.

Brazil is also a developing country. Thus, we share the problems, goals, and aspirations of those states, which today account for most of mankind. This consideration was equally present during our conversations. This is a moment of deterioration of the international political life and of economic crises. My government believes it essential that the West, in which your country plays such a vital role, deploy its best possible efforts to reinforce its ties of mutual trust with the developing world.

I am convinced that the industrialized West should avoid both the temptations of isolationism and of adopting measures geared to its unilateral interests alone. The West should, rather, join in the dialog both on a global level—and I mean here the North-South negotiations—and on more localized political and economic problems and crises.

Mr. President, the opportunity of being in Washington to hold conversations with Your

Excellency and to receive high government officials has been extremely valuable. We have exchanged views about problems that are a matter of concern to us and to countries with which we have close and friendly relations. On the one hand, we have reviewed the concrete difficulties with which we are faced. An on the other, we have looked into the wide prospects for reinforcing and diversifying our mutual ties. We have thus given new impetus to our bilateral relations.

I certainly wish to express my gratitude for the warm welcome extended to us by the American Government and people. I will return to Brazil convinced that we have laid the groundwork for the future development of relations that date back to the independence of our country. Such relations are guided by the principles of mutual understanding and respect, as well as by appreciation for the specific interests of each of our countries.

Mr. President, on my own and my wife's behalf, allow me to invite all those present to raise their glasses in a toast to the relations between Brazil and the United States and to your and Mrs. Reagan's personal happiness.

Note: President Reagan spoke at 9:48 p.m. in the State Dining Room at the White House. President Figueiredo spoke in Portuguese, and his remarks were translated by an interpreter.

Message on the Observance of Police Week, Peace Officers' Memorial Day, May 1982 May 13, 1982

I am pleased to have this opportunity to bring deserved recognition to National Police Week and Peace Officers' Memorial Day.

Over the generations, the protection of the individual and the pursuit of justice have been the responsibility of our police officers. They stand as the guardians of the fragile thread of order and civility that separate a civilized society from mankind's bar-

barous past. Police officers shoulder the trust of their fellow citizens in their daily effort to provide the protection and service that are increasingly important to our nation.

Those officers who have made the supreme sacrifice have demonstrated their devotion to the fundamental values of decency so essential to the well-being of American life. Those men and women who

to the striped-pants fellows over in the State Department that we call each other by the first name, but we do. And he knows that I meant it when I pledged to him that we will never allow them to—their qualitative and quantitative military advantage to be done away with, but that what we're trying to do with the more moderate Arab States is persuade them to become additional Egypts, to do as Egypt did.

The greatest thing that we can do for Israel is to bring peace to the Middle East. And if we're to be a believable broker, we can't impose that peace, of course. But if we are to be believable, then those moderate Arab States—and I've met with King Hussein and must say that I was greatly impressed by his whole approach and his views toward the Middle East. If we can persuade them to acknowledge the right of Israel to exist as a nation and enter into negotiations in that Camp David framework as Egypt did, that will be the greatest thing we can do. And in order to do that we have to show them that we're willing to be a friend other than just talking about it.

But, as I say, the Prime Minister knows that we are pledged and, I believe, morally bound in a commitment to the preservation of the state of Israel, that it must continue to exist.

Now then, this one has to be the last one, they tell me.

Latin America

Q. It's an historic pleasure to speak to you as President of the United States. I would like to have your response to this statement with reference to the Western Hemisphere. Now we are involved not only with a war in this hemisphere but with the South Central America. And it seems to me that we must now consider uniting with the Free Americas in order for us to have a more viable defense. And I'm wondering, is anything being done like you did to Jamaica, in helping them to develop their trade, so that they can be economically independent by exporting and importing?

The President. This is about our alliance with our neighbors to the south and the other continent and my statements about an accord, in which the full strength and the development can go forward, of North

and South America. And we did—I think we have established better relations on the North American continent now than we've ever had—with Mexico and Canada. But—and I have just seen the President of Brazil off, who has been visiting in Washington with us. And, as you know, there has been some—quite some ill feeling between Brazil and the United States for some time. I think I can safely say they realize there's a whole new relationship now there.

The tragedy of the Falkland Islands—the quarrel that's going on there—I'm worried as perhaps—and I hope only temporarily slowed what we intend to be a real relationship and an accord with our neighbors to the south. We've done our best and are continuing to do everything we can to, again, broker a peace down there.

At the same time, we can't ignore the fact that the aggressor was our neighbor here in these continents, Argentina, who, with military force, invaded the Falklands and took over. And if we—we must establish that that cannot happen in the world—that the rule of law prevails, not the rule of force. Where would we draw the line if we say, "Well, it's all right there"? Then how many other places are there in the world where there are boundary disputes? And do we literally say, "Well, it's all right for the one that thinks they're strong enough to do it, to go grab the territory"?

And we've been trying, as I say, and it's been very frustrating. We sometimes come where it seems as if we're almost to agreement, and then there still seems to be one hitching point. But we're going to keep on trying to bring that peace.

And then I recognize that because of our long-time friendship for Britain, that there are probably those in Latin America who have now drawn back and who feel that maybe we weren't sincere in our overtures to them. But we're going to go right back at that, because a dream that I nurse above all is that if you look at the potential of these two continents, linked by Central America—600 million people here in these two continents, probably a wealth of resources of virtually everything that you need for an industrial society—so much of it still underdeveloped—and all of us bound together by

the common colonies, and

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Thank you

Nominations May 14, 1982

The President announced his intention to nominate William C. C.

Since October 1981, serving as Director of Planning and Policy Research. Prior to that, he was general manager of MacArthur Foundation, the Reagan Foundation, and director of research during the Carter administration. Before joining the vice president's American Enterprise Policy Research

Nominations Director of Development May 14, 1982

The President announced his intention to nominate the United States International Development Administration would succeed

Remarks at the Welcoming Ceremony for President José Sarney Costa of Brazil

September 10, 1986

President Reagan. It's an honor to welcome President Sarney to the United States and to the White House. Brazil is a vast nation of hardy people, a country which shares with us a frontier heritage and a spirit of enterprise and independence. As was true for our country, people came to Brazil from many parts of the world to make a wilderness, to better their lives, and to live in freedom. And since the early days of both our nations, our countries have enjoyed bonds of commerce and friendship. I'm delighted today to have this opportunity to meet with President Sarney, to get to know him personally, and to discuss those issues which arise between great nations.

President Sarney is leading Brazil during a time of great transition, political and economic. Its peaceful return to democracy, accomplished with the good will and cooperation of all segments of Brazilian society, has been a model which others throughout the world, but especially in this hemisphere, should follow. Indeed, freedom is the birthright of all Americans, and that means every soul from the North Slope of Alaska to the tip of Tierra del Fuego. President Sarney, we rejoice that Brazil has again joined the ranks of free nations. And from what we can see and hear, that joy is apparent in your country also. You described it when you said: "Brazil has just emerged from a long night. Her eyes are not red from nightmares. On her lips she bears an open gesture of confidence and a song of love for liberty." Well, those words were well spoken, the words of a poet and a leader who loves his people and loves liberty. We're proud, Mr. President, to have such a man, and such a country as lovely as yours, as our friend.

Today democracy flourishes in Brazil. The rights of each individual are protected. Freedoms of expression, religion, and assembly are honored, and the franchise to vote in fair and direct elections has been expanded. And though a powerful nation, your country threatens no one. Brazil is at

peace with itself and with its neighbors. And today Brazil is proving the fundamental relationship between human freedom and economic progress; they go hand in hand. Your countrymen are enjoying robust economic growth and an explosion of enterprise. The inflation rate is down dramatically, and it is estimated that 1½ million new jobs have been created in the past year. Your commerce with other nations is surging, and new confidence is apparent from the factory to the marketplace. Brazil has the eighth largest economy in the Western World and is gaining on number seven.

But global considerations and international obligations come with such success. There can be little doubt that Brazil is emerging as a world power and is facing new challenges and responsibility as such. As two of the world's most energetic economies, we have a stake in strengthening the world trading system, protecting the viability of international monetary and financial institutions, and promoting growth and development, especially in the Third World. The world now has a stake in Brazil, and Brazil has a stake in the world. The free flow of commerce between countries, for example, is a vital force for progress on this planet and is of utmost importance to the economic health of our two countries. It is up to us to do our best to keep those lines of commerce open. Trade must be free, and it must be fair. And the fight for free trade must start at home. No nation can expect to continue freely exporting to others if its own domestic markets are closed to foreign competition. Prosperity must be built not at the expense of others, but on the principle of mutual benefit.

I'm looking forward, Mr. President, to discussing this and other issues of great importance with you during our meetings today. We have just scratched the surface of cooperation between Brazil and the United States. Technology is opening potential as never imagined between the free peoples of the world. In a few years the world will

not only enter a new decade but also a new century and, yes, a new millennium. Brazil and the United States stand on that threshold together, but this is nothing new. In 1876 the United States celebrated its centennial, and there to help us commemorate our first 100 years was Dom Pedro II of Brazil. Representing your people, he, alongside President Grant, inaugurated the celebration and helped send the United States off to meet its destiny.

President Sarney, we're pleased to stand by you as Brazil is realizing the dream of those pioneers and immigrants who came before us. They came to Brazil and to the United States. They would want our peoples and the leaders of our countries to be the best of friends. We should not and will not let them down. President Sarney, welcome!

President Sarney. Mr. President, I thank you for your invitation and for your kind words which show the right regard you have for Brazil and its people. I'll talk with you about friendship and about many subjects, but my English is very broken. My effort in speaking your language is a marathon of good will. I use the word friendship again. It says everything—Brazil, the United States, our peoples, our history, our old relationship. We worked together, side by side in peace and in the last war. We will build together the construction of the present and of the future. All Brazilians feel happy with your invitation. Our meeting reinforces democracy in Brazil and in Latin America—so I see it. The only ideology of Brazil is democracy. It guides us, and it has permitted us to overcome the trials we had to face in the recent past. We are now back on our feet. We need friends like the United States. We need a partner to grow.

President Reagan, we admire your performance, your strength, your tenacity, your statesmanship. Your qualities inspire confidence to the American people. You gave a decisive personal contribution to the relations between our two countries in a moment of a great deal of uncertainty.

Now almost 4 years after your visit, Brazil is a different country, a new country. Conciliation and changes helped us achieve a peaceful transition to a free, democratic government. We are growing fast again. We are meeting our obligations. Our people have more jobs and better wages. We believe, like you, in free enterprise as the basis for development. We know that political freedom cannot survive when economic freedom no longer exists.

You once said that Brazil was a force in favor of moderation and balance. We are proud of that record. We will dedicate all our efforts to continuing to be a force for stability and peace. Our meeting will mark a fresh start for our relations, relations that are based on common goals and the values earned on a mutual respect for our differences.

To Mrs. Reagan, Marly and I wish to express our most friendly greetings, thanking her for the very warm welcome with which we are being distinguished. Mr. President, in Brazil we say that the man who has a friend has two souls. Brazil and the United States—two souls on one single destiny, the destiny of friendship. Thank you.

Note: President Reagan spoke at 10:10 a.m. at the South Portico of the White House, where President Sarney was accorded a formal welcome with full military honors. Following the ceremony, the two Presidents met in the Oval Office.

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Statement by Principal Deputy Press Secretary Speakes on the Brazil-United States Panel on Cooperation in Science and Technology *September 10, 1986*

Presidents José Sarney and Ronald Reagan, recognizing the important role of scientific research in sustaining economic growth and prosperity, agreed to undertake a special initiative for implementation of the U.S.-Brazil Agreement on Cooperation in Science and Technology. The Presidents decided to establish a high-level panel—composed equally of eminent scientists, engineers, and governmental authorities from each country—to present recommendations and suggestions of topics for bilateral cooperation in science and technology, focusing on selected priority areas of mutual strength and benefit. The binational panel

will also suggest procedures to encourage and facilitate engagement of the private sectors of their countries. Cooperative projects would be financed jointly through resources to be allocated for this purpose by both countries.

The Presidents agreed that the panel on science and technology should begin its work, following bilateral consultations, within 60 days. The panel's report and recommendations will constitute an initial agenda for convening the joint commission provided for under the U.S.-Brazil Bilateral Agreement on Cooperation in Science and Technology.

Appointment of Murray Friedman as a Member of the Commission on Civil Rights, and Designation as Vice Chairman *September 10, 1986*

The President today announced his intention to appoint Murray Friedman to be a member of the Commission on Civil Rights for the remainder of the 6-year term expiring December 5, 1989. He would succeed Morris B. Abram. Upon appointment he will be designated Vice Chairman.

Since 1959 Dr. Friedman has been the Middle Atlantic States director, American Jewish Committee, in Philadelphia, PA. Previously he was an intergroup relations offi-

cial with the Virginia-North Carolina regional director, Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith in Richmond, VA, from 1954 to 1959.

Dr. Friedman graduated from Brooklyn College (B.A., 1949), New York University (M.A., 1949), and Georgetown University (Ph.D., 1958). He is married, has three children, and resides in Cheltenham, PA. Dr. Friedman was born September 15, 1926, in New York City.

Appointment of Seven Members of the Commission on Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Salaries, and Designation of the Chairman *September 10, 1986*

The President today announced his intention to appoint the following individuals to be members of the Commission on Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Salaries for

the period of the 1987 fiscal year of the Federal Government:

James L. Ferguson, of New York. He would succeed *Nicholas F. Brady*, and upon appointment

This cooperative and unified action has enabled people with disabilities to forge ahead—as leaders, as employers and employees, as team members, as vital members of American society. Medical and technological developments, coupled with new awareness of the capabilities of people with disabilities, can lead to greater and more fruitful participation of all Americans in our work force.

The first full week in October of each year is National Employ the Handicapped Week. During these seven days, we emphasize our recognition of the changing roles of people with disabilities in America today. Their aspirations and demonstrated ability to meet challenges and make the most of opportunities have resulted in changing the way the Nation thinks about handicaps and disabilities. Let us recognize through our actions, as well as our words, that people with disabilities are first of all our fellow citizens, who happen to be disabled.

The Congress, by Joint Resolution approved August 11, 1945, as amended (36 U.S.C. 155), has called for the designation of

the first full week in October of each year as "National Employ the Handicapped Week." This special week is a time for all Americans to join together to renew their dedication to meeting the goal of full opportunities for disabled citizens.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week beginning October 5, 1986, as National Employ the Handicapped Week. I urge all governors, mayors, other public officials, leaders in business and labor, and private citizens to help meet the challenge of insuring equal employment opportunities and full citizenship rights and privileges for people with disabilities.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this tenth day of September, 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 eleventh.

RONALD REAGAN

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 4:36 p.m., September 10, 1986]

Toasts at the State Dinner for President José Sarney Costa of Brazil September 10, 1986

President Reagan. President Sarney, distinguished guests, it's a pleasure to have you here tonight. Our meetings today were businesslike and productive. The spirit of amicability and good will that were so evident throughout our sessions bodes well for the future. One of the benefits of such meetings, as we had today, is that they provide the opportunity for leaders to get to know each other. And in this case it was a delight. President Sarney is the leader of a great nation, sophisticated in the ways of politics and economics, yet a person with the heart of a poet—truly a Renaissance man.

Having been in the profession I was in for a good part of my life, it's an honor to have here this evening an individual whose interests lie not just with politics but also the

arts. We believe in freedom not only because it reflects the most moral system of human interaction, not only because it leads to economic progress but also because it nourishes the artistic and creative spirit of man. President Sarney has said, "Literature and politics are inspired in the conscience of liberty." When one thinks of Brazil, it's difficult not to hear the sounds of music or the sight of joyous dance. Of course, Brazil is much more than that—and the sounds of construction and building are clearly evident today.

And after speaking with President Sarney, one cannot doubt that the richness of Brazil's soul is alive and well. President Sarney has faced great challenges since his first day as President. Following the tragic death of Dr. Tancredo Neves—a powerful

event in the life of your nation—your countrymen and, yes, the rest of the world looked to you. Even in the best of circumstances, this would have been an awesome responsibility during this time of great transition. It required a truly remarkable leader, a man of vision and principle. President Sarney, I'm certain that you agree that, on occasion, the magnitude of problems faced by a head of state seem a bit overwhelming. If you'll permit an informal American expression on such a formal occasion, I usually put it this way: When you're up to your neck in alligators, it's hard to remember your original purpose was to drain the swamp. [Laughter]

Yet a true leader is one who does not lose sight of goals and ideals. He keeps the spirit of his people high and the course set in the right direction. And tonight we honor just such a leader. With exceptional diligence and strength of purpose, you are bringing your country, your beloved Brazil, into a new era of prosperity and freedom. Ruy Barbosa, a prominent Brazilian statesman and intellectual at the turn of the century, once said: "Some sow their cabbage patch merely for tomorrow's meal. Others plant an oak tree as a shelter for the future. While the first dig for themselves, the others plow for their country, for the happiness of their descendants, for the well-being of mankind."

President Sarney, let us pledge that the American and Brazilian people will plant oaks for a better tomorrow, and that they will do it together. And now, would you all join me in a toast to President Sarney and the people of Brazil.

President Sarney. Mr. President, Mrs. Nancy Reagan, as this will be our last opportunity on this trip to be together, I think it is a time for gratitude, a time to convey our thanks for the warmth, the hospitality, the kindness, and the spirit of friendship that has pervaded this stay. During dinner, the lady I was sitting next to told me of the American habit of making a wish when you see the first star. There is only one star that I can see up there in the sky tonight, so I think that we should all perhaps share the same wish—the wish for a permanent friendship between our two countries.

We've had many proofs of the kindness of

the President of the United States. But we did not expect his esteem and kindness to extend as far as providing us with this unforgettable evening and a sky with one star and no clouds. When arriving here this evening, Mrs. Reagan pointed to the Moon, and I thought to myself, I've seen that girl somewhere before. It was two evenings ago in Brasilia. And again, that is a symbol that we share. And I repeat what I said this morning—two souls, one feeling.

You spoke of alligators, Mr. President. In Brazil, we have piranhas, and we also have a saying: "In times of strain and difficulties, when swimming in rivers full of piranhas, the only way is to play alligator and turn on your back." [Laughter]

I am deeply moved, Mr. President, by your kind remarks that reflect the spirit of friendship and cordiality of this memorable visit to Washington. And I think this reception this evening is the crowning achievement of this visit and this feeling of friendship and cooperation. I will never forget your words, I will never forget this evening—the friendship of this memorable visit to the United States and Washington. I have brought word of a country, Brazil, a country in transition, setting out to answer its most noble historic calling—to be a full democracy in which political freedom is reflected in the economic and social life of the nation. The United States is the land where freedom and the participation of the people have brought forth the most extraordinary material and social progress in history, an example to be always pursued. During our meeting with you, Mr. President, I found a partner willing to listen in an open and interested manner, and I'm quite certain that this will lead to further improvement in the longstanding and permanent friendship between our countries.

Your talent for imprinting your personal and decisive stamp on the form and substance of the Presidency and on the very history of the United States is surely an unmistakable demonstration of your statesmanship, which the people of the United States have overwhelmingly acclaimed. And I would say it in a far more eloquent fashion if I didn't have to lose so much time with the translation. [Laughter] This is a

moment of the warm, gracious A behalf of N tribute in to Mrs. Na and effort Reagan ha the solidar And since I have bec other cont all mankind love, as sh solidarity. band is an

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Dear—

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moment of friendly celebration marked by the warm hospitality extended us by our gracious American hosts. May I also, on behalf of Marly and on my own behalf, pay tribute in the name of the Brazilian people to Mrs. Nancy Reagan for her tireless work and efforts on behalf of the young. Mrs. Reagan has met with the admiration and the solidarity of the entire Brazilian people. And since I have come to the United States, I have become more aware, perhaps, of another contribution given by Mrs. Reagan to all mankind—the example she has set of love, as sharing of love as an expression of solidarity. The love of a wife for her husband is an example to all mankind.

In closing, Mr. President, because after-dinner speeches are always too long, no matter how short, may I, in this Rose Garden, propose a toast and ask you to join me in toasting the longstanding friendship between people of Brazil and the United States, the greatness and prosperity of the United States of America, and to your own personal success and happiness and that of Mrs. Reagan. God save America!

Note: President Reagan spoke at 10 p.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House. President Sarney spoke in Portuguese, and his remarks were translated by an interpreter.

Letter to Congressional Leaders on United States Assistance for the Nicaraguan Democratic Resistance *September 10, 1986*

Dear _____ :

As the Congress returns to an exceedingly heavy work schedule prior to sine die adjournment, I wanted to once again convey to you my grave concern about the situation in Central America and the urgency of completing final action on a compromise plan to provide assistance to the Nicaraguan freedom fighters. This bipartisan proposition has passed the House and Senate and now awaits final conference action on the Military Construction Appropriations bill.

The Nicaraguan freedom fighters cling to our promise of assistance. The affirmative votes of the House and Senate have confirmed congressional commitment to that goal. However, months have passed since House action and weeks have passed since the Senate reaffirmed its position. In the intervening time, supplies of food and medicine have been drained and the ability of the democratic resistance to defend itself has been significantly reduced. There has been no lack of resolve on the part of the Soviets or their proxies in arming and sustaining a regime that clearly seeks to destroy the hope of freedom for millions in

Central America.

It is my hope that you will assist in expediting conference action on the Military Construction Appropriations bill in order that it might reach my desk for signature as quickly as possible. Time is short, and we must avoid further delay in order to sustain those in Central America who have committed themselves to democracy and freedom.

Sincerely,

/S/ RONALD REAGAN

Note: Identical letters were sent to Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr., Speaker of the House of Representatives; George Bush, President of the Senate; Robert Dole, Senate Majority Leader; Robert Michel, House Minority Leader; Mark O. Hatfield, chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee; and Jamie L. Whitten, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee. The original was not available for verification of the content of this letter, which was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on September 11.

CH. 10

DOM PEDRO THE MAGNANIMOUS

Second Emperor of Brazil

By

MARY WILHELMINE WILLIAMS

Professor of History, Goucher College



CHAPEL HILL

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA PRESS

1937

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TOURING THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

DOM PEDRO'S first trip to Europe whetted his appetite for more travel and for another vacation from political duties and official formalities. The long struggle over the religious question was a severe strain. He was tired before it ended,¹ and after it was over he was restless. On November 1, 1875, he wrote to the Comte de Gobineau: "I try to do my duty, but you can imagine how much I resent the little liberty I am able to enjoy."² He was planning to go abroad again. In fact, before his return from Europe in 1872 he had begun to think of a trip to the United States of America. And when he learned of the projected Philadelphia Exhibition to celebrate the centennial of American independence he was anxious to make the visit in time for the event.³ Moreover, the Empress's health had again become worse and she was in need of a change.

By the close of 1875 the way was open. No crisis, foreign or domestic, disturbed the horizon, and Princess Isabel was at home, in good health, and ready to rule during her father's absence. Her popularity had been recently increased by the fact that on October 15 of this year she gave birth to a boy.⁴ He had been christened Pedro de Alcantara, and, as his mother's heir, bore the title Prince of Grão Pará. Within the next six years came two other sons, Luiz and Antonio.

The Emperor secured from Parliament permission for absence from the country, and pushed his preparations. Desiring

¹ Dom Pedro to Gobineau, Aug. 7, 1875, Pedro d'Orléans Bragança Archives, A, CLXXXV, 8347b.

² *Ibid.*

³ Schenck to Davis, Private, July 26, 1871, Davis Papers, vol. 9; Partridge to Fish, no. 237, Feb. 23, 1875, Dept. of State, Despatches, Brazil.

⁴ In 1874 her first child, a daughter, had been born dead.

to travel as a private citizen, he informed the American minister in Rio de Janeiro that he wanted nothing official in his reception in the United States, though he hoped that the reception would be friendly.⁵ For Princess Isabel he wrote out long instructions on various political problems, told her not to act without consulting the ministry, and not to send him telegrams except when it was really necessary.⁶

As on his former trip, he arranged to take with him only a small suite. But to his party was added James J. O'Kelly, the Irish-born⁷ correspondent of the New York *Herald*, whom its enterprising editor, James Gordon Bennett, had sent to Brazil some months before to write up the Emperor and his voyage to the United States. On the morning of March 26, 1876, they departed, in the English liner "Hevelius." Large throngs were at the dock to bid them farewell. "There was a complete absence of formality and pretentiousness," wrote O'Kelly. "It was not a ruler formally taking leave of the nation he governed; it was rather the parting of a well-beloved father from his family."⁸ Several vessels from the Brazilian fleet accompanied the "Hevelius" out of the harbor.

Early on the 29th the liner dropped anchor at Bahia, when the white buildings on the high bluffs were still partly obscured by the morning mists, and it remained there until late afternoon. But harbor regulations in force at the time caused it to be placed in quarantine, and Dom Pedro refused the special permission given him to land.⁹ The next stop was at Pará, on the Amazon River, which the Emperor had never before visited. The "Hevelius" was welcomed with skyrockets. People had gathered from all parts of the province to do honor to the im-

⁵ Partridge to Fish, no. 310, Feb. 10, 1876, Dept. of State, Despatches, Brazil.

⁶ Instructions of Dom Pedro to Dona Isabel, Mar. 26, 1876, Pedro d'Orléans Bragança Archives, A, CLXXXV, 7927.

⁷ Fernando Ortiz, "Introducción biográfica" to *La Tierra del Mambi*, by James J. O'Kelly, p. xiv.

⁸ *Dom Pedro II in the U. S.* (hereafter cited as *Dom Pedro in U. S.*); New York *Herald*, April 16, 1876.

⁹ New York *Herald*, April 16, 1876.

perial guests. The Empress and Emperor went ashore for a short time and the crowds gathered about them to kiss their hands in affectionate greeting.¹⁰ Pará was the last stop before New York.

Life aboard ship was pleasant. Most of the imperial party sat at the captain's table, where Dom Pedro showed himself especially good company. Since Dona Thereza, whose lameness had increased with the years, was not well and was not a good sailor, she and her lady-in-waiting, Dona Josephina da Fonseca Costa, spent most of the time crocheting and chatting. The Empress was "sweetly amiable" and a general favorite, wrote the *Herald* correspondent.¹¹ Dom Pedro was very active, and in high spirits, like a schoolboy on a holiday. He was "about the liveliest and jolliest person aboard," reported O'Kelly; merry and light-hearted, he was "ever ready to laugh at a joke or listen to a song."¹²

But not all of the Emperor's time was spent in mere expression of bonhomie. Much of it was devoted to serious study. Every morning he worked on Sanskrit with Dr. Karl Henning, who was along for the purpose. The lesson began at eleven, and the eager pupil was "as regular as a clock." During the evenings, aided by some of the passengers, he added to his knowledge of English. He read Shakespeare's *Julius Caesar* with an American woman, and wanted to learn "The Star-Spangled Banner." O'Kelly supplied him, from memory, with an incomplete copy which he turned into Portuguese. He spoke English clearly, with a slow, measured enunciation. But he had difficulty in understanding the unfamiliar American pronunciation, and in an effort to master it he associated much with the passengers from the United States, especially with O'Kelly—of whose Irish origin he was probably unaware.¹³

¹⁰ *Ibid.*

¹¹ *Ibid.*; Pereira da Silva, *op. cit.*, II, 168.

¹² New York *Herald*, April 16, 17, 1876.

¹³ *Ibid.*, April 16, 17, 1876; New York *World*, April 17, 1876.

The journalist discussed with Dom Pedro his itinerary for the United States, which the sovereign wished to have extensive.

"Your Majesty means to accomplish a great deal in a short time," remarked O'Kelly.

"Yes, I am always go-ahead."

"In fact, Your Majesty is quite a Yankee."

"Yes. Certainly I am a Yankee," said Dom Pedro. "I always go ahead."¹⁴

The only visit of a foreign sovereign that the United States had so far experienced was that of King Kalakau of Hawaii. Therefore, the coming of the Emperor of Brazil was an unusual occasion, and the American government determined to err on the safe side and make his welcome official as well as friendly. Shortly after the "Hevelius" entered New York harbor early on April 15, a delegation headed by Secretary of State Hamilton Fish boarded it. The Secretary made a brief address of welcome and then invited the imperial party to go to the city in the government steamer "Alert," on which the American delegation had come. Dom Pedro received the committee cordially, but declined the invitation, because, as he explained later, "The Emperor is in Brazil, I am only a private Brazilian citizen."¹⁵ Then he changed the subject by inquiring of the cabinet officers for General William Sherman and for the poet Longfellow. The New York committee in charge of preparations for welcoming the Emperor, failing to take seriously his request that there be no official reception, assumed that he had accepted Fish's invitation. As a result, the "Alert" received hearty cheers from passing vessels and salutes from the forts in the harbor, while the "Hevelius" with Dom Pedro aboard passed almost unnoticed up the East River to its usual landing place. On its deck, taking in the sights, was the sovereign of Brazil. As the *Times* reporter noted, he wore a black broadcloth suit, but on his head was a silk cap with a leather visor, for he had lost his hat overboard within the last day or two. Beside him stood the plump

¹⁴ New York *Herald*, April 16, 1876.

¹⁵ New York *Times*, April 16, 1876.

little Empress, about a head shorter than he. In her hand was a little satchel which she carried to the landing. Responding to those few who greeted him from the shore, Dom Pedro repeatedly saluted.¹⁶

At the dock the Emperor and Empress took a common hack and drove through the streets decorated in their honor to the Fifth Avenue hotel where apartments had been reserved for them. Here they received from President Grant a telegram of welcome in the name of the American people. In the evening they saw *Henry V* at Booth's Theatre. Most evenings during their visit in the United States probably found them at a concert or a play, for Dom Pedro patronized even mediocre popular drama, since it gave him opportunity to study the masses. The morning after their arrival, Sunday, he and Dona Thereza worshipped at St. Patrick's Cathedral. But the Emperor spent the rest of the day in an effort to learn as much as possible about American ways of doing things. He visited the office of the *Herald*, and also the News Boys' Lodging House. He was present at the revival services in the Hippodrome, conducted by Ira B. Sankey and Dwight L. Moody, and had a seat on the stage beside the evangelist. Between his knees was his umbrella, with his silk hat perched on the handle. Moody's sermon won his closest attention, and he nodded approval or commented favorably to his secretary, who sat next to him, when the preacher exalted the Christian spirit above denominational differences.¹⁷

Early Monday morning he started on a round of sightseeing, and, while being driven rapidly down Fifth Avenue, his carriage was run into by an ice wagon and badly wrecked. But no one was hurt; another vehicle was secured; and the Emperor went on his way. He spent much of the day in visiting the

¹⁶ *Ibid.*; *Dom Pedro in U. S.*

¹⁷ *New York Herald*, April 16 and 18, 1876; *New York Times*, April 18, 1876; *Chicago Tribune*, April 18, 1876.

Bellevue Hospital and various kinds of schools. With the idea of special training for nurses, which seems to have been new to him, he was much impressed. Though interested in the noted higher institutions of learning, he wished particularly to see elementary classes, and was taken to Grammar School Number 14. More than a thousand children from the primary grades went through calisthenic exercises, which met his approval, and when several hundred boys sang an animated song he beat time with his umbrella. In reply to his inquiry as to what parts of American society the children of the school represented, he was told that they came from all parts, rich and poor alike; at this situation he expressed pleasure.¹⁸

In hurrying about New York Dom Pedro showed the skill in avoiding crowds that led one newspaper later to refer to him as "the Artful Dodger." But he attracted much attention wherever he was recognized, for the press had heralded his coming and urged the American public to mind its manners and respect his desire for privacy. All of the leading newspapers had been cordial in their welcome. "It must be confessed," said the *New York Times*, "that our people do not entertain a very high reverence for Kings and Emperors, as Kings and Emperors go. A monarch so liberal, enlightened, and practical as Dom Pedro, however, must command the respect of all sensible men."¹⁹ The dailies of Philadelphia, which looked to the Emperor to help make the Centennial Exhibition a success, were especially friendly and complimentary. Dom Pedro, declared the *North American*, deserved "high and rare honors." Throughout his career he had "shown himself to be a gentleman in the fine definition of the word, as well as a man of honor, a friend of progress, and a good ruler."²⁰

The Emperor's itinerary included a visit to the Pacific Coast,

¹⁸ *New York Herald*, April 18, 1876; *New York Times*, April 18, 1876; *Chicago Tribune*, April 18, 1876.

¹⁹ April 17, 1876.

²⁰ April 17, 1876.

and, since he wished to cross the plains before the hot weather began, he left for the Far West two days after reaching the country. The Empress and part of their suite remained in New York. With him were Bom Retiro, his chamberlain, Dr. Hennig, and James J. O'Kelly. The route lay through Chicago and Omaha, over the transcontinental railroad completed less than ten years before. Through the train windows and during brief stops he studied intently whatever he saw. The schoolhouses, which Bom Retiro called "educational palaces," particularly impressed him. The Emperor was also pleased with the sleeping accommodations and the cuisine of the special Pullman car selected for his party, and with the fact that in various hotels he found elevators—modern conveniences which he had apparently not met in Europe four years before. Early in his trip he remarked that to the "Yankees," "time is money."²¹ The "Yankees," for their part, were greatly impressed by Dom Pedro's rapid traveling and by the way he made his minutes count at his stopping points.

When the party reached the Far West the Emperor delighted in the snow-capped Rockies. In Wyoming he looked eagerly for buffaloes and Indians. But he was more curious about Mormonism, and stopped in Salt Lake City partly to get more light upon the cult of the Latter Day Saints. The press reported him as saying that, having failed to see the harems of Turkey, he wished to visit the seraglio of Brigham Young. This was a joke, for he met neither the Mormon leader nor any of his numerous wives during a day's stop in Utah's capital. But there were other matters of interest. He tested the density of the water in Great Salt Lake, heard the famous organ in the Mormon Tabernacle, and noted the strange architecture of the building. He bought literature on Mormonism, and asked numerous questions about it. At the Catholic Church in the morning he listened to a sermon denouncing it; in the afternoon he

²¹ Pedro d'Orléans Bragança Archives, A, CLXXV, 7934.

and his suite attended a Mormon service and, according to the Mormon *Desert Evening News*, "listened with marked attention to an instructive discourse from Elder John Taylor."²²

But the Brazilian Emperor was not so favorably impressed as the Mormons would have desired, for, in a letter from San Francisco describing his visit to Salt Lake City, he remarked to his daughter, "I do not see why the Yankees permit polygamy in the center of the United States!"²³ O'Kelly had apparently omitted to mention to him the struggles the United States government had gone through in an effort to eliminate the evil.

After the train entered California it made a stop at Cape Horn on the western slopes of the Sierras to let passengers get out and view the scenery. Here, Dom Pedro was introduced to John McCullough, the Shakespearean actor, and the two were soon in such deep conversation on the drama that they failed to hear the repeated shouts of "All aboard!" Not until the train reached the bottom of the mountain did the conductor realize that the Emperor was missing, and start back to recover him. In the foot hills at Auburn some girls boarded the train and welcomed Dom Pedro with bouquets of California flowers. At Sacramento the special car was detached and run into the railroad yards to escape the crowds waiting at the station and to let him see the machine shops. Persistent "knights of the pencil," however, hoping to get an interview, thrust their cards upon the Emperor's secretary, only to be told that they must be mistaken in their man, since His Majesty did not have the pleasure of their acquaintance.²⁴

The overland train with Dom Pedro's special coach was due in Oakland on April 25, and the city had planned a hearty welcome for him at the dock. But, with the coöperation of the railroad officials, he was able to dodge it. At Livermore his car was detached and brought by another engine to the Oakland

²² April 24, 1876; *New York Herald*, April 23, 1876.

²³ April 26, 1876, Pedro d'Orléans Bragança Archives, A, CLXXV, 7934.

²⁴ *New York Herald*, April 27, 1876; *Daily Alta California*, April 26, 1876.

wharf, well ahead of the train schedule. A special boat carried him and his suite to San Francisco, and they were in their apartments at the Palace Hotel by the time the overland train rumbled into Oakland, where it received the planned "royal ovation," with waving handkerchiefs and flags, cheering crowds, military bands, and shrieking whistles. But Dom Pedro was not able to escape all formalities. Before evening Leland Stanford, James A. Fair, Governor Irwin, and other state celebrities called at the hotel to pay their respects; and in the evening he held a public reception.²⁵

During his three additional days in the San Francisco Bay region Dom Pedro rose at about five in the morning and hurried from place to place. But he took time to enjoy the theatre. Between acts of an afternoon performance of "King Lear," with John McCullough in the title role, a tiny girl presented the imperial guest with a basket of flowers. Dom Pedro paid her with a kiss, and the audience applauded lustily.²⁶

He went out to the Cliff House, where he viewed the Pacific Ocean for the first time, and crossed over to Berkeley to visit the youthful State University. The Bay of San Francisco, with its Golden Gate, impressed him favorably, but he remarked in a letter to Princess Isabel—and correctly—that in beauty it did not approach the harbor of Rio de Janeiro.²⁷ In San Francisco he studied factories for making silk, ice, and furniture; he visited the old Franciscan Mission Dolores, Chinatown, and a Chinese theatre; he fingered with special pleasure the volumes in Hubert Howe Bancroft's historical library; and at the Emanuel Synagogue on Sutter Street he was received by two rabbis with whom he discussed the Hebrew tongue. When the scrolls were taken out of the Ark to show him he unrolled one and began to read, translating as he went along.²⁸

²⁵ *Daily Evening Bulletin*, April 25 and 26, 1876.

²⁶ *New York Herald*, April 29, 1876.

²⁷ Pedro d'Orléans Bragança Archives, A, CLXXV, 7934.

²⁸ *Daily Evening Bulletin*, April 29, 1876; *Daily Alta California*, April 27, 28, and 29, 1876.

Whether the Emperor liked the hearty, energetic Californians is not apparent, but they unquestionably were much pleased with him. Before his departure, one of the leading San Francisco dailies referred to him as "one of the men, who, in our time, have given respectability to the trade of king,"²⁹ which, in view of the intensified republican pride of that centennial year, was a genuine compliment.

Early in the morning of April 29 the imperial party started East in the special Pullman attached to the overland train. During the stop at Sacramento they visited the capitol in company with Governor Irwin. In the mountains, because of obstructions on the tracks, there were two long, tedious delays of many hours, which Dom Pedro accepted philosophically. But the loss of time cut the visit planned for Chicago to a few hours, which were spent mostly in studying the water-supply system, from which the Emperor wanted especially to get ideas to introduce at home. After another short stop, at Pittsburgh, the Brazilian travelers reached Washington in the forenoon of May 7, and went to the Arlington Hotel.³⁰

That evening Dom Pedro studied the northern skies at the Naval Observatory in the company of the Brazilian minister, Carvalho Borges, and Professor Newcomb. The next morning before breakfast he was at the Smithsonian Institution, wearing an "old-fashioned plug hat." Later in the day came his call at the White House—which some petty critics declared should have preceded his trip to the Far West³¹—where he was received by President Grant and Secretary Fish. Several times he visited the Capitol, where the pages besieged him for autographs. Refusing invitations to the floors of the chambers, he always took a seat in the diplomatic gallery. When the chaplain of the House began his prayer the Emperor respectfully rose to his feet, but, said the *Washington Evening Star*, "finding it

²⁹ *Daily Alta California*, April 29, 1876.

³⁰ *New York Herald*, May 1, 4, and 5, 1876; *Washington Evening Star*, May 8, 1876.

³¹ *Dom Pedro in U. S.*

was the custom for the members to worship in a recumbent position with their heels on their desks, he sat down again."³²

At the time of Dom Pedro's visit the exposure of administrative corruption was well under way, and the press was airing the scandals involving the "Whisky Ring," and Blaine, Bristow, and Belknap. The trial of Belknap was going on in the Senate, and the sovereign of Brazil followed with interest the snatches he got of it. Perchance he gained a little sad consolation over the fact that such things could happen even in a country with a long tradition of self government. Early in the afternoon of May 9th he left for Philadelphia, where Dona Thereza and the remainder of the party had preceded him and were settled in quarters at the Continental Hotel.³³

The Centennial Exhibition was formally opened the following day. Dom Pedro, with the Empress on his arm, arrived early for the ceremonies, which were held out of doors. The crowd greeted them with cheers and applause, and when they mounted the steps of the platform the orchestra struck up the Brazilian national anthem. General Joseph Hawley, head of the Centennial commission, in a short speech presented the Exhibition to President Grant, who was on the platform. After Grant had replied, the audience cheered, and the Emperor rose and waved his hat. Both he and the Empress played active parts in the formal opening of the Exhibition. By pulling a golden cord Dona Thereza inaugurated the Women's Section in its special pavilion, and Dom Pedro shared with President Grant the honor of starting the thousands of wheels in Machinery Hall by moving a handle on one of two master Corliss engines. Observers noted that in performing this ceremony the Emperor was a few seconds ahead of the President. The Corliss engine itself was a great attraction to Dom Pedro, who was fond of machinery; and in connection with it he made one of the best Centennial jokes. On learning the number of revolutions

³² May 8, 1876.

³³ Washington *Evening Star*, May 8 and 9, 1876.

made per minute by the Corliss he remarked, "That beats our South American republics."³⁴

In the evening of May 10 came a brilliant reception at the home of George W. Childs of the *Public Ledger*. "Miss Grundy" noted in her press column that the Empress wore an apricot-colored silk gown draped with exquisite white lace, and that her earrings and necklace were of large solitaire diamonds. Dom Pedro in his customary black "Prince Albert" seemed to enjoy himself thoroughly, through avoiding political topics and talking mostly about American literature and literary figures. He asked for James Fenimore Cooper's daughter, Susan Augusta, who was conducting a school in New York for poor children; and also wished to see Harriet Beecher Stowe, who, unfortunately, was then in Florida.³⁵

On the morning of May 11 the Emperor of Brazil was one of the earliest arrivals at the Exhibition grounds, though he had already visited the United States Mint. The display of Brazilian products collected under his direction was complete. After studying the exhibits in Machinery Hall, he went to Wilmington, Delaware, to see the iron foundry and the shipbuilding works; but he was back in time for the reception given that evening by the British minister, Sir Edward Thornton, whom he had first met eleven years before during the war with Paraguay.³⁶

Since the Centennial Exhibition was not yet complete, the Emperor decided to take another trip and return later to study the exhibits when they were all in place. Therefore, after a few days in Philadelphia, he left with the Empress and his suite, going first to Baltimore, where he arrived about noon and occupied apartments at the Carrolton Hotel. The rest of the day was spent in going through the Academy of Sciences and various other places. One of the last was the City Hall, which had been

³⁴ Baltimore *Sun*, May 12, 1876; *Public Ledger*, May 11, 1876; Baltimore *Weekly American*, May 13, 1876.

³⁵ Dom Pedro in U. S.

³⁶ North American, May 12, 1876.

ablaze with lights at three o'clock and where Mayor Latrobe, whom the Emperor had met the day before in Philadelphia, awaited his coming. But swarms of curious people were also there, so the carriage with the royal guest turned away after almost reaching the building, and it did not come back until five, when the crowds were gone and the lights had been turned off. Dom Pedro noted with apparent amusement the hasty relighting of various parts of the building through which the Mayor escorted him.³⁷

The next day, accompanied by the Brazilian Minister, he went down Chesapeake Bay in the steamship "Kent" to Annapolis, and returned the same way. He carried Homer's *Iliad* and Osgood's *Middle States*, but was too busy studying the sights and asking questions about the harbors and the Bay to make much use of the books. The vessels in the harbor saluted. At the Naval Academy the cadets went through maneuvers for his edification, and he praised them in return. Though he was interested in the guns and practiced working some of them, he cared more for the astronomical observatory at Annapolis. Through the State House he was escorted by Governor John Lee Carroll, who showed him the portrait of his grandfather, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, by Sully. Dom Pedro had heard of this signer of the Declaration of Independence and created secret merriment by remarking "Ah! that is Carroll the First."³⁸

After the return to Baltimore, following luncheon at the Governor's Mansion, the Emperor visited Walter's Art Gallery and the Peabody Institute, and also the Academy of Music, newly erected, of which Baltimore was especially proud. Here Dr. J. Hall Pleasants explained the various features of the building, and vocal music was rendered to show the acoustics. Dom Pedro applauded heartily. Earlier in the day Dona Thereza, with Bom Retiro and Dona Josephina, had done sight-seeing on her own account. In the evening she accompanied

³⁷ Baltimore *American and Commercial Advertiser*, May 13, 1876.

³⁸ Baltimore *Sun*, May 15, 1876; *Dom Pedro in U. S.*

the Emperor to Ford's Opera House, where they both were so charmed with Mary Anderson in "The Lady of Lyons" that they asked her to come to their box after the play. That box was renamed "The Imperial."³⁹

On Sunday, May 14, the Brazilian travelers left early for St. Louis, making a few short stops on the way. The first was at Cincinnati, where during part of a day Dom Pedro followed a varied program which included visits to an art museum, a factory for making surgical instruments, and a pork-curing plant. The party reached Louisville on May 16, where the Empress went to a hotel. The Emperor, with two members of his suite, took a special train to see Mammoth Cave. He found his unusual height a handicap in getting about there, but during the three hours allotted he explored the cavern as far as Green River. Later he remarked that Mammoth Cave, like much else he had seen in America, was not pretty, but magnificent.⁴⁰

The next forenoon the Brazilian tourists reached St. Louis, where Dom Pedro seems to have been franker in his criticisms than before, possibly because his English was increasing in fluency. When he saw the customs house, then being built, he expressed surprise that a sensible people should erect such a massive and costly structure on a mud foundation, and he added that an iron building would have done very well and would have been much cheaper. Informed that the American people built for remote posterity, he was reported to have replied: "But an iron building would last 400 years, and you do not mean to tell me that there will be any custom houses in 400 years."⁴¹ Did the philosophical sovereign of Brazil foresee a golden age when tariff walls should be no more?

He disapproved also of St. Louis's insane asylum, for its lack of proper heating and bathing facilities, and its system of personal restraint. It would be better, he pointed out, to place violent patients in separate cells and have them free from

³⁹ *The Sun*, May 15, 1876.

⁴⁰ *Dom Pedro in U. S.*

⁴¹ *Ibid.*

shackles. In this regard, he said, the Brazilian system was superior. He also criticized the poor house when he learned that some insane people were grouped with the paupers. But he was frankly pleased with the schools of St. Louis, and likewise with the factories, where the Visconde do Bom Retiro left large orders for agricultural machinery to be sent to Brazil.⁴²

May 18 found Dom Pedro and his party steaming down the Mississippi on the "Grand Republic," bound for New Orleans. During the voyage of almost a week the strenuous Emperor had a much-needed physical rest. In some of his leisure he read his Homer, but he also asked questions of anyone from whom he thought he might get an answer; and he disseminated information to the members of his party. He was pleased with the activity of the American people, and remarked: "Brazilians say too much 'Bye and bye, bye and bye'; your people say 'Today, today.'"⁴³ When the boat stopped at ports on the river, crowds invaded it and frankly stared at the imperial visitors until the warning bell caused them to hurry away. Dom Pedro had remarked upon landing in New York that he was willing to let people stare at him as much as they wished, but that he did not like for them to waste his time or to get in his way. Now, he had some free hours and apparently welcomed the opportunity to study these river folk from the interior of the country.⁴⁴

When the boat reached New Orleans on the afternoon of the 24th, a large crowd was waiting on the dock to get a glimpse of royalty, and it was with difficulty that the Brazilians were able to land and depart in public hacks for the St. Charles Hotel. Shortly after he reached the city Dom Pedro submitted to an interview from the reporter of the *New Orleans Times*. Boiler explosions on Mississippi River steamboats were still of frequent occurrence, and his interviewer credited him with saying that he was meditating building a chapel to his patron saint when he got home for saving him from such a calamity. The

⁴² *Ibid.*

⁴³ *Ibid.*

⁴⁴ *Ibid.*; *New York Herald*, April 17, 1876.

pride of New Orleans at the time was the jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi, recently completed under the direction of Captain Eads; but in the interview Dom Pedro did not mention them. Instead, he expressed a desire to gain information on other matters—the commerce of the port; the best methods of combatting yellow fever; the colored schools; how far good relations had been established between white and colored; and whether the two races seemed capable of living together.⁴⁵

He was not favorably impressed with New Orleans and missed there the energy and bustle of the North and West. He also remarked that grass was growing in the streets and that the city lacked a good system of street cleaning. He saw a number of colored schools, but apparently did not say what he thought of them. Twice he held at the hotel conferences with physicians on the best methods of combatting yellow fever, but he seemed to learn nothing new. He visited various commercial houses in the city, and also went for a distance into the country to see some large sugar plantations. On a trip to view Lake Pontchartrain, he amused himself by fishing for crabs from the levee. During his short stay in New Orleans he also found time to attend services at a Jewish synagogue, and to enjoy a philosophical discourse with Professor Fontaine, whom he invited to spend an evening with him. Finally, on the afternoon of the 27th he went with Bom Retiro and O'Kelly in a steam yacht to see the famous jetties, explained to him by Captain Eads, with whom he was delighted. He was properly impressed with the engineering feat and was interested and surprised that private American citizens should carry out such important public works at their own risk. Returning the next morning to New Orleans, he and his party left the same day by train via Mobile and Memphis for Washington, which they reached June 2.⁴⁶

In Washington Dom Pedro visited schools and saw various

⁴⁵ *New Orleans Times*, May 25, 1876.

⁴⁶ *Dom Pedro in U. S.*; *New Orleans Times*, May 26, 27, 28, and 29, 1876; *Daily American*, June 2, 1876.

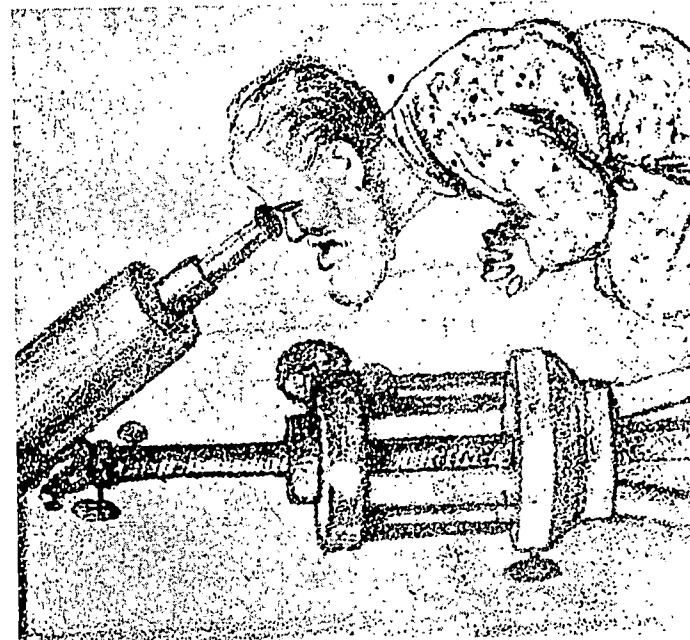
other points of interest omitted in his first visit. One of these was Mount Vernon, where he laid a wreath on the tomb of the Father of his Country and expressed surprise that the place should appear so neglected. Both he and the Visconde do Bom Retiro contributed towards the fund for the Washington Monument, and he had his chamberlain order a block of Brazilian marble from São Paulo to be set in the inner walls of the shaft. At Dom Pedro's request the Washington fire department gave a special demonstration of its methods. Wearing a "Brazilian slouch hat" and carrying a huge silver-handled umbrella to protect himself against the spray from the hose, he wandered up and down the sidewalk, a pleased spectator.⁴⁷

Before night the party, which had been joined by the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, was on its way north. They visited Niagara Falls on June 4, and were photographed with the Falls as a background. The Emperor was impressed with the cataract and spent some time studying it. With a number of the men, dressed in yellow oilskin suits—which caused Dona Thereza to poke fun at their appearance—he went under the Horseshoe Falls. The next day the main party left for a trip into Canada and the Duke returned to New York.⁴⁸

Going by train to Kingston, they took a boat here for a voyage among the Thousand Islands. The Emperor was disappointed in the scenery, but enjoyed the trip. He climbed to the hurricane deck and talked with the captain, chatted freely with the passengers, and told them that there were much grander rapids in Brazil than those in the St. Lawrence. But he admired the skill with which the vessel was handled in the rapids and expressed a wish that there were such pilots in Brazil. Later, he amused himself by getting into an argument with an old farmer whom he tried to convince that Brazil was more fertile than Canada. At Montreal, where the imperial travelers disembarked on June 6, there was the usual whirl of sightseeing. The

⁴⁷ *Dom Pedro in U. S.*; *Evening Star*, June 3, 1876; Raffard, *op. cit.*, p. cxvii.

⁴⁸ *Dom Pedro in U. S.*



From a reproduction in the *Revista da Semana*, Nov. 28, 1825
DOM PEDRO AS REPRESENTED BY A CONTEMPORARY CARTOON



From a photograph
THE IMPERIAL PARTY AT NIAGARA FALLS IN 1876
Seated, left to right: Dona Josephina da Fonseca Costa, the
Empress, Dom Pedro II

next morning Dom Pedro created a sensation among the butchers by visiting the meat market and examining their wares, but he devoted more time to the museums, churches, and educational institutions. Early in the afternoon of the same day the party took the train for the United States.⁴⁹

That evening they had a sail on Lake Memphremagog, on the border between Canada and Vermont; then took the night express going south. The next day, June 8, was spent in visiting mills in Lowell and in neighboring industrial cities. They reached Boston that night and went to the Revere House.⁵⁰

Dom Pedro liked Boston best of all cities in the United States, and Boston liked the Emperor. He visited, at the outset, the historical landmarks—Old South Church, Faneuil Hall, and Bunker Hill Monument—seeing them before breakfast the first morning. He reached the Monument at six o'clock and the keeper, roused out of bed, asked for the fifty cents entrance fee. The Emperor, who in personal matters was only slightly money-conscious, had come without funds; but he borrowed a half dollar from his hack driver and ascended the shaft for the view. A few hours later came Richard Frothingham, the historian, who, seeing Dom Pedro's signature in the visitor's book, asked the guard how the Emperor looked. The irritated guard, putting on his glasses to see the handwriting, muttered, "Emperor! That's a dodge; that fellow was only a scapegrace, without a cent in his pocket."⁵¹

Later that forenoon Dom Pedro went to the Public Library and the State House. At the latter place he asked to see the papers, "directing that the witches should be burned," and when told that the victims of the delusion were hanged, and shown the warrants for their execution, he remarked that it was "all the same."⁵²

⁴⁹ *Ibid.*; *Toronto Globe*, June 7 and 8, 1876; *Montreal Gazette*, June 7, 1876.

⁵⁰ *Montreal Gazette*, June 8, 1876; *Boston Daily Advertiser*, June 9, 1876; *Boston Post*, June 8, 1876.

⁵¹ Andrews, *op. cit.*, p. 83; *Boston Journal*, June 10, 1876; Sargent, *op. cit.*, p. 302. ⁵² *Boston Journal*, June 10, 1876.

He inspected a Cunard liner, a grain elevator, and the Navy Yard at Charlestown, returning to Boston on the street car. The State Prison, because of its small, poorly-ventilated cells, was disapproved by him, as were prisons generally throughout the country.

Since he wished to see the Boston fire department in operation, a special alarm was rung, which brought out the horses and engines. He also examined the equipment of the hook and ladder company, and went on a cruise in the city fireboat, during which all of the hoses were brought into action to show how fires were fought on the waterfront. The speed and efficiency of the whole system surprised and pleased him.⁵³ At West Somerville he saw the Robinson wireless electrical train signals operate and asked the inventor to correspond with the Brazilian government with a view to introducing the system there.⁵⁴

The educational facilities probably interested him more than did the mechanical inventions. After visiting all grades of schools from the kindergarten up, he listened to a detailed description of the city educational system, given by the president of the board of school commissioners. He frankly expressed his enthusiasm for the Boston schools, and, in fact, for the public school system and facilities in the country as a whole. Out at Wellesley he was pleased to see the girls rowing on Lake Waban. Here, Mr. H. F. Durant showed him the buildings of the new college for women which he had founded, and which was about to open its doors. At Harvard University he was delighted with the laboratory facilities, and had conversations with some of the most learned professors.⁵⁵

The equipment at the Harvard Medical School was perhaps equally stimulating. In fact, health betterment in Brazil was a matter near his heart, and he gathered new medical ideas wher-

⁵³ *Boston Journal*, June 12, 1876; *Boston Daily Advertiser*, June 12 and 14, 1876; *Dom Pedro in U. S.*

⁵⁴ *Boston Daily Advertiser*, June 15, 1876.

⁵⁵ *Boston Daily Advertiser*, June 12 and 13, 1876; Sargent, *op. cit.*, p. 302.

ever he could. Hence, he visited the Massachusetts General Hospital and also accepted the invitation to attend the annual meeting of the State Medical Society. The organization elected him an honorary member, and invited him to join its discussions, but he declined, saying that he was "not a medical, but a social, physician."⁵⁶

Since he was anxious to help the handicapped at home through education, he usually inspected special institutions for such individuals whenever opportunity came. At the Boston City School for the Deaf, he talked with Alexander Graham Bell, one of the teachers, on the problems involved in his work.⁵⁷ Finding it difficult to remember that people in temperate zones did not rise as early as those in the tropics, he startled the authorities at the Perkins Institution for the Blind by ringing its bell at seven-thirty one morning and asking for the sightless deaf-mute, Laura Bridgman. He was disappointed to learn that she was no longer there, but asked for and received a detailed account of the methods used in teaching her. He inspected all departments of the school, examined classes in arithmetic and geography, heard several musical selections played by blind students, and asked that some ciphering and writing boards and types be sent to him for use of the blind in Brazil. He was aware of the work of founding and developing the school done by Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe, who had died six months before, and he became suddenly much interested in Howe's son-in-law and successor, Michael Anagnos, when he learned that the new director was a Greek. In a few minutes he was deep in discussion with him over the comparative qualities of ancient Greek and modern.⁵⁸

The Americans whom he met, or had met, meant far more to the Emperor than the institutions visited. He had become attached to Professor Louis Agassiz when the scientist made a

⁵⁶ *Boston Journal*, June 13, 1876; *Dom Pedro in U. S.*

⁵⁷ Catherine Mackenzie, *Alexander Graham Bell*, p. 118.

⁵⁸ *Boston Daily Advertiser*, June 13, 1876.

trip to Brazil many years before. Agassiz was now dead but Dom Pedro visited his grave to lay a memorial wreath upon it; and he took pleasure in meeting again, at her home, the scientist's widow, Elizabeth Cary Agassiz, and in making the acquaintance of Agassiz's son Alexander, who was one of the first to call.⁵⁹

Dom Pedro knew most of the New England writers through their works, and with a few he had corresponded. He had translated into Portuguese Whittier's "The Cry of a Lost Soul," and had sent the poet mounted specimens of the Brazilian bird from which the verses got their name.⁶⁰ For the Quaker poet he had developed a deep affection, and was anxious to meet him. Mrs. Agassiz, accordingly, had an afternoon reception arranged for the Emperor at the Radical Club headquarters, to which Whittier and a number of other distinguished men were invited. Of the guest of honor's arrival, Mary Elizabeth Sargent wrote: "Sending up his card, His Majesty followed it with the quickness of an enthusiastic school-boy; and his first question, after somewhat hastily paying his greetings, was for Mr. Whittier."⁶¹ He made to embrace the poet, Brazilian style, but the shy Quaker substituted a cordial handshake; then the two sat in a corner and talked like old friends for a half hour. After the conversation became general, he chatted about what he had seen around Boston, and explained his deep interest in getting new ideas by the remark, "You know, I'm a Doctor of State Diseases."⁶²

Sipping his coffee, he noted the hour and exclaimed, "It is five o'clock, Mrs. Sargent; not my fault, only my misfortune."⁶³ Rising, he put his arm around Whittier and drew him down stairs. In taking leave of him, he apparently managed to include the Brazilian hug. Then, standing erect in the waiting barouche, he waved his hat in a final goodbye.⁶⁴

⁵⁹ *Dom Pedro in U. S.; Daily Advertiser*, June 12, 1876; Sargent, *op. cit.*, p. 301.

⁶⁰ Sargent, *op. cit.*, p. 301.

⁶¹ *Ibid.*, pp. 302-3.

⁶² *Ibid.*, p. 302.

⁶³ *Ibid.*, p. 303.

⁶⁴ *Ibid.*; Charlotte F. Grimke, "Personal Recollections of Whittier," *New England Magazine*, N. S., VIII, 473.

After he had gone a young lady who had helped serve ices to the guests, much impressed, remarked, "The other gentleman thanked me, but the Emperor rose."⁶⁵

For Longfellow, who was his favorite American poet, Dom Pedro had an unusually deep affection, and he enjoyed a dinner given by him at his Cambridge home. Invited to name those he most wanted to meet on the occasion, the Emperor mentioned Emerson, Lowell, and Holmes. Lowell was out of town and could not be present, but the others came. Alexander Agassiz and William Henry Appleton, the publisher, completed the list. Longfellow thought the gathering "very jovial and pleasant."⁶⁶ After the meal was ended, he and Dom Pedro paced up and down the veranda and talked. This part of the visit was long remembered by the poet, whom Dom Pedro later invited to come to see him in Brazil, so that they might walk and talk on *his* veranda.⁶⁷ But Longfellow thought himself too old to make the trip. In his journal at the time of Dom Pedro's visit, the poet described the Emperor as a "modern Haroun-al-Raschid wandering about to see the great world as a simple traveller, not as a king. He is a hearty, genial, noble person, very liberal in his views."⁶⁸

For a few days after leaving Boston and its environs the Emperor made brief visits to several other points in New England and New York. He and his suite were sightseeing in Albany one morning slightly after six o'clock, before most of its inhabitants were up. At Saratoga he sampled various mineral waters and rode on the lake in Frank Leslie's steam yacht. At New Haven, he was shown around Yale University under arrangements made by the historian George Bancroft,⁶⁹ who entertained him at Newport.

At Vassar College, then eleven years old, he was especially

⁶⁵ Sargent, *op. cit.*, p. 303.

⁶⁶ Samuel Longfellow, *Life of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow*, III, 262.

⁶⁷ Longfellow to Dom Pedro II, July 12, 1878 (?); Pedro d'Orléans Bragança Archives, A, CLXIX, 7728; Mendonça to Dom Pedro II, July 2, 1880, *ibid.*, CLXXXIII, 8285.

⁶⁸ Longfellow, *op. cit.*, III, 261.

⁶⁹ *Dom Pedro in U. S.*

attracted by the astronomical observatory, and surprised Professor Maria Mitchell by his appearance, as well as by his familiarity with the instruments. She wrote in her journal: "I had imagined the Emperor of Brazil to be a dark, swarthy, tall man, of forty-five years; that he would not really have a crown upon his head, but that I should feel it was somewhere around, handy-like, and that I should know that I was in a royal presence." The white-haired, blue-eyed Dom Pedro, whom she guessed to be about sixty-five—fourteen years older than he was—proved to have such a "very pleasant, even chatty, manner" that she apparently forgot at the time that he had ever swayed a scepter. She was astonished at his inquiry whether Alvin Clark had made the glass of the equatorial. "He seemed much more interested in the observatory than I could possibly expect," she wrote. "I asked him to go on top of the roof, and he said that he had no time; yet he stayed long enough to go up several times."⁷⁰

By June 20 the Brazilians were back in Philadelphia at the Continental Hotel. Dom Pedro had traveled about nine thousand miles since he landed in New York. "When he goes home," remarked one editor, "he will know more about the United States than two-thirds of the members of Congress."⁷¹

The *North American* had said of him two months before, "No ruler anywhere has, as a ruler or as a man, ever deserved so well from the United States as Pedro II; and we shall not regret if the appreciation of that fact is clearly manifested."⁷² Apparently one result of this hint was the large arch spanning Chestnut Street in the Quaker City, with the greeting "Welcome Dom Pedro" illuminated by gas jets.⁷³

Probably most Americans could by now locate Brazil, and also knew who the imperial traveler was; and they had rid themselves of any original impression that Dom Pedro hurried

⁷⁰ Phebe Mitchell Kendall, *Maria Mitchell: Life, Letters, and Journals*, p. 190.

⁷¹ *Dom Pedro in U. S.*

⁷² April 17, 1976.

⁷³ *Brazilian American*, December, 1925.

about the country with crown on head and scepter in hand, like an animated King of Diamonds. His matter-of-fact attitude and frank criticism were taken good-naturedly, and his frequent praise warmed American hearts. Enthusiasm for him was great. He was probably the most popular foreigner that has ever been in the United States. Whatever he did was of interest. People were fascinated by his strenuous qualities, and by his tendency to turn up unexpectedly. While still in Brazil, James J. O'Kelly, alluding to him as a "will-o'-the-wisp," had remarked, "Now you see him, and now you don't."⁷⁴ The secret of his charm was partly that the nation recognized in him some of its own qualities. Thus, an editorial referred to him as "Our Yankee Emperor."⁷⁵ Apropos of the national political campaign one admirer wrote, "As for our part, we nominate Dom Pedro and Charles Francis Adams for our Centennial ticket for President and Vice-president. We are tired of common people and feel disposed to go in for style."⁷⁶

With his customary thoroughness, the Emperor proceeded to study the Exhibition. To avoid the crowds, the heat, and afternoon storms, he went to the grounds early, at times arriving before seven, and spent several hours there daily. Afternoons were generally given to visits in various places in the city arranged by George W. Childs. He accepted an invitation of the Academy of Natural Sciences to attend its meeting, and heard Dr. Leidy talk on various classes of rhizopods. One day, after spending some time at the Exhibition, he gave a new demonstration of what the *Philadelphia Public Ledger* called "imperial celerity," through an out-of-town visit by special train. During it he saw Lehigh University and the zinc and iron works in and near Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. At the University were a number of Brazilian students, who were delighted to see him. "The young men gathered about him," said the admiring *Ledger*, "as they would around a father, and he seemed like a

⁷⁴ *New York Herald*, Jan. 28, 1876; *Dom Pedro in U. S.*

⁷⁵ *Dom Pedro in U. S.*

⁷⁶ *Ibid.*

father in his conduct to them."⁷⁷ At the metal foundries he wished to see every detail of operations, and he visited the scorching furnace rooms at the Bethlehem Iron Works and observed with minute attention the Bessemer process of making steel, with which he was already familiar in theory. He had dinner on the train and was back in Philadelphia in time for his evening engagements. Later, a Brazilian protégé aptly likened him to "a library on top of a locomotive."⁷⁸

During these busy days Dom Pedro was finding much pleasure and profit in the Exhibition. The high light of his visits to it was the incident which connected him with the history of the telephone. The obscure inventor, Alexander Graham Bell, was exhibiting his device in the hope of rousing interest and securing financial aid. On a hot Sunday, June 25, he waited anxiously in the electrical exhibits room, since he had to leave for Boston that night in order to teach his classes at the Boston School for the Deaf the next day. Presently, in came the judges, headed by Sir William Thomson, and accompanied by Dom Pedro. Bell heard one of the men say that the exhibit next to his would be the last they would study that day; and his heart sank. When they turned to depart, they paused to let the Emperor precede them.

Dom Pedro, however, did not lead the way out of the building, for at that moment he recognized the teacher from the Boston School for the Deaf. He went up to him with outstretched hand, saying heartily, "How do you do, Mr. Bell? And how are the deaf-mutes of Boston?" Though anxious to get away, the judges could hardly hurry the Sovereign of Brazil. While they waited, Alexander Graham Bell explained the situation to Dom Pedro, and referred to his need to leave Philadelphia that night. The Emperor's intellectual curiosity

⁷⁷ Philadelphia *North American*, June 23 and 24, 1876; Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, June 27 and 28, 1876.

⁷⁸ Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, June 27, 1876; Teixeira, *op. cit.*, p. 128.

and his understanding kindness brought him at once to the rescue. "Ah!" said he, "then we must have a look at it now." Taking Bell's arm, he turned to the telephone. The judges came up, and demonstration of the invention began, with the young man's quoting into the mouthpiece from Hamlet's soliloquy. The others listened in turn to messages uttered by Bell five hundred feet away, and repeated his words. "To be, or not to be," said Dom Pedro, as the doubt in his face changed to conviction. The telephone became one of the sensations of the Exhibition, and after it was put on the market the Emperor of Brazil was one of the first to make practical use of it.⁷⁹

To gain greater pleasure and benefit from the Exhibition, Dom Pedro arranged four evening *conversazioni* in his apartments at the hotel. The first came on June 22, with about thirty-five guests present representing various countries. At the next meeting the group was larger. The time was spent in informal conversation on various particularly interesting features of the exhibits.⁸⁰

When the special centennial program of July 4 began, Dom Pedro waited expectantly from his seat on the platform. The Vice-president of the United States presided. The original manuscript of the Declaration of Independence—which was given three times three cheers by the audience—was read by Richard Henry Lee of Virginia, whose grandfather had moved the creation of the committee which drew it up. Then, the chairman announced that the next item on the program would be a hymn written for the first centennial of American independence by Antonio Carlos Gomes, the most distinguished Brazilian composer, at the request of the Emperor of Brazil "who dignifies this event by his gracious presence." The assemblage at once called for Dom Pedro, who finally rose and went to the speaker's stand, and received an ovation. The hymn, dedicated

⁷⁹ Mackenzie, *op. cit.*, pp. 122-24, 158.

⁸⁰ *North American*, June 24 and 26, 1876.

to the American people, was then played twice by the orchestra and it met with prolonged applause.⁸¹

After a day or two more in Philadelphia, the imperial tourists left for New York, to spend a short time there before leaving the United States. In New York, Dom Pedro visited various institutions he had not before seen, among them, Sing Sing Prison. A special meeting of the American Geographical Society was held on July 10, with the Emperor and Empress present. Dom Pedro, who was loudly applauded when he arrived, had a seat on the platform. To him, the gathering was hail and farewell. Bayard Taylor began the tribute by saying: "I am sure that no distinguished stranger ever came among us who, at the end of three months, seemed so little of a stranger and so much of a friend to the whole American people as Dom Pedro II of Brazil." He then read as a godspeed the third stanza from Whittier's "Freedom in Brazil," composed when the Emperor took the initiative resulting in the emancipation act of 1871.

And thou great-hearted ruler, through whose mouth
The word of God is said,
Once more, 'Let there be light!'—Son of the South,
Lift up thy honored head;
Wear unashamed a crown by thy desert
More than by birth thy own.
Careless of watch and ward, thou art begirt
By grateful hearts alone.
The moated wall and battleship may fail,
But safe shall justice prove;
Stronger than greaves of brass or iron mail
The panoply of love.

Taylor's eulogy finished, the Society by applause and acclamation elected the Emperor a member. Dom Pedro responded with an expression of thanks for the honor and for the kind welcome of the American people.⁸²

⁸¹ Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, June 26, July 5, 1876.

⁸² New York *Herald*, July 11, 1876.

Two days later, on July 12, the Brazilian visitors left for Europe on the Cunard liner "Russia." The day was excessively hot, and Dom Pedro wielded a fan as he stood on the deck with the Empress before the boat started. They were enjoying a goodbye surprise in the form of Gilmore's famous orchestra, which had followed them to the dock to play national anthems and other airs of various countries. The music continued after the vessel had got under way, and the last patriotic strains heard by Dona Thereza and Dom Pedro were those of "Yankee Doodle."⁸³

⁸³ *Ibid.*, July 13, 1876.

During his second trip to Europe Dom Pedro spent more than a year there, returning to Brazil in September, 1877. He visited the countries seen on his first trip, and also traveled in Ireland, Denmark, Sweden, Finland, Russia, Turkey-in-Europe, Asia Minor, Palestine, and Greece. The last named he studied in detail, and to Egypt he gave much more time than when on his first visit, and ascended the Nile as far as the Second Cataract. (Garcia, "Viagens de D. Pedro II," *Rev. do Inst. Hist. e Geog. Bras.*, vol. 152, p. 124; Debanné, "D. Pedro II no Egypto," *Rev. do Inst. Hist. e Geol. Bras.*, vol. 75, pp. 132-49; Dom Pedro-Gobineau correspondence, Pedro d'Orléans Bragança Archives, A, CLXXXV, 8347b; Livro de visitas de segunda viagem de S. M. o Imperador á Europa en 1877, *ibid.*, A, CLXXVIII, 8102.)