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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 15, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH DAVID DEMAREST
 TONY SNOW *TS*

SUBJECT ADDRESS TO THE GREEK PARLIAMENT

I) Summary

You will appear before the Greek Parliament at 3:45 p.m. on July 18. You will talk for approximately 15 minutes. The speech will be translated simultaneously. You will read from cards; the facility cannot accommodate a teleprompter.

II) Discussion

You are the fourth head of state to speak before the Parliament (the Vouli), and the first American President to speak there since President Eisenhower's address in 1959.

Your address will touch upon the role that ancient Greek principles (especially democracy) have played in our nation's development. You will stress importance of building stronger Greek-American relations. You will discuss Greece's role in NATO, in the world economy, and in the New World Order. You also will urge the Greek people to resolve the Cyprus dispute.

Snow/Grossman/Simon
July 15, 1991
Draft two
GPARL.TS

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: THE GREEK PARLIAMENT
THE GREEK PARLIAMENT
JULY 18, 1991
3:35 p.m.

Thank you, President Karmanlis [car-a-MON-leese]; Prime Minister Mitsotakis [meet-so-TAH-keese]; Mr. Papandreou; members of the Vouli [VOO-lee].

Thank you for the extraordinary honor of speaking to you.

It means a great deal to follow in the footsteps of such great men as Dwight Eisenhower and Charles de Gaulle.

No American can come to Athens without feeling a sacred awe. All that Americans are / all that Americans stand for / all that we hold most dear has roots right here -- in the great city and great country where democracy was born two thousand five hundred years ago.

Every American student learns to appreciate the magnificence of the Parthenon and the Erichtheum (air-RICK-thee-um); of Delphi (DEL-fee) and the cool Aegean Sea. We learn that the great disciplines -- philosophy, theology, drama, literature, mathematics, biology, astronomy and politics -- were born on these shores. We see in your monuments and museums the seeds from which our republic of freedom grew.

Yet mankind is only beginning to grasp the magnitude of what the early Greeks achieved. Through dozens of generations /

State
Dept.
draft

En. Britannica p. 389 vol. 8

En.
Americana

through the rise and fall of great empires / through wars and plagues / through depressions and economic revolutions / through the triumphs and travails of human life, one thing has endured: the dream of democracy.

Today, as old despotisms melt away and a commonwealth of freedom arises around the globe, we can truly say that our future -- the world's future -- began right here. //

Although I have not visited Greece since 1960, I feel at home. I have the honor to share this chamber today with a man who symbolizes ancient Greek principles and modern Greek courage, President Constantine Karamanlis [car-a-MON-leese].

*12-15-59
IKE speech
footnote*
Then-Prime Minister Karamanlis [car-a-MON-leese] hosted President Eisenhower in 1959, and has ~~done business with every~~ American President since Harry Truman. He restored democracy to Greece in 1974, and made it possible for Greece to assume its present stature as a bulwark of democracy and stability.

*State Dept.
draft*
As Prime Minister, Constantin Karamanlis [car-a-MON-leese] built firm relations with the West, and helped secure Greek membership in the European Community. He ensured that Greece would play a pivotal role in the Atlantic alliance. He enlarged Greece's international responsibilities, its international influence, its international importance. //

*State Dept.
draft*
To honor this great man and to stress the special quality of our renewed relations with Greece, I would like to invite President Karamanlis [car-a-MON-leese] to visit the United States next year for a state visit. I hope you will accept, sir, so the

American people will have an opportunity to express their gratitude and admiration for you.

I also would like to repeat today an invitation to another great man -- a man I trust and respect -- Prime Minister Constantine Mitsotakis [meet-so-TAH-keese]. [[I have asked the Prime Minister to make an official visit to our capital in the near future. This trip would let the whole world know that our friendship, like the ideals that link us, will endure. //]]

[[The American and Greek governments have had their share of disagreements in recent years, but]] as I stand before you today, our relations seem stronger than ever. // We have enhanced our economic ties with agreements on customs and civil aviation. [[We hope to conclude an agreement on tourism soon.]] We have made great progress in the international fight against terrorism.

In the next few days, I hope we will continue moving forward together. We must build a more vibrant economic relationship. While the United States is the largest investor in Greece, we want to do more. We want to ensure that Americans can contribute to lasting Greek prosperity. I therefore have asked our Secretary of Commerce to lead a trade mission to Greece this autumn.

We must strengthen our security relationship. We already have forged solid ties through NATO. The United States will send \$350 million in security assistance to Greece this year; we have just completed the sale of twenty F-16s; the lease of two Knox-

class frigates. We will expedite the shipment of ten F-4E aircraft to you. These agreements express our determination to stand by you -- now and in years to come.

We will stand by you, as you stood by us in liberating Kuwait from Saddam Hussein. Our coalition succeeded in no small part because Prime Minister Mitsotakis [meet-so-TAH-keese] and the Greek people helped coalition forces move troops and equipment to the war zone. This kind of support is nothing new. In the Persian Gulf, as in the two world wars and Korea, Greece sided with the forces of liberation. //

Greece has upheld the values of democracy, individual liberty and the rule of law through its steadfast participation in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Through tough times and tough challenges, you have helped expose the corruption and inadequacies of communism.

But now we face a new world -- a world in which dreams of military conquest have been pushed aside by constructive economic competition; a world in which nations struggle to build and perfect democracy. Although we have no roadmap to guide us through this new world, we do have a sure compass in principles forged here: the peaceful settlement of disputes / free enterprise / an open world economic system and, of course, democracy.

Here in Greece, you command an especially vivid view of this world. Here, East meets West. Here, modern and ancient cultures converge. Here, the New World Order will begin to emerge.

*Eisenhower
speech
+
Encyclopedia
Americana*

To the north, Europe's first post-Cold War crisis has erupted, as the Balkan states struggle with newfound freedom -- and renewed ancient hatreds.

As an EC country and the most stable Balkan state, you have a pivotal responsibility in preserving the peaceful development of democracy. Your Balkan neighbors have turned to you for guidance and help, and you have responded. You have served as an example, a guide. You offer stability and hope to this troubled and turbulent region.

To your east lies a neighbor that also helped liberate Kuwait. Turkey joined the oil embargo; shut off cross-border trade, and played a critical role in standing up to Saddam.

Now, you and Turkey face a great challenge: to resolve the old disputes that divide you. More than sixty years ago, the father of modern Greece, Eleutherios Venizelos [el-eff-THAIR-ee-os ven-yet-ZEH-los], signed treaties of friendship and ~~commerce~~ ^{conciliation} with the father of modern Turkey, Kemal Ataturk. I pray that these two nations might follow the example set by these giants.

[[Today, your nations enjoy a unique opportunity to address such issues as seabed and air rights.]] But you also have a chance to solve the problem of Cyprus. In the new world I have discussed, this old dispute seems out of place. We can no longer accept the status quo on Cyprus. Today, I pledge that the United States will do whatever it can to help Greece, Turkey and the Cypriot people settle the Cyprus problem -- and do so this year.

see
treaty
in file
State Dept.
draft

In the end, the ties that link the United States and Greece go far deeper than economic or military necessity. My country would not exist if your forefathers had not developed the world's most revolutionary idea: democracy. But we also must remember that the powers of ancient Greece fell because they could not set aside old hatreds, because they refused to acknowledge common ties, principles and aims. Where they failed, we will succeed.

As I close, I would like to present President Karamanlis [car-a-MON-leese], Prime Minister Mitsotakis [meet-so-TAH-keese] -- and the people of Greece -- with a replica of our most sacred political document, our Declaration of Independence. It was written by Thomas Jefferson, who once observed that "Greece was the first of civilized nations; presenting examples of what man should be."

Tomorrow, I shall visit the Acropolis and stand near the temples where our ancient forefathers charted out ideals for the ages. As we gather here today, let us agree to build a New Acropolis -- a monument not of marble or steel, but of something far less fragile -- a monument of deeds and ideals.

Let us build a world devoted to individual freedom and worldwide opportunity. Let us stand together against aggression, oppression, tyranny -- and together for cooperation, stability, and mutual respect.

A New World Order, erected upon these timeless ideals, can help us achieve our dreams of collective security and individual

Jefferson
Cyclopedia
p. 394

liberty. It can give all nations an opportunity to enjoy prosperity, democracy and peace.

Eleutherios Venizelos [el-eff-THERE-ee-ose ven-yet-ZEH-los] once claimed that "America has realized the ideals of Ancient Greece. No two elements come closer to each other than do the Greek and the American."

There can be no higher compliment than this -- and no greater challenge. Let us join in commerce, in diplomacy, in security. Let us strengthen our bonds of blood, of trade, of culture. The American people stand ready.

I look forward to working further with Prime Minister Mitsotakis and the people of Greece on the issues we have discussed today -- and more.

May our common devotion to democracy, individual liberty and free markets hasten the evolution of a New World Order, where free men and women determine their destinies and give full expression to their genius. //

Thank you again for the extraordinary honor of inviting me to address this special session of the Vouli [VOO-lee]. I stand here amid the grandeur and echoes of the ages -- a proud son of the ideals your land gave the world. Like all friends of liberty, I must say: Zeeto ee Hellas!//

May God Bless you, may God bless Greece, and may God bless the ideals that make us one.

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ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT BUSH
TO THE GREEK PARLIAMENT

TS

MR. SPEAKER:

I APPEAR BEFORE THIS EXTRAORDINARY SESSION OF PARLIAMENT WITH A GREAT SENSE OF HONOR.

THE LAST HEAD OF STATE WHO SPOKE TO THIS CHAMBER WAS THE GREAT FRENCH STATESMAN CHARLES DE GAULLE. AND FOUR YEARS BEFORE THAT PRESIDENT DE GAULLE, ONE OF AMERICA'S MOST BELOVED PRESIDENTS, DWIGHT DAVID EISENHOWER HAD THE PRIVILEGE OF STANDING HERE.

GREEK DEMOCRACY, OF COURSE, HAS A SPECIAL STANDING IN THE WORLD. IN HIS DECEMBER 15, 1959 ADDRESS TO THIS ASSEMBLY, PRESIDENT EISENHOWER REMARKED: "IN THIS CITY OF ATHENS, MORE THAN A SCORE OF CENTURIES AGO, DEMOCRACY - IN ITS PRINCIPLES AND IN ITS PRACTICES - FIRST WON THE HEARTS AND MINDS OF MEN. THIS HOUSE OF FREE REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT SYMBOLIZES THE VIGOR OF MODERN DEMOCRACY IN ITS ANCIENT BIRTHPLACE; DEMONSTRATES THAT THE WILL OF MEN TO BE FREE IS IMPERISHABLE."

ONE MAN WHO WAS ACTUALLY PRESENT ON THAT COLD WINTER MORNING TO HEAR PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S WORDS IS ALSO HERE TODAY. HE IS A MAN WHO LED HIS PEOPLE THROUGH THE DANGERS AND CHALLENGES OF THOSE SAME YEARS. ONE WHO LATER RESTORED DEMOCRACY TO GREECE, AND THEN BROUGHT HIS COUNTRY INTO THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY. THAT GREAT STATESMAN IS, OF COURSE, YOUR PRESIDENT, THEN PRIME MINISTER -- CONSTANTINE KARAMANLIS.

(TURN TO ADDRESS KARAMANLIS) TO HONOR YOU AND OUR FRIEND AND ALLY WHOSE PRESIDENT YOU ARE, I WOULD LIKE TO INVITE YOU TO WASHINGTON IN 1992. I HOPE YOU WILL ACCEPT, AND LOOK FORWARD TO RECEIVING YOU IN OUR CAPITAL.

PRIME MINISTER KARAMANLIS AND PRESIDENT EISENHOWER CHAMPIONED THE CAUSE OF DEMOCRACY AND FREEDOM DURING PERILOUS TIMES. BUT THE U.S. AND GREECE HAVE A LONGSTANDING RECORD OF FIGHTING TOGETHER ON THE SIDE OF THOSE SACRED PRINCIPLES. WE HAVE SHARED A UNITY OF PURPOSE IN ALL OF THE MAJOR CONFLICTS IN THIS CENTURY. WORLD WAR I. WORLD WAR II. THE KOREAN WAR. WHILE ALL WERE TERRIBLE STRUGGLES, THE FORCES OF JUSTICE AND RIGHT TRIUMPHED EACH TIME.

WE WERE VICTORIOUS ONCE AGAIN OVER AGGRESSION WHEN SADDAM HUSSEIN ATTEMPTED TO ANNEX HIS NEIGHBOR, KUWAIT. THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY ROSE UP TOGETHER TO DEFEAT THIS TYRANT. IT WAS AN AWESOME COLLECTIVE EFFORT. AND PRIME MINISTER MITSOTAKIS RESPONDED JUST AS I EXPECTED HE WOULD. HE KNEW WHAT WAS AT STAKE. HE GAVE THE FULL, UNSTINTING SUPPORT OF HIS GOVERNMENT TO THAT NOBLE CAUSE. I HAVE TOLD HIM, BUT WISH NOW TO ALSO SAY TO ALL OF YOU HOW MUCH WE APPRECIATED GREECE'S HELP IN MAKING IT POSSIBLE TO MOVE US FORCES AND EQUIPMENT QUICKLY TO THE REGION. WE WILL REMEMBER THIS.

AS I STAND HERE NOW, I AM REMINDED OF THE GOALS WE SHARE AS PARTIES TO THE NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY. TO SAFEGUARD THE FREEDOM, COMMON HERITAGE AND CIVILIZATION OF OUR PEOPLES. OF THE FOUNDATION WHICH THOSE GOALS REST -- THE PRINCIPLES OF DEMOCRACY, INDIVIDUAL LIBERTY AND THE RULE OF LAW. SINCE 1949 THESE IDEAS HAVE GUIDED THE ALLIANCE IN STANDING FIRM AGAINST THE FORCES OF AGGRESSION AND TOTALITARIANISM. WE HAVE PERSEVERED. AND WE HAVE SUCCEEDED. THE WARSAW PACT IS NO MORE. GREECE IS NOT ONLY MORE SECURE, BUT WE ARE WITNESSING IN EASTERN EUROPE AND THE USSR THE EMERGENCE OF DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS AND FREE MARKETS. FRAGILE IN SOME CASES BUT NURTURED BY THE LONG SUPPRESSED HOPES OF MILLIONS.

GREECE AND THE UNITED STATES WORKED CLOSELY TOGETHER FOR ALL THESE EPOCHAL CHANGES. WE WERE NATO PARTNERS. WE WERE GOOD FRIENDS. OUR WORK IS NOT FINISHED. WE MUST AND CAN MEET THE NEW CHALLENGES OF PEACE JUST AS WE DID THE OLD -- BY WORKING TOGETHER CLOSELY.

THE FACE OF EUROPE -- ITS INSTITUTIONS AND ITS STRUCTURES -- ARE CHANGING ALMOST DAILY. CHANGE REPRESENTS NEW OPPORTUNITIES, CHALLENGES, AND HORIZONS FOR THE PEOPLES OF EUROPE. WE DISCUSSED MANY OF THESE DEVELOPMENTS AT THE ECONOMIC SUMMIT IN LONDON FROM WHICH I HAVE JUST COME. I WANT TO MENTION A FEW OF WHAT SEEM TO ME TO BE THE MOST IMPORTANT POINTS FROM THAT MEETING TO YOU NOW.

INSERT SUMMIT POINTS

WE ARE HEADING, I BELIEVE, TOWARD A NEW WORLD ORDER THAT HAS AS A CENTRAL COMPONENT A TRANS-ATLANTIC COMMUNITY WHICH STRETCHES FROM VANCOUVER TO VLADIVOSTOK. A COMMUNITY BASED ON THE CENTRAL VALUES OF INDIVIDUAL POLITICAL RIGHTS AND ECONOMIC LIBERTY WHICH UNDERPIN DEMOCRATIC, FREE MARKET SOCIETIES. A COMMUNITY FREE AND AT PEACE.

GREECE HAS A ROLE TO PLAY IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THIS NEW ORDER. MANY OF YOUR NEIGHBORS IN THE BALKANS ARE VALIANTLY STRUGGLING -- SOME FOR THE FIRST TIME EVER -- TO IMPLEMENT DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS AND TO RESTRUCTURE THEIR POLITICAL AND LEGAL SYSTEMS.

BUT THERE IS YET MORE WHICH GREECE CAN DO. THE BALKANS HAVE BEEN AN HISTORICALLY TROUBLED REGION. AND NOW, RESURGENT ETHNICITY AND NATIONALISM ONCE AGAIN THREATEN STABILITY AND PEACE. THESE FORCES UNDERMINE THE ONGOING ATTEMPTS TO NURTURE STILL INFANT DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS. WE LOOK TO GREECE TO SERVE AS A FORCE FOR STABILITY IN THE BALKAN REGION.

I HAVE BEEN TREMENDOUSLY IMPRESSED WITH THE ABILITY OF STATES IN THE NEW TRANS-ATLANTIC COMMUNITY WHICH IS UNFOLDING BEFORE US TO PUT OLD ENMITIES BEHIND THEM. THE UNITED STATES ENJOYS GREATLY IMPROVED RELATIONS WITH THE SOVIET UNION. THE ALLIANCE SUCCESSFULLY NEGOTIATED A TREATY ON CONVENTIONAL ARMED FORCES IN EUROPE. GERMANS HAVE SET ASIDE THE BITTER DIVISIONS OF THE COLD WAR YEARS AND REUNITED THEIR COUNTRY. GERMANY AND POLAND HAVE AGREED ON THE DEMARCATION OF THEIR BORDER. THE EASTERN EUROPEAN STATES HAVE EXPRESSED A STRONG INTEREST IN AFFILIATION WITH THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY. WE ARE WITNESSES TO ONE OF THE GREATEST REVOLUTIONARY CHANGES FOR THE GOOD THAT MODERN MAN HAS EVER SEEN.

TOMORROW I WILL TRAVEL TO CRETE. WHILE THERE, I WILL LAY A WREATH AT THE TOMB OF ONE OF GREECE'S GREAT MODERN STATESMAN -- ELEUTHERIOS VENIZELOS. I WILL STOP THERE TO HONOR THE MEMORY OF HIS GREAT ACHIEVEMENT OF 1930 -- THE TREATIES OF FRIENDSHIP AND COMMERCE WITH TURKEY. THIS HISTORIC MILESTONE WAS ACHIEVED

-6-

BECAUSE VENIZELOS' VISION OF THE FUTURE WAS SHARED BY THE FOUNDER OF MODERN TURKEY -- KEMAL ATATURK. THEIR PERSONAL FRIENDSHIP, AND THE PEACE THEY ESTABLISHED BETWEEN GREECE AND TURKEY, REMAIN AS PROUD LEGACIES TODAY.

IT IS MY FERVENT HOPE THAT THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF 1930 MAY TODAY INSPIRE THESE TWO GREAT COUNTRIES, BOTH VALUED FRIENDS AND ALLIES OF THE UNITED STATES, TO INVOKE THAT SAME SPIRIT OF COOPERATION AND PEACE. I BELIEVE THAT BOTH COUNTRIES SHARE THE ASPIRATION FOR SUCCESS IN THIS REGARD. IT IS A DEVELOPMENT WHICH WOULD BE WARMLY WELCOMED NOT ONLY BY THE UNITED STATES, BUT THROUGHOUT EUROPE. YOU HAVE MY EVERY WISH FOR SUCCESS.

IN THIS CONTEXT I ALSO SHOULD BRIEFLY MENTION CYPRUS. WE ARE ACTIVELY WORKING TO SUPPORT THE UNITED NATIONS SECRETARY-GENERAL IN HIS GOOD OFFICES MISSION. ALL INTERESTED PARTIES MUST ACCEPT THAT COMPROMISE AND GOOD-WILL ARE ESSENTIAL COMPONENTS OF ANY SOLUTION. AND ANY SOLUTION MUST, OF COURSE, PROVIDE FOR A JUST AND LASTING SETTLEMENT. SUCH A SOLUTION NEEDS TO BE FOUND SOON AND CAN BE. WE WILL DO WHAT WE CAN TO HELP, BUT IN THE END, THE SOLUTION MUST BE NEGOTIATED BY THE PARTIES INVOLVED.

THESE ISSUES ARE AMONG THE ONES WHICH I EXPECT TO DISCUSS WITH PRIME MINISTER MITSOTAKIS WHEN WE MEET LATER TODAY. I WAS

PLEASED TO MEET HIM IN WASHINGTON WHEN HE VISITED THERE IN JUNE 1990. SINCE THAT TIME WE HAVE DEVELOPED A CLOSE RELATIONSHIP, EXCHANGING IDEAS OVER THE PHONE AND BY LETTER. I LOOK FORWARD TO RENEWING OUR PERSONAL ACQUAINTANCESHIP IN ATHENS, AND WHEN I VISIT HIS HOME IN CHANIA. I WILL HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY TO RETURN HIS HOSPITALITY WHEN HE VISITS WASHINGTON THIS FALL FOR AN OFFICIAL VISIT.

I BELIEVE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND GREECE HAVE NEVER BEEN BETTER. WE ENJOY GOOD COMMUNICATION, EXCELLENT COOPERATION, AND MUTUAL TRUST. PRIME MINISTER MITSOTAKIS AND MEMBERS OF HIS GOVERNMENT HAVE WORKED CLOSELY WITH US TO FIND WAYS OF IMPROVING EVEN FURTHER THE MUTUAL RESPECT AND BENEFIT WHICH CHARACTERIZES OUR RELATIONSHIP.

OF COURSE, PRIME MINISTER MITSOTAKIS AND I HAVE HAD MANY ADVANTAGES IN THIS ENDEAVOR. THERE IS A LONG HISTORY OF FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN OUR PEOPLES. AMERICANS OF GREEK DESCENT ARE AN ACTIVE ETHNIC GROUP IN THE PLURALISTIC MELTING-POT WHICH IS AMERICAN SOCIETY. WE ALSO HAVE OUR PARTNERSHIP IN THE ALLIANCE. FINALLY, WE SHARE A COMMITMENT TO THE BASIC PRINCIPLES WHICH UNDERLIE OUR SOCIETIES AND GOVERNMENTS, AND A DESIRE TO SEE THESE PROSPER AND FLOURISH THROUGHOUT EUROPE.

WE OWE YOUR ANCESTORS A GREAT DEBT. THEIR CONCEPTION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES SHOWN AS A LIGHT WHICH WAS NEVER EXTINGUISHED, EVEN DURING THE DARKEST MOMENTS OF HUMAN HISTORY. GREECE WILL BE CELEBRATING THE 2500TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE INTRODUCTION OF THOSE PRINCIPLES IN ATHENS THIS FALL. FREE PEOPLES EVERYWHERE WILL WISH YOU WELL IN THIS. FOR WE ALL ENJOY THE LEGACY YOUR ANCIENT FORBEARERS LEFT AS A GIFT FOR ALL MANKIND.

BUT GREECE TODAY IS NOT A SIMPLE REFLECTION OF ITS PAST. IT IS A VIBRANT SOCIETY WITH A GOVERNMENT WHICH IS EXPANDING ITS DIPLOMACY AND ITS INTERESTS. WE WELCOME THAT PROCESS AND LOOK FORWARD TO COOPERATING WITH YOU TO STRENGTHEN FURTHER THE TIES BETWEEN OUR COUNTRIES. MAY THE FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN OUR PEOPLES NOURISH RELATIONS BETWEEN US. AND MAY OUR COMMON DEVOTION TO THE PRINCIPLES OF DEMOCRACY, INDIVIDUAL LIBERTY, AND MARKET ECONOMIES HASTEN THE EMERGENCE OF A NEW INTERNATIONAL ORDER OF PEACE AND PROSPERITY WHERE FREE MEN DETERMINE THEIR OWN DESTINIES.

WE HAVE MUCH TO ACCOMPLISH. LET US NOT DELAY.

THANK YOU VERY MUCH.

N° 2841.

GRÈCE ET TURQUIE

Traité d'amitié, de neutralité, de conciliation et d'arbitrage, avec protocole. Signés à Ankara, le 30 octobre 1930.

GREECE AND TURKEY

Treaty of Friendship, Neutrality, Conciliation and Arbitration, with Protocol. Signed at Ankara, October 30, 1930.

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League of Nations — Treaty Series.

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1 TRADUCTION. — TRANSLATION.

N^o 2841. — TREATY¹ OF FRIENDSHIP, NEUTRALITY, CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION BETWEEN GREECE AND TURKEY. SIGNED AT ANKARA, OCTOBER 30, 1930.

French official text communicated by the Permanent Delegate of Greece accredited to the League of Nations. The registration of this Treaty took place November 6, 1931.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE HELLENIC REPUBLIC and THE PRESIDENT OF THE TURKISH REPUBLIC, anxious to pursue on all occasions a policy of friendship and wishing to affirm their desire to promote the work of world peace and to settle in accordance with the highest principles of Public International Law any disputes that may arise between Greece and Turkey, have resolved to give effect to their common purpose in a Treaty and have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries :

THE PRESIDENT OF THE HELLENIC REPUBLIC :

His Excellency M. Elefterios K. VENIZELOS, President of the Council of Ministers ;
His Excellency M. André MICHALAKOPOULOS, Vice-President of the Council of Ministers,
Minister for Foreign Affairs ;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE TURKISH REPUBLIC :

His Excellency ISMET Pasha, President of the Council of Ministers, Deputy for Malatya ;
His Excellency Dr. Tevfik RUSTU Bey, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Deputy for Izmir ;

Who, having exchanged their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed on the following provisions :

Article 1.

Each of the High Contracting Parties undertakes not to enter into any political or economic agreement or any alliance directed against the other Party.

Article 2.

Should one of the High Contracting Parties, despite its pacific attitude, be the object of an aggression by one or more Powers, the other Party undertakes to observe neutrality throughout the dispute.

¹ Traduit par le Secrétariat de la Société des Nations, à titre d'information.

¹ Translated by the Secretariat of the League of Nations, for information.

The exchange of ratifications took place at Athens, October 5, 1931.

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Article 3.

The High Contracting Parties undertake to submit to the procedure of conciliation provided for in Articles 7 to 19 hereinafter any questions on which they may disagree and which it may not be possible to settle by the normal methods of diplomacy. Should the procedure of conciliation prove unsuccessful, a judicial settlement shall be sought in conformity with Articles 20 to 23 of the present Treaty, unless the Parties agree to have recourse to an arbitral tribunal established in conformity with Articles 55 *et seq.* of the Convention¹ of October 18, 1907, for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes or to any other agreement existing between them.

Article 4.

The provisions of the foregoing Article shall not apply to questions which, in virtue of Treaties in force between the High Contracting Parties, come within the jurisdiction of either Party, or to questions relating to the right of sovereignty. Each of the Parties shall have the right to decide, by means of a declaration in writing, whether a question concerns the right of sovereignty, and if the point is contested, the other Party shall be entitled to have recourse to arbitration or to apply to the Permanent Court of International Justice with a view to deciding the previous question. The provisions of the foregoing Article shall not apply to disputes arising from facts prior to the present Treaty and belonging to the past.

Article 5.

Disputes for the settlement of which a special procedure is provided for by other Conventions in force between the disputing Parties may be settled in conformity with the provisions of such Conventions.

Article 6.

In the case of a dispute which, according to the domestic legislation of one of the Parties, comes within the jurisdiction of the judicial or administrative authorities, such Party may oppose the submission of the dispute to the various procedures provided for by the present Treaty until a final decision has been given, within a reasonable time, by the competent authority. In such a case the Party wishing to have recourse to the procedures provided for by the present Treaty shall be required to notify the other Party of its intention within a period of one year from the date of the above-mentioned decision.

Article 7.

On the presentation of a request from one Contracting Party to the other, a Permanent Conciliation Commission shall be established within six months following the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty.

In the absence of any agreement to the contrary between the Parties, the Conciliation Commission shall be established in the following manner :

1. The Commission shall consist of five members. The Parties shall each nominate one member, chosen from among their respective nationals. The remaining three Commissioners shall be chosen by joint agreement from among the nationals of third

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ome III, page 360.

No 284

¹ *British and Foreign State Papers*, Vol. 100, page 298.

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Powers. Such persons must be of different nationalities and must not be habitually domiciled in the territory of the Parties or employed in their service. The Parties shall appoint the President of the Commission from among them, and, in the event of disagreement, the President shall be chosen by lot from among the said three Commissioners.

2. The Commissioners shall be appointed for three years and shall be re-eligible. The Commissioners appointed jointly may be replaced during the their term of office by consent of the Parties.

So long as the procedure has not begun, each of the Parties shall be entitled to effect the replacement of its nominee.

3. Vacancies arising as the result of death or resignation or any other impediment shall be filled as soon as possible in accordance with the method established for nominations.

Article 8.

Should a dispute arise before the Parties have nominated a Permanent Conciliation Commission, a Special Conciliation Commission shall be established to investigate the dispute within a period of three months from the date on which the request is addressed by one Party to the other. Nominations shall be made in conformity with the provisions of the foregoing Article unless otherwise agreed by the Parties.

Article 9.

If the Commissioners to be appointed jointly have not been nominated within the time-limits set down in Articles 7 and 8, the task of making the necessary appointments shall be entrusted to a third Power chosen by common consent of the Parties and should agreement not be reached in that matter, each Party shall designate a different Power and the appointments shall be made by the Powers thus chosen. Lastly, if within a period of three months these two Powers have not been able to agree, each of them shall present as many candidates as there are members of the Commission to be appointed. Lots shall be drawn to decide which of the candidates thus presented shall be appointed.

Article 10.

The dispute shall be brought before the Conciliation Commission by means of a request addressed to the President by both Parties acting in agreement, or, failing agreement, by one or other of the Parties.

The request shall indicate briefly the subject of the dispute and shall invite the Commission to take the necessary measures with a view to arriving at an amicable settlement. If a request is submitted by only one of the Parties, notification thereof shall be made without delay to the other.

Article 11.

Within fifteen days from the date on which one of the Parties shall have brought a dispute before the Conciliation Commission, either Party may replace its nominee for the investigation of the dispute by a person possessing special competence in the matter. The Party making use of this right shall immediately notify the other Party, and in that case the latter shall be entitled to take similar action within a period of fifteen days from the date when the notification reaches it.

Article 12.

The Conciliation Commission shall meet, unless otherwise agreed between the Parties, at a place selected by its President.

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Article 13.

It shall be the duty of the Conciliation Commission to elucidate the questions in dispute, with that object to collect all relevant information, and to endeavour to effect a settlement between the Parties.

After examination of the case it shall draw up a report containing proposals for the settlement of the dispute.

Article 14.

The Conciliation Commission shall establish its own procedure, which shall provide in all cases for both Parties being heard, regard being had, except in the case of a unanimous decision to the contrary, to the provisions of Chapter III of the Hague Convention of October 18, 1907 for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes.

Article 15.

The work of the Conciliation Commission shall not be conducted in public unless, subject to the consent of the Parties, the Commission itself so decides.

Article 16.

The Parties shall be represented before the Conciliation Commission by agents, who shall act as intermediaries between them and the Commission ; they may, moreover, be assisted by counsel and experts appointed by them for that purpose, and may request that any persons whose evidence they consider desirable shall be heard.

The Commission, for its part, shall have the right to request oral explanations from the agents, counsel and experts of both Parties and from such persons as it may think fit to summon, subject to their Government's consent.

Article 17.

The Parties undertake to facilitate the work of the Conciliation Commission, in particular to supply it, to the best of their ability, with all relevant documents and information, and to use the means at their disposal to enable it, in their territory and in accordance with their laws, to summon and hear witnesses or experts and to carry out enquiries on the spot.

Article 18.

The Conciliation Commission shall present its report within four months from the date on which it has been informed of the dispute, unless the Parties agree to extend this period.

A copy of the report shall be sent to each of the Parties.

The report shall not be in the nature of an arbitral award, as regards either the statement of facts or the legal considerations or findings.

Article 19.

The Conciliation Commission shall fix the time-limit within which the Parties shall have to make a decision with regard to the proposals for a settlement contained in its report. Such time-limit shall not exceed three months.

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Article 20.

For the actual duration of the procedure each of the joint nominees shall receive an allowance, the amount of which shall be fixed by the Parties and which shall be paid by the latter in equal shares. On the other hand, each Party shall fix and bear the cost of the allowance of its own nominee.

The general expenses entailed by the work of the Commission shall be shared equally by both Parties.

Article 21.

If the Commission's recommendations are not accepted by both Parties, each Party shall have the right to submit the dispute to the Permanent Court of International Justice within the time-limit fixed by the Commission's report.

Should the Court be of opinion that the dispute is not of a juridical nature, the Parties shall agree to settle it *ex aequo et bono*, if no rule of international law can be applied to it.

Article 22.

In each particular case the Contracting Parties shall draw up a special agreement specifying clearly the subject of the dispute, the particular competence which might devolve on the Permanent Court of International Justice, and any other conditions fixed between themselves.

The special agreement shall be drawn up by an exchange of notes between the Governments of the Contracting Parties and shall be interpreted in all points by the Permanent Court. If the text of the special agreement has not been drawn up within three months from the date on which one of the Parties has been notified of a request for judicial settlement, either Party may bring the question before the Permanent Court by a simple application.

Article 23.

Should the Permanent Court of International Justice find that a decision of a court of law or other authority of one of the Contracting Parties is wholly or partly at variance with international law, and should the constitutional law of that Party not allow, or only inadequately allow, the annulment of the effects of such decision, the Parties agree that equitable satisfaction shall be given to the injured Party by the judgment of the Court.

Article 24.

The judgment given by the Permanent Court of International Justice shall be carried out in good faith by the Parties.

Any difficulties that may arise with regard to its interpretation shall be decided by the Permanent Court, to which the matter may be referred by either of the Parties by means of a simple application.

Article 25.

During the procedure of conciliation or the judicial procedure, the Contracting Parties shall abstain from any measures that might prejudicially affect the acceptance of the Conciliation Commission's proposals or the execution of the judgment of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

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Article 26.

pendante lors de l'expiration
du présent traité ou de tout

If at the date of the expiry of the present Treaty conciliation procedure or judicial procedure is pending, it shall follow its course in conformity with the provisions of the present Treaty or of any other Convention that the Parties may have agreed to substitute therefor.

Article 27.

on soit dans l'exécution de
seront soumises directement
ale.

Any disputes that may arise as to the interpretation or the execution of the present Treaty, including such as relate to the character of the disputes, shall be submitted direct to the Permanent Court of International Justice by simple application.

Article 28.

a en vigueur immédiatement
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me, il sera considéré comm

The present Treaty shall be ratified at the earliest possible date and shall come into force immediately after the exchange of ratifications. It is concluded for a period of five years as from the date of its coming into force. If it is not denounced six months before the expiry of that period, it shall be deemed to be renewed for a second period of five years, and similarly thereafter.

nt traité.

In faith whereof the above-mentioned Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Treaty.

Done at Ankara, October 30, 1930.

(Signé) ISMET.

(Signed) E. K. VENIZELOS.

(Signed) ISMET.

(Signé) T. RUSTU.

(Signed) A. MICHALAKOPOULOS.

(Signed) T. RUSTU.

PROTOCOL.

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articulières à chacune d'el
tion d'unités de guerre ou
six mois à l'avance, afin
ventuellement la course
tions de part et d'autre d

The two High Contracting Parties, inspired by the principles which have led them to sign the Convention of Friendship and Arbitration of to-day's date, and desirous of preventing any necessary increase in their expenditure on naval armaments and of keeping pace with one another in the limitation of their respective forces, with due regard to the conditions particular to each of the said States, undertake to effect no order, acquisition or construction of war units or armaments, without having notified the other Party six months previously, so that both Parties may thus be enabled if necessary to prevent any competition in the sphere of naval armaments by means of a friendly exchange of views and of explanations on either side in a spirit of sincerity.

ANKARA, October 30, 1930.

(Signé) ISMET.

(Signed) E. K. VENIZELOS.

(Signed) ISMET.

(Signé) T. RUSTU.

(Signed) A. MICHALAKOPOULOS.

(Signed) T. RUSTU.

ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT BUSH
TO THE GREEK PARLIAMENT

MR. SPEAKER:

I APPEAR BEFORE THIS EXTRAORDINARY SESSION OF PARLIAMENT WITH A GREAT SENSE OF HONOR.

THE LAST FOREIGN HEAD OF STATE WHO SPOKE TO THIS CHAMBER WAS THE GREAT FRENCH STATESMAN CHARLES DE GAULLE. AND FOUR YEARS BEFORE THAT, ONE OF AMERICA'S MOST BELOVED PRESIDENTS, DWIGHT DAVID EISENHOWER, HAD THE PRIVILEGE OF STANDING HERE.

GREEK DEMOCRACY, OF COURSE, HAS A SPECIAL STANDING IN THE WORLD. IN HIS DECEMBER 15, 1959 ADDRESS TO THIS ASSEMBLY, PRESIDENT EISENHOWER REMARKED: "IN THIS CITY OF ATHENS, MORE THAN A SCORE OF CENTURIES AGO, DEMOCRACY - IN ITS PRINCIPLES AND IN ITS PRACTICES - FIRST WON THE HEARTS AND MINDS OF MEN. THIS HOUSE OF FREE REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT SYMBOLIZES THE VIGOR OF MODERN DEMOCRACY IN ITS ANCIENT BIRTHPLACE; DEMONSTRATES THAT THE WILL OF MEN TO BE FREE IS IMPERISHABLE."

ONE MAN WHO WAS ACTUALLY PRESENT ON THAT COLD WINTER MORNING TO HEAR PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S WORDS IS ALSO HERE TODAY. HE IS A MAN WHO LED HIS PEOPLE THROUGH THE DANGERS AND CHALLENGES OF THOSE SAME YEARS. ONE WHO LATER RESTORED DEMOCRACY TO GREECE, AND THEN BROUGHT HIS COUNTRY INTO THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY. THAT GREAT STATESMAN IS, OF COURSE, YOUR PRESIDENT, THEN PRIME MINISTER -- CONSTANTINE KARAMANLIS.

(TURN TO ADDRESS KARAMANLIS) TO HONOR YOU, AND OUR FRIEND AND ALLY WHOSE PRESIDENT YOU ARE, I WOULD LIKE TO INVITE YOU TO WASHINGTON IN 1992. I HOPE YOU WILL ACCEPT, AND LOOK FORWARD TO RECEIVING YOU IN OUR CAPITAL.

PRIME MINISTER KARAMANLIS AND PRESIDENT EISENHOWER CHAMPIONED THE CAUSE OF DEMOCRACY AND FREEDOM DURING PERILOUS TIMES. BUT THE U.S. AND GREECE HAVE A LONGSTANDING RECORD OF FIGHTING TOGETHER ON THE SIDE OF THOSE SACRED PRINCIPLES. WE HAVE SHARED A UNITY OF PURPOSE IN ALL OF THE MAJOR CONFLICTS IN THIS CENTURY. WORLD WAR I. WORLD WAR II. THE KOREAN WAR. WHILE ALL WERE TERRIBLE STRUGGLES, THE FORCES OF JUSTICE AND RIGHT TRIUMPHED EACH TIME.

WE WERE VICTORIOUS ONCE AGAIN OVER AGGRESSION WHEN SADDAM HUSSEIN ATTEMPTED TO ANNEX HIS NEIGHBOR, KUWAIT. THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY ROSE UP TOGETHER TO DEFEAT THIS TYRANT. IT WAS AN AWESOME COLLECTIVE EFFORT. AND PRIME MINISTER MITSOTAKIS RESPONDED JUST AS I EXPECTED HE WOULD. HE KNEW WHAT WAS AT STAKE. HE GAVE THE FULL, UNSTINTING SUPPORT OF HIS GOVERNMENT TO THAT NOBLE CAUSE. I HAVE TOLD HIM, BUT WISH NOW TO ALSO SAY TO ALL OF YOU HOW MUCH WE APPRECIATED GREECE'S HELP IN MAKING IT POSSIBLE TO MOVE US FORCES AND EQUIPMENT QUICKLY TO THE REGION. WE WILL REMEMBER THIS.

AS I STAND HERE NOW, I AM REMINDED OF THE GOALS WE SHARE AS PARTIES TO THE NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY. TO SAFEGUARD THE FREEDOM, COMMON HERITAGE AND CIVILIZATION OF OUR PEOPLES. OF THE FOUNDATION ON WHICH THOSE GOALS REST -- THE PRINCIPLES OF DEMOCRACY, INDIVIDUAL LIBERTY AND THE RULE OF LAW. SINCE 1949 THESE IDEAS HAVE GUIDED THE ALLIANCE IN STANDING FIRM AGAINST THE FORCES OF AGGRESSION AND TOTALITARIANISM. WE HAVE PERSEVERED. AND WE HAVE SUCCEEDED. THE WARSAW PACT IS NO MORE. GREECE IS NOT ONLY MORE SECURE, BUT WE ARE WITNESSING IN EASTERN EUROPE AND THE USSR THE EMERGENCE OF DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS AND FREE MARKETS. FRAGILE IN SOME CASES BUT NURTURED BY THE LONG SUPPRESSED HOPES OF MILLIONS.

GREECE AND THE UNITED STATES WORKED CLOSELY TOGETHER FOR ALL THESE EPOCHAL CHANGES. WE WERE NATO PARTNERS. WE WERE GOOD FRIENDS. OUR WORK IS NOT FINISHED . WE MUST AND CAN MEET THE NEW CHALLENGES OF PEACE JUST AS WE DID THE OLD -- BY WORKING TOGETHER CLOSELY.

THE FACE OF EUROPE -- ITS INSTITUTIONS AND ITS STRUCTURES -- ARE CHANGING ALMOST DAILY. CHANGE REPRESENTS NEW OPPORTUNITIES, CHALLENGES, AND HORIZONS FOR THE PEOPLES OF EUROPE. WE DISCUSSED MANY OF THESE DEVELOPMENTS AT THE ECONOMIC SUMMIT IN LONDON FROM WHICH I HAVE JUST COME. I WANT TO MENTION A FEW OF WHAT SEEM TO ME TO BE THE MOST IMPORTANT POINTS FROM THAT MEETING TO YOU NOW.

INSERT SUMMIT POINTS

WE ARE HEADING, I BELIEVE, TOWARD A NEW WORLD ORDER THAT HAS AS A CENTRAL COMPONENT A TRANS-ATLANTIC COMMUNITY WHICH STRETCHES FROM VANCOUVER TO VLADIVOSTOK. A COMMUNITY BASED ON THE CENTRAL VALUES OF INDIVIDUAL POLITICAL RIGHTS AND ECONOMIC LIBERTY WHICH UNDERPIN DEMOCRATIC, FREE MARKET SOCIETIES. A COMMUNITY FREE AND AT PEACE.

GREECE HAS A ROLE TO PLAY IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THIS NEW ORDER. MANY OF YOUR NEIGHBORS IN THE BALKANS ARE VALIANTLY STRUGGLING -- SOME FOR THE FIRST TIME EVER -- TO IMPLEMENT DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS AND TO RESTRUCTURE THEIR POLITICAL AND LEGAL SYSTEMS.

BUT THERE IS YET MORE WHICH GREECE CAN DO. THE BALKANS HAVE BEEN AN HISTORICALLY TROUBLED REGION. AND NOW, RESURGENT ETHNICITY AND NATIONALISM ONCE AGAIN THREATEN STABILITY AND PEACE. THESE FORCES UNDERMINE THE ONGOING ATTEMPTS TO NURTURE STILL INFANT DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS. WE LOOK TO GREECE TO SERVE AS A FORCE FOR STABILITY IN THE BALKAN REGION.

I HAVE BEEN TREMENDOUSLY IMPRESSED WITH THE ABILITY OF STATES IN THE NEW TRANS-ATLANTIC COMMUNITY WHICH IS UNFOLDING BEFORE US TO PUT OLD ENMITIES BEHIND THEM. THE UNITED STATES ENJOYS GREATLY IMPROVED RELATIONS WITH THE SOVIET UNION. THE ALLIANCE SUCCESSFULLY NEGOTIATED A TREATY ON CONVENTIONAL ARMED FORCES IN EUROPE. GERMANS HAVE SET ASIDE THE BITTER DIVISIONS OF THE COLD WAR YEARS AND REUNITED THEIR COUNTRY. GERMANY AND POLAND HAVE AGREED ON THE DEMARCATION OF THEIR BORDER. THE EASTERN EUROPEAN STATES HAVE EXPRESSED A STRONG INTEREST IN AFFILIATION WITH THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY. WE ARE WITNESSES TO ONE OF THE GREATEST REVOLUTIONARY CHANGES FOR THE GOOD THAT MODERN MAN HAS EVER SEEN.

TOMORROW I WILL TRAVEL TO CRETE. WHILE THERE, I WILL LAY A WREATH AT THE TOMB OF ONE OF GREECE'S GREAT MODERN STATESMEN -- ELEUTHERIOS VENIZELOS. I WILL STOP THERE TO HONOR THE MEMORY OF HIS GREAT ACHIEVEMENT OF 1930 -- THE TREATIES OF FRIENDSHIP AND COMMERCE WITH TURKEY. THIS HISTORIC MILESTONE WAS ACHIEVED

BECAUSE VENIZELOS' VISION OF THE FUTURE WAS SHARED BY THE FOUNDER OF MODERN TURKEY -- KEMAL ATATURK. THEIR PERSONAL FRIENDSHIP, AND THE PEACE THEY ESTABLISHED BETWEEN GREECE AND TURKEY, REMAIN AS PROUD LEGACIES TODAY.

IT IS MY FERVENT HOPE THAT THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF 1930 MAY TODAY INSPIRE THESE TWO GREAT COUNTRIES, BOTH VALUED FRIENDS AND ALLIES OF THE UNITED STATES, TO INVOKE THAT SAME SPIRIT OF COOPERATION AND PEACE. I BELIEVE THAT BOTH COUNTRIES SHARE THE ASPIRATION FOR SUCCESS IN THIS REGARD. IT IS A DEVELOPMENT WHICH WOULD BE WARMLY WELCOMED NOT ONLY BY THE UNITED STATES, BUT THROUGHOUT EUROPE. YOU HAVE MY EVERY WISH FOR SUCCESS.

IN THIS CONTEXT I ALSO SHOULD BRIEFLY MENTION CYPRUS. WE ARE ACTIVELY WORKING TO SUPPORT THE UNITED NATIONS SECRETARY-GENERAL IN HIS GOOD OFFICES MISSION. ALL INTERESTED PARTIES MUST ACCEPT THAT COMPROMISE AND GOOD-WILL ARE ESSENTIAL COMPONENTS OF ANY SOLUTION. AND ANY SOLUTION MUST, OF COURSE, PROVIDE FOR A JUST AND LASTING SETTLEMENT. SUCH A SOLUTION NEEDS TO BE FOUND SOON AND CAN BE. WE WILL DO WHAT WE CAN TO HELP, BUT IN THE END, THE SOLUTION MUST BE NEGOTIATED BY THE PARTIES INVOLVED.

THESE ISSUES ARE AMONG THE ONES WHICH I EXPECT TO DISCUSS WITH PRIME MINISTER MITSOTAKIS WHEN WE MEET LATER TODAY. I WAS

PLEASED TO MEET HIM IN WASHINGTON WHEN HE VISITED THERE IN JUNE 1990. SINCE THAT TIME WE HAVE DEVELOPED A CLOSE RELATIONSHIP, EXCHANGING IDEAS OVER THE PHONE AND BY LETTER. I LOOK FORWARD TO RENEWING OUR PERSONAL ACQUAINTANCESHIP IN ATHENS, AND WHEN I VISIT HIS HOME IN CHANIA. I WILL HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY TO RETURN HIS HOSPITALITY WHEN HE VISITS WASHINGTON THIS FALL FOR AN OFFICIAL VISIT.

I BELIEVE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND GREECE HAVE NEVER BEEN BETTER. WE ENJOY GOOD COMMUNICATION, EXCELLENT COOPERATION, AND MUTUAL TRUST. PRIME MINISTER MITSOTAKIS AND MEMBERS OF HIS GOVERNMENT HAVE WORKED CLOSELY WITH US TO FIND WAYS OF IMPROVING EVEN FURTHER THE MUTUAL RESPECT AND BENEFIT WHICH CHARACTERIZES OUR RELATIONSHIP.

OF COURSE, PRIME MINISTER MITSOTAKIS AND I HAVE HAD MANY ADVANTAGES IN THIS ENDEAVOR. THERE IS A LONG HISTORY OF FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN OUR PEOPLES. AMERICANS OF GREEK DESCENT ARE AN ACTIVE ETHNIC GROUP IN THE PLURALISTIC MELTING-POT WHICH IS AMERICAN SOCIETY. WE ALSO HAVE OUR PARTNERSHIP IN THE ALLIANCE. FINALLY, WE SHARE A COMMITMENT TO THE BASIC PRINCIPLES WHICH UNDERLIE OUR SOCIETIES AND GOVERNMENTS, AND A DESIRE TO SEE THESE PROSPER AND FLOURISH THROUGHOUT EUROPE.

WE OWE YOUR ANCESTORS A GREAT DEBT. THEIR CONCEPTION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES HAVE SHOWN AS A LIGHT WHICH WAS NEVER EXTINGUISHED, EVEN DURING THE DARKEST MOMENTS OF HUMAN HISTORY. GREECE WILL BE CELEBRATING THE 2500TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE INTRODUCTION OF THOSE PRINCIPLES IN ATHENS THIS FALL. FREE PEOPLES EVERYWHERE WILL WISH YOU WELL IN THIS. FOR WE ALL ENJOY THE LEGACY YOUR ANCIENT FORBEARERS LEFT AS A GIFT FOR ALL MANKIND.

BUT GREECE TODAY IS NOT A SIMPLE REFLECTION OF ITS PAST. IT IS A VIBRANT SOCIETY WITH A GOVERNMENT WHICH IS EXPANDING ITS DIPLOMACY AND ITS INTERESTS. WE WELCOME THAT PROCESS AND LOOK FORWARD TO COOPERATING WITH YOU TO STRENGTHEN FURTHER THE TIES BETWEEN OUR COUNTRIES. MAY THE FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN OUR PEOPLES NOURISH RELATIONS BETWEEN US. AND MAY OUR COMMON DEVOTION TO THE PRINCIPLES OF DEMOCRACY, INDIVIDUAL LIBERTY, AND MARKET ECONOMIES HASTEN THE EMERGENCE OF A NEW INTERNATIONAL ORDER OF PEACE AND PROSPERITY WHERE FREE MEN DETERMINE THEIR OWN DESTINIES.

WE HAVE MUCH TO ACCOMPLISH. LET US NOT DELAY.

THANK YOU VERY MUCH.

|

3593. — — —. How powerfully did we feel the energy of this organization in the case of the Embargo? I felt the foundations of the Government shaken under my feet by the New England townships. There was not an individual in their States whose body was not thrown with all its momentum into action; and although the whole of the other States were known to be in favor of the measure, yet the organization of this little selfish minority enabled it to overrule the Union. What would the unwieldy counties of the middle, the south and the west do? Call a county meeting, and the drunken loungers at and about the court houses would have collected, the distances being too great for the good people and the industrious generally to attend. The character of those who really met would have been the measure of the weight they would have had in the scale of public opinion.—To JOSEPH C. CABELL. vi, 544. (M., 1816.)

3594. GOVERNMENTS (European), Oppressive.—The European are governments of kites over pigeons.—To GOVERNOR RUTLEDGE. ii, 234. (P., 1787.)

3595. GRAMMAR, Rigor of.—Where strictness of grammar does not weaken expression, it should be attended to * * *. But where, by small grammatical negligences, the energy of an idea is condensed, or a word stands for a sentence, I hold grammatical rigor in contempt.*—To JAMES MADISON. FORD ED., viii, 108. (W., 1801.) See LANGUAGES.

3596. GRANGER (Gideon), Burr's enemy.—In the winter of 1803-4, another train of events took place which, * * * I think it but justice to yourself that I should state. I mean the intrigues which were in agitation, and at the bottom of which we believed Colonel Burr to be; to form a coalition of the five Eastern States, with New York and New Jersey, under the appellation of the seven Eastern States; either to overawe the Union by the combination of their power and their will, or by threats of separating themselves from it. Your intimacy with some of those in the secret gave you opportunities of searching into their proceedings, of which you made me daily and confidential reports. This intimacy to which I had such useful recourse, at the time, rendered you an object of suspicion with many as being yourself a partisan of Colonel Burr, and engaged in the very combination which you were faithfully employed in defeating. I never failed to justify you to all those who brought their suspicions to me, and to assure them of my knowledge of your fidelity. Many were the individuals, then members of the Legislature, who received these assurances from me, and whose apprehensions were thereby quieted. This first project of Burr having vanished in smoke, he directed his views to the Western country.—To GIDEON GRANGER. vi, 330. FORD ED., ix, 455. (M., 1814.)

3597. GRANGER (Gideon), Supreme Court.—I shall be perfectly happy if either you or [Levi] Lincoln is named, as I consider the substituting, in the place of [Judge] Cushing, a firm unequivocating republican, whose principles are born with him, and not an occasional ingraftment, as necessary to complete

* From a note enclosing draft of first annual message and requesting suggestions thereon.—EDITOR.

that great reformation in our Government to which the nation gave its fiat ten years ago.—To GIDEON GRANGER. FORD ED., ix, 286. (M., 1810.)

3598. GRATITUDE, Happiness and.—I have but one system of ethics for men and for nations—to be grateful, to be faithful to all engagements, under all circumstances, to be open and generous, promoting in the long run the interests of both, and I am sure it promotes their happiness.—To LA DUCHESSE D'AUVILLE. iii, 135. FORD ED., v, 153. (N. Y. 1790.)

3599. GRATITUDE, National.—I think * * * that nations are to be governed with regard to their own interest, but I am convinced that it is their interest, in the long run, to be grateful, faithful to their engagements even in the worst of circumstances, and honorable and generous always.—To M. DE LAFAYETTE. iii, 132. FORD ED., v, 152. (N. Y., 1790.)

3600. GRATITUDE, Principles of.—To say that gratitude is never to enter into the motives of national conduct is to revive a principle which has been buried for centuries with its kindred principles of the lawfulness of assassination, poison, perjury, &c. All of these were legitimate principles in the dark ages, which intervened between ancient and modern civilization, but exploded and held in just horror in the eighteenth century.—To JAMES MADISON. iii, 99. FORD ED., v, 111. (P., 1789.)

—GREEK LANGUAGE.—See LANGUAGES.

3601. GREEKS, Ancient.—Should these thoughts * on the subject of national government furnish a single idea which may be useful to them [the Greeks], I shall fancy it a tribute rendered to the manes of your Homer, your Demosthenes, and the splendid constellation of sages and heroes, whose blood is still flowing in your veins, and whose merits are still resting, as a heavy debt, on the shoulders of the living, and the future races of men.—To M. CORAY. vii, 324. (M., 1823.)

3602. GREEKS, Government of.—Greece was the first of civilized nations which presented examples [in government] of what man should be.—To M. CORAY. vii, 318. (M., 1823.)

3603. GREEKS, Sympathy for.—No people sympathize more feelingly than ours with the sufferings of your countrymen, none offer more sincere and ardent prayers to heaven for their success. And nothing indeed but the fundamental principle of our government, never to entangle us with the broils of Europe, could restrain our generous youth from taking some part in this holy cause. Possessing ourselves the combined blessing of liberty and order, we wish the same to other countries, and to none more than yours, which, the first of civilized nations, presented examples of what man should be.—To M. CORAY. vii, 318. (M., 1823.)

3604. GREENE (Nathaniel), Estimate of.—Greene was truly a great man. He had not, perhaps, all the qualities which so peculiarly rendered General Washington the fittest man

* Jefferson, at the request of M. Coray, wrote a paper outlining a system of government for Greece.—EDITOR.

on earth for directing so great difficulties, second to no one in sound judgment, prior in every other military achievement.—To JOHNSON. FORD ED.

3605. GRIEF, found me a little of the mind which had re world as was she w To THE CHEVALIER FORD ED., iii, 64. (

3606. GRIEF, into the same scale the afflictions of so grief cost us, we ma economy of the hur least. Those affliction of life to find a fits derived from its paroxysms on the oc ments, all the latter shadowed with its stance, can you and graves of those we can we call up, of has not left us to deed, may be one grief.—To JOHN AD

3607. GRIMM man of genius, of tance, the measure ar I know.—To JOHN A

—GULF STREET.

3608. GUNBOA this subject profess as far as we had opinion, and the late opinions in writing, will be seen by their. The higher officers opinions in separate pearance at the seat casious of consultin of judgment appear of Commodore Bar * * * are * * * the Legislature.—SP FORD ED., ix, 23. (I

3609. HABEAS and.—I like the dec it goes, but I should ther. For instance, and additions would Article 8. "No per finement more than habeas corpus by th nor more than — shall have been serv him in confinement due examination fo charge; nor more t at a greater di 'anc usual residence of issue the writ of such writ be susp ceeding one year, n — miles distant fro ment of enemies. JAMES MADISON. ii (P., Aug. 1789.)

* The death of Mrs. J.

N.Y. TIMES: 07-14-91

PUBLIC PAPERS OF THE PRESIDENTS
OF THE UNITED STATES

Dwight D. Eisenhower



1959

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

JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1959

When I came here 7 years ago, I found this nation to be one—in its courage, in its hardihood, in its adherence to principle—truly as great as those Greek city states that we learned to love and admire from the days when as little boys we learned our ancient history.

So I assure you again that the welcome from His Majesty, the audience, and the people—individuals here, it means much to me, and I hope as I have my talks with His Majesty, His Majesty's Government, that we will find much that we can exchange between ourselves that will be fruitful for the solution of any problems between us.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 4:47 p.m. He was met by King Paul, the Crown Prince, Prime Minister Constantine Karamanlis, Greek officials, U.S. Ambassador Ellis O. Briggs, and members of the U.S. Embassy.

325 ¶ Address to the Members of the Parliament of Greece. *December 15, 1959*

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Prime Minister, Your Beatitude, Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, Honorable Representatives of the Hellenes:

I am greatly honored that I have been invited to speak before this distinguished Parliament.

Greatness and grandeur are all about us; greatness and grandeur of ideas and ideals that were born and first enunciated nearby; of men forever memorable who walked and lived here, of a people whose valor and vitality and wisdom are written large on the human record. Your present Government and its leaders; your distinguished Prime Minister, are producing a record of achievement that makes them worthy successors to their illustrious predecessors.

I represent in this place 180 million men and women who with you of Greece share the golden legacy of culture and civilization bequeathed by your forebears to the Western World. We Americans, with you Greeks, are fellow-heirs to the glory of Greece.

In this city of Athens, more than a score of centuries ago, democracy—in its principles and in its practices—first won the hearts and minds of men. This house of free representative government symbolizes the vigor of modern democracy in its ancient birthplace; demonstrates that the will of men to be free is imperishable.

In our common dedication to the ideals of democracy our two countries—America and Greece—feel a basic kinship. An American can feel as much at home here as in Washington or Abilene, my own village, or Brooklyn—just as Greeks quickly find themselves at home in those three places in America.

To this Parliament, I come with a message of admiration and respect from the American people to the Greek people, and for the light of inspiration that shone out, in our own day, to all the free world from this land and its islands.

You have proved yourselves fearless of defense in your independence; tireless in your attack on the evils of hardship and privation; ready for sacrifice that your children might enjoy a brighter day. And, beset with hardship and difficulty at home, you joined in cooperation with the other countries of the Atlantic Alliance for mutual defense and security. Your Expeditionary Force to Korea, by its valor and heroism, helped sustain the rule of law and the United Nations in that divided nation.

The American people—and I am sure all the free peoples of the world—salute you, valiant and worthy heirs to the Greek traditions.

And now, briefly, permit me to speak on a cause close to my heart; close, I hope, to the hearts of all who believe in the brotherhood, the dignity, the divine origin and destiny of man as a child of God, created in His image.

The cause is: peace and friendship in freedom.

The Greek and American peoples share a common and deep devotion to peace. We share further the conviction that we must sustain the conditions under which the goal of peace may be pursued effectively.

We must be strong militarily, economically—but above all, spiritually. By developing and preserving such strength—by forever repudiating the use of aggressive force—we shall win the sort of peace we want; with friendship in freedom.

I mean peace that is creative, dynamic, fostering a world climate that will relieve men and their governments of the intolerable burden of armaments; liberate them from the haunting fear of global war and universal death.

I mean friendship that is spontaneous and warm, welling up from a deep conviction that all of us are more concerned with the bettering of our circumstances; giving our children wider opportunity and brighter promise—than in destroying each other.

I mean freedom in which, under the rule of law, every human will have the right and a fair chance to live his own life; to choose his own path; to work out his own destiny; that nations will be free from misgivings and mistrust, able to develop their resources for the good of their people.

To this cause of peace and friendship in freedom, Greeks are contributing all their hearts and minds and energies. Joined with the free men of the world they can help mankind at long last to enjoy the fullness of life envisioned by the sages of ancient Greece.

Honorable Members of Parliament, I want to assure you again of the very deep sense of distinction that I feel in the invitation to address you. I feel that here I am with men who, like myself and all other Americans, love peace and freedom and want to work with you for it.

NOTE: The President spoke at 10:12 a.m. His opening words "Mr. Speaker, Mr. Prime Minister, Your Beatitude" referred to Constantine Rodopoulos, Speaker of

the unicameral parliament, Constantine Karamanlis, Prime Minister, and Archbishop Theoklitos, Primate of Greece.

326 ¶ Toast by the President at a Luncheon Given in His Honor by King Paul.

December 15, 1959

Your Majesty:

My heartfelt thanks are extended to the people of Greece for the warm welcome they have accorded me. This welcome reflects the friendship between our two peoples—a friendship cemented in war and in our common effort to preserve and to amplify the concept of liberty, a heritage from the ancient Greeks.

Your Majesty has spoken eloquently of the mission of my country. I believe that the essential element in the alliance of people dedicated to freedom, including those sharing the responsibilities of NATO, is that we are equals who respect each other's interest.

Our alliance is based upon single will to maintain human dignity. This alliance of ours is a union of like-minded peoples, each contributing to the limit of their capacity. The devotion of the Greek people to this common ideal is nowhere more amply attested than in the settlement of the Cyprus problem.