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OA/ID Number: 13769
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Folder Title:
Fujimori Departure Statement 9/17/91 [OA 8328] [1]

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our two countries must face together. You, Mr. President, are an inspiration to the Peruvian people, Peru's best hope for the future.

of these fronts, but much more needs to be done.

(Grossman
September 11, 199
Draft Three
FUJIMORI.T

31 SEP 11 P7:14

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS:

DEPARTURE STATEMENT
SOUTH LAWN
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1991

Mr. President, it has been a pleasure and a privilege to meet with you today. We've spoken honestly and openly -- covering areas of common interest -- including our shared hopes for the future.

We discussed the daunting challenges facing Peru -- from economic hardship to renegade insurgencies, from the war against drugs, to the battle to preserve ~~individual~~ human rights. //

insert from pg 2.

During our talks, we focused ~~we focused on narcotics trade~~ and production -- a scourge and poison that blocks Peru's path to a peaceful and prosperous future. ^{American} neighborho

Peru remains the world's largest cocoa producer -- and the drug industry drains its resources, drives an insurgency and dampens Peru's hopes for a better future.

energetically to combat ~~on all fronts to combat~~ this deadly threat. You have strengthened police and military operations against the drug industry. Your administration has repeatedly emphasized the need for alternative crop production. The U.S. and other nations have joined to support Peru's efforts with ~~technical and financial~~ training, resources, and equipment ^{men}.

And, Mr. President, we have re-affirmed last May's agreement, in which we agreed to cooperate closely in combating

of economic growth after so many years of suffering

A number of other countries including several in Latin America are partners in this process, which is so important for Peru's future. We hope the democratic community will rally generously to support Peru.

international financial community. //

3 ↑
We live in a world changing at a dizzying pace. Each day writes a new page in history -- and yesterday's ink hasn't even dried. You are steering your country steadily toward a place of renewed ~~understanding~~ *leadership* democratic ~~greater prominence~~ in the community of nations, which Peruvian patriot Juan Pablo Viscardo (bees CAR doh) y Guzman (gooz MAN) once called the "great family of brothers."

That spirit of brotherhood marked our meetings today -- and promises great progress for our two nations. //

Once again, Mr. President, it has been an honor to welcome you to the White House -- and may God bless the people of Peru.

#

Mr. President, you are confronting the challenge of change with courage and vision. You are building a new Peru with a sound economy, respect for law, and a new sense of social justice and national reconciliation.

THEMES FOR DEPARTURE STATEMENT
VISIT OF PRESIDENT ALBERTO FUJIMORI OF PERU

Peru faces a combination of problems as daunting as any in Latin America. President Fujimori faces major challenges on drugs, human rights, economic development and from insurgent groups.

Since July of 1990, when he took office as President of Peru, President Fujimori has made a promising start in addressing each of these problems.

On the Economic side, President Fujimori's courageous economic stabilization measures and moves to reinsert Peru into the international financial system are beginning to show results.

Inflation is coming under control in part because of efforts to balance Peru's budget. Net international reserves are up, and price controls have been eliminated. Government spending has been cut. Almost all barriers to foreign trade and investment have been eliminated. New taxes have doubled government revenue.

President Fujimori has shown that he is committed to improving Peru's record on human rights.

Right after taking office, he replaced police officers suspected of corruption and abuse. He has taken measures to assure that the human rights performance of the security forces improves, and it has improved. According to UN statistics, the number of disappearances has fallen sharply, prosecuting attorneys have been authorized full access to all military and police installations to verify that detainees' rights are respected, and the ICRC has permission to staff and operate offices in Peru, including in the so-called emergency zones where narcotraffickers and insurgent groups are most active.

On narcotics, Peru remains the largest producer of coca in the world. Narcotics cooperation with Peruvian law enforcement organizations has been generally good. Police operations have become larger and more effective. The Peruvian military are becoming more active in the war against trafficking.

But much remains to be done on all fronts. President Fujimori and the people of Peru need and deserve our support.

On the economic front, The United States is pleased to be co-chairing, along with the Japanese, an international support group to help clear Peru's debt arrears to the international financial institutions, and vigorously supports the reintegration of Peru into the international financial community.

On drugs, we look forward to continuing our cooperation with Peru in the future to cut the flow of coca-based products northward. During this visit we signed a bilateral accord on anti-money laundering efforts. We have also agreed, together with other nations, to support Peru's efforts with technical and financial assistance. In this respect, a number of proposals are pending before the Congress, and I hope they will be acted on soon.

Our support for Peru's antinarcotics effort is critical not only to our narcotics goals in Peru, but to our total effort in the

Andean region. I intent to see that Peru gets the help it needs.

~~On human rights, while some progress has been made, Peru still has significant problems. Here the need to cope with an active insurgency which has allied itself with narcotraffickers has impeded progress.~~ SL

However, President Fujimori has told me he understands fully the need for further progress on this front and assures me it is one of his highest priorities. We will help and support his efforts as appropriate.

In short, President Fujimori has made major progress on a number of fronts, but much remains to be done. He needs our help, and we intend to do what we can to support his effort and help assure Peru continues to make progress on drugs, human rights and economic reform.

I congratulate you, Mr. President, on your achievements, wish you a pleasant and successful trip to New York, and a safe return to Peru.

DOUG GAMBLE

Sept. 9/91

424 - 36th Place
Manhattan Beach, CA 90266
(213) 546-6409

TO: CHRISTINA MARTIN

~~TEXT~~ FAREWELL TO PRESIDENT FUJIMORE - PERU (Jennifer Grossman)

I'M SORRY THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT WAS SO SHORT. MAYBE IF I DON'T TELL HIM SO MANY STORIES ABOUT MY GOLF GAME, HE'LL AGREE TO STAY LONGER NEXT TIME.

I'M SORRY PRESIDENT FUJIMORE COULDN'T STAY LONG ENOUGH FOR US TO TAKE IN A BASEBALL GAME, ALTHOUGH IT WOULD PROBABLY TAKE ME SEVERAL DAYS TO EXPLAIN THE ORIOLES THIS YEAR.

I'D VERY MUCH LIKE TO GO TO PERU SOMEDAY TO VISIT THE ANCIENT RUINS. I WAS HOPING TO SHOW THE PRESIDENT THE RUINS HERE, BUT HE DIDN'T HAVE TIME FOR AN ORIOLES GAME.

THE INCAS OF PERU WERE A HIGHLY-DEVELOPED CIVILIZATION. I WAS HOPING TO SHOW THE PRESIDENT HOW FAR OUR CIVILIZATION HAS DEVELOPED, BUT HE DIDN'T HAVE TIME FOR A REDSKINS GAME AT RFK.

~~TEXT~~ PERU IS A COUNTRY OF WORLD-RENOWNED ANCIENT RUINS. I WAS GOING TO SHOW THE PRESIDENT SOME OF OUR RUINS, BUT I LEFT THE PICTURES OF MY LAST GOLF GAME UP IN KENNEBUNKPORT.

PERU...NOTES

2.5 pages, less pomp and circ since it's a working visit

BOB MORLEY AT NSC: In general, a statement of strong support, but with recognition of the tough road ahead, that we must continue to work towards improvement, resolution of outstanding difficulties.

The main theme: **NARCOTICS**. The need to control narcs, the need for Peru and the US to work together to cut the flow of narcs to the US. Under President Fujimori, progress has been made, but there remains work yet to be done.

--Fujimori has repeatedly emphasized the need for alternative crop production and economic development as an antidote to cocoa farming and rebel influence in rural areas.

--we might also mention the umbrella agreement our two governments signed last May to work together against the narcotics trade, which in Peru is closely linked with Maoist Shining Path guerrillas.

--one source alleges that Peru produces 60% of the world's cocoa. (*+ the US consumes 20%*)

Other main theme: Yahoo for democracy and stability. Reform, political and specifically economic reform ---> these will help foster a more secure foundation for democracy and stability. Ec reform particularly important to help Peru recover from its disastrous economic situation. ("Crushing poverty and its attendant calamities, such as the country's recent cholera epidemic.")

Human Rights: how important this is to government stability; how important this issue is to warm relations between our two countries. Again, Fujimori has made substantial progress in this area, but work remains to be done. POTUS and POP will have spoken of this.

--good: recent creation of specialk offices where civilians can report human rights violations committed by members of the police and armed forces.

--since Fujimori took office in July, the number of disappearances has been significantly reduced.

Note: we are organizing an ecomic support group for Peru, a number of countries will join us in an effort to provide the necessary financial resources to get out of their present economic difficulties. Moreover, we are preparing to provide substantial bilateral economic assistance. (Chic Trib: "..the Bush administration wants to give \$94 (\$95?) million in military and economic aid that would be spent primarily on rooting out cocoa growing. Some money also would go for balance-of-payments relief.")

*We might want to make a mention of Sendero Luminoso, a

condemnation, how it stands outside the community of law and nations, find out more 'bout how specifically Marxist it is, or is it more of a thugs/mafia thing. SL has been warring with authorities for a over a decade.

--Maybe there's something in the Sendero/Path for metaphors/images -- shining path that even now is proving to be a mirage, leading only to a darker, violent future for Peru.

--(Chic Trib: "Fujimori also has opened channels of communication among groups not accustomed to talking with each other.")

QUESTIONS:

--who was the first US President to visit Peru?

--which, if any, US Presidents are admired by Peruvians?

--is there anyway to get personal anecdotes that would illuminate the character of President Fujimori?

--is there anything we should mention about Gulf war

PERU: COLOR/QUOTES

- 1) Juan Pablo Viscardo y Guzman, Peruvian Jesuit priest, spoke of "..the common interest of [creating] one, great family of brothers."
- 2) "The settlement of international disputes does not rest now on the eventuality of war, but on the decision of a high court of justice, which no nation can ignore, lest it declares itself to be a barbarian state."
--great Peruvian diplomat and statesman
- 3) "If we are united in defense of independence, then we must be so united for freedom, for democracy -- for in a sense, independence is but the means by which we achieve the highest end: democracy."
--Dr. Victor Andres Belaunde, former UN Assembly President

- 4) Peruvian national anthem:

and
We are free; let us always be so,
And let the sun rather deny its light
Than that we should fail the solemn vow
Which our Country raised to God.

- 5) Three decades ago, almost to the day, President John F. Kennedy, spoke of how Peru and the United States, "standing shoulder to shoulder, fight for the same things...a world at peace, a world of law, a world which permits us to develop in our respective countries a better life for our people, which us.."
him

OUTLINE FOR FUJIMORI DEPARTURE STATEMENT

- I. It has been a privilege to meet with you, we've led fruitful and interesting talks
 - A. PRAISE FOR FUJIMORI..MUCH HAS BEEN DONE, MUCH REMAINS TO BE ACHIEVED
 - Fujimori, his accomplishments, his vision, his slogan. Could we get an anecdote here, or a quote.
 - US stands ready to help
- II. A NEW WORLD DAWNING, PERU MUST TAKE ITS PLACE
 - A. Narcotics
 - better rels on the outside, more stability on the inside
 - progress made, work yet to be done
 - May pact
 - B. Human Rights
 - an issue, Fujimori recognizes its importance
 - again, better rels on the outside, more stability and TRUST on the inside. The compact between the governors and the governed. Here would be a nice place for a happy face quote.
 - C. Sendero Luminoso --short graph
 - sticks out like a sore thumb, don't it.
 - one of the remaining outlaw groups, occupying an increasingly lonely, drafty place on the outskirts of the international community
 - joke on whether they, along with those other preeminent bozos like Saddam Hussein, supported the hardline coup attempt in Moscow
 - complicating the successful resolution of the human rights problem
 - D. Financial Reform/Assistance (segue: SL stands outside the new order emerging)
 - *International support group, US and Japan
 - NWO
 - world changing, the desire for freedom ignited, catching and spreading across the globe
 - Peru's native son, UNSG Javier Perez de Cuellar, dutiful in his vigil at the new world dawning
 - quote by Peruvian diplomat

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

--your successes are demonstrating to the Peruvian people, to Latin America, to the world, that the Shining Path leads nowhere -- only to the dark abyss of violence and disorder. The false seductions of the Sendero Luminoso -- promising light where there is only darkness, promising a path where there is only a dead end.

--the integrity of human life, the dignity of the individual

--the next century, a world changing at a dizzying pace

--we stand committed that Peru will not be left behind

--steering your country with a steady hand toward a solid and welcome standing in the community of nations

--Your slogan of "Honesty, Technology, and Work."

--your democratization reforms...knowing, as did one of the forefathers of my county, that the people "are the only sure reliance for the preservation of our liberty."

--that stability and prosperity are not a matter of chance, they are a matter of choice; that Peru cannot wait for its future to happen, but rather Peru's future waits to be realized

--joke on Commies in Peruvian parliament? By the way, I'm aware that Peru still has some Communists in its parliament, it's nice to know there's still some real old-fashioned folks in the world. Of course people have a right to march to the beat of a dead/deceased drummer.

--Narcotics: not a question of fault or of fealty, it is a question of Peru's future.

--drugs, driving insurgency, draining resources, and drowning Peru's hopes for a better future.

--Fujimori: a man of pride, pragmatism, and purpose

--policies resolute and resourceful

--human rights, light at the end of the tunnel, pressing the passage towards a better day for all Peruvians..factors complicating progress...those who see only a glass half empty, we see rather a struggle half won...Peru needs our aid, we cannot help Peru by ignoring her..we keep our hands fastidiously clean while we fail to extend them to a country in need of help. (Yale commencement: "We want to promote positive change in the world through the force of our example, not simply professorial purity. We want to advance the cause of freedom, not just snub nations that aren't yet wholly free...Some argue that a nation as moral and as

THE WHITE HOUSE
just as ours should not taint itself by dealing ewith nations less moral, less just. But this counsel offers up self-righteousness draped in a false morality. You do not reform a world by ignoring it."

--NWO from SOU: "..a new world order, where diverse nations are drawn together in common cause to achieve the universal aspirations of mankind -- peace and security, freedom, and the rule of law. Such is a world worthy of our struggle and worthy of our children's future."

--Shakespeare's Henry V on St. Crispin's day: "All things are ready if our minds be so." Paraphrase?

--the struggle (against ___) has been/proven far from easy, and farther from over.

--unscrupulous marauders

--narcotics: traffickers in death and destruction



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FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

Tel: (202) 707-5400
Fax: (202) 707-2005

Date: September 9, 1991

To: Jennifer Grossman. The White House.
Fax: 456-6218

From: Juan M. Pérez, Ref. Libr., Hispanic Division.

Message: Translations from different texts of Ricardo Palma's works. If you want the citations I could give them to you tomorrow. One page follows. Good luck.
I will continue to look for Peruvian proverbs and sayings for the next couple of hours.

[The following citations were taken from the work of Ricardo Palma (1833-1919), Tradiciones Peruanas. Ricardo Palma was a writer who dedicated himself to collect Peruvian folk tales]

1.- [How to write poetry]

Draw two equal lines,
align them and
rhyme them,
and in the middle?
Ah, here's the rub!
That's where the talent goes.

2.- Life to a salad may be compared,
One day it has no taste at all
And next day it's nothing but vinegar.

3.- A dry throat can neither growl nor sing.

4.- Siembra beneficios y tendrás cosecha de
bendiciones. [Sow kindness and harvest
prosperity]

5.- If A cat or a bureaucrat fell into a well, how
would they escape?

Since both have claws
they climb the walls.



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FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

**Tel: (202) 707-5400
Fax: (202) 707-2005**

Date: September 6, 1991

**To: Jennifer Grossman. The White House.
Fax: 456-6218**

From: Juan M. Pérez, Ref. Libr., Hispanic Division.

JMP

Message: Background information on Peru. Two pages follow.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON PERU

1.- Peru is a nation with a rich past. The ruins of the Machu Pichu fortress stand out as a symbol of one of the greatest American civilizations: the Incas. The Incas spread their civilization into what is today Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, southern Colombia and parts of Chile. The Inca civilization was highly developed.

2.- The University of San Marcos in Lima, founded in 1551, is one of the oldest universities of America.

3.- In Peru the Inca and the Spanish civilizations have blended, contributing to the richness of its cultural heritage. As a product of this heritage, many prominent figures appeared that not only contributed to Peru's cultural and historical development, but to the world's in general.

a) Javier Pérez de Cuéllar. Diplomat. Present Secretary General of the United Nations.

b) Ricardo Palma (1883-1919). Writer.

c) Manuel González Prada (1844-1918). Poet and philosopher.

d) César Vallejo (1892-1938). Writer.

e) Ciro Alegria (1909-1967). Writer.

f) Juan Manuel Ugarte Eléspuru (1911-). Sculptor.

g) Hipólito Unanue (1755-1833). Scientist. He distinguished himself in mathematics, physics, anatomy, natural history and classical latin and greek literature. Unanue was one of the most prominent figures of his time. He was born poor, but his great intellect enabled him to conquer that adversity. He is highly regarded in the country.

→ DA, from PERU

→ Fernando
Cervantes

→ will interview
Fujimori

h) Inca Garcilaso de la Vega (1539-1616), wrote about the splendor of the Inca civilization.

that had open and free certified elections, many more times than one. And it is the opposition, it is people who think they can use the gun to get what they should be willing to fight for at the ballot box.

And so, I'm proud to have President Cristiani at my side. Today we've got lots to talk about, so you guys are almost history here—[laughter]—but thank you for coming. And I don't take questions in the Oval Office, as I'm sure most of you know. And I think the President will be having a press conference tomorrow some time. But I wanted to violate a rule that I have of not making comments because I feel so strongly about the need to support the President and the steps he's taking there.

Thank you all, and I hope you feel welcome here in the States.

Q. Thank you. Happy birthday again.

President Bush. Oh, thanks. I thought I'd hate it, but so far it's been very good.

Note: President Bush spoke at 11:07 a.m. in the Oval Office at the White House. A tape was not available for verification of the contents of these remarks.

Remarks Following Discussions With President Alfredo Cristiani of El Salvador and an Exchange With Reporters

June 12, 1991

President Bush. Mr. President, with your permission, let me just say that I was delighted to spend time talking and working today with a close friend of the United States, President Cristiani of El Salvador. And in greeting one of your predecessors, Dwight Eisenhower declared that: "Friends and countries are not measured by the extent of territory or the size of their population. They are measured by their dedication to their friends, to common values, priceless values that free men possess above even life itself."

Thirty years later, those words still ring true. Through trying circumstances, El Salvador holds fast to its democratic traditions.

coln's words, "the ballot is stronger than the bullet."

Mr. President, time and again you and the people of El Salvador have proved your doubters to be wrong. Political rights have flourished despite hardship and despite war. And your people enjoy freedom of speech like never before. Exiles who once feared for their lives have returned, come back home to campaign for office and build parties.

You also have begun to lay liberty's cornerstone—the rule of law. And you've strengthened the judicial system. You've expanded civilian authority over the police and military and you've committed yourself to dramatic reductions in armed forces. And you've strengthened protections for human rights.

Soon, the trial of those accused in the 1989 Jesuit murders will begin, and we know that you will press to see justice done in the case of this despicable crime.

But as newly-freed people around the globe are learning, political freedom is connected to economic freedom. And here, too, your nation has taken dramatic strides. When you freed exchange rates, wiped out price controls, and clamped down on government spending, your farmers, your workers, your investors responded with a burst of creativity and growth. Inflation fell last year, and exports rose by 17 percent. And in spite of guerrilla attacks on economic targets your economy grew faster than it has since 1978—up 3.4 percent.

This progress cannot continue indefinitely unless peace finally comes to El Salvador. Fortunately, you have led your people toward peace and reconciliation. You extended the hand of forgiveness in your Inaugural Address, and you told your country that time for negotiations had come and you offered to negotiate without precondition. Throughout your country and the world, people of goodwill agree that time for peace has come.

And now the FMLN guerrillas must show in word and deed that they want peace and its natural counterpart, democracy. The guerrillas agreed to negotiate a cease-fire

the European Commission a cease-fire by May 30th. But they were not truly committed to that deadline either. And the killing and destruction, regrettably, continues.

So, the world must ask: How many more Salvadorans must die before the guerrillas understand that Salvadorans want peace and freedom, not violence and war? I urge the guerrillas to return to the negotiating table and stay there until a cease-fire is reached.

Mr. President, difficult steps lie ahead. But the world understands your commitment to peace, and democracy. The United States and the international community fully support your efforts for peace, and we will support sound peace accords in your brave land.

We both serve at a time when freedom and democracy are sweeping the globe. Here in the Americas we are building something unprecedented in human history—the world's first completely democratic hemisphere. And under your leadership, El Salvador has taken a place in that democratic community, and within your borders hope flourishes. People have gotten into the spirit of national reconciliation and they now tolerate opposing views and they support democratic institutions, and they have dedicated themselves to preserving human rights. These ingredients cannot help but produce peace. And when they do, your people will remember that your leadership made peace possible.

Mr. President, I salute you, sir, for your courage and your leadership. You have my full confidence and support, the full confidence and support of our entire administration. And Godspeed you and God bless your work on the road to peace for El Salvador. We are delighted you came here, sir.

All yours.

President Cristiani. Mr. President, first of all, I would like to not only thank your kind words that you have just expressed, and I certainly receive them not personally, but in the name of all Salvadorans.

As you have expressed, the people of El Salvador have undergone quite a task. Hardship has been the name of the game in El Salvador for the past 10-12 years. And

the freedom of those respected is also sometimes by all Salvadorans.

And let me just say of the people of El Salvador have found that in the freedom and democracy found a true partner in And certainly under your President, this has been where we cannot but

We believe that in support of the United States nations that El Salvador overcome the hardships of this support, it certainly continue to work even what we all want to see truly peaceful society live as any other country in

I would like to also name of all our delegations that you have shown us that we have received from that we go back encourage harder in order to get peace as soon as possible.

And just let me end we lived through your Persian Gulf and that for people, there is nothing to your leadership. The the situation in the Gulf that should be copied by to become a leader in the And we certainly can uncultury of that decision that when you had to send you for a cause, but a cause was right. And a cause respected, and not only supported fully from our vador. And we certainly that there is great admiration and for the people of the risking everything in order rights anywhere in the something that also encourage in this task.

Please let me just end,

le who think they can
' what they should be
the ballot box.

to have President Cris-
day we've got lots of
guys are almost history
it thank you for
take questions in the
sure most of you know.
sident will be having a
narrow some time. But
rule that I have of not
because I feel so strongly
support the President
cing there.

d I hope you feel wel-
tes.

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Discussions With Cristiani of El Exchange With

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world, people of goodwill agree that time
for peace has come.

And now the FMLN guerrillas must show
in word and deed that they want peace and
its natural counterpart, democracy. The
guerrillas agreed to negotiate a cease-fire
for September of 1989. They showed no
eagerness at all to meet that deadline. And
then they promised the foreign ministers of

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and destruction, regrettably, continues.

So, the world must ask: How many more
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democracy, and they want freedom. And

by all Salvadorans.

And let me just say that the appreciation
of the people of El Salvador, because they
have found that in this quest for peace,
freedom and democracy—that we have
found a true partner in the United States.
And certainly under your leadership, Mr.
President, this has been increased to levels
where we cannot but be grateful forever.

We believe that it has been with the sup-
port of the United States and other friendly
nations that El Salvador has been able to
overcome the hardships, and that, because
of this support, it certainly motivates us to
continue to work even harder to achieve
what we all want to see in El Salvador, a
truly peaceful society living and progressing
as any other country in the world is doing.

I would like to also thank you in the
name of all our delegations for the kindness
that you have shown and also the support
that we have received from your words and
that we go back encouraged to even work
harder in order to get peace for our people
as soon as possible.

And just let me end by saying also that
we lived through your endeavors in the
Persian Gulf and that from the Salvadoran
people, there is nothing but admiration as
to your leadership. The way you handled
the situation in the Gulf war was something
that should be copied by anyone who wants
to become a leader in their own countries.
And we certainly can understand the diffi-
culty of that decision that you had to take
when you had to send young people to die
for a cause, but a cause that was just and
was right. And a cause that we certainly
respected, and not only respected but also
supported fully from our position in El Sal-
vador. And we certainly would like to say
that there is great admiration for yourself
and for the people of the United States for
risking everything in order to preserve the
rights anywhere in the world. And this is
something that also encourages to move for-
ward in this task.

Please let me just end, Mr. President—I
know that you have expressed once before
that you do not like this to be remembered
very often—but also we would like to wish
you a very happy birthday. We hope that

the difficulties that you just went by with your health are certainly over and gone with. And we hope that you can certainly say—we can certainly say happy birthday for many, many years more.

Thank you very much, Mr. President.

The President. Thank you, sir. Thank you so much.

Q. Mr. President, are you going to bash the Democrats tonight?

The President. Stay tuned.

Q. They're saying all kinds of nasty things about you today.

The President. Oh, it's so discouraging. All I have is pleasant things to say about them, because we've got to work together to get a lot done. That's what we're trying to do.

Q. Are you going to release the other \$40 million for El Salvador?

The President. I'll tell you one thing—you're not going to hear anything if this thunderstorm comes through here and blasts us off our own lawn.

Q. Sir, do you think you can change perceptions that you're more of a foreign policy President than a domestic President?

The President. Well, the truth always will out—that's the way I look at it. It will be good. This isn't going to be a harsh attack—and that's what this is going to be about—

Q. Are you going to take the high road?

The President.—, feel the one I feel most comfortable on. However—[laughter]

Note: The President spoke at 1:21 p.m. at the South Portico of the White House. Prior to his remarks, the two Presidents met privately in the Oval Office and with U.S. and Salvadoran officials in the Cabinet Room, and then attended a luncheon in the Old Family Dining Room.

Proclamation 6305—Pediatric AIDS Awareness Week, 1991

June 12, 1991

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

partment of Health and Human Services, 2,800 cases of pediatric AIDS have been reported in this country since 1982. That figure is expected to rise to between 6,000 and 20,000 in the next few years. AIDS is already the ninth leading cause of death among children between the ages of one and four, and it is expected that, during the 1990s, the disease will become an even more significant cause of death among children.

Women who are infected with the human immuno-deficiency (HIV) virus can transmit the virus to their infants during pregnancy or at birth. Currently, about 84 percent of the AIDS cases in children result from perinatal transmission. The outlook for HIV-infected babies is grim. Almost half of these children develop AIDS in their first year, and nearly 70 percent develop AIDS by the end of their second year. The median survival time from diagnosis is 38 months, and it is only 6 months for babies who are diagnosed with AIDS in their first year of life. Moreover, a disproportionate number of HIV-infected mothers are black or Hispanic, poor, or residents of the inner city; many of them will not survive to care for their babies.

As part of their overall fight against AIDS, researchers at the National Institutes of Health are studying ways to prevent transmission of the HIV virus from mother to infant. They are also investigating ways to diagnose the infection in babies at the earliest possible moment. The Federal Government and many private organizations throughout the United States are also working diligently to educate the public about AIDS and to discourage the behaviors that can put parents and their children at risk.

To enhance public awareness of pediatric AIDS, the Congress, by House Joint Resolution 91, has designated the week of June 10 through June 16, 1991, as "Pediatric AIDS Awareness Week" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this week.

Now, Therefore, I, George Bush, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate the week of June 10

people of the United States to observe this week with appropriate programs and activities.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this twelfth day of June, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fifteenth.

George Bush

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 10:57 a.m., June 13, 1991]

Nomination of Christopher W.S. Ross To Be United States Ambassador to Syria

June 12, 1991

The President today announced his intention to nominate Christopher W.S. Ross, of California, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Syrian Arab Republic. He would succeed Edward P. Djerejian.

Since 1988 Ambassador Ross has served as the U.S. Ambassador to the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria. Prior to this, Ambassador Ross served at the Department of State as Executive Assistant to the Under Secretary for Political Affairs, 1985–1988, and as Director of Regional Affairs at the Bureau of Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs, 1984–1985. Ambassador Ross served as special assistant to the special Presidential envoys to Lebanon, the Middle East, and Tel Aviv, 1982–1984; at the Department of State as a public affairs adviser at the Bureau of Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs, 1981–1982; and as Deputy Chief of Mission at the U.S. Embassy in Algiers, Algeria, 1979–1981. Ambassador Ross served with the U.S. Information Agency in several capacities: public affairs officer in Algiers, Algeria, 1976–1979; information officer in Beirut, Lebanon, 1973–1976; branch public affairs officer in Fez, Morocco, 1970–1973; junior officer trainee in Tripoli, Libya, 1969–1970; and public affairs trainee in Washington, DC, 1968–1969. Ambassador Ross entered the U.S. Information Agency

kins University (M.A., March 3, 1943, in Quidor Ross is married a Algeria.

Nomination of Jeffrey J. Martin to Be General Counsel at the Department of Education

June 12, 1991

The President today announced his intention to nominate Jeffrey J. Martin, of Tennessee, to be General Counsel of the Department of Education. He would succeed Edward C. Stringer.

Currently, Mr. Martin is Assistant Secretary of Education in Washington. Mr. Martin served with the Department of Education & Gardner as a partner and associate, 1980–1985; with Barnes Hickman & Associates, 1979–1980. From 1978 to 1979 he served as a law clerk to Judge Spottswood W. Robins in the District of Columbia Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit.

Mr. Martin graduated from the University of Tennessee (B.A., 1975) at the Chicago Law School (J.D., 1978). He was born December 5, 1950, in Chicago, Illinois. He is married, has two children, and resides in Silver Spring, Maryland.

Remarks on the Administration's Domestic Policy

June 12, 1991

Thank you all very much for coming today. I don't give up your day for me.

Thank you all, and I hope that all members of our Cabinet here today will be as helpful as bell and Governor Mitchell. Dr. Benjamin Spock, my friend, the President of the American Academy of Pediatrics, who brings a lifelong commitment to historically black colleges and universities, is warmly welcome. Drew Batavia, a Distinguished Disabled American, is warmly welcome.

EMBASSY OF PERU

1700 MASSACHUSETTS AVE N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036
TLF (202) 833-9860
FAX (202) 659-8124

FAX No. 456-6218

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FROM: PATRICIA NALVAANT

TO: HOLLY Bentzen

DATE: 9-9-91

No. of sheets including cover. 12

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CONSTITUCION POLITICA DEL PERU

Promulgada el 12 de Julio de 1979



EDICION OFICIAL

ASAMBLEA CONSTITUYENTE

POR CUANTO:

La Asamblea Constituyente ha dado la siguiente

CONSTITUCION POLITICA DEL PERU

PREAMBULO

Nosotros, Representantes a la Asamblea Constituyente, invocando la protección de Dios, y en ejercicio de la potestad soberana que el pueblo del Perú nos ha conferido;

CREYENTES en la primacía de la persona humana y en que todos los hombres, iguales en dignidad, tienen derechos de validez universal, anteriores y superiores al Estado;

—Que la familia es célula básica de la sociedad y raíz de su grandeza, así como ámbito natural de la educación y la cultura;

—Que el trabajo es deber y derecho de todos los hombres y representa la base del bienestar nacional;

—Que la justicia es valor primario de la vida en comunidad y que el ordenamiento social se cimienta en el bien común y la solidaridad humana;

DECIDIDOS a promover la creación de una sociedad justa, libre y culta, sin explotados ni explotadores, exenta de toda discriminación por razones de sexo, raza, credo o condición social, donde la economía esté al servicio del hombre y no el hombre al servicio de la economía; una sociedad abierta a formas superiores de convivencia y apta para recibir y aprovechar el influjo de la revolución científica, tecnológica, económica y social que transforma el mundo;

DECIDIDOS así mismo a fundar un Estado democrático, basado en la voluntad popular y en su libre y periódica consulta, que garantice, a través de instituciones estables y legítimas, la plena vigencia de los derechos humanos; la independencia y la unidad de la República; la dignidad creadora del trabajo; la participación de todos en el disfrute de la riqueza; la cancelación del subdesarrollo y la injusticia; el sometimiento de gobernantes y gobernados a la Constitución y la ley; y la efectiva responsabilidad de quienes ejercen función pública;

CONVENCIDOS de la necesidad de impulsar la integración de los pueblos latinoamericanos y de afirmar su independencia contra todo imperialismo;

CONSCIENTES de la fraternidad de todos los hombres y de la necesidad de excluir la violencia como medio de procurar solución a conflictos internos e internacionales;

ANIMADOS por el propósito de mantener y consolidar la personalidad histórica de la Patria, síntesis de los valores egregios de múltiple origen que le han dado nacimiento; de defender su patrimonio cultural; y de asegurar el dominio y la preservación de sus recursos naturales; y

EVOcando las realizaciones justicieras de nuestro pasado autóctono; la fusión cultural y humana cumplida durante el virreinato; la gesta de los Libertadores de América que inició en el Perú Túpac Amaru y aquí culminaron San Martín y Bolívar; así como las sombras ilustres de Sánchez Carrión, fundador de la República, y de todos nuestros próceres, héroes y luchadores sociales, y el largo combate del pueblo por alcanzar un régimen de libertad y justicia.

HEMOS VENIDO EN SANCIONAR Y PROMULGAR, como en efecto sancionamos y promulgamos, la presente:

CONSTITUCION POLITICA DEL PERU.

TITULO I DERECHOS Y DEBERES FUNDAMENTALES DE LA PERSONA

CAPITULO I DE LA PERSONA

ARTICULO 1º—La persona humana es el fin supremo de la sociedad y del Estado. Todos tiene la obligación de respetarla y protegerla.

ARTICULO 2º—Toda persona tiene derecho:

1.—A la vida, a un nombre propio, a la integridad física y al libre desenvolvimiento de su personalidad. Al que está por nacer se le considera nacido para todo lo que le favorece.

2.—A la igualdad ante la ley, sin discriminación alguna por razón de sexo, raza, religión, opinión o idioma.

El varón y la mujer tienen iguales oportunidades y responsabilidades. La ley reconoce a la mujer derechos no menores que al varón.

3.—A la libertad de conciencia y de religión, en forma individual o asociada. No hay persecución por razón de ideas o creencias. El ejercicio público de todas las confesiones es libre, siempre que no ofenda a la moral o altere el orden público.

4.—A las libertades de información, opinión, expresión y difusión del pensamiento mediante la palabra, el escrito o la imagen, por cualquier medio de comunicación social, sin previa autorización, censura ni impedimento algunos, bajo las responsabilidades de ley.

Los delitos cometidos por medio del libro, la prensa y demás medios de comunicación social se tipifican en el Código Penal y se juzgan en el fuero común.

También es delito toda acción que suspende o clausura algún órgano de expresión o le impide circular libremente.

Los derechos de informar y opinar comprenden los de fundar medios de comunicación.

- 5.—Al honor y la buena reputación, a la intimidad personal y familiar y a la propia imagen. Toda persona afectada por afirmaciones inexactas o agraviada en su honor por publicaciones en cualquier medio de comunicación social, tiene derecho de rectificación en forma gratuita, sin perjuicio de la responsabilidad de ley.
- 6.—A la libertad de creación intelectual, artística y científica. El Estado propicia el acceso a la cultura y la difusión de ésta.
- 7.—A la inviolabilidad del domicilio. Nadie puede ingresar en él ni efectuar investigaciones o registros sin autorización de la persona que lo habita o por mandato judicial, salvo el caso de flagrante delito o de peligro inminente de su perpetración. Las excepciones por motivo de sanidad o de grave riesgo son reguladas por la ley.
- 8.—A la inviolabilidad y el secreto de los papeles privados y de las comunicaciones.

La correspondencia sólo puede ser incautada, interceptada o abierta por mandamiento motivado del Juez, con las garantías previstas en la ley. Se guarda secreto de los asuntos ajenos al hecho que motiva su examen. El mismo principio se observa con respecto a las comunicaciones telegráficas y cablegráficas. Se prohíben la interferencia y la intervención de las comunicaciones telefónicas.

Las cartas y demás documentos privados obtenidos con violación de este precepto no tienen efecto legal.

Los libros, comprobantes y documentos de contabilidad están sujetos a inspección o fiscalización de la autoridad competente, de conformidad con la ley.

- 9.—A elegir libremente el lugar de su residencia, a transitar por el territorio nacional y a salir de él y entrar en él, salvo limitaciones por razón de sanidad.
A no ser expatriado ni separado del lugar de su residencia sino por mandato judicial o por aplicación de la ley de extranjería.
- 10.—A reunirse pacíficamente sin armas. Las reuniones en locales privados o abiertos al público no requieren aviso previo. Las que se convocan en plazas y vías públicas exhiben anuncio anticipado a la autoridad, la que podrá prohibirlas solamente por motivos probados de seguridad o de sanidad públicas.
- 11.—A asociarse y a crear fundaciones con fines lícitos, sin autorización previa.
Las personas jurídicas se inscriben en un registro público. No pueden ser disueltas por resolución administrativa.
- 12.—A contratar con fines lícitos. La ley regula el ejercicio de esta libertad para salvaguardar los principios de justicia y evitar el abuso del derecho.
- 13.—A elegir y ejercer libremente su trabajo, con sujeción a la ley.
- 14.—A la propiedad y a la herencia, dentro de la Constitución y las leyes.
- 15.—A alcanzar un nivel de vida que le permita asegurar su bienestar y el de su familia.

16.—A participar, en forma individual o asociada, en la vida política, económica, social y cultural de la Nación.

17.—A guardar reserva sobre sus convecciones políticas, filosóficas y religiosas o de cualquier otra índole.

18.—A formular peticiones, individual o colectivamente, por escrito, ante la autoridad competente, la que está obligada a dar al interesado una respuesta también escrita dentro del plazo legal. Transcurrido éste, el interesado puede proceder como si la petición hubiere sido denegada. Las Fuerzas Armadas y las Fuerzas Policiales no pueden ejercer el derecho de petición.

19.—A su nacionalidad. Nadie puede ser despojado de ella. Tampoco puede ser privado del derecho de obtener o renovar su pasaporte dentro o fuera del territorio de la República.

20.—A la libertad y seguridad personales. En consecuencia:

- a) Nadie está obligado a hacer lo que la ley no manda, ni impedido de hacer lo que ella no prohíbe.
- b) No se permite forma alguna de restricción de la libertad personal, salvo los casos previstos por la ley. Están abolidas la esclavitud, la servidumbre y trata en cualesquiera de sus formas.
- c) No hay prisión por deudas. Este principio no limita el mandato judicial por incumplimiento de deberes alimentarios.
- d) Nadie será procesado ni condenado por acto u omisión que al tiempo de cometerse no esté previamente calificado en la ley, de manera expresa e inequívoca, como infracción punible, ni sancionado con pena no prevista en la ley.

e) No hay delito de opinión.

f) Toda persona es considerada inocente mientras no se haya declarado judicialmente su responsabilidad.

g) Nadie puede ser detenido sino por mandamiento escrito y motivado del Juez o por las autoridades policiales en flagrante delito.

En todo caso el detenido debe ser puesto, dentro de veinticuatro horas o en el término de la distancia, a disposición del Juzgado que corresponde. Se exceptúan los casos de terrorismo, espionaje y tráfico ilícito de drogas en los que las autoridades policiales pueden efectuar la detención preventiva de los presuntos implicados por un término no mayor de quince días naturales, con cargo de dar cuenta al Ministerio Público y al Juez, quien puede asumir jurisdicción antes de vencido el término.

h) Toda persona será informada inmediatamente y por escrito de la causa o razones de su detención. Tiene derecho a comunicarse y ser asesorado con un defensor de su elección desde que es citado o detenido por la autoridad.

i) Nadie puede ser incomunicado sino en caso indispensable para el esclarecimiento de un delito y en la forma y el tiempo previstos por la ley. La autoridad está obligada a señalar sin dilación el lugar donde se halla la persona detenida, bajo responsabilidad.

j) Las declaraciones obtenidas por la violencia carecen de valor. Quien la emplea incurre en responsabilidad penal.

k) Nadie puede ser obligado a prestar juramento ni compelido a declarar o reconocer culpabilidad en

causa penal contra sí mismo, ni contra su cónyuge ni sus parientes dentro del cuarto grado de consanguinidad o segundo de afinidad.

- I) Ninguna persona puede ser desviada de la jurisdicción predeterminada por la ley ni sometida a procedimientos distintos de los previamente establecidos, ni juzgada por tribunales de excepción o comisiones especiales creadas al efecto, cualquiera que sea su denominación. Y
- II) La amnistía, el indulto, los sobreseimientos definitivos y las prescripciones producen los efectos de cosa juzgada.

ARTICULO 3º—Los derechos fundamentales rigen también para las personas jurídicas peruanas, en cuanto les son aplicables.

ARTICULO 4º—La enumeración de los derechos reconocidos en este capítulo no excluye los demás que la Constitución garantiza, ni otros de naturaleza análoga o que derivan de la dignidad del hombre, del principio de soberanía del pueblo, del Estado social y democrático de derecho y de la forma republicana de gobierno.

CAPITULO II

DE LA FAMILIA

ARTICULO 5º—El Estado protege el matrimonio y la familia como sociedad natural e institución fundamental de la Nación.

Las formas de matrimonio y las causas de separación y disolución son reguladas por la ley.

La ley señala las condiciones para establecer el patrimonio familiar inembargable, inalienable y trasmisible por herencia.

ARTICULO 6º—El Estado ampara la paternidad responsable.

Es deber y derecho de los padres alimentar, educar y dar seguridad a sus hijos, así como los hijos tienen el deber de respetar y asistir a sus padres.

✓ Todos los hijos tienen iguales derechos. Está prohibida toda mención sobre el estado civil de los padres y la naturaleza de la filiación de los hijos en los registros civiles y en cualquier documento de identidad.

ARTICULO 7º—La madre tiene derecho a la protección del Estado y a su asistencia en caso de desamparo.

ARTICULO 8º—El niño, el adolescente y el anciano son protegidos por el Estado ante el abandono económico, corporal o moral.

ARTICULO 9º—La unión estable de un varón y una mujer, libres de impedimento matrimonial, que forman un hogar de hecho por el tiempo y en las condiciones que señala la ley, da lugar a una sociedad de bienes que se sujeta al régimen de la sociedad de gananciales en cuanto es aplicable.

ARTICULO 10º—Es derecho de la familia contar con una vivienda decorosa.

ARTICULO 11º—La familia que no dispone de medios económicos suficientes, tiene derecho a que sus muestrados sean sepultados gratuitamente en cementerios públicos.



HIMNO NACIONAL

DEL

PERÚ

MUSICA DEL MAESTRO
José Bernardo Alzedo
1821

Restaurado Armonizado é Instrumentado
CON PLENA APROBACION DEL AUTOR
POR
CLAUDIO REBAGLIATI
1869

1901

Reducción para Piano

Editores: Guillermo Brandes & Co., S. A.
ESPADEROS 529 — LIMA

EL HIMNO NACIONAL

Lima, 8 de Mayo de 1901.

Visto el memorial presentado por el profesor de música don Claudio Rebagliati, manifestando que la canción nacional del Perú, compuesta por el maestro don José Bernardo Alcedo y adoptada por el Supremo Gobierno en 1821, ha sido adulterada desde entonces, por no haber existido sino una partitura para bandas militares, y que en 1869, no pudiendo el maestro Alcedo, por su avanzada edad escribir en forma la música del himno, comisionó al recurrente profesor Rebagliati con ese propósito, obteniendo en seguida el trabajo de éste la plena aprobación de aquel, y

TENIENDO EN CONSIDERACION:

Que la comisión nombrada por el Ministerio de Gobierno, en 13 de Abril de 1900, compuesta de los profesores don J. M. Valle-Riestra, don Benjamín Castañeda, don F. Francia, don J. Herríola y don Pedro López Aliaga, asegura en el informe que corre en estos autos, que la restauración del himno, hecha por el profesor Rebagliati, es aceptable, por las varias razones que aduce, entre otras, la de hallarse ella conforme con una cartina del puño del maestro Alcedo, proporcionada a la comisión por el profesor don Francisco Filomeno; y

Que es necesario poner fin a las alteraciones caprichosas hechas en la canción nacional, para que se conserve tal como fué arreglada por su autor;

SE RESUELVE:

1^o—Apruébase la restauración de la música del himno patrio llevada a cabo por el profesor don Claudio Rebagliati y que aparece de los tres ejemplares acompañados, los que se archivarán en el Ministerio de Gobierno, para que posteriormente sirvan de base de confrontación y de garantía de autenticidad;

2^o—En los actos oficiales no podrá entonarse otro himno que el aprobado por esta resolución, el que una vez editado escrupulosamente, será remitido a todas las prefecturas para los fines consiguientes.

Regístrese, comuníquese y publíquese:

Róbrica de S. E.—ZAPATA.

Lima, 30 de Abril de 1946.

Vista la precedente solicitud de la firma Guillermo Brandes y Co., S. A., para se le autorice a editar y poner a la venta la reducción para piano del Himno Nacional, según el ejemplar oficial que acompaña, y estando a lo que dispone el Estatuto del Consejo Directivo de la Cultura Musical vigente,

SE RESUELVE:

Autorizar a la firma Guillermo Brandes y Co., S. A., para que proceda a dicha edición y venta, con la obligación de sujetarse estrictamente a las pautas que indica el ejemplar de la edición oficial de 1901 que acompaña, el cual deberá llevar el sello de la Presidencia del Consejo, y disponer que la nueva lleve impresa la presente autorización.

MANUEL MONCLOA O.
Vice-Presidente del Consejo Directivo de la
Cultura Musical encargado de la Presidencia.

CARLOS RAYGADA
Secretario.

HIMNO NACIONAL DEL PERU

Reducción para Piano

Música del Maestro
JOSÉ BERNARDO ALZEDO - 1821.

Restaurado, Armonizado e Instrumentado
con plena aprobación del autor, por
CLAUDIO REBAGLIATI - 1869.

Trompetas y Trombones *impetuoso*

m. d = 104.

MARZIALE ENERGICO

f

ff

ff *mf*

Free Men - *sostenuto il canto* *we'll always be Freeman* *And yet we are still dang'ring*

ben staccato l'accompagnamento

shining *fire we fall in our soft low mistle* *which we*

made to our Father on high *ful save free men* *well*

ten *ff*

free *where we made to our Father on high*

ten

loco *fff* *Fin.*

ESTROFA

Lo stesso tempo *The anti* *new bank oppres* *sin* *for a long time be north chains*

p spiegato il canto *p*

staccato

croant *eres* *p*

EMBASSY OF PERU
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036

INDEPENDENCIA

NACIONAL

1821 - 1991

Letra del Himno Nacional del Perú

Ley N° 1801
26 Febrero 1913.

Coro

Somos libres, seámoslos siempre,
Y antes niegue sus luces el Sol,
Que faltemos al voto solemne
Que la Patria al Eterno elevó.

ESTROFAS

Largo tiempo el peruano oprimido
la ominosa cadena arrastró;
condenado a cruel servidumbre
largo tiempo en silencio gimió.
Mas apenas el grito sagrado
¡Libertad en sus costas se oyó,
la indolencia de esclavo sacude,
la humillada cerviz levantó.

Ya el estruendo de broncas cadenas
que escuchamos tres siglos de horror,
de los libres al grito sagrado
que oyó atónico el mundo, cesó.
Por doquier, San Martín inflamado,
libertad, libertad, pronunció,
y meciendo su base los Andes
la anunciaron, también, a una voz.

Con su influjo los pueblos despiertan
y cual rayo corrió la opinión;
desde el istmo a las tierras del fuego
desde el fuego a la helada región.
Todos juran romper el enlace
que natura a ambos mundos negó,
y quebrar ese cetro que España
reclinaba orgullosa en los dos.

Lima cumple ese voto solemne,
y, severa, su enojo mostró,
al tirano impotente lanzando,
que intentaba alargar su opresión.
A su esfuerzo saltaron los grillos
y los surcos que en sí reparó,
le atizaron el odio y venganza
que heredera de su Inca y Señor.

Compatriotas, no más verla esclava
si humillada tres siglos gimió,
para siempre jurémosla libre
manteniendo su propio esplendor.
Nuestros brazos, hasta hoy desarmados
estén siempre cebando el cañón,
que algún día las playas de Iberia,
sentirán de su estruendo el terror.

En su cima los Andes sostengan
la bandera o pendón bicolor,
que a los siglos anuncie el esfuerzo
que ser libre, por siempre nos dió.
A su sombra vivamos tranquilos,
y al nacer por sus cumbres el sol,
renovemos el gran juramento
que rendimos al Dios de Jacob.

that the individual is normally concerned with, because foreign affairs does belong to the President by the Constitution—and they are things that really require constant governmental action. But for the citizen himself, this is still to my mind the true, fine way of defining the “middle of the road.” I would like us to make it not just a casual explanation of what we want to do. We ought to have it as a flaming battle flag at the highest mast that the Republican Party can put up, and fight for it always, because this is the way to make this great truth of Lincoln’s popular, understood, and followed.

Thank you very much.

May I add: in the home state of Governor Stratton, and because both a Governor and a Senator are up for election this year, I want to give my moral support and every kind of influence that I can honorably give in favor of Governor Stratton and Mr. Witwer, who are to be elected along with their congressional colleagues.

I wanted to get that plug in.

Thank you again.

NOTE: The President spoke at the Morrison Hotel in Chicago.

247 ¶ Statement by the President Concerning a Program for the Development of Peru.

July 28, 1960

THE PURPOSES of this program are closely in accord with those which I had in mind on July 11 when I stated that a new affirmation of purpose was called for in our cooperation with friendly developing Latin American countries in their efforts to progress. I stated that the aspirations and needs of the peoples of the Americas for free institutions and a better way of life must be met, and that among the things I had in mind were the opening of new areas for settlement and opportunities for free self-reliant men to own their own land and their own homes.

The Government of Peru has succeeded in establishing internal financial stability and strengthening its economy, essential foundations for accelerated economic and social progress. It has established a concrete program to achieve such progress and it will dedicate substantial resources to this end. Its program is to open for settlement virgin lands

in the rich Upper Selva, to make better use of land now under cultivation, and to give urban working families the opportunity to own their own homes.

Representatives of the Export-Import Bank, the Development Loan Fund, the International Cooperation Administration, and the Department of State recently visited Peru and discussed the details of this program with President Prado, Prime Minister Beltran, Cabinet Ministers and other officials responsible for the program. They personally inspected, from the air and on the ground, typical areas already settled and to be settled, and urban areas where new homes are being built for workers and their families.

NOTE: The statement was released at Denver, Colo., following the announcement of a loan of \$53.2 million to Peru for land development and low-cost housing. For the President's statement of July 11, see Item 228.

248 ¶ Exchange of Messages Between the President and President Nkrumah on the Airlift of Ghanaian Forces to the Congo. July 31, 1960

Dear Mr. President:

Thank you very much for your letter of July twenty-seventh expressing your thanks for the assistance which my Government has been able to provide in airlifting from Accra to Leopoldville Ghanaian forces contributed to the United Nations. The prompt and generous manner in which your Government made its forces available in response to the appeal of the United Nations is deserving of the highest praise.

I agree with you that the United Nations action in the Congo is a most heartening demonstration of the effectiveness with which the world community can cooperate.

The American Government is particularly gratified that it has been able to play a part in this operation, and I want to thank you for the indispensable assistance Ghana has given United States aircraft operating through Accra, not only those transporting Ghanaian troops but also those making transit stops with Moroccan and Tunisian forces. This splendid support has been a vital element in the success of our common effort.

by this Government. I think that if we proceed on the basis that we are, that by the end of next year, if our exports maintain their present rise and our wage-price structure remains the same as it is now, relative to Europe, that we can bring this into balance.

[20.] Q. Mr. President, after the resignation of General Norstad was announced, there have been many speculations in Europe that there may occur a complete change in American strategy going as far as to a nuclear engagement. Could you comment on that?

THE PRESIDENT. I can't understand possibly how anyone could come to that conclusion. General Norstad requested that he be permitted to resign. He'd held the position for a great many years. The Chairman of our Joint Chiefs, General Lemnitzer—there may be those who for their own reasons wish to put this story out, but there is no evidence for it. General Lemnitzer will carry on the policies of the United States Government the same way as General Norstad has done. So those rumors are wholly unfounded, wholly untrue, and the slightest check by those who transmit them through Europe would demonstrate that they are unfounded. I can assure you we are continuing our defense of Europe. And I've said before, we cannot maintain the defense of Europe without also maintaining our nuclear strength on which this administration has spent a good deal of additional funds. So I can assure you that the stories are untrue, though I have some idea of where they come from and why.

[21.] Q. Mr. President, can you tell us if you consider the developments in Peru encouraging toward the point of our recognizing the new government there? And also, is there any comment you'd like to make on the discussion of your policy toward Peru?

THE PRESIDENT. We are encouraged by the release of President Prado. We are encouraged by the fact that civil liberties have been restored. We've been encouraged by the

assurances of the junta that free elections would be carried out in a period of time, and we are anxious that some clear assurances be given that there will be—that they will abide by the results of these elections.

We had relations with President Prado's government. When that government was overthrown and the President imprisoned, it was quite natural that we would reexamine our relations. That reexamination is going on and we have been encouraged by those signs which I've named and we hope that there will be other evidences that there will be a return to constitutional free government, which is the object of the Alliance for Progress.

[22.] Q. Mr. President, with regard to the fallout which has been discovered in milk in Utah, has your administration planned any precautionary steps and, specifically, will there be more air bursts in Nevada?

THE PRESIDENT. Any radioactive materials that come from the tests in Nevada have been dissipated, or if they have not completely been dissipated, will be very immediately.

Now, secondly, I am not aware of any further test—in fact, there are not any further tests in Nevada.

[23.] Q. Mr. President, although there are not going to be any celebrations on this first anniversary of the *Alianza para el Progreso*, do you feel satisfied or pleased with the rate of progress so far obtained by the *Alianza*, by the Alliance for Progress?

THE PRESIDENT. Measured by all that has to be done, I think we have to do much better, but that is the point of Ambassador Moscoso's determination to mark the day rather than celebrate it.

[24.] Q. Mr. President, is it correct to infer from your earlier remarks on drugs that you would like to see reversed the present situation whereby pharmaceutical houses are able to distribute drugs on an experimental basis through doctors without Federal approval?

THE PRESIDENT. I would like to see—I think that we can administratively improve

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some of our major companies are making the highest profits in their history. In fact, as you know, General Motors, RCA, and others were far beyond—50 to 75 percent above last year. There are encouraging indications—auto sales, consumer purchases have held up. Investment is down. Housing has been down. They've been, as I say, a mixed bag, and I think we can get a better look at where we're moving when we get the July figures in early August.

[8.] Q. Mr. President, there's been some confusion over what Arthur Dean did or did not say at Geneva a week ago. I wonder if you can clarify for us whether he was suggesting that it might be possible to enforce a nuclear test ban without going into the Soviet Union?

THE PRESIDENT. That's not the position of the United States at this time. As you know, there has been additional information gathered as a result of our underground tests, in the ability to detect an underground test at a range, and to distinguish between an underground test and an earthquake. This material which has just come through the Defense Department is being studied by the Disarmament Agency, the State Department, and the Defense, and whatever information we have will be made available to the disarmament conference at Geneva very shortly. The national governmental considerations of this information should be concluded by the end of this week. It is information which is in a sense encouraging as to our ability to distinguish. But whether we can do—the range at which we can do it, the sharpness of the distinction, what kind of instruments would be required, what would be the role of inspectors themselves—those will have to wait until our conclusions in the next few days.

[9.] Q. Mr. President, I think you welcomed the President of Ecuador to Washington today, and you mentioned a moment ago the expense of this Government in the defense of Europe. I wondered if you feel that countries such as Ecuador and others are getting enough help from Europe in

their economic and social development programs?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, what concerns me is not only this question of whether sufficient aid has been given. As you know, actually there hasn't been aid in the sense that we understand it. There've been some long-term loans, but at reasonably high rates of interest. What has concerned us most about Latin America has been the fact that these countries are nearly all of them dependent upon very few commodities. Ecuador itself is dependent really on the export of three commodities; these prices have been dropping in the same way that coffee has been dropping. They are dependent upon the European market, and we are concerned that the Common Market will be open and not take restrictive steps against the importations from Latin America, which would increase greatly their already very, very serious problems. So that what we are most concerned about now is not the question of aid, but rather that Europe will be open to the commodities of Latin America—the bananas, the cocoa, the coffee, and the others upon which these countries depend. Otherwise, their foreign exchanges are going to drop out of sight and you're going to have more and more desperate internal situations. So we're asking Europe to make the Common Market, as I've said from the beginning, an increasingly open institution which radiates prosperity, and not a closed shop with particular ties to former colonial possessions in Africa. But this is, of course, a matter we must negotiate with the Western Europeans, and I'm sure that Monsieur Monnet and others who have been so instrumental in developing the Common Market, share this view of an expanding free world economy.

[10.] Q. Mr. President, some have criticized the administration for withholding aid from the military dictatorship which has taken over Peru, and at the same time asking Congress for permission to give aid at your discretion to Communist dictatorships such as Yugoslavia and Poland. Do

you feel free to discuss with us reasons for this distinction?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, at the present time the President of Peru is imprisoned. President Prado, who was a guest of this Government a short while ago, and who was a guest of Franklin D. Roosevelt during World War II, is in prison. We are anxious to see a return to constitutional forms in Peru, and therefore until we know what is going to happen in Peru, we are prudent in making our judgments as to what we shall do.

We think it's in our national interest, and I think the aid we're giving in the other areas is in our national interest, because we feel that this hemisphere can only be secure and free with democratic governments. We wish that were true behind the Iron Curtain, and it is to encourage a trend in that direction that we have given some assistance in the past, and advocate it now.

[11.] Q. Mr. President, the Congo appears to be receding rather than progressing towards integration.

THE PRESIDENT. That is correct.

Q. Do you have thoughts on this and what might possibly be done?

THE PRESIDENT. Yes, we have been very concerned about the Congo because we have been unable to reach an accord between the Katanga and the Government of the Congo and all—and time is not running in favor of the Adoula Government. It has very little funds. The great resources of the Congo are in the Katanga. Mr. Tshombe and Mr. Adoula have been unable to get together. This is very, very serious. The Union Minière, the company which controls these vast resources in the Katanga, pays its taxes just to the Katanga, not to the central government. It leaves Mr. Adoula without resources. It has weakened his position and I think that those who are sympathetic to the Katanga's effort are liable to find complete chaos in the rest of the Congo. So that I support the United Nations effort there to encour-

age the integration of those areas on a reasonable and responsible basis. The United States stands very strongly behind that policy and I'm hopeful that under the leadership of U Thant we can make that policy effective, with the support of Mr. Adoula and Mr. Tshombe, who will come to see that together this country can be viable, and separate it will be chaotic.

[12.] Q. Mr. President, Dr. Martin Luther King said yesterday that you could do more in the area of moral persuasion by occasionally speaking out against segregation and counseling the Nation on the moral aspects of this problem. Would you comment on this, sir?

THE PRESIDENT. I made it very clear that I'm for every American citizen having his Constitutional rights, and the United States Government under this administration has taken a whole variety of very effective steps to improve the equal opportunities for all Americans, and will continue to do so.

[13.] Q. Mr. President, in the absence of any agreement on Berlin, could you discuss with us what the consequences might be were the Russians to go ahead now and sign a separate peace treaty with East Germany?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I would rather not look into that clouded crystal ball because, of course, our rights to Berlin are based upon World War II and the agreements coming out of World War II, and are not subject to unilateral abrogation. But I think I'd rather talk about what we can do to work out an equitable solution rather than to talk about what might happen under these conditions. At the present time we are still talking with the Soviet Union, still negotiating, and I think that we ought to continue on that track as long as we possibly can before we consider where we are going to go on other roads.

Q. Mr. President, are you making any progress toward a direct telephone line to Mr. Khrushchev for use in case of emergency?

THE PRESIDENT. I have not done that, no.

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So I am hopeful that the meeting will be successful. I am hopeful that the country and the people of this hemisphere will look at what's going on there, because that is the most significant event of recent weeks.

[12.] Q. Sir, have you asked your aides, or your science aides, to prepare for you some kind of a study on whether a greater focus can be put in our space efforts in some possible arrangement similar to the Manhattan project during the last war?

THE PRESIDENT. We are now attempting to devote—we are spending as much money and devoting as large a percentage of scientific personnel, engineering and all the rest, as we possibly can to the space program. We are constantly concerned with speeding it up. We are making what I consider to be a maximum effort.

It may be possible to improve it as we go along and we will attempt to do so. But we asked for all the money for this program that those in positions of responsibility felt could be usefully employed for this purpose, because beyond this we begin to get into diminishing returns on personnel and all the rest.

We may be able to improve it and if we can, we will, but it is our hope to make the largest possible effort.

[13.] Q. Mr. President, if fighting should break out over Berlin, that is, if peace efforts fail, do you believe it can be limited to a conventional war or would it lead to the use of nuclear weapons?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, we are hopeful that we would be able to reach peaceful solutions to these problems.

[14.] Q. Mr. President, the Budget Director testified at the Capitol a week ago and said that your administration was a little unhappy with the policy planning and the generation of ideas in the State and Defense Departments and cooperation between them.

Can you tell us what that problem is in a little detail and what is being done to improve the situation?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I think he also expressed satisfaction that some progress was being made. One of the problems, of course, is that nearly every international problem involves several governmental agencies: certainly the Defense Department, State, and in many cases at least one other agency. And therefore, the problem of coordinating these different agencies in an effective way represents a major problem of administration. We have, of course, as you know, on a number of the most important international problems that we faced, set up task forces which meet frequently and render at least weekly reports to the NSC, but it's a matter of constant concern, though I think we have improved our techniques recently.

[15.] Q. Mr. President, several congressional committees have issued reports that were quite critical of the handling of foreign aid in the past. In Peru and Laos specifically, and they centered much of their attention on two or three individuals: Mr. Theodore Achilles, Mr. Rollin Atwood, Mr. Graham Parsons, who still have some positions of some responsibility in the Government. I wonder if you contemplate, or your administration contemplates, any action—removal of these individuals from positions of responsibility, or any studies of their role today, and do you have any specific plans for tighter administration of these programs in the light of the past record?

THE PRESIDENT. Yes, I am hopeful, if we are able to secure passage of legislation now before the Congress, that our administration will be more effective. In addition, we hope to bring in, if we are effective in the Congress, 5 new area administrators,

and between 45 and 50 new country heads, into the administration of foreign aid. Now, on the three names you gave me, I am familiar with two of them. One of them is an Ambassador now to Sweden, and the other is at work here in the State Department, and I am not informed about the third. I am not aware of anything in their records that throws any question, of course, on their integrity, and we are satisfied that they can meet the responsibilities which they now hold.

[16.] Q. Mr. President, would you give us your views on the latest hijacking plane incidents involving—

THE PRESIDENT. The Cuban one or the American one?

Q. Both. [Laughter]

THE PRESIDENT. It's my understanding that the hijacking which took place yesterday of the American plane was done by at least the information I had before I came in—by a Frenchman who had been treated earlier this year for mental aberrations at Bellevue. The hijacking a week ago was done once again by two men, one of whom had also been treated for mental weakness. It does indicate that the lunatic fringe, those who are desirous of seeing their names in the paper, and all of the rest, have seized upon this technique.

I am, of course, wholeheartedly opposed to it. I am hopeful that we can make it possible to work out satisfactory procedures so that every government involved takes steps to prevent hijacking which endangers the lives of innocent people.

Now, let me say that we are—have ordered today on a number of our planes a border patrolman who will ride on a number of our flights. We are also going to insist that every airplane lock its door, and that the door be strong enough to prevent entrance by force, and that the possession of

the key be held by those inside the cabin so that pressure cannot be put on the members of the crew outside to have the door opened.

In addition, I am hopeful that governments everywhere will use their maximum influence to discourage this kind of action which endangers the lives of the crew and of the people involved, and which is an exercise in futility. And that is the view of this Government and we will take every means that we can to prevent not only the hijacking of our own planes but the hijacking of other planes. I'm hopeful that all concerned will do the same. It just endangers the lives of people who should be protected.

[17.] Q. Mr. President, there seems to be some doubt in the country as to whether the Russians really did put two men in orbit around the earth, as they have claimed. Are you satisfied from the evidence available to you that they did do what they said they did?

THE PRESIDENT. Yes.

Q. Mr. President, after this latest Soviet space effort, Senator Long of Missouri, among others, said that the real problem was not our present space effort but the lack of young Americans going into science. He pointed out that the Soviets are still graduating three times as many scientists as we are. Can you, sir, see anything that the Government can and is doing to step up this problem?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, we are hopeful that we can secure the passage of the Aid to Education Act as well as the NDEA, both of which offer scholarships to talented young men and women, and that we can increase the number of scientists who may be graduated.

In addition, of course, we have a good many very talented scientists, but we did not make a major effort in this area for many

371 Statement by the President Announcing the First Public Housing Loan for Families on an Indian Reservation.
September 19, 1961

I CONGRATULATE the Oglala Sioux Housing Authority and Mrs. McGuire, the Public Housing Commissioner, and Housing Administrator Robert Weaver, in working out this project to enable Federal assistance to be used for the decent housing of our Indian families as it has been used for so many others.

This is the first use of public housing aid to meet the needs of our Indians and it is long overdue. It expresses our determination to extend the benefits of Federal Housing aids to all Americans. And certainly these Indian families are the first who can claim their rights as Americans.

The extension of the public housing program to our Indian reservations is a practical fulfillment of the promise I made last October to the Association of American

Indian Affairs. I said then that, if elected, I intended to "make the benefits of the Federal housing programs available to Indians." At that time I said: "Housing conditions on Indian reservations are a national shame."

The Public Housing Administration, in approving this project, has opened the door to better housing for many of our low-income Indian families at prices and interest rates they can afford, and I hope that similar developments will in due time be planned by other Indian reservations.

NOTE: In the third paragraph the President referred to statements made in a letter, dated October 28, 1960, to Mr. Oliver La Farge, President of the Association of American Indian Affairs. The text is published in "The Speeches of Senator John F. Kennedy, Presidential Campaign of 1960" (Senate Report 994, Part 1, p. 801, 87th Cong., 1st sess.).

372 Remarks of Welcome to President Prado of Peru at the Washington National Airport. *September 19, 1961*

President and Señora Prado:

I want to express my great pleasure on behalf of the people of the United States in welcoming you here.

History has a strange rhythm. History does repeat itself, even if sometimes in a slightly different form. And it is a striking fact that in 1942 President Prado was one of the first, if not the first, of the democratically elected leaders of the Latin American Republics to visit the United States on an official visit.

The United States was then engaged in war, and yet President Roosevelt wanted President Prado of Peru to come to our

country in order to express our appreciation and esteem for him for the leadership which he had taken in this hemisphere in the fight against the Axis.

His strong support in many public forums, his willingness to commit his country to this great struggle, all of these facts are remembered now, as in 1961, nearly 20 years later, President Prado of Peru comes again to the United States on an official visit.

The Presidents are different. The times have changed. The adversaries take a different form. But I believe in a very real sense that both Peru and the United States,

still standing shoulder to shoulder, fight for the same things, and that is: a world at peace, a world of law, a world which permits us to develop in our respective countries a better life for our people, which uses the advantages of science to build life instead of to destroy it.

President Prado is the first leader of a Latin American Republic to come to this country in this new administration. The good-neighbor policy has passed into history. We have sought to replace it by a partnership, North and South, an alliance for the progress of our people.

We in this country esteem our friends. We have a long memory, Mr. President. And therefore, standing as I do where 20 years ago my distinguished predecessor stood, I extend to you a warm personal welcome, and I hope in extending this welcome to you that the people of your country will realize that we hold them in the strongest bonds of friendship.

NOTE: President Prado responded as follows:

I sincerely appreciate, Mr. President, the very warm greetings which you have just extended to

373 Toasts of the President and President Prado.

September 19, 1961

Ladies and gentlemen:

I know that I speak on behalf of all of you in expressing our warm welcome to our distinguished guests from our sister Republic of Peru. We are delighted to welcome President Prado and Señora Prado for many reasons. One of the reasons is because I do not think that we in the United States have been as conscious as we should be of the common inheritance which we in this country have with Spaniards who came not only to the United States but also to Peru. We regard ourselves as descendant from mostly

me, in which you express the noble sentiments of the American people for Peru.

This is not the first time that I have had the privilege of visiting the United States as the President of my country. I came to Washington initially in 1942 as the guest of my friend, President Roosevelt. I arrived here during the most difficult days of World War II, and I was pleased to bear a message of solidarity from my country.

I return today, almost 20 years later, under circumstances in which we are faced with a new crisis in history. I am in spirit as before, with the same ideals of liberty and respect for human dignity. I am equally moved by a desire to fortify hemisphere solidarity and fraternal relations between the United States and Peru.

I also seek means of closing ground against aggression from abroad, and against infiltration by foreign and disruptive ideologies.

Most of all I want my greeting to the people of the United States to contain a sense of faith in democratic institutions, and an expression of conviction that through the cooperation of the free nations we shall succeed in defeating the attempt at Communist domination, and in turn assure the world a future of peace, justice, and progress.

Mr. President, I want to thank you very much for your noble words about my international policies and for my personal actions in my country, and the international support with your country and the allies in the Second World War; and now in this moment you and your people can be sure that Peru is solidly on your side.

Europeans, but I think that that is only because we have failed to recognize the extraordinary adventure and courage of these Spaniards who came to Florida and Louisiana and Texas and all through the Southwest United States, and whose confreres also went and established their life in Peru. So that we feel, Mr. President, that we are also descendants. While from a mixed culture, we also, I hope, can claim that we are descendants in a sense from the same strains and cultures which have distinguished your own country.

We are delighted that you are here, occupying the life of our city and country, and looking forward to your stay long enough to permit him to be ambassador of Nicaragua which he wishes to be, but we expect to see him here welcoming the visiting.

Also, Mr. President, I am glad that you and the Minister of Education you really are in a sense the free world who carry the responsibility during the Second World War, and who now too at this moment occupies a position of responsibility.

I do not know anyone else who, with the possible exception of Charles de Gaulle, who played a major figure in mobilizing the Americas in the fight against the hemisphere in the fight against Communism and who now bears the responsibility almost 20 years later.

As I said at the air ceremony, you are the first among the democratically elected Presidents of the American Republics to visit this country. It is a great pleasure for me to also come as the first President of the hemisphere in this new moment.

And finally, Mr. President, your life has had a course which is always true of those who are in your profession. You were in your youth. You were in exile in Paris. You were in the fight against Fascism. You were a leader in the fight against Communism. You are where you are because of your country's status in the world and the cause in which we are

We are delighted that your Ambassador is also here, occupying a special place in the life of our city and country. I have been looking forward to your retaining him long enough to permit him to succeed the Ambassador of Nicaragua. This is an honor which he wishes to have passed from him, but we expect to see him at every plane and welcoming the visiting dignitaries.

Also, Mr. President, we are glad to have you and the Minister here because, as I said, you really are in a sense the only leader of the free world who occupied a position of responsibility during the Second World War, and who now today at this most crucial moment occupies a position of commanding responsibility.

I do not know anyone in the free world, with the possible exception of General de Gaulle, who played a leading role in the Second World War who was a most active figure in mobilizing the Republics of this hemisphere in the fighting against Fascism, and who now bears the great responsibility, almost 20 years later.

As I said at the airport, you were if not the first among the very first of the democratically elected Presidents of the Latin American Republics who came to this country. It is a great pleasure that you should also come as the first state visitor from this hemisphere in this new administration.

And finally, Mr. President, may I say that your life has had a consistency which is not always true of those of us who follow our profession. You were a revolutionary figure in your youth. You spent almost a decade in exile in Paris. You were a leader in the fight against Fascism. You have been a leader in the fight against communism, and you are where you began: a defender of your country's stature, a defender of the cause in which we all believe. You stand

for what you stood for as a young man in Peru. You stand for the Western World. You have in the Prado doctrine carried out the most important principles of the ties between the Atlantic Community and the American Republics.

Therefore, Mr. President, here tonight we honor you, as you were honored by President Roosevelt 20 years ago. We honor your country. We are delighted to have you in this year of 1961.

As my American colleagues will all testify, we have a particular appreciation for our friends, and therefore I hope that all of you will join me in drinking to the people of Peru and to the President of Peru and Señora Prado.

NOTE: The President proposed the toast at a state dinner at the White House.

President Prado responded as follows:

"Mr. President, Mrs. Kennedy:

"Mrs. Prado and I wish to extend to you both our appreciation for this magnificent reception. Your warm hospitality is a reflection of the sincere cordiality with which the American people are receiving us.

"Your very kind invitation for a state visit to the country of Washington and Lincoln provides me with an opportunity to tell you, Mr. President, and through you to your fellow citizens, that my government is devoted to the democratic way of life. It is loyal to its international commitments and to the cause of peace. It remains allied with the United States of America.

"It is prepared to share in the common effort to raise the standard of living of the hemisphere, and to promote economic and social development. Furthermore, it is determined to contribute toward repelling aggression from abroad, and combating Communist infiltration in the Western Hemisphere. It is equally resolved to help countries in other continents resist firmly the daily threat of totalitarian domination.

"The identity of ideals, which you and I are defending, gives my visit all of the aspects of a frank and firm friendship. I am sure, Mr. President, that the results will be beneficial for both countries and will open a new stage of understanding and cooperation between the United States and Peru, and which will be ever closer and ever more fruitful.

"I thank you again, Mr. President, for your very kind and generous expressions about my personality. I thank you very much.

"Ladies and gentlemen, I propose a toast to the United States, to its increasing greatness within a free America, and to President Kennedy and to the charming First Lady."

During the President's remarks he referred to the Peruvian Ambassador, Fernando Berckemeyer, to succeed the Nicaraguan Ambassador, Dr. Guillermo Sevilla-Sacasa as Dean of the Diplomatic Corps; and to Arturo Garcia, Minister Counselor at the Peruvian Embassy.

374 Statement by the President Upon Signing the Federal Airport Act. *September 20, 1961*

I AM HAPPY to approve this extension of the Federal Airport Act. This program is vital to our economy, our defense, and the growth and safety of our aviation industry.

I am particularly gratified by the action of Congress in providing the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency with the funds necessary to execute grant agreements over a three-year period. Such long-term assurance is essential if the States and local communities are to plan their airport programs effectively.

The bill also includes many new safety provisions. Airport landing aids will now

be required in airport projects; and there is a special fund to develop airports to serve private flying and thus relieve congestion at busy airports serving commercial airlines.

Ever-increasing safety of transportation must be a continuing goal. I have directed the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency to establish priorities among projects based on safety considerations and to develop a classification system for civil airports based on suitability for safe use by various kinds of traffic as a part of the national system.

NOTE: The bill extending the Federal Airport Act is Public Law 87-255 (75 Stat. 255).

375 Remarks Recorded for the Opening of the United Community Campaigns. *September 20, 1961*

My fellow Americans:

I welcome the opportunity to speak to you in behalf of the United Campaign across the country. No value is more deeply ingrained in our national life than that of community responsibility. In our earliest days of the nation, in the small communities of Jamestown and Plymouth, all the way to the western frontier, Americans helped each other build their lives, their communities, their homes. This has been a valuable part of our national experience. This country grew great by individual effort, but it was combined with a generous response to the needs

of our neighbors. Now life in America has become more complicated. Our country has grown so large, people move so frequently from home to home, community to community, that we have lost some of this tradition. I believe that one of the most valuable ways that we can maintain it, one of the most valuable means by which we can help our fellow Americans, is through the United Community Campaigns.

This year there are over 2200 United Funds and Community Chests in 50 States. They are attempting to raise \$478 million for nearly 30,000 State and local voluntary

services, services to Americans in man-cries, services for care for our aging and the handicapped and women in unities help for the ticular importance will help young p today so that they the future. The together American in a great nation gether, they plan I think they rene concern. The U come not merely munity will but it the strength and fi liam Bradford wh outh Colony, wa

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DR. MANUEL Republic of Peru the United States dent Kennedy, w the already frien tween the two c this objective, th conversations ch cordiality, frank They discussed lateral interest problems in in

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services, services that will help our fellow Americans in many, many ways: day nurseries, services for homeless children, special care for our aging citizens, care of the sick and the handicapped, help for young men and women in uniform, in many communities help for the Red Cross. I attach particular importance to those programs which will help young people meet their problems today so that they can build a better life for the future. The United Campaign brings together Americans of all races and all creeds in a great national effort. They work together, they plan together and by this means I think they renew a sense of community concern. The United Campaign can become not merely an expression of community will but it's also a means of building the strength and future of our Nation. William Bradford who helped found the Plymouth Colony, way back in the beginning

of this country, nearly three and a half centuries ago in Massachusetts Bay, said, "As one small candle may light a thousand, so the light here kindled has shone unto many, yea, in some sort to the whole nation." I hope this year we can light many candles. This is the emblem for the Community Funds across the Nation this year—a young child who needs your help. I'm confident that in these great days of our country that all Americans will respond to this request. I congratulate Mr. Ford, the national chairman. I wish him and all those who are working so hard in this great cause the best possible success.

NOTE: The President's remarks were broadcast over the major networks at approximately 9:55 p.m. At the close of his remarks the President referred to Benson Ford, vice president of the Ford Motor Company, who served as national chairman of the United Community Campaigns of America.

376 Joint Statement Following Discussions With the President of Peru. *September 21, 1961*

DR. MANUEL PRADO, President of the Republic of Peru, is making a state visit to the United States at the invitation of President Kennedy, with a view to strengthening the already friendly relations prevailing between the two countries. In keeping with this objective, the two Presidents have held conversations characterized by a spirit of cordiality, frankness and understanding. They discussed a number of matters of bilateral interest as well as other important problems in international relations.

The Presidents in their discussions affirmed their adherence to the principles of the Alliance for Progress. They stressed the great importance of the economic and social development of Latin America in order to achieve growing economies, with effective

and continuing improvement in living standards, and thus to satisfy the urgent aspirations of its peoples for a more equitable participation in the life of their countries. Each Latin American country must therefore concentrate increasing efforts and make greater sacrifice toward such basic development. The United States for its part is prepared to assist in the realization of this objective in accordance with the principles established in the Charter of Punta del Este. With this in mind the Presidents considered various projects of importance to Peru's economic and social development. The United States will participate in emergency projects being initiated by the Peruvian Government in the critical Puno area.

The Presidents agreed that such develop-

ment in Latin America would be facilitated by the formulation by each country of a national development plan to establish its own goals, priorities and reforms.

They also agreed that only by instituting reforms in such fields as land tenure, tax structure and the utilization of national income can the objective of integrated social and economic development be achieved.

President Prado emphasized that one of the essential problems in the case of Peru is the integration of the Indian population into the life of the country.

The Presidents agreed to the need for stimulating private investment in Peru and in all of Latin America. President Prado emphasized that Peru, because of its raw materials, its advanced legislation, its policy of free trade, monetary stability and the absence of exchange controls, offers excellent opportunities for foreign capital interested in participating with Peruvian capital in the growth of its promising economy. In order to encourage such investment, he stressed the desirability of eliminating double taxation.

Following a review of the international situation, the Presidents agreed on the need for a firm policy to confront the unceasing conspiracy of international Communism against the peace of the hemisphere and of the world, recognizing that the successes or failures of Communism wherever they may occur have direct or indirect repercussion in each and every nation.

The Presidents emphasized the importance of hemispheric unity for the preservation of peace and the development of harmonious relations among nations. Because of their traditions of liberty, faith in the human being and encouragement of individual initiative in all aspects of life, the Americas must serve as a bastion of these

principles and a force for harmony in the world. Such unity is firmly founded upon long historic ties and a community of purpose of the nations of the hemisphere and on recognition and respect for the distinctive national character of each member of the American family.

As guiding principles governing the peaceful relationship of nations, fundamental to the Inter-American system, the Presidents reiterated the importance of non-intervention in the domestic affairs of other states and the right of self-determination of peoples by means of periodic, free and democratic elections to guarantee the rule of liberty, justice and individual social and human rights. They agreed that when an alien ideology establishes a foothold in the hemisphere or when its official and unofficial agents engage subversively in undermining constitutional order, this constitutes both a violation of the principle of nonintervention and a threat to all the nations of the hemisphere.

The Presidents reasserted their adherence to the principles of the United Nations and of the Organization of American States, which are the embodiment of the fundamental precepts of the rule of law and justice, the faithful observance of international obligations and agreements, and the respect for national independence, identity and dignity. They call on all nations to reaffirm in their actions their adherence to the high principles of those two organizations.

The Presidents also discussed the similarity of the principles, particularly the principle of reciprocal assistance, which characterize the Organization of American States and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. They agreed that it is more than ever essential that these regional organizations be alert to maintain and defend the

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John F. Kennedy, 1961

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civilization that is common to their members.

In conclusion, the two Chiefs of State reiterated their unwavering determination

to foster and perfect the close cooperation that exists between their nations in matters of common interest both of regional consequence and of world importance.

377 Letter to the President of the Senate and to the Speaker of the House Transmitting a National Forests Development Program.
September 21, 1961

Dear Mr. _____:

I am pleased to transmit to the House of Representatives (the Senate) a report prepared by the Department of Agriculture setting forth "A Development Program for the National Forests."

This report is the response of the Department of Agriculture to the request I made in my messages to the Congress on natural resources and on American agriculture that forest development on public lands be accelerated. The developmental program recommended in the report modifies and supplements the 1959 National Forest Program submitted by the preceding Administration. The principal components of the new program are (1) substantially broadened and intensified recreation resource management, (2) acceleration of timber harvesting and management, (3) adjustment of the road and trail program to provide needed multiple-purpose roads and, (4) acquisition of needed tracts within national forests bound-

aries, especially those having recreational values.

As our nation's population increases and our industrialization grows, the obligation to preserve and to protect our nation's forests becomes greater. The forward-looking program outlined in this report holds great hope. Congressional interest in our national forests has always been high—an interest this Administration shares. I am confident that this program will be carefully reviewed by the appropriate Congressional committees and that significant progress can be made in this important field.

Sincerely,

JOHN F. KENNEDY

NOTE: This is the text of identical letters addressed to the Honorable Lyndon B. Johnson, President of the Senate, and to the Honorable Sam Rayburn, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The 19-page report (Government Printing Office, 1961), prepared by the Forest Service, was released by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

378 Statement by the President: National Science Youth Month.
September 21, 1961

SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS is the concern of each of us. The growth of our scientific effort has placed the growth of the Nation's strength in terms of health, economy, and security, and has contributed benefits to all

mankind. The diversity, vitality, and high standards of American science today are one of our brightest promises for the future.

Fulfilling that promise depends to a large extent on our efforts in encouraging the sci-

- 1875 James C. Penney, founder of the department store chain, born
- 1880 Alfred Noyes, English poet, born
- 1893 Cherokee Strip in Oklahoma opened for homesteading (Cherokee Strip Day, state holiday)
- 1903 Gwen Bristow, novelist-poet, born
- 1907 United Methodist Church in the U.S. united
- 1908 General Motors Corporation incorporated
- 1915 Haiti signed a treaty gaining U.S. protection
- 1917 Russia proclaimed itself a republic
- 1919 Congressional act incorporated the American Legion
- 1920 Wall Street New York City bomb explosion killed 38 people
- 1923 First Catholic Seminary for the education of black priests founded in Mississippi
- 1938 Eyston, in a Thunderbolt, set a land-speed record of 357.5 mph
- 1944 A week of hurricane on the U.S. east coast ended
- 1947 Cobb, in a Railton-Mobil, set a land-speed record of 394.2 mph
- 1955 Civil war against dictator Juan Peron began in Argentina
- 1956 Periagia, a U.S. freighter, sank in a storm off Norway
- 1960 Warren Spahn pitched a no hitter and Milwaukee beat Philadelphia 5-0
- 1961 Start of two days of typhoon damaging in Japan
- 1963 Federation of Malaysia formed
- 1965 Dave Morehead pitched a no-hitter and Boston beat Cleveland 2-0
- 1970 Yabwsame (horseback archery) Day held in Kamakura, Japan

September 17th

- Immigrants' Day, celebrated in Caracas, Venezuela
- Feast of St. Lambert of Maastricht
- Feast of Sts. Socrates and Stephen
- 284 AD Beginning of the era of Diocletian
- 853 St. Columba of Cordoba died (Feast Day)
- 1156 Investiture of Regensburg (Austria)
- 1179 St. Hildegard died (Feast Day)
- 1374 Compact of Kassa signed between Polish nobles and their king
- 1621 St. Robert Bellarmine died
- 1630 Boston, Massachusetts, founded and named
- 1631 Swedish victory near Leipzig in the Thirty Years' War
- 1665 King Philip IV of Spain died
- 1701 James II, exiled King of England, died

Let me indicate where it stands now. We have completed our discussions with some of our European friends. We will have more discussions with them as we get our own position developed. We are going forward with the analysis of the American position - of our strategic arms capabilities, of our conventional arms capabilities - so that when we have before us the decision as to whether we go into talks, we will know what our position will be.

Assuming that those studies go forward on schedule, and assuming that we make progress on some of these political areas, like the Mideast, then there is a possibility, a good possibility, that talks could go forward in that area.

I can see those as two areas, and there are others which could develop as well.

The Soviet Union and the Middle East

Q: Mr. President, I believe you have said, although I couldn't give you the direct quote, but the general assumption is that the Soviet Union is interested in peace in the Middle East. But how can this be reconciled with the fact that they have very quickly rearmed and fully rearmed the Arabs?

What evidence do we have, what proof do we have, that the Soviet Union is in fact interested in peace in the Middle East?

The President: Well, the Soviet Union's policy in the Mideast and Vietnam - and your question is quite perceptive from that standpoint - is ambivalent.

On the one hand, in Vietnam, they are heating up the war. They furnish 80 percent to 85 percent of the sophisticated military equipment for the North Vietnamese forces. Without that assistance, North Vietnam would not have the capability to wage the major war they are against the United States.

In the Mideast, without what the Soviet Union has done in rearming Israel's neighbors, there would be no crisis there that would require our concern.

On the other hand, at the same time that the Soviet Union has gone forward in providing arms for potential belligerents - potential belligerents in the one area and actual belligerents in another - the Soviet Union recognizes that if these peripheral areas get out of control, the result could be a confrontation with the United States. And the Soviet Union does not want a confrontation with the United States, any more than we want one with them, because each of us knows what a confrontation would mean.

I think it is that overwhelming fact - the fact that if the situation in the Mideast and Vietnam is allowed to escalate, it is that fact that it might lead to a confrontation - that is giving the Soviet Union second thoughts, and leads me to, what I would say, the cautious conclusion at this point: that the Soviet Union will play, possibly, a peacemaking role in the Mideast and even possibly in Vietnam.

I say a cautious conclusion because I base this only on talks that have taken place up to this time. But we are going to explore that road all the way that we can, because, let's face it, without the Soviet Union's cooperation, the Mideast is going to continue to be a terribly dangerous area - if you continue to pour fuel on those fires of hatred that exist on the borders of Israel. And without the Soviet Union's cooperation it may be difficult to move as fast as we would like in settling the war in Vietnam.

U.S. Relations with Peru

Q: Mr. President, you mentioned earlier the deeds rather than words in our international relations. In our relations with Peru and our problems

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there, is the United States prepared to take action should Peru not respond to our protests over the seizure of the oil company and the attacks on fishing vessels?

The President: What Peru has done, as you know, in the seizure of our oil company is that under international law they have the right to expropriate a company but they also have the obligation to pay a fair amount for that expropriation.

It is the second point that is at issue, not the right to expropriate. Now, if they do not take the appropriate steps to provide for that payment, then under the law - the Hickenlooper amendment,¹ as you know - we will have to take appropriate action with regard to the sugar quota and also with regard to aid programs.

I hope that it is not necessary because that would have a domino effect - if I can be permitted to use what is supposed to be an outworn term - a domino effect all over Latin America.

I feel in my studies in recent days, that we are making some progress in attempting to get some steps taken by the Peruvian Government to deal with the expropriation matter in a fair way.² If they do so then we do not have to go down that road.

President de Gaulle

Q: Mr. President, there are some people who think you were a little more fulsome in your praise of General de Gaulle than you were of the other European leaders. Were you conscious of that? Do you have any background you can give us on that?

The President: I try to have a policy of evenhandedness. I suppose that is a bad word, too - well, it is in the Mideast. In any event, I have the highest regard for all of the European leaders that I met. I tried to speak of General de Gaulle with the proper respect that an individual with my background should have speaking to one with his.

After all, of the leaders of Europe, whether we agree or disagree with him, he is the giant, not only in his physical size but in his background and his great influence.

He deserved, I think, the words that I spoke about him. But I can assure you that in speaking of Prime Minister Wilson, Dr. Kiesinger, President Saragat, and Prime Minister Rumor, I intended to speak of all of them with the same feeling, the same affection.

Problems of Young People

Q: You demonstrated a great deal of interest, Mr. President, in young people in your discussions, both public and private, abroad. Do you feel that those discussions have given you a better understanding of young people abroad, and are their problems similar to the problems of young people in this country?

The President: Well, the problems differ, of course, in the different countries. I think they are the same in one respect. The young people abroad, it seems, have somewhat the same problem as many young people here. They know what they are against, but they find difficulty in knowing what they are for. This is not unusual, because this is perhaps something that is common to young people generally. Except that when we look to the revolutions of the past, the the revolutionary movements, usually there has been - whether we agreed with those movements or not - there was something, a philosophy, that the young

U.S. Space Efforts

Q: Sir, have you asked your aides, or your science aides, to prepare for you some kind of a study on whether a greater focus can be put in our space efforts in some possible arrangement similar to the Manhattan project during the last war?

The President: We are now attempting to devote - we are spending as much money and devoting as large a percentage of scientific personnel, engineering and all the rest, as we possibly can to the space program. We are constantly concerned with speeding it up. We are making what I consider to be a maximum effort.

It may be possible to improve it as we go along and we will attempt to do so. But we asked for all the money for this program that those in positions of responsibility felt could be usefully employed for this purpose, because beyond this we begin to get into diminishing returns on personnel and all the rest.

We may be able to improve it and if we can, we will, but it is our hope to make the largest possible effort.

Possibility of War Breaking Out over Berlin

Q: Mr. President, if fighting should break out over Berlin, that is, if peace efforts fail, do you believe it can be limited to a conventional war or would it lead to the use of nuclear weapons?

The President: Well, we are hopeful that we would be able to reach peaceful solutions to these problems.

The Departments of State and Defense

Q: Mr. President, the Budget Director testified at the Capitol a week ago and said that your administration was a little unhappy with the policy planning and the generation of ideas in the State and Defense Departments and cooperation between them. Can you tell us what that problem is in a little detail and what is being done to improve the situation?

The President: Well, I think he also expressed satisfaction that some progress was being made. One of the problems, of course, is that nearly every international problem involves several governmental agencies: certainly the Defense Department, State, and in many cases at least one other agency. And therefore, the problem of coordinating these different agencies in an effective way represents a major problem of administration. We have, of course, as you know, on a number of the most important international problems that we faced, set up task forces which meet frequently and render at least weekly reports to the NSC, but it's a matter of constant concern, though I think we have improved our techniques recently.

Foreign Aid to Peru and Laos

Q: Mr. President, several congressional committees have issued reports that were quite critical of the handling of foreign aid in the past in Peru and Laos specifically, and they centered much of their attention on two or three individuals: Mr. Theodore Achilles, Mr. Rollin Atwood, Mr. Graham Parsons, who still have some positions of some responsibility in the Government. I wonder if you contemplate, or your administration contemplates, any action - removal of these individuals from positions of responsibility, or any studies of their role today, and do you have any specific plans for tighter administration of these programs in the light of the past record?

The President: Yes, I am hopeful, if we are able to secure passage of legislation now before the Congress, that our administration will be more effective. In addition, we hope to bring in, if we are effective in the Congress, 5 new area administrators, and between 45 and 50 new country heads, into the administration of foreign aid. Now, on the three names you gave me, I am familiar with two of them. One of them is an Ambassador now to Sweden, and the other is at work here in the State Department, and I am not informed about the third. I am not aware of anything in their records that throws any question, of course, on their integrity, and we are satisfied that they can meet the responsibilities which they now hold.

Plane Hijacking

Q: Mr. President, would you give us your views on the latest hijacking plane incidents involving -

The President: The Cuban one or the American one?

Q: Both. (Laughter)

The President: It's my understanding that the hijacking which took place yesterday of the American plane was done by a - at least the information I had before I came in - by a Frenchman who had been treated earlier this year for mental aberrations at Bellevue. The hijacking a week ago was done once again by two men, one of whom had also been treated for mental weakness. It does indicate that the lunatic fringe, those who are desirous of seeing their names in the paper, and all of the rest, have seized upon this technique.

I am, of course, wholeheartedly opposed to it. I am hopeful that we can make it possible to work out satisfactory procedures so that every government involved takes steps to prevent hijacking which endanger the lives of innocent people.

Now, let me say that we are - have ordered today on a number of our planes a border patrolman who will ride on a number of our flights. We are also going to insist that every airplane lock its door, and that the door be strong enough to prevent entrance by force, and that the possession of the key be held by those inside the cabin so that pressure cannot be put on the members of the crew outside to have the door opened.

In addition, I am hopeful that governments everywhere will use their maximum influence to discourage this kind of action which endangers the lives of the crew and of the people involved, and which is an exercise in futility. And that is the view of this Government and we will take every means that we can to prevent not only the hijacking of our own planes but the hijacking of other planes. I'm hopeful that all concerned will do the same. It just endangers the lives of people who should be protected.

Russians in Orbit

Q: Mr. President, there seems to be some doubt in the country as to whether the Russians really did put two men in orbit around the earth, as they have claimed. Are you satisfied from the evidence available to you that they did do what they said they did?

The President: Yes.

Q: Mr. President, after this latest Soviet space effort, Senator Long of Missouri, among others, said that the real problem was not our present space effort but the lack of young Americans going into science. He pointed out that

million, and we are - in the tax bill we are providing additional provisions in the tax bill which will make it less attractive to take dollars abroad. And this is a matter under very constant concern and, as I said before, we hope by the end of next year to bring our balance of payments into balance.

I think we discussed last week why drastic remedies of the type of devaluation would be self-defeating, and would not be employed by this Government. I think that if we proceed on the basis that we are, that by the end of next year, if our exports maintain their present rise and our wage-price structure remains the same as it is now, relative to Europe, that we can bring this into balance.

American Strategy on Nuclear Engagement

Q: Mr. President, after the resignation of General Norstad was announced, there have been many speculations in Europe that there may occur a complete change in American strategy going as far as to a nuclear engagement. Could you comment on that?

The President: I can't understand possibly how anyone could come to that conclusion. General Norstad requested that he be permitted to resign. He'd held the position for a great many years. The Chairman of our Joint Chiefs, General Lemnitzer - there may be those who for their own reasons wish to put this story out, but there is no evidence for it. General Lemnitzer will carry on the policies of the United States Government the same way as General Norstad has done. So those rumors are wholly unfounded, wholly untrue, and the slightest check by those who transmit them through Europe would demonstrate that they are unfounded. I can assure you we are continuing our defense of Europe. And I've said before, we cannot maintain the defense of Europe without also maintaining our nuclear strength on which this administration has spent a good deal of additional funds. So I can assure you that the stories are untrue, though I have some idea of where they come from and why.

Developments in Peru

Q: Mr. President, can you tell us if you consider the developments in Peru encouraging toward the point of our recognizing the new government there? And also, is there any comment you'd like to make on the discussion of your policy toward Peru?

The President: We are encouraged by the release of President Prado. We are encouraged by the fact that civil liberties have been restored. We've been encouraged by the assurances of the junta that free elections would be carried out in a period of time, and we are anxious that some clear assurances be given that there will be - that they will abide by the results of these elections.

We had relations with President Prado's government. When that government was overthrown and the President imprisoned, it was quite natural that we would reexamine our relations. That reexamination is going on and we have been encouraged by those signs which I've named and we hope that there will be other evidences that there will be a return to constitutional free government, which is the object of the Alliance for Progress.

Discovery of Fallout in Utah Milk

Q: Mr. President, with regard to the fallout which has been discovered in milk in Utah, has your administration planned any precautionary steps, and specifically, will there be more air bursts in Nevada?

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