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Series: Grant, Mary Kate, Files
Subseries: Subject File, 1988-1991

OA/ID Number: 13880
Folder ID Number: 13880-015

Folder Title:
Visit to Greece and Turkey, 7/91

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
G	19	2	7	5

Turkey
last remarks
outstanding

UNCLASSIFIED
(with CONFIDENTIAL attachment)

MEMORANDUM FOR BRENT SCOWCROFT
THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: Draft Remarks for President's Public Statements

Attached are proposed remarks for the dinner the President will attend in Ankara during his July 20-22 visit to Turkey.

Attachment: As stated.

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(with CONFIDENTIAL attachment)

Drafted: EUR/SE:BITurner
SESE 6642, 15 Jun 91, x7-6114
Prez Ankara Speech State Dinner
Cleared: EUR:RRJohnson
EUR/SE:DMRansom, PCCollins
S/P:JHughes
P:CvanVoorst
C:MFoulon
NEA/RA:AKeiswetter
EUR/PA:MPearson

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Department of State Guidelines
E.O. 12958, SEC 3.4 (B), July 21, 1997
By RM NARA, Date 12/20/04

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DECL: 6/21/91

PROPOSED REMARKS
FOR THE PRESIDENT AT THE
STATE DINNER HOSTED BY PRESIDENT OZAL
JULY 20, 1991

MR. PRESIDENT, MINISTERS, DISTINGUISHED GUESTS AND FRIENDS,
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I WANT AGAIN TO THANK PRESIDENT OZAL FOR INVITING ME TO SEE
FIRST-HAND THIS WONDERFUL COUNTRY AND EXPERIENCE THE WARMTH AND
LEGENDARY HOSPITALITY OF THE TURKISH PEOPLE. IT IS TRULY AN
HONOR AND A DELIGHT TO BE HERE. I UNDERSTAND BETTER NOW WHY IT
IS WRITTEN OUTSIDE ATATURK'S TOMB: "NE MUTLU TURKUM DIYENE."
(NAY MUT-LOO TURK-UM DEE-YEN-EH) ("How happy am I to be a
Turk.")

STANDING THERE THIS MORNING, I COULD NOT HELP BUT THINK OF
THE SIMILARITIES BETWEEN THE FOUNDER OF THE MODERN TURKISH
REPUBLIC--WHOSE NAME I UNDERSTAND MEANS LITERALLY, "FATHER OF
THE TURKS"--AND THE MAN WE AMERICANS CALL THE FATHER OF OUR
COUNTRY, GEORGE WASHINGTON. BOTH MEN WERE GREAT GENERALS,
CAPABLE OF PROSECUTING A WAR TO VICTORY. WHAT MADE THEM
ENDURING HISTORICAL FIGURES WAS THEIR UNDERSTANDING THAT
WINNING THE WAR MEANT SECURING THE PEACE BY MAKING FRIENDS OUT
OF ONE'S FORMER ENEMIES. IN ADDITION, BOTH HAD A VISION FOR
THEIR COUNTRIES' FUTURES WHICH, WHILE REQUIRING PROFOUND AND

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DIFFICULT CHANGE AT THE TIME, WOULD PROVE ITSELF OVER TIME A VITAL AND INTEGRAL PART OF THEIR RESPECTIVE NATIONS' SELF-UNDERSTANDING.

THEN AS NOW, TURKEY AND AMERICA HAVE ESPOUSED THE SAME IDEALS ABOUT HUMAN RIGHTS AND PERSONAL LIBERTY, DEMOCRACY, OPPORTUNITY AND PROSPERITY--WHAT WE CALL THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS--AND THE RULE OF LAW. BOTH OF US BELIEVE IN WHAT ATATURK CALLED "PEACE AT HOME AND PEACE ABROAD," BUT WE BOTH ALSO UNDERSTAND THAT PROTECTING PEACE SOMETIMES MEANS BEING WILLING TO DEFEND IT. THAT IS WHY WE HAVE WORKED TOGETHER IN NATO FOR NEARLY FORTY YEARS. THAT IS WHY WE FOUGHT TOGETHER IN THE KOREAN WAR. THAT IS WHY WE STOOD TOGETHER TO REVERSE THE OCCUPATION OF KUWAIT.

IN LESS THAN TWO WEEKS FROM NOW, ON AUGUST 2, A YEAR WILL HAVE PASSED SINCE SADDAM HUSSEIN UNLEASHED HIS INVASION OF KUWAIT. BY THAT TIME I HOPE THAT THE LAST AMERICAN WILL HAVE DEPARTED FROM NORTHERN IRAQ. IT HAS BEEN AN EXTRAORDINARY YEAR FOR BOTH YOUR COUNTRY AND MINE. WE HAVE HAD TO RISE TO EXTRAORDINARY CHALLENGES. THAT WE SUCCEEDED IN MEETING THESE CHALLENGES IS A TRIBUTE TO THE EXTRAORDINARY FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN OUR TWO COUNTRIES. IT IS ALSO A TRIBUTE TO OUR WILLINGNESS TO SACRIFICE. NOT LAST, THIS DIFFICULT PERIOD HAS REQUIRED

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EXCEPTIONAL LEADERSHIP FROM PEOPLE LIKE YOUR PRESIDENT, TURGUT OZAL.

I WANT YOU TO KNOW--AND I SPEAK HERE ON BEHALF OF THE ENTIRE AMERICAN PEOPLE--THAT TURKEY'S ROLE IN THE GULF CRISIS WAS NOT, AND WILL NOT BE, FORGOTTEN. YOU HAVE DESERVEDLY WON THE THANKS OF MIDDLE EASTERN AND EUROPEAN COUNTRIES AS WELL AS THE UNITED STATES. FROM THE VERY BEGINNING, TURKEY STOOD ON PRINCIPLE IN CONDEMNING IRAQ'S INVASION OF KUWAIT. TURKEY'S EARLY AND DECISIVE ENFORCEMENT OF THE UN SANCTIONS REGIME WAS CRITICAL TO INTERNATIONAL EFFORTS TO ISOLATE IRAQ ECONOMICALLY. FOLLOWING THE OUTBREAK OF HOSTILITIES ON JANUARY 16, THE TURKISH PARLIAMENT TOOK THE COURAGEOUS DECISION OF VOTING TO ALLOW COALITION FORCES TO USE TURKISH BASES FOR MILITARY ACTIONS AGAINST IRAQ. IT DID SO DESPITE THE IMMEDIATE RISK OF IRAQI RETALIATION AS WELL AS THE LONGER-TERM RISK THAT TURKEY'S TIES WITH ITS SOUTHERN NEIGHBOR MIGHT SUFFER FOR MANY YEARS TO COME. FINALLY, ON APRIL 2, JUST WHEN IT APPEARED THAT COALITION FORCES HAD SUCCEEDED IN CONTAINING SADDAM HUSSEIN'S AGGRESSION OUTWARD, TURKEY WAS CONFRONTED WITH YET ANOTHER CRISIS WHEN OVER 450,000 IRAQI REFUGEES FLED TO THE TURKISH-IRAQI BORDER.

THE UNITED STATES AND TURKEY CAN BE PROUD OF WHAT THEY HAVE ACCOMPLISHED TOGETHER OVER THE LAST YEAR, WHICH HAS NOT BEEN

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WITHOUT COST. TURKEY INCURRED ENORMOUS COSTS, ESPECIALLY IN THE SOUTHEAST, AS A RESULT OF ITS COMPLIANCE WITH UN SANCTIONS, ITS DECISION TO DEPLOY TROOPS CLOSE TO THE TURKISH-IRAQI BORDER, AND ITS GENEROUS RELIEF ASSISTANCE TO THE HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF DISPLACED IRAQIS CAMPED ALONG ITS BORDERS. THE UNITED STATES HAS TAKEN THE LEAD, THROUGH ITS CHAIRMANSHIP OF THE GULF CRISIS FINANCIAL COORDINATION GROUP, TO OBTAIN ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE FOR TURKEY. WE HAVE ALSO MADE SIGNIFICANT ASSISTANCE AVAILABLE TO TURKEY ON A BILATERAL BASIS.

I HAVE TALKED OF EVENTS OF THE PAST YEAR NOT OUT OF NOSTALGIA BUT BECAUSE THEY HAVE BEEN SO EXTRAORDINARY. BOTH OF OUR COUNTRIES CAN BE PROUD OF HAVING RISEN SO MAGNIFICENTLY TO THE CHALLENGE. AS I THINK PRESIDENT OZAL WOULD AGREE, WE SHOULD VIEW OUR BILATERAL COOPERATION OVER THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS AS A GUIDE TO THE FUTURE. IT IS FOR THAT REASON THAT WE ARE NOW EMBARKED ON A PROGRAM OF STRATEGIC COOPERATION. THE UNITED STATES AND TURKEY HAVE A SPECIAL FRIENDSHIP AND A SHARED DESTINY.

TURKEY'S GROWING ABILITY TO EXPORT TO THE WORLD, ATTRACT TOURISTS AND INVESTORS, DEVELOP THE AGRICULTURAL POTENTIAL OF THE REGION THROUGH MAMMOTH WATER PROJECTS, AND EDUCATE ITS TALENTED PEOPLE, HAVE BEEN WATCHED WITH ADMIRATION BY ALL OF TURKEY'S FRIENDS. ALONG WITH OTHER WESTERN STATES, TURKEY AND

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THE UNITED STATES CAN WORK TOGETHER TO CONTRIBUTE TO PEACE AND PROSPERITY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD BY ADDRESSING CHALLENGES TO FREE TRADE, STABILITY, AND JUSTICE WHEREVER WE MIGHT FIND THEM. I SAY TO YOU, GEORGE WASHINGTON AND ATATURK WERE ONLY THE BEGINNING.

PLEASE JOIN ME IN RAISING YOUR GLASSES TO PRESIDENT AND MRS. OZAL.

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United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

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MEMORANDUM FOR BRENT SCOWCROFT
THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: Draft Remarks for President's Public Statements

Attached are proposed remarks for the President's meeting in Turkey with the American community, his arrival statement, and the major policy speech he will deliver in Istanbul.

Attachment: as stated

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Drafted: EUR/SE:DMRansom/BITurner *TA*.
SESE 6666, 15 Jun 91, x7-6114
Pres. Remarks to American Community
Cleared: EUR:RRJohnson
S/P:JHughes
C:MFoulon
P:CvanVoorst *WVK*.
EUR/PA:MPearson

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PROPOSED REMARKS
FOR THE AMERICAN COMMUNITY

WHENEVER I VISIT AN EMBASSY THESE DAYS I AM REMINDED OF MY OWN DAYS AS AN AMBASSADOR--I KNOW FROM PERSONAL EXPERIENCE WHAT IT TAKES TO MAKE A VISITOR FROM WASHINGTON FEEL WELCOME. I ALSO KNOW HOW MUCH MORE EFFORT IT TAKES WHEN THE VISITOR IS A PRESIDENT, AND FOR THAT YOU HAVE, WELL, MY SYMPATHY--BUT ALSO MY THANKS AND MY ADMIRATION.

LET ME BE CLEAR: EVERY MAN AND WOMAN EMPLOYED IN THIS EMBASSY, BOTH AMERICAN AND TURKISH, CAN TAKE SATISFACTION THAT THE VISITOR WHO IS TALKING TO YOU RIGHT NOW FEELS VERY WELCOME, AND FEELS THAT EVERY MINUTE OF HIS VISIT WILL BE USEFUL AND ENJOYABLE.

Behind the scenes work

I AM ALSO KEENLY AWARE THAT FOR THE LAST YEAR THIS EMBASSY HAS BEEN WORKING AT FULL TILT--ALL THE COMPLICATED AND EXTRAORDINARY EFFORTS TO BRING IN A US MILITARY FORCE THAT CONTRIBUTED SO MAGNIFICENTLY TO THE DEFEAT OF SADDAM'S MILITARY AFTER IT INVADDED KUWAIT. I SEE MANY PROUD MEMBERS HERE TODAY FROM OUR MILITARY, STANDING TALL, AS WELL YOU SHOULD, AND I KNOW THAT MANY OF YOU ARE FROM THE CRACK FORCE THAT CAME BACK TO TURKEY, AFTER THE WAR ENDED, WHEN SADDAM USED THE REMNANTS OF HIS MILITARY TO DRIVE HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF CIVILIANS FROM THEIR HOMES. IT IS A REMARKABLE FACT THAT YOUR EFFORTS--

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ALONG WITH THOSE OF THOUSANDS OF TURKISH AIRMEN AND SOLDIERS--
HAVE HELPED GET THESE UNFORTUNATE REFUGEES OUT OF THE MOUNTAINS
AND BACK TO THEIR HOMES. I SALUTE YOU.

IN THESE TWO OPERATIONS, DESERT STORM AND PROVIDE COMFORT,
WE SHOWED THE WORLD WHAT TURKISH-US COOPERATION CAN DO--AND IN
THE PROCESS CREATED SOME IMPORTANT STRATEGIC FACTS FOR THE
FUTURE. THE EMBASSY HERE HAS BEEN IMAGINATIVE AND TIRELESS IN
ORCHESTRATING ALL THIS, AND I HAVE THE HONOR TO CITE YOUR
EXCEPTIONAL SERVICE AND ANNOUNCE THAT THE STATE DEPARTMENT HAS
AWARDED THE SUPERIOR HONOR AWARD TO THE EMBASSY AS A WHOLE--
AND HAS AWARDED TO AMBASSADOR ABRAMOWITZ THE DISTINGUISHED
HONOR AWARD.

MORT, YOU ARE RETIRING IN A FEW DAYS, AFTER REACHING THE
HIGHEST RANK IN THE FOREIGN SERVICE: CAREER AMBASSADOR. YOU
ARE GOING ON TO A POSITION OF GREAT INFLUENCE AND HONOR--THE
HEAD OF THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE. YOU
WILL LEAVE HERE IN TURKEY MANY FRIENDS--FROM THE PRESIDENT ON
DOWN--BUT YOU CAN CONSOLE YOURSELF WITH THE THOUGHT THAT WHEN
YOU GET TO WASHINGTON YOU WILL FIND MANY FRIENDS THERE--FROM
THE PRESIDENT ON DOWN, I MIGHT ADD.

MORT, CONGRATULATIONS TO YOU, AND TO YOUR ABLE AND
HARD-WORKING STAFF.

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FINALLY, I WANT TO EXPRESS MY APPRECIATION FOR THE SACRIFICES EACH AND EVERY ONE OF YOU--FOREIGN SERVICE AND MILITARY PERSONNEL, SPOUSES AND CHILDREN--HAVE MADE TO REPRESENT THE UNITED STATES OVERSEAS. I REALIZE YOU WOULD NOT BE HERE TODAY IF YOU DID NOT DERIVE GREAT SATISFACTION FROM SERVING YOUR COUNTRY AND HELPING GIVE SHAPE TO THE HISTORY OF OUR TIME. ON THE OTHER HAND, I KNOW IT CAN BE TOUGH AT TIMES--WHAT WITH THE LONG HOURS, DEPLOYMENTS TO THE MOST REMOTE CORNERS OF TURKEY, LIVING CONDITIONS SOMETIMES BORDERING ON HARDSHIP, THE THREAT OF TERRORISM--NOT TO MENTION THE STRAIN OF BEING FAR-REMOVED FROM FAMILY AND FRIENDS BACK HOME. ALL OF YOU CAN LOOK WITH PRIDE AT YOUR ACCOMPLISHMENTS OVER THE LAST YEAR, AND I HOPE YOU WILL CONCLUDE--AND I AM CONFIDENT YOU WILL--THAT THE SACRIFICES WERE WORTH IT.

I LOOK FORWARD TO MY VISIT HERE IN TURKEY, AND HOPE THAT IT WILL HAVE A FAVORABLE IMPACT ON THE FUTURE COURSE OF U.S.-TURKISH RELATIONS. IT IS THE RESULT OF YOUR HARD WORK AND TIRELESS DEDICATION, AND I WANT YOU TO KNOW HOW MUCH I APPRECIATE THE EFFORTS OF EACH AND EVERY ONE OF YOU.

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Drafted: DMRansom/GMStaples *MS*
SESE 6664, 15 Jun 91, x7-6114
President's Arrival Statement - Ankara
Cleared: EUR:RRJohnson
P:CvanVoorst
C:MFoulon
S/P:JHughes
EUR/PA:MPearson *MP*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
DECL: 6/22/91

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Department of State Guidelines
E.O. 12958, SEC 3.4 (B), July 21, 1997
By RM NARA, Date 12/20/04

PROPOSED ARRIVAL STATEMENT FOR THE PRESIDENT

MR. PRESIDENT, YOUR EXCELLENCIES, MY FRIENDS:

I AM MOST GRATEFUL FOR THE WARM WELCOME YOU HAVE EXTENDED TO ME AND MY PARTY, AND AM EXTREMELY PLEASED TO BE ABLE TO VISIT TURKEY WITH ITS DYNAMIC, RICH HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

THE LAST US PRESIDENT TO VISIT TURKEY WAS DWIGHT EISENHOWER. WHEN HE ARRIVED IN ANKARA IN 1959, HE SAID HE WANTED TO TALK ABOUT A "WORLD OF PLENTY IN WHICH ALL NATIONS CAN LIVE -- INDEPENDENT AND PROSPEROUS, AT PEACE WITH THEIR NEIGHBORS." THESE SENTIMENTS ECHOED THE WORDS OF YOUR GREAT STATESMAN, KEMAL ATATURK--"PEACE AT HOME, PEACE ABROAD," A GOAL TOWARD WHICH ALL NATIONS SHOULD STRIVE.

I ARRIVE TODAY TO SAY THAT, THROUGH A STRONG ALLIANCE, HARD WORK AND FIRM VALUES, ALL OF THE WEST -- AND ESPECIALLY THE PROUD AND ABLE TURKS -- HAVE NOT JUST PROSPERED GREATLY BUT ALSO SUCCEEDED IN MOVING FROM A COLD WAR TO A WARM PEACE.

THESE ARE GREAT ACHIEVEMENTS, AND THE LONDON SUMMIT I HAVE JUST ATTENDED CONFIRMS MY BELIEF THAT FREE MEN IN BOTH THE EAST AND THE WEST CAN COOPERATE FOR A STABLE PEACE AND GREATER PROSPERITY.

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THAT'S WHAT I WANT TO TALK ABOUT WITH YOU, PRESIDENT OZAL:
THE COMING ERA. . WHEN I REFLECT ON ALL THE YEARS SINCE MY
ILLUSTRIOUS PREDECESSOR VISITED TURKEY, AND ESPECIALLY ON THE
TUMULTUOUS YEAR JUST PASSED, I SEE THE COMING ERA AS ONE OF
ESPECIALLY CLOSE COOPERATION BETWEEN TURKEY AND THE UNITED
STATES.

THANK YOU FOR THIS WARM RECEPTION. I KNOW, ALREADY, THAT I
AM AMONG FRIENDS AND ALLIES. I LOOK FORWARD TO SEEING MORE OF
THIS IMPORTANT, BEAUTIFUL AND HISTORIC LAND AND PEOPLE.

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Drafted: EUR/SE: GMStaples *AS*
SESE 6643, June 13, 1991, x7-6114
President's Speech - U.S.-Turkish Relations
Cleared: EUR: JFDobbins
EUR/SE: DMRansom
EUR/SE: PCollins
P: CvanVoorst
C: MFoulon
S/P: JHughes/DWagner *AS*
EUR/PA: MPearson

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
DECL: 6/22/91

DECLASSIFIED
Department of State Guidelines
E.O. 12958, SEC 3.4 (B), July 21, 1997
By RM NARA, Date 12/20/04

PROPOSED REMARKS FOR THE PRESIDENT
U.S.-TURKISH RELATIONS

MR. PRESIDENT, DISTINGUISHED GUESTS:

LET ME EXPRESS AGAIN HERE TONIGHT ON BEHALF OF EVERYONE IN OUR PARTY OUR SINCERE APPRECIATION FOR THE OUTPOURING OF WARMTH AND AFFECTION WE HAVE RECEIVED DURING OUR VISIT. I COULD NOT HELP THINKING DURING MY TOUR TODAY OF THE BLUE MOSQUE, AYA SOFIA, AND THE TOPKAPI PALACE OF THE HISTORY THAT SURROUNDS THESE SITES AND INDEED ALL OF TURKEY. HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY HAVE MADE TURKEY AN INTERNATIONAL CROSSROADS, WITH A GLORIOUS PAST AND A DAZZLING FUTURE.

WE MEET TONIGHT IN A WORLD CHANGED BY THE EVENT OF THE PAST TWO YEARS. FOR OVER FORTY YEARS, THE UNITED STATES AND TURKEY SUCCEEDED IN SAFEGUARDING THE FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCE OF THE NATIONS OF THE WESTERN ALLIANCE. IN THE LAST TWO YEARS, WE REAPED THE REWARD OF OUR VIGILANCE BY WITNESSING THE FALL OF THE IRON CURTAIN AND THE FREEDOM OF THE NATIONS OF EASTERN EUROPE. THE WARSAW PACT HAS BEEN DISSOLVED AND NATIONS THAT WERE ONCE OUR ENEMIES HAVE BECOME OUR FRIENDS. WE HAVE SUPPORTED THE DRAMATIC CHANGES SWEEPING EASTERN EUROPE

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AND THE SOVIET UNION. AT THE SAME TIME, WE RECOGNIZE THAT TENSIONS ARE INEVITABLE WHEN COUNTRIES MUST SUDDENLY RESHAPE THEIR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SYSTEMS, NOT TO MENTION THE IDEOLOGICAL UNDERPINNINGS OF THEIR ENTIRE WAY OF LIFE. THE UNITED STATES HAS SOUGHT TO FORGE NEW ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL TIES IN THIS ENVIRONMENT THAT WILL STRENGTHEN THE BONDS OF FRIENDSHIP WITH THESE EVOLVING SOCIETIES, MUCH AS TURKEY HAS DONE.

AS PART OF ITS EFFORT TO IMPROVE RELATIONS WITH THE SOVIET UNION, TURKEY HAS TAKEN BOLD STEPS SUCH AS ITS BLACK SEA COOPERATION INITIATIVE. THIS WILL ENCOURAGE THE MUTUALLY ADVANTAGEOUS EXPLOITATION OF RESOURCES AS WELL AS GREATER ECONOMIC INTERDEPENDENCE AMONG THE PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES WHICH SURROUND THIS IMPORTANT BODY OF WATER. TURKEY'S EFFORTS TO INCREASE TRADE WITH THE SOVIET REPUBLICS, PARTICIPATE IN CULTURAL AND TECHNICAL EXCHANGES, AND, FOR EXAMPLE, WITH ARMENIA, OPEN ITS BORDERS TO FACILITATE TRADE AND POLITICAL EXCHANGES ARE EXAMPLES OF A NEW DETERMINATION BY SO MANY NATIONS TODAY TO ENRICH THEIR TIES WITH THEIR NEIGHBORS TO AVOID THE MISUNDERSTANDINGS OF THE PAST THAT HAVE LED TO CONFLICT.

THESE POSITIVE, INNOVATIVE STEPS BY TURKEY IN ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH THE SOVIET UNION AND ITS BALKAN NEIGHBORS

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STAND, HOWEVER, IN SHARP CONTRAST TO THE ACTIONS OF TURKEY'S NEIGHBOR TO THE SOUTH - IRAQ. SADDAM HUSSEIN'S BRUTAL INVASION OF KUWAIT LAST AUGUST 2 PROMPTED AN UNPRECEDENTED RESPONSE BY THE WORLD COMMUNITY. TURKEY PLAYED A PIVOTAL ROLE, BY FIRST SHUTTING DOWN THE IRAQI OIL PIPELINE AND BANNING CROSS BORDER TRADE. THESE STEPS, AT GREAT ECONOMIC COST, WERE KEY TO THE SUCCESSFUL ENFORCEMENT OF UN SANCTIONS AGAINST THE IRAQI REGIME. THE U.S. IN TURN, SOUGHT ASSISTANCE FOR TURKEY FROM ALLIES WHO PLEDGED AID TO REIMBURSE TURKEY FOR THE LOSSES IT SUFFERED FROM ENFORCING SANCTIONS.

IN JANUARY WHEN MILITARY ACTION BECAME UNAVOIDABLE, TURKEY'S COURAGEOUS DECISION TO PERMIT ALLIED MILITARY STRIKES AGAINST IRAQ TO BE LAUNCHED FROM TURKISH BASES WAS CRITICAL TO THE SUCCESS OF DESERT STORM. TURKEY'S DECISION TO REDEPLOY OVER 100,000 TROOPS TO THE IRAQI BORDER TIED DOWN OVER TEN IRAQI DIVISIONS AND HELPED DETER FURTHER IRAQI ADVENTURISM. I COULD NOT HELP BUT BE REMINDED AS THE COALITION FORCES SWEEP INTO KUWAIT TO LIBERATE IT FROM THE INVADER, OF THE BRAVERY AND HEROISM OF TURKEY'S SOLDIERS IN THE KOREAN CONFLICT WHERE OUR FORCES AGAIN JOINED TOGETHER TO THWART AGGRESSION. FOR THAT EFFORT AND SACRIFICE FORTY YEARS AGO, AND FOR HER STEADFASTNESS AGAIN IN THIS CRISIS, THE WORLD OWES TURKEY A GREAT DEBT OF GRATITUDE.

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IN THE AFTERMATH OF THE WAR, TURKEY'S IMPORTANCE TO THE U.S. AND HER STRATEGIC ROLE IN THE REGION BECAME CLEARER TO US ALL. TURKEY REMAINS THE LINCHPIN OF NATO'S SECURITY PERIMETER. HOWEVER, BEYOND ITS TRADITIONAL --AND VITALLY IMPORTANT-- ROLE IN NATO AND EUROPE, TURKEY'S POSITION AS NATO'S ONLY MUSLIM MEMBER MAKES IT A BRIDGE BETWEEN THE WESTERN AND MUSLIM WORLDS AND WE BELIEVE ENABLES IT TO PLAY A STABILIZING ROLE IN THE VOLATILE MIDDLE EAST.

ASIDE FROM ISRAEL, TURKEY IS THE ONLY STATE IN THE MIDDLE EAST REGION WITH A LONGSTANDING COMMITMENT TO PARLIAMENTARY DEMOCRACY. TURKEY'S COMMITMENT TO SECULARISM, INSTITUTED BY THE FAR-SEEING FOUNDER OF MODERN TURKEY, KEMAL ATATURK, IS EPITOMIZED BY THE CITY OF ISTANBUL WITH ITS MOSQUES AND WESTERN SHOPS AND INDUSTRY CONTRIBUTING TOGETHER, EACH IN ITS OWN WAY TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF MODERN TURKEY. TURKEY THUS OFFERS A UNIQUE MODEL FOR ISLAM, NOT IN CONFLICT WITH SECULARISM AND DEMOCRACY, BUT RATHER SUPPORTIVE OF THE FUNDAMENTAL HUMAN VALUES CHERISHED BY BOTH OUR COUNTRIES OF FREEDOM AND INDIVIDUAL LIBERTY.

BEYOND THIS, HOWEVER, TURKEY ALSO SERVES AS A PROVEN MODEL FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. ITS FREE MARKET REFORMS, UNDER THE STEWARDSHIP OF THEN PRIME MINISTER OZAL, OPENED THE ECONOMY AND EXPANDED ACCESS BY TURKISH ENTREPRENEURS TO FOREIGN IMPORTS,

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CREDIT, AND INVESTMENT. AS A RESULT, TURKEY IN THE 1980'S BOASTED THE STRONGEST GROWTH RATE OF ANY OF THE COUNTRIES THAT BELONG TO THE ORGANIZATION FOR COOPERATION AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. EXPORTS SURGED, AND FOREIGN INVESTMENT INCREASED FIVEFOLD. WE HOPE THESE RESULTS WILL ENCOURAGE NEEDED ECONOMIC REFORMS BY TURKEY'S NEIGHBORS IN THE REGION, WHO STAND TO BENEFIT GREATLY FROM CLOSER ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL TIES WITH THE TURKISH REPUBLIC, THE NATIONS OF EUROPE, AND WITH THE UNITED STATES. WHEN THAT DAY COMES, I COULD EASILY FORESEE TURKEY TAKING ADVANTAGE OF ITS UNIQUE GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION TO BECOME A REGIONAL ECONOMIC HUB BETWEEN EUROPE, THE MIDDLE EAST, THE SOVIET UNION, AND THE BALKANS.

FINALLY, TURKEY HAS A KEY ROLE TO PLAY IN THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN. ONE OF MY SINCEREST HOPES IS THAT IN THE AFTERMATH OF THE GULF CONFLICT, RELATIONS BETWEEN BOTH GREECE AND TURKEY CAN BE IMPROVED. FOLLOWING WORLD WAR TWO, SOVIET MEDDLING IN THE GREEK CIVIL WAR AND TERRITORIAL DEMANDS ON TURKEY GAVE BOTH A COMMON ENEMY, AND EARNED BOTH A COMMON FRIEND IN THE U.S. HOWEVER, DISPUTES OVER AEGEAN AIRSPACE, COASTAL WATERS, THE SEABED AND CYPRUS HAVE SINCE PLAGUED THE RELATIONSHIP. BOTH GREECE AND TURKEY COOPERATED MAGNIFICENTLY DURING THE GULF CONFLICT, AS THEY HAVE AS NATO ALLIES FOR SO MANY YEARS. YESTERDAY, I WAS PRIVILEGED TO LAY A WREATH AT THE ATATURK MAUSOLEUM, AND WHEN I WAS IN CRETE I VISITED THE TOMB

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United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

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MEMORANDUM FOR BRENT SCOWCROFT
THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: Draft Remarks for President's Public Statements

Attached are proposed remarks for the President's meeting in Turkey with the American community, his arrival statement, and the major policy speech he will deliver in Istanbul.

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HAVE HELPED GET THESE UNFORTUNATE REFUGEES OUT OF THE MOUNTAINS
AND BACK TO THEIR HOMES. I SALUTE YOU.

IN THESE TWO OPERATIONS, DESERT STORM AND PROVIDE COMFORT,
WE SHOWED THE WORLD WHAT TURKISH-US COOPERATION CAN DO--AND IN
THE PROCESS CREATED SOME IMPORTANT STRATEGIC FACTS FOR THE
FUTURE. THE EMBASSY HERE HAS BEEN IMAGINATIVE AND TIRELESS IN
ORCHESTRATING ALL THIS, AND I HAVE THE HONOR TO CITE YOUR
EXCEPTIONAL SERVICE AND ANNOUNCE THAT THE STATE DEPARTMENT HAS
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AND HAS AWARDED TO AMBASSADOR ABRAMOWITZ THE DISTINGUISHED
HONOR AWARD.

MORT, YOU ARE RETIRING IN A FEW DAYS, AFTER REACHING THE
HIGHEST RANK IN THE FOREIGN SERVICE: CAREER AMBASSADOR. YOU
ARE GOING ON TO A POSITION OF GREAT INFLUENCE AND HONOR--THE
HEAD OF THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE. YOU
WILL LEAVE HERE IN TURKEY MANY FRIENDS--FROM THE PRESIDENT ON
DOWN--BUT YOU CAN CONSOLE YOURSELF WITH THE THOUGHT THAT WHEN
YOU GET TO WASHINGTON YOU WILL FIND MANY FRIENDS THERE--FROM
THE PRESIDENT ON DOWN, I MIGHT ADD.

MORT, CONGRATULATIONS TO YOU, AND TO YOUR ABLE AND
HARD-WORKING STAFF.

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FINALLY, I WANT TO EXPRESS MY APPRECIATION FOR THE SACRIFICES EACH AND EVERY ONE OF YOU--FOREIGN SERVICE AND MILITARY PERSONNEL, SPOUSES AND CHILDREN--HAVE MADE TO REPRESENT THE UNITED STATES OVERSEAS. I REALIZE YOU WOULD NOT BE HERE TODAY IF YOU DID NOT DERIVE GREAT SATISFACTION FROM SERVING YOUR COUNTRY AND HELPING GIVE SHAPE TO THE HISTORY OF OUR TIME. ON THE OTHER HAND, I KNOW IT CAN BE TOUGH AT TIMES--WHAT WITH THE LONG HOURS, DEPLOYMENTS TO THE MOST REMOTE CORNERS OF TURKEY, LIVING CONDITIONS SOMETIMES BORDERING ON HARDSHIP, THE THREAT OF TERRORISM--NOT TO MENTION THE STRAIN OF BEING FAR-REMOVED FROM FAMILY AND FRIENDS BACK HOME. ALL OF YOU CAN LOOK WITH PRIDE AT YOUR ACCOMPLISHMENTS OVER THE LAST YEAR, AND I HOPE YOU WILL CONCLUDE--AND I AM CONFIDENT YOU WILL--THAT THE SACRIFICES WERE WORTH IT.

I LOOK FORWARD TO MY VISIT HERE IN TURKEY, AND HOPE THAT IT WILL HAVE A FAVORABLE IMPACT ON THE FUTURE COURSE OF U.S.-TURKISH RELATIONS. IT IS THE RESULT OF YOUR HARD WORK AND TIRELESS DEDICATION, AND I WANT YOU TO KNOW HOW MUCH I APPRECIATE THE EFFORTS OF EACH AND EVERY ONE OF YOU.

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Drafted: DMRansom/GMStaples *GM*
SESE 6664, 15 Jun 91, x7-6114
President's Arrival Statement - Ankara
Cleared: EUR:RRJohnson
P:CvanVoorst
C:MFoulon
S/P:JHughes
EUR/PA:MPearson *RR*

DECLASSIFIED

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DECL: 6/22/91

Department of State Guidelines
E.O. 12958, SEC 3.4 (B), July 21, 1997
By *RMC* NARA, Date *12/20/04*

PROPOSED ARRIVAL STATEMENT FOR THE PRESIDENT

MR. PRESIDENT, YOUR EXCELLENCIES, MY FRIENDS:

I AM MOST GRATEFUL FOR THE WARM WELCOME YOU HAVE EXTENDED TO ME AND MY PARTY, AND AM EXTREMELY PLEASED TO BE ABLE TO VISIT TURKEY WITH ITS DYNAMIC, RICH HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

THE LAST US PRESIDENT TO VISIT TURKEY WAS DWIGHT EISENHOWER. WHEN HE ARRIVED IN ANKARA IN 1959, HE SAID HE WANTED TO TALK ABOUT A "WORLD OF PLENTY IN WHICH ALL NATIONS CAN LIVE -- INDEPENDENT AND PROSPEROUS, AT PEACE WITH THEIR NEIGHBORS." THESE SENTIMENTS ECHOED THE WORDS OF YOUR GREAT STATESMAN, KEMAL ATATURK--"PEACE AT HOME, PEACE ABROAD," A GOAL TOWARD WHICH ALL NATIONS SHOULD STRIVE.

I ARRIVE TODAY TO SAY THAT, THROUGH A STRONG ALLIANCE, HARD WORK AND FIRM VALUES, ALL OF THE WEST -- AND ESPECIALLY THE PROUD AND ABLE TURKS -- HAVE NOT JUST PROSPERED GREATLY BUT ALSO SUCCEEDED IN MOVING FROM A COLD WAR TO A WARM PEACE.

THESE ARE GREAT ACHIEVEMENTS, AND THE LONDON SUMMIT I HAVE JUST ATTENDED CONFIRMS MY BELIEF THAT FREE MEN IN BOTH THE EAST AND THE WEST CAN COOPERATE FOR A STABLE PEACE AND GREATER PROSPERITY.

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THAT'S WHAT I WANT TO TALK ABOUT WITH YOU, PRESIDENT OZAL:
THE COMING ERA. . WHEN I REFLECT ON ALL THE YEARS SINCE MY
ILLUSTRIOUS PREDECESSOR VISITED TURKEY, AND ESPECIALLY ON THE
TUMULTUOUS YEAR JUST PASSED, I SEE THE COMING ERA AS ONE OF
ESPECIALLY CLOSE COOPERATION BETWEEN TURKEY AND THE UNITED
STATES.

THANK YOU FOR THIS WARM RECEPTION. I KNOW, ALREADY, THAT I
AM AMONG FRIENDS AND ALLIES. I LOOK FORWARD TO SEEING MORE OF
THIS IMPORTANT, BEAUTIFUL AND HISTORIC LAND AND PEOPLE.

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Drafted: EUR/SE:GMStaples
SESE 6643, June 13, 1991, x7-6114
President's Speech - U.S.-Turkish Relations
Cleared: EUR:JFDobbins
EUR/SE:DMRansom
EUR/SE:PCollins
P:CvanVoorst
C:MFoulon
S/P:JHughes/DWagner
EUR/PA:MPearson

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
DECL: 6/22/91

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Department of State Guidelines
E.O. 12958, SEC 3.4 (B), July 21, 1997
By RM NARA, Date 12/20/04

PROPOSED REMARKS FOR THE PRESIDENT

U.S.-TURKISH RELATIONS

MR. PRESIDENT, DISTINGUISHED GUESTS:

LET ME EXPRESS AGAIN HERE TONIGHT ON BEHALF OF EVERYONE IN OUR PARTY OUR SINCERE APPRECIATION FOR THE OUTPOURING OF WARMTH AND AFFECTION WE HAVE RECEIVED DURING OUR VISIT. I COULD NOT HELP THINKING DURING MY TOUR TODAY OF THE BLUE MOSQUE, AYA SOFIA, AND THE TOPKAPI PALACE OF THE HISTORY THAT SURROUNDS THESE SITES AND INDEED ALL OF TURKEY. HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY HAVE MADE TURKEY AN INTERNATIONAL CROSSROADS, WITH A GLORIOUS PAST AND A DAZZLING FUTURE.

WE MEET TONIGHT IN A WORLD CHANGED BY THE EVENT OF THE PAST TWO YEARS. FOR OVER FORTY YEARS, THE UNITED STATES AND TURKEY SUCCEEDED IN SAFEGUARDING THE FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCE OF THE NATIONS OF THE WESTERN ALLIANCE. IN THE LAST TWO YEARS, WE REAPED THE REWARD OF OUR VIGILANCE BY WITNESSING THE FALL OF THE IRON CURTAIN AND THE FREEDOM OF THE NATIONS OF EASTERN EUROPE. THE WARSAW PACT HAS BEEN DISSOLVED AND NATIONS THAT WERE ONCE OUR ENEMIES HAVE BECOME OUR FRIENDS. WE HAVE SUPPORTED THE DRAMATIC CHANGES SWEEPING EASTERN EUROPE

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AND THE SOVIET UNION. AT THE SAME TIME, WE RECOGNIZE THAT TENSIONS ARE INEVITABLE WHEN COUNTRIES MUST SUDDENLY RESHAPE THEIR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SYSTEMS, NOT TO MENTION THE IDEOLOGICAL UNDERPINNINGS OF THEIR ENTIRE WAY OF LIFE. THE UNITED STATES HAS SOUGHT TO FORGE NEW ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL TIES IN THIS ENVIRONMENT THAT WILL STRENGTHEN THE BONDS OF FRIENDSHIP WITH THESE EVOLVING SOCIETIES, MUCH AS TURKEY HAS DONE.

AS PART OF ITS EFFORT TO IMPROVE RELATIONS WITH THE SOVIET UNION, TURKEY HAS TAKEN BOLD STEPS SUCH AS ITS BLACK SEA COOPERATION INITIATIVE. THIS WILL ENCOURAGE THE MUTUALLY ADVANTAGEOUS EXPLOITATION OF RESOURCES AS WELL AS GREATER ECONOMIC INTERDEPENDENCE AMONG THE PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES WHICH SURROUND THIS IMPORTANT BODY OF WATER. TURKEY'S EFFORTS TO INCREASE TRADE WITH THE SOVIET REPUBLICS, PARTICIPATE IN CULTURAL AND TECHNICAL EXCHANGES, AND, FOR EXAMPLE, WITH ARMENIA, OPEN ITS BORDERS TO FACILITATE TRADE AND POLITICAL EXCHANGES ARE EXAMPLES OF A NEW DETERMINATION BY SO MANY NATIONS TODAY TO ENRICH THEIR TIES WITH THEIR NEIGHBORS TO AVOID THE MISUNDERSTANDINGS OF THE PAST THAT HAVE LED TO CONFLICT.

THESE POSITIVE, INNOVATIVE STEPS BY TURKEY IN ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH THE SOVIET UNION AND ITS BALKAN NEIGHBORS

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STAND, HOWEVER, IN SHARP CONTRAST TO THE ACTIONS OF TURKEY'S NEIGHBOR TO THE SOUTH - IRAQ. SADDAM HUSSEIN'S BRUTAL INVASION OF KUWAIT LAST AUGUST 2 PROMPTED AN UNPRECEDENTED RESPONSE BY THE WORLD COMMUNITY. TURKEY PLAYED A PIVOTAL ROLE, BY FIRST SHUTTING DOWN THE IRAQI OIL PIPELINE AND BANNING CROSS BORDER TRADE. THESE STEPS, AT GREAT ECONOMIC COST, WERE KEY TO THE SUCCESSFUL ENFORCEMENT OF UN SANCTIONS AGAINST THE IRAQI REGIME. THE U.S. IN TURN, SOUGHT ASSISTANCE FOR TURKEY FROM ALLIES WHO PLEDGED AID TO REIMBURSE TURKEY FOR THE LOSSES IT SUFFERED FROM ENFORCING SANCTIONS.

IN JANUARY WHEN MILITARY ACTION BECAME UNAVOIDABLE, TURKEY'S COURAGEOUS DECISION TO PERMIT ALLIED MILITARY STRIKES AGAINST IRAQ TO BE LAUNCHED FROM TURKISH BASES WAS CRITICAL TO THE SUCCESS OF DESERT STORM. TURKEY'S DECISION TO REDEPLOY OVER 100,000 TROOPS TO THE IRAQI BORDER TIED DOWN OVER TEN IRAQI DIVISIONS AND HELPED DETER FURTHER IRAQI ADVENTURISM. I COULD NOT HELP BUT BE REMINDED AS THE COALITION FORCES SWEEP INTO KUWAIT TO LIBERATE IT FROM THE INVADER, OF THE BRAVERY AND HEROISM OF TURKEY'S SOLDIERS IN THE KOREAN CONFLICT WHERE OUR FORCES AGAIN JOINED TOGETHER TO THWART AGGRESSION. FOR THAT EFFORT AND SACRIFICE FORTY YEARS AGO, AND FOR HER STEADFASTNESS AGAIN IN THIS CRISIS, THE WORLD OWES TURKEY A GREAT DEBT OF GRATITUDE.

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IN THE AFTERMATH OF THE WAR, TURKEY'S IMPORTANCE TO THE U.S. AND HER STRATEGIC ROLE IN THE REGION BECAME CLEARER TO US ALL. TURKEY REMAINS THE LINCHPIN OF NATO'S SECURITY PERIMETER. HOWEVER, BEYOND ITS TRADITIONAL --AND VITALLY IMPORTANT-- ROLE IN NATO AND EUROPE, TURKEY'S POSITION AS NATO'S ONLY MUSLIM MEMBER MAKES IT A BRIDGE BETWEEN THE WESTERN AND MUSLIM WORLDS AND WE BELIEVE ENABLES IT TO PLAY A STABILIZING ROLE IN THE VOLATILE MIDDLE EAST.

ASIDE FROM ISRAEL, TURKEY IS THE ONLY STATE IN THE MIDDLE EAST REGION WITH A LONGSTANDING COMMITMENT TO PARLIAMENTARY DEMOCRACY. TURKEY'S COMMITMENT TO SECULARISM, INSTITUTED BY THE FAR-SEEING FOUNDER OF MODERN TURKEY, KEMAL ATATURK, IS EPITOMIZED BY THE CITY OF ISTANBUL WITH ITS MOSQUES AND WESTERN SHOPS AND INDUSTRY CONTRIBUTING TOGETHER, EACH IN ITS OWN WAY TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF MODERN TURKEY. TURKEY THUS OFFERS A UNIQUE MODEL FOR ISLAM, NOT IN CONFLICT WITH SECULARISM AND DEMOCRACY, BUT RATHER SUPPORTIVE OF THE FUNDAMENTAL HUMAN VALUES CHERISHED BY BOTH OUR COUNTRIES OF FREEDOM AND INDIVIDUAL LIBERTY.

BEYOND THIS, HOWEVER, TURKEY ALSO SERVES AS A PROVEN MODEL FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. ITS FREE MARKET REFORMS, UNDER THE STEWARDSHIP OF THEN PRIME MINISTER OZAL, OPENED THE ECONOMY AND EXPANDED ACCESS BY TURKISH ENTREPRENEURS TO FOREIGN IMPORTS,

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CREDIT, AND INVESTMENT. AS A RESULT, TURKEY IN THE 1980'S BOASTED THE STRONGEST GROWTH RATE OF ANY OF THE COUNTRIES THAT BELONG TO THE ORGANIZATION FOR COOPERATION AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. EXPORTS SURGED, AND FOREIGN INVESTMENT INCREASED FIVEFOLD. WE HOPE THESE RESULTS WILL ENCOURAGE NEEDED ECONOMIC REFORMS BY TURKEY'S NEIGHBORS IN THE REGION, WHO STAND TO BENEFIT GREATLY FROM CLOSER ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL TIES WITH THE TURKISH REPUBLIC, THE NATIONS OF EUROPE, AND WITH THE UNITED STATES. WHEN THAT DAY COMES, I COULD EASILY FORESEE TURKEY TAKING ADVANTAGE OF ITS UNIQUE GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION TO BECOME A REGIONAL ECONOMIC HUB BETWEEN EUROPE, THE MIDDLE EAST, THE SOVIET UNION, AND THE BALKANS.

FINALLY, TURKEY HAS A KEY ROLE TO PLAY IN THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN. ONE OF MY SINCEREST HOPES IS THAT IN THE AFTERMATH OF THE GULF CONFLICT, RELATIONS BETWEEN BOTH GREECE AND TURKEY CAN BE IMPROVED. FOLLOWING WORLD WAR TWO, SOVIET MEDDLING IN THE GREEK CIVIL WAR AND TERRITORIAL DEMANDS ON TURKEY GAVE BOTH A COMMON ENEMY, AND EARNED BOTH A COMMON FRIEND IN THE U.S. HOWEVER, DISPUTES OVER AEGEAN AIRSPACE, COASTAL WATERS, THE SEABED AND CYPRUS HAVE SINCE PLAGUED THE RELATIONSHIP. BOTH GREECE AND TURKEY COOPERATED MAGNIFICENTLY DURING THE GULF CONFLICT, AS THEY HAVE AS NATO ALLIES FOR SO MANY YEARS. YESTERDAY, I WAS PRIVILEGED TO LAY A WREATH AT THE ATATURK MAUSOLEUM, AND WHEN I WAS IN CRETE I VISITED THE TOMB

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OF PRIME MINISTER VENIZELOS. BOTH LEADERS WERE REVERED FIGURES AND WORKED TOGETHER AS PEACEMAKERS, AGREEING IN 1930 ON A TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP. LET ME CALL TONIGHT AS I DID IN ATHENS FOR BOTH COUNTRIES TO RESOLVE THEIR DIFFERENCES AND FIND SOLUTIONS TO THEIR DISPUTES. AS WE MOVE TOWARD THE MYRIAD OPPORTUNITIES THAT AWAIT US AS WE ENTER THE NEXT CENTURY, NEIGHBORS AND ALLIES THAT WE CONSIDER TO BE OUR GOOD FRIENDS CAN SURELY FIND A WAY TO BETTER COOPERATE WITH EACH OTHER.

LET ME CONCLUDE BY REEMPHASIZING THE IMPORTANCE THAT WE ATTACH TO OUR RELATIONSHIP WITH TURKEY. AS I SAID EARLIER, THE UNITED STATES AND TURKEY HAVE BEEN FRIENDS FOR OVER FORTY YEARS. THROUGH OUR CLOSE SECURITY PARTNERSHIP WITHIN NATO, WE HAVE WORKED TOGETHER TO MEET THE CHALLENGES TO FREEDOM AND DEMOCRACY. WE RECOGNIZE THAT TURKEY IS A STEADFAST ALLY THAT HAS EARNED OUR RESPECT AND ADMIRATION AND DESERVES OUR SUPPORT. WE WANT TO CONTINUE TO WORK CLOSELY WITH TURKEY TO ENSURE THAT NATO REMAINS THE BACKBONE OF WESTERN COLLECTIVE SECURITY, AND THAT TURKEY PARTICIPATES FULLY IN ANY NEW EUROPEAN SECURITY STRUCTURES THAT ARISE. I SHOULD ALSO REEMPHASIZE BEFORE CLOSING OUR FIRM SUPPORT FOR TURKEY'S ADMISSION INTO THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY AND THE WESTERN EUROPEAN UNION, EVENTS THAT FROM OUR PERSPECTIVE CAN ONLY STRENGTHEN THE EXISTING BONDS BETWEEN NATO MEMBERS AND ALL OF EUROPE IN THE POST COLD WAR ERA.

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I WANT YOU ALL TO KNOW THAT WE TAKE SERIOUSLY OUR COMMITMENT UNDER THE DEFENSE AND ECONOMIC COOPERATION AGREEMENT TO MAKE A "BEST EFFORT" TO SECURE FOR TURKEY THE SECURITY ASSISTANCE NEEDED TO HELP MODERNIZE HER ARMED FORCES, AND WE WILL CONTINUE TO CARRY OUT THAT COMMITMENT. FINALLY, WE CONSIDER OURSELVES FORTUNATE TO HAVE A FRIEND LIKE TURKEY WILLING TO JOIN US, IF NECESSARY, ON THE FRONT LINES TO DEFEND FREEDOM AND DETER AGGRESSION AGAINST ITS NEIGHBORS. YOU SEE, I KNEW THAT WHEN THE UN DECIDED TO IMPOSE SANCTIONS AGAINST IRAQ, TURKEY WOULD NOT HESITATE. AND I NEVER DOUBTED THAT WHEN, REGRETFULLY, IT BECAME NECESSARY TO USE FORCE TO FREE KUWAIT, TURKEY WOULD ASSIST IN EVERY WAY IN A JUST CAUSE.

SO MR. PRESIDENT, HONORED GUESTS AND FRIENDS, AGAIN LET ME EXPRESS TO YOU ALL THE IMMENSE PLEASURE THAT I FEEL TONIGHT ON THIS OCCASION, IN THIS MAGNIFICENT SETTING SO RICH IN HISTORY. THERE IS A SPECIAL BOND BETWEEN THE TURKISH AND AMERICAN PEOPLES WHICH I HOPE HAS GROWN STRONGER AS A RESULT OF MY VISIT. THANK YOU VERY MUCH.

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Grant / Blymire
A: TURKEY.EMB
Draft one
July 2, 1991

**TALKING POINTS: EMBASSY GREETING / AMERICAN EMBASSY
ANKARA, TURKEY
SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1991**

o Ambassador Mort Abramowitz, [wife?], members of the Embassy staff and the American community. It's a pleasure to ~~meet~~ ^{be here with} all of you. Barbara and I had the ^{similar} ~~privilege of similarly~~ representing the United States -- a few years and a couple of jobs ago -- when I was Ambassador to the People's Republic of China. As a result of that experience, we have a great appreciation for the amount of work that goes into a Presidential visit. We thank you for it.

o For the last year, this Embassy has been working at full tilt. Turkey was ^{played an integral strategic role} ~~at the strategic center~~ in Desert Storm, and you played a key role in our operations. Your hard work and tireless dedication truly made a difference in defeating Saddam Hussein.

o I see many members of the armed forces here today -- and I know that many of you are from the ^{fighting?} ~~crack~~ force that came back to Turkey after the war ended to assist with Operation Provide Comfort. The world watched as you and thousands of Turkish airmen and soldiers helped the ~~unfortunate~~ ^{refuge of the} Kurdish people as they returned from the ~~mountains~~ ^{mountains} to their ~~own~~ ^{own} homes. I salute you and your colleagues.

o In these two Operations, Desert Storm and Provide Comfort, we showed the world what Turkish-American cooperation can

Greece will get jealous when they hear this. Maybe

U.S. is often blamed for their plight.

achieve. And you showed what one Embassy can achieve. For your exceptional service to the United States, it is my honor to announce that the State Department has awarded the Superior Honor Award to this Embassy as a whole.

Congratulations on a job well done. //

- o I am also pleased to announce that the State Department has awarded the Distinguished Honor Award to Ambassador Abramowitz, for his commitment and leadership.

Congratulations, Mr. Ambassador. //

- o Mort, I hear you are retiring in a few days, after reaching the highest rank in the Foreign Service -- Career Ambassador. You have my best wishes in your new position as head of the Carnegie Institute for International Peace. Of course, you will leave behind many friends in Turkey -- from ~~the~~ ^{Ozal} President on down. But try to think of it this way: when you get to Washington, you will find many friends there -- from ~~the~~ ^{this} President on down, I might add.

- o Finally, I want to thank each and every one of you -- Foreign Service and military personnel, spouses, and children -- for the many sacrifices you've made to serve your country overseas. I know it can be tough: long hours, distant deployments, terrorist threats, and living conditions that are no picnic ... not to mention the strain of being far from family and friends back in the States. But all of you can look with pride at your historic

accomplishments over the last year and conclude that the sacrifices were worth it.

- o Barbara and I look forward to our visit here in Turkey, and once again, we thank you for your hard work and dedication in making this visit possible.

#

ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT BUSH
TO THE GREEK PARLIAMENT

MK

MR. SPEAKER:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INSERT SUMMIT POINTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WE HAVE MUCH TO ACCOMPLISH. LET US NOT DELAY.

THANK YOU VERY MUCH.

Eisenhower also expressed interest in the steps His Imperial Majesty is taking to promote social progress. The President said that the United States intends to continue to assist Iran in the mutual interest of both nations.

The President took the opportunity to express the admiration of the people of the United States for the brave stand of the Iranian people and Government in the face of outside pressure.

NOTE: This joint statement was released in Tehran.

323 ¶ Remarks at the Mehrabad Airport,
Tehran, Upon Leaving for Greece.
December 14, 1959

Your Majesty, Ladies and Gentlemen:

During my brief hours here in Iran, I have learned much. First of all, I have learned about the hospitality and cordiality of the Iranian people and their leaders. I appreciate and am grateful for every greeting from every citizen that I saw all along the route.

I am particularly grateful to His Majesty for his many courtesies this morning to me and my party.

I should like to say a special word of farewell to the Diplomatic Corps. I should like to greet you again personally, but the hour grows late for my departure, and I must leave. I am sorry, and I want to apologize to this beautiful country and all its citizens because I didn't and couldn't stay longer. I would like to stay as many days as I have hours.

Thank you until we can meet again. Goodbye.

NOTE: Following the luncheon at the airport accompanied by the Shah of Iran. Marble Palace, the President left for the

324 ¶ Remarks Upon Arrival at Hellinikon
Airport, Athens. *December 14, 1959*

Your Majesty, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is a great privilege to be welcomed to this city for the first time in 7 years. I come back to a country that is responsible for much that belongs to Western culture and civilization.

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

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

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 4:47 p.m. He was met by King Paul, the Crown Prince, Prime Minister Constantine Kara-

manlis, Greek officials, U.S. Ambassador Ellis O. Briggs, and members of the U.S. Embassy.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The cause is: peace and friendship in freedom.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE: The President spoke at 10:12 a.m. His opening words "Mr. Speaker, Mr. Prime Minister, Your Beatitude" referred to Constantine Rodopoulos, Speaker of the unicameral parliament, Constantine Karamanlis, Prime Minister, and Archbishop Theoklitos, Primate of Greece.

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

December 15, 1959

Your Majesty:

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

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

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

I agree with Your Majesty that we in the free world today confront a great challenge.

How we shall meet it depends in large measure upon our determination, patience, and strength in union. In this test, I have no doubt that the heroic Greek people, who for thousands of years have guarded their independence with fierce decisiveness, will stand in the vanguard.

And so I raise my glass to His Majesty, the King, stalwart standard-bearer of the unquenchable spirit of Hellenism, and to the people of Greece, whose steadfast allegiance to right inspires the admiration of the American people. In union, and with the guidance of the Almighty, may we forge ahead to peace, justice, and prosperity for all mankind.

NOTE: The President proposed this toast at a luncheon at the royal palace.

327 ¶ Joint Statement Following Discussions With Prime Minister Karamanlis.

December 15, 1959

ON THE occasion of his official visit to Greece on the fourteenth and fifteenth of December, the President of the United States Mr. Dwight Eisenhower concluded talks with the Prime Minister of Greece Mr. Constantine Karamanlis. Present at the talks were the American Ambassador, Mr. Ellis O. Briggs, and the Under Secretary of State Mr. Robert Murphy, and on the Greek side the Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. Panayotis Kanelopoulos, and the Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Constantine Tsatsos.

The President expressed his warm appreciation of the hospitality extended by Their Majesties King Paul and Queen Frederika, and of all the Greek people.

The talks covered a wide range of general and specific topics of common interest to both countries.

Both countries affirmed their faith in the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and their staunch support of the objectives of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization which based on the solidarity of its members, aim at the firm establishment of security, and at peace with justice. The relaxation of world tensions was discussed in this spirit.

The Greek Prime Minister expressed his deep appreciation for the great

endeavor for peace undertaken by President Eisenhower. Both agreed that the consolidation of world peace must be pursued in such a way as to guarantee the independence of all nations and the freedom of the individual.

Historic instances in which both countries stood side by side in hard struggles were recalled, and in this context the importance of Greece in the common defense effort was recognized.

Opinions were exchanged concerning those parts of the world of particular interest to Greece. Careful account was taken of her special position in the Balkans and the general situation in this area as well as in the Eastern Mediterranean, was examined. It was agreed that the two governments should exchange views on matters of mutual concern involving these areas. The prospective emergence of an independent Cyprus State was hailed with special satisfaction.

The Greek Prime Minister expressed the gratitude of the Greek people for the enduring interest and help being extended by the American people. He also explained to the President the problems the country faces in seeking to raise the standard of living of the Greek people and maintaining the obligations and responsibilities of its position in the defense structure of the Free World.

President Eisenhower, recognizing the special economic and social conditions of Greece, expressed his admiration for the improvement being accomplished by the country and reaffirmed the interest of the American people in the security and economic development of Greece.

Generally it was recognized that improvement in the standard of living in the economically less developed countries constitutes a vital element in the consolidation of international peace.

The conversations were held in an atmosphere of deep sincerity and warm cordiality such as have traditionally characterized the relations of the two countries, and which were so happily confirmed by the visit to Greece of the President of the United States.

NOTE: This joint statement was released in Athens.

The President took leave of Their Majesties at the royal palace. Prime Minister Karamanlis accompanied him to the sta-

dium for departure by helicopter for the U.S.S. Des Moines, the flagship of the Sixth Fleet. The President spent a day aboard the Des Moines en route to Tunisia.

NOTE: Prior to making these remarks the President attended services at St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church and visited Pope John XXIII at the Vatican. He then left by helicopter from the grounds of the North American Ecclesiastical Col-

lege for the airport, where he was met by Premier Antonio Segni, Foreign Minister Giuseppe Pella, Manlio Brosio, Italian Ambassador to the United States, and James D. Zellerbach, U.S. Ambassador to Italy.

295 ¶ Remarks Upon Arrival at Esenboga Airport, Ankara. December 6, 1959

Mr. President, Citizens of Turkey:

President Bayar, from my heart I thank you and your people for your welcome for my party and myself.

Almost 8 years have passed since my last visit to Ankara. In those years the bonds of friendship and partnership between the Turkish and American peoples have grown stronger. So I return to the capital of this sister republic, hopeful that my visit here will be fruitful for the good of both nations.

My purpose in returning to Turkey is twofold: first, I have wanted to take advantage of a long-standing invitation to visit this nation once again and see all the developments that have taken place since I was here in the spring of 1952.

Second, in my official capacity as President of the United States, I return the visit which you, President Bayar, so graciously paid America.

This visit will permit me to discuss with the leaders of your government some of the problems that confront free nations today. We shall take also the opportunity to talk about opportunities that present themselves to achieve a world of plenty in which all nations can live—-independent and prosperous, at peace with their neighbors. I want you to know that we in America greatly respect and highly regard our staunch friend and ally, Turkey. We know that you will be strong and persistent and dedicated in all efforts for peace and friendship in freedom.

President Bayar, I am delighted to be here once again among my Turkish friends, and I know that I speak for all the members of my party when I respond to your warm words of welcome by saying, somewhat haltingly I fear, but nevertheless sincerely, "*Hoş bulduk. Çok teşekkür ederim*" [We are happy to be here. I thank you very much].

NOTE: The President spoke at 3:15 p.m. He was met by President Bayar, Turkish civilian and military officials, members of the diplomatic corps, and by U.S. Ambassador Fletcher Warren.

296 ¶ Remarks by the President at a Dinner
Given in His Honor by President Bayar.
December 6, 1959

Mr. President, distinguished guests:

On this visit, as on my first more than 7 years ago, the unmatched hospitality of our Turkish allies and friends has been for the members of my party and myself a most heartwarming experience. The leaders and people of Turkey have extended to us a welcome that makes us feel more like friends returning to pleasant and well-remembered scenes rather than like strangers in this land.

For myself, it is in truth a return to a land I cannot forget. In March of 1952, I came here to inspect the troops which Turkey had committed to the common defense of the Atlantic nations. Here through a 3-day visit, along with the encouragement and inspiration I got from your armed forces and your leaders, I absorbed evidence of the beauty, the progress, the growth of Turkey. I developed a real admiration for both your military and civil leaders and for the great people they represented.

As tenacious defenders of your land and independence, you of Turkey have achieved a worldwide reputation. From two experiences with you, I can testify that you deserve an equal prestige as gracious hosts. For all of my party, it is indeed a high honor to be welcomed as partners of your nation.

All Americans who know you have a tremendous respect for your courage and your vision of a Republic dedicated to the good of its people, their freedom and their prosperity. You Turks, by your own efforts and by deliberate decision, resolved a generation ago to build a modern nation, free from aggressive intent on its neighbors, at peace with all nations of good will, but resolved never to be cowed by any threat.

Under the outstanding and farsighted leadership of the founder of Modern Turkey, Kemal Ataturk, you of this country have wrought revolutionary changes. In government, customs, and traditions these changes were breathtaking in scope. They were remarkable for the

swiftness of their achievement. They are an inspiration and a guiding light to all newly independent nations, determined on progress, prosperity, and peace.

No nation of today encounters greater obstacles to progress than you faced when you made your great national decision. You had just emerged from the ruin and devastation of the first World War. On every side, you were plagued with problems that seemed beyond solution. But you were rich in your spirit and in the idealism and vitality of your leaders. In them you had a wealth and strength beyond money and machines.

You, the people of Turkey forged steadily ahead on the path to industrial development and social progress. You made your country a modern proving ground that democracy and stout hearts are a people's best instruments for the achievement of greatness.

Much, I know, remains to be achieved. But I am impressed—even amazed—as I return to Turkey to see all around me the results of the past 7 years' progress and the evidences of determination and of dynamic growth.

The United States is proud of your achievements—very proud of our increasingly close friendship and associations. The American people understand your desire for progress and for higher standards of living. They are happy that they can provide some measure of assistance to help you realize the goals you yourselves have established.

I am confident that the United States, with other friends and allies, will continue to help in your economic development and security. And no power on earth, no evil, no threat, can frustrate a people of your spirit.

We of America as you in Turkey are much concerned today with the economic progress and political stability of the world's newly emerging nations. We believe that all free nations should cooperate in a great combined effort to achieve increased levels of free world economic strength. But alongside this purpose and because both of us are also concerned with our security and that of our friends we are joined with others in NATO to insure the safety of all of us. Here, my friends, I might as well have brought in CENTO, but since Turkey and ourselves are both full partners of NATO, and we are merely an associate of CENTO, I confine my remarks to NATO.

NATO is a defensive alliance, solely and simply for our mutual

security. We know that we are building defenses only against the possibility of an emergency, an aggression, a catastrophe which will never be of our making. Those who say otherwise speak for their own ulterior motives.

The peoples of Turkey and the United States seek peace. But the peace we are striving to achieve, as free, God-fearing nations, must be a just and enduring peace based upon individual freedom and human dignity. These values, the Koran and the Bible teach us, are fundamental to man's life on earth. We will not deviate from our goal nor compromise our principles.

We will continue in our search for peace and in our efforts to reach mutually enforceable agreements with the leaders of the world Communist movement.

With steadfast adherence to our principles, and with faith in Almighty God, we will do our best to achieve the goal we are seeking.

To all our Turkish friends, I express again on behalf of the American people and the members of my party my deep appreciation and sincere thanks for your exceptional welcome and hospitality. In closing I should like to say:

Long live Turkish-American friendship.

Long live the Turkish and American Republics.

Long live world peace, justice, and human freedom.

And in this spirit I propose a toast to your distinguished Head of State—
President Bayar.

NOTE: The dinner was held at President Bayar's palace.

297 ¶ Joint Statement Following Discussions With President Bayar. December 7, 1959

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER visited Turkey on December 6 through December 7, 1959. The sincere rejoicing of the Turkish Nation and the outstanding reception extended to President Eisenhower and to his party during this brief but meaningful visit reaffirmed in the most impressive way the existing strong friendship and close cooperation between the Governments and peoples of Turkey and the United States. The visit demonstrated anew the desire of both countries to continue this fruitful

cooperation in their mutual interest as well as in that of the community of free nations to which they both belong.

In the course of this visit talks were held at President Bayar's residence on Sunday evening between the two Presidents with the participation of Prime Minister Menderes and Foreign Minister Zorlu, Under Secretary of State Murphy, Secretary General Esenbel and Ambassador Warren.

During the talks a full and friendly exchange took place on a wide range of problems of common interest.

The alliance and partnership of Turkey and the United States within the defense organization of NATO and active association in CENTO, together with their common participation in the actions of the United Nations for the preservation of peace, influenced the nature and the scope of the talks. Turkish cooperation in the United Nations Command, Korea, was recalled in this connection.

On the vital question of the creation of an atmosphere that would lead to establishment of a true detente in the whole world, the two Presidents agreed that such a detente, in order to be effective, should be based on justice and equality and provided with the essential safeguards. Since it is not possible to divide the many problems at present separating East and West into separate compartments, they recognized that detente like peace had to be considered as an indivisible entity. It was understood that an efficient, controlled system of disarmament is necessary.

In the course of the discussions particular attention was paid to existing areas of tension and danger throughout the world. President Bayar and President Eisenhower jointly expressed strong conviction that at this point in history the future of humanity depended above all on the degree of solidarity in thought and action which the free nations can master in meeting their common problems. They agreed that cooperation and continuing consultation between the two countries both on a bilateral basis and within NATO and CENTO were paramount.

President Bayar expressed his sincere appreciation of the admirable efforts made by President Eisenhower in order to reduce international tensions and both Presidents voiced the hope that these efforts would bear fruit for the benefit of the whole world. Particular attention was paid to the question of subversive activities in the Middle East and the situation was appraised in the light of an eventual atmosphere of detente.

Economic aspects of the Turkish-American relations, as well as the

broader problem of the assistance to underdeveloped countries, were considered. President Bayar stressed the importance of securing a sufficient raising of the living standard of the Turkish people in order to enable Turkey to assume adequately the responsibilities which her geographic position imposes upon her. He outlined the economic progress achieved in the last ten years in Turkey and expressed appreciation for the generous assistance given by the American people to Turkey.

President Eisenhower expressed his appreciation of the economic and social goals met by the Turkish Nation. He expressed confidence that the United States will continue to support, in concert with other friends and allies, the economic development and security efforts of Turkey. He expressed his belief that such efforts would be successful.

The two Presidents recognized that improvement in the standard of living of the less developed countries is a necessary ingredient to the achievement of peace and security in the world. They expressed the view that coordinated action is desirable and that any aid extended would prove most effective when providing and receiving countries were united through a dedication to common goals.

The economic collaboration realized after the war constitutes a remarkable example in the field of economic assistance. The hope was expressed as well that European efforts in this field could be directed to the assistance of the less developed areas of the European continent, like Turkey.

The initiative of Turkey to be an associate member of the European Common Market was also examined and the hope was expressed that such association would foster solidarity among these countries.

In concluding their talk the two Presidents reiterated their dedication to the ideals enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations. They expressed their determination to marshal all their efforts to the attainment of a lasting peace embracing full security and justice for all.

NOTE: This joint statement was released in Ankara.

298 ¶ Remarks at Esenboga Airport, Ankara,
Upon Leaving for Pakistan. December 7, 1959

Mr. President, Prime Minister Menderes, Members of the Government, Citizens of Turkey:

Through you, President Bayar, and your government, I should like to express to the Turkish people my very warm thanks for the extraordinary reception they accorded to my party and me as we went through Ankara yesterday.

I have been deeply touched. I take their demonstration as a symbol of the true affection that exists between the peoples of America and of Turkey.

For the second time I say goodbye to this country—both times realizing that the visit that I have made is far too short.

This country takes hold of my heart. I should like to stay here and mingle with the people a far longer time than my official duties will permit me to do. But I do assure you that I leave with the greatest expression of appreciation and affection.

Our two countries have been friends for a long time. I think that they have been growing stronger and firmer friends, every year, every month, every day. I am confident this will continue to be so.

We stand together on the major issues that divide the world. And I can see no reason whatsoever that we shouldn't be two of the sturdiest partners standing together always for freedom, security, and the pursuit of peace.

Permit me, as I say Godspeed, good luck to you, to again attempt another Turkish expression, this time: *Allah'a ismarladik*. [I commend you to Allah.]

NOTE: The President spoke at 9:45 a.m., following his arrival by helicopter from the Guest House in Ankara. He was accompanied to the airport by President Bayar. The farewell ceremonies were held in the airport building. A 21-gun

salute was fired as President Eisenhower filed through lines of members of the diplomatic corps and Turkish government officials, shaking hands with each on his way across the ramp to his aircraft.

ISTANBUL

A poet writing fourteen centuries ago described Istanbul as being surrounded by a garland of water, and the city still owes much of its spirit and beauty to the waters that bind and divide it. The former capital of three world empires, ~~Istanbul is the only city in the world which stands upon two continents.~~ The main part of the city lies in Europe and is separated from its Asian suburbs by the Bosphorus. The Golden Horn divides the European city into two parts, the old imperial town of Stamboul on the south bank and the more modern town of Galata on the north.

Tradition says that the original settlement of Byzantium was established where the Topkapi Palace now stands, in the seventh century B.C., although the actual date was probably much earlier. Known from the beginning as an important center of ~~trade and commerce~~, during its first millennium Byzantium had much the same history as other cities in the region. This changed when Constantine the Great, fresh from reuniting the Roman Empire under his control, decided to reconstitute the Empire with Byzantium as its capital. In 330 A.D. the city was rededicated as New Rome, which soon changed to Constantinople. For the next eleven centuries Constantinople served as the imperial and religious capital of the Byzantine Empire. This first golden age of the city is symbolized by the magnificent Haghia Sophia church, which was considered the center of the orthodox Christian world.

The combination of the Bosphorus, the Golden Horn and the great land walls built by the early rulers protected Constantinople from numerous sieges. Indeed, the city was taken by force only twice by the armies of the Fourth Crusade in 1204 and by the Ottoman Turks in 1453.

The city taken by Mehmet the Conqueror was a pale shadow of the former imperial Byzantine capital. The Ottomans repopled and rebuilt it, making it by the beginning of the sixteenth century a thriving and populous metropolis, once again the capital of a vast empire. The Ottoman empire reached its peak during the reign of Suleyman the Magnificent, who ruled from 1520 to 1560. This second golden age of the city is symbolized by the great Suleymaniye Mosque built in 1557.

When the Ottoman empire foundered at the end of the First World War, Istanbul was occupied by the victorious allied armies. Kemal ~~Ataturk~~, leader of the Turkish nationalist forces, decided to make a clean break with the imperial past of the city, and placed the capital of the new ~~Turkish Republic in Ankara~~. Its imperial past reflected in the unforgettable skyline of the city, Istanbul today remains a vast metropolis that continues to serve as the economic, industrial and cultural heart of Turkey.

HAGHIA SOPHIA AYA SOFYA

The history and architecture of Haghia Sophia make it one

of the truly great buildings in the world. The church of the Divine Wisdom, was dedicated by the Emperor Justinian on December 26 in the year A.O. 537. For nearly a thousand years it served as the cathedral of Constantinople and was the center of the religious life of the Byzantine Empire. For almost five centuries after the Turkish Conquest in 1453 it ranked first among the imperial mosques of Istanbul under the name of Aya Sofya Camii. In 1935, during the early years of the Turkish Republic, Haghia Sophia was converted into a museum. The architectural genius of the building is most evident in its magnificent dome, which was pictured by the ancients as being suspended from heaven by a golden chain.

Topkapi Sarayi, the great palace of the Ottoman Sultans, is the most extensive and fascinating monument of Ottoman civil architecture in existence. It served as the seat of Ottoman power for over 400 years. Perched on a hill with the Golden Horn and the Bosphorus

TOPKAPI SARAYI
TOPKAPI PALACE

Not far from Hagia Sophia, the Sultan Ahmet Camii, commonly known as the Blue Mosque, is a splendid example of Ottoman Imperial architecture. It forms one of the principal landmarks of the Istanbul skyline, with its graceful cascade of domes and semi-domes, its six slender minarets and the lovely gray color of the stone set off by the gilded ornaments on domes and minarets. The Blue Mosque was founded by Sultan Ahmet I and constructed between 1609 and 1616. The mosque is celebrated for the light that streams in from its 260 windows as well as for the splendor of the tiles used in the interior--hence the name "Blue Mosque."

SULTAN AHMET CAMII
THE BLUE MOSQUE

Topkapi Palace was built by
Constantinople, Fatih Sultan Mehmet, between 1459 and
1465. It served not only as the private residence of the
Sultan, his Harem and his court, but was also the seat of
the supreme executive and judicial council of the Ottoman
Empire, known as the Divan, as well as the home of the
largest and most select training school for the imperial
civil service. The Palace is divided into four courts and
surrounded on its slopes by gardens and parks. It also
houses a museum with superb collections of porcelains,
armor, fabrics, jewels, illuminated manuscripts, and
calligraphy.

DOLMABAHCE SARAYI
DOLMABAHCE PALACE

Dolmabahce Palace stretches for 600 meters along the shore of the Bosphorus ~~near where the first Bosphorus bridge (1974) links Asia and Europe~~. It was built in 1853 by Sultan Abdul Mecit who found Topkapi too old fashioned. After completion, it served as the chief residence of the Sultans until the end of the Empire. Ataturk stayed there when in Istanbul and died there on November 10, 1938. Predominantly ~~baroque~~ in style, Dolmabahce Palace is most noted for the baroque extravagance of its decor. It houses, among other things, an incredible crystal staircase and an alabaster bathroom.

ROBERT COLLEGE

Located on a hill overlooking the Bosphorus in Arnavutkoy, Robert College is a private American coeducational high school founded in 1871 as the American College for Girls. It was the first modern high school of its kind in Turkey and produced many women who played a leading part in the life of their country. In 1971, on the occasion of its centennial, it was combined with the boy's high school of the old Robert College, taking the latter's name. (The original boys' school, located a short distance to the north on the Bosphorus, today houses Bosphorus University (Bogaziçi Üniversitesi), one of Turkey's most prestigious institutions of higher learning.) Robert College is still considered by many the best high school in Turkey, and its graduates continue to occupy prominent positions in all walks of Turkish life.

President's Trip to Greece and Turkey
Concept Paper

Overview

The President's July 18-22 trip to Greece and Turkey provides a major opportunity for us to advance our relationships with the Mitsotakis and Ozal governments. The President will be the first American President since Eisenhower (1959) to visit both countries. His trip has dominated the Greek and Turkish press since it was announced and has assumed enormous symbolic importance in each country. Ozal and Mitsotakis have signalled that they expect new security and economic assistance initiatives from us and their publics have high expectations that the visit will result in stronger and closer relations with the U.S.

We are well positioned to use the trip to strengthen and broaden our relationships with both countries. We should announce new initiatives to convey in concrete terms our interest in closer ties with Greece and Turkey. We should also emphasize our willingness to work with them to promote better Greek-Turkish relations and progress on Cyprus. This will be more difficult to achieve. We will have to use the President's speeches and remarks to pound away at this theme and should prepare ideas for the President to put forward on the trip.

The stop in Greece is in many ways the more important of the two. Prime Minister Mitsotakis has adopted a clear U.S. bias since taking office in April 1990. He has consistently backed us on major international issues, such as the Gulf crisis, and has not pushed the President publicly on Cyprus.

Mitsotakis has been criticised by Papandreou and even some in his own party for having allowed the U.S. to tilt toward Turkey on his watch without having received anything tangible in return for Greece. In essence, Mitsotakis cannot now demonstrate that his close relationship with the U.S. has paid off for Greece. Retaining only a slim, two-vote majority in Parliament, Mitsotakis wants and needs a greater demonstration of support from the President during the visit.

The President's visit to Turkey, on the other hand, will likely take on a celebratory air of the extraordinary expansion of the relationship during the past year. Total U.S. aid has never been greater and Ozal's close relationship with the President has convinced many Turks and Greeks that the U.S. has chosen to shift

its traditionally careful balance of Greek and Turkish interests decidedly in favor of Ankara.

The Turks want the President to articulate an even more expansive vision of the relationship, however, during his visit. They are pressing us for a joint statement proclaiming new strategic cooperation in the Eastern Mediterranean and Middle East. They want more U.S. defense and economic aid. The challenge for the President's trip to Turkey is to convey the sense of a closer relationship while avoiding promising more than we can deliver. Ozal will also insist on joining himself to the President for the entire two days in Turkey. While the President will want to show support for him, he should also go out of his way to demonstrate an interest in and respect for Turkey itself and the interests and values that have made us partners for forty years.

OBJECTIVES FOR BOTH COUNTRIES

- 1) Emphasize U.S. desire to improve and expand relations with both countries, especially on defense and security issues.
 - Public remarks should emphasize what U.S. has in common with both Turkey and Greece--NATO partnership; democratic and free market values; interest in stability for the Eastern Mediterranean.
 - We should avoid, however, arguing publicly the merits of 7:10.

- 2) Affirm U.S. willingness to help resolve Greek-Turkish differences, including Cyprus, stressing need for compromise and flexibility on major, divisive issues.
 - President should suggest ways to move forward on Cyprus: we should support UNSYG's attempt to convene an international conference by September.
 - President should also convince Ozal and Mitsotakis to agree to a bilateral meeting this summer on major differences, including a non-aggression pact, agreement on avoiding altercations in Aegean; and agreement on Aegean seabed issues.
 - We should hold open the possibility of the President suggesting Ozal and Mitsotakis meet with him together during the trip on Crete or in Istanbul to seek progress on some of these issues.

OBJECTIVES FOR GREECE

- 1) Encourage Mitsotakis' inclinations to seek closer ties with the U.S. but demonstrate to him, the Greek political establishment and public that pro-U.S. policies pay off in concrete terms.

- Visit itself will help to draw attention to long-standing ties between U.S. and Greece. We should emphasize in remarks fact that this is first Presidential visit in 30 years.

- President should announce in speech to Parliament invitation for Karamanlis to make State visit in 1992. He should also reaffirm invitation for Mitsotakis to make an official working visit.

- Announce initiatives in security assistance: F-16 purchases; lease of Knox frigates; COBS MOU; continued healthy \$350 million in security assistance.

- 2) Work with the Greeks to forge compromises on key issues with Turkey--Cyprus, Aegean issues, non-aggression pact.

- As noted previously, will require Presidential involvement with both leaders and possible tripartite meeting.

- 3) Consult closely with Greece to maintain stability in the Balkans.

- Follow up June 27 bilateral discussions on Balkans by stressing U.S.-Greek consultation on this issue during visit.

- We should refer to our support of Greek interests in Balkans in public statements. This will also reinforce message of benefits of close relationship with U.S.

- In addition, we should propose joint U.S.-Greek technical assistance for Albania, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria to emphasize Greek expertise and our common objectives.

- 4) Communicate privately and publicly our rationale for a strong U.S. relationship with Turkey and need for increased aid.

-President should make this point in meetings with Mitsotakis, as he has done before so that Greeks understand from him necessity of continued expanded ties to Turkey.

-We should be careful about framing this publicly. May be able to do best by reference to Turkey's Gulf war commitment in speech and remarks.

OBJECTIVES FOR TURKEY

- 1) Seek agreement on continued, enhanced U.S.-Turkish security relationship produced by the Gulf conflict.

-We will want to maintain greater access to Turkish facilities enjoyed during the Gulf conflict for at least as long as our redeployed forces from northern Iraq are in Turkey.

-Frame enhanced U.S. access as manifestation of our desire for a strategic dialogue/understanding with Turkey on the Gulf and Middle East.

-Emphasize strategic dialogue in public remarks but avoid a joint statement which could antagonize Greece. Compromise could be both Presidents mentioning strategic dialogue and common interests in their respective press statements at joint press conference.

- 2) Strengthen Turkish military capabilities to respond to future regional contingencies:

-Make commitment to 80-plane F-16 buy. President could dramatize by visiting F-16 plant at Murted.

-Reconfirm Administration commitment to greater FY-92 FMS level--assert privately and publicly that we will seek full funding (\$625 FMS, \$75 ESF).

-Resell package of security assistance Administration produced for Turkey since start of Gulf conflict.

- 3) Support Turkey's desire for further economic integration with West.

--Reaffirm support for EC membership and enhanced trade and investment relationship with EC in meantime.

-Suggest ways to expand U.S.-Turkish trade but hold off on FTA. Point to greater Turkish use of GSP privileges and personal involvement of Mosbacher and Hills as avenues for more active discussion of these issues.

-Keep pushing for international community to make good on Gulf crisis economic support payments to Turkey, including Saudi oil aid.

- 4) Convey support for Ozal to help him domestically while being careful to not personalize the relationship excessively. President should also pay respect to importance of Turkey and its institutions to western security.

-Since Ozal will be with President for entire schedule, their personal friendship and Gulf alliance will be emphasized. President will want to continue to praise Ozal's leadership and courage during Gulf conflict.

-At the same time, President should stress our respect for the Turkish people, the military and other leaders to convey an interest in Turkey beyond Ozal. We can do this by meeting with opposition leaders, praising the role of the Turkish military in the Gulf conflict and paying attention to this theme in the public statements.

-Visit to the Ataturk Mausoleum and historic sites in Istanbul will also help on this theme.

- 5) As with Greece, emphasize the importance of movement on Cyprus and Greek-Turkish issues and need for compromise and flexibility on both sides.

ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT BUSH
TO THE GREEK PARLIAMENT

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MR. SPEAKER:

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

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

INSERT SUMMIT POINTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WE HAVE MUCH TO ACCOMPLISH. LET US NOT DELAY.

THANK YOU VERY MUCH.

PRESIDENT BUSH'S ARRIVAL STATEMENT
ATHENS, GREECE

MR. PRESIDENT -- I AM GREATLY HONORED TO HAVE YOU WELCOME ME HERE TODAY, AND TO SEE PRIME MINISTER MITSOTAKIS AND OTHER DISTINGUISHED MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNMENT. AS SOME OF YOU MAY KNOW, I VISITED ATHENS ONCE BEFORE IN THE EARLY 1960'S AS A PRIVATE BUSINESSMAN. I COME NOW AS THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, WHO TAKE GREAT PRIDE IN THEIR LONGSTANDING TIES OF FRIENDSHIP WITH THE PEOPLE OF GREECE.

DWIGHT EISENHOWER WAS THE LAST U.S. PRESIDENT TO VISIT GREECE, IN DECEMBER OF 1959. THE WORLD WAS A VERY DIFFERENT PLACE THEN. TENSIONS BETWEEN EAST AND WEST WERE ESCALATING. THE RESOLVE OF THE ALLIANCE IN UPHOLDING THE CAUSE OF FREEDOM AND DEMOCRACY WAS BEING TESTED. AND THE LIGHT OF LIBERTY IN MANY COUNTRIES WAS ALREADY EXTINGUISHED BY TOTALITARIAN RULE.

DURING PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S VISIT, OUR TWO COUNTRIES REAFFIRMED THEIR SUPPORT FOR THE OBJECTIVES OF NATO. TO UNITE FOR THE COLLECTIVE DEFENSE AND FOR PRESERVATION OF PEACE AND SECURITY. TO DEFEND THE PRINCIPLES OF DEMOCRACY, INDIVIDUAL LIBERTY, AND THE RULE OF LAW. THE ALLIANCE ROSE TO MEET EVERY CHALLENGE TO ITS MEMBERS AND ITS BELIEFS. IT HAS PROSPERED AND FLOURISHED. TOTALITARIANISM HAS BEEN ERODED BY ITS DEFEATS AND COLLAPSED UNDER ITS OWN UNSUSTAINABLE WEIGHT.

I HAVE JUST COME FROM THE ECONOMIC SUMMIT MEETING IN LONDON. WE BELIEVE THAT THE FUTURE OF THE WORLD COMMUNITY HOLDS MORE PROMISE THAN EVER BEFORE. I SEE EVERY REASON FOR HOPE. EVERY REASON TO JOIN IN BUILDING A WORLD ORDER FOUNDED ON THOSE SAME TRIED AND TRUE ALLIANCE PRINCIPLES. AND ONE REASON I AM HERE TODAY IS TO DISCUSS THAT FUTURE WITH GREECE'S LEADERS.

I AM ALSO HERE TO AFFIRM AMERICA'S INTEREST IN A STRONG AND MUTUALLY BENEFICIAL PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN OUR TWO COUNTRIES. AND TO HONOR THE COUNTRY WHICH GAVE BIRTH TO DEMOCRACY IN THIS VERY CITY 2,500 YEARS AGO.

DWIGHT EISENHOWER WAS HERE IN A COLD WINTER OF THE COLD WAR. I AM FORTUNATE TO BE WITH YOU IN THE SUN-WASHED SUMMER OF GREECE AND A NEW AGE. PERHAPS YOUR OWN NOBEL PRIZE-WINNING POET GEORGE SEFERIS SAID IT BEST: "A LITTLE FARTHER -- WE WILL SEE ALMOND TREES BLOSSOMING -- THE MARBLE GLEAMING IN THE SUN -- THE SEA BREAKING INTO WAVES. A LITTLE FARTHER -- LET US RISE A LITTLE HIGHER."

LET US RISE TOGETHER. THANK YOU VERY MUCH.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WE HAVE MUCH TO ACCOMPLISH. LET US NOT DELAY.

THANK YOU VERY MUCH.

RETURN TOAST TO KARAMANLIS
STATE DINNER -- JULY 18

THANK YOU, MR. PRESIDENT, FOR THAT WARM WELCOME AND THOSE KIND WORDS. I CANNOT TELL YOU HOW PLEASED I AM TO BE IN GREECE ONCE AGAIN AFTER SO LONG A TIME.

MR. PRESIDENT, WE OFTEN SPEAK OF THE FUNDAMENTAL IMPORTANCE OF DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES, INDIVIDUAL HUMAN LIBERTIES AND THE RULE OF LAW. THE NORTH ATLANTIC ALLIANCE IS GROUNDED ON RECOGNITION OF THOSE PRINCIPLES. MANY OTHER COUNTRIES LONG AGO BASED THEIR GOVERNMENTS ON THESE IDEAS. AND WE ARE NOW WITNESSING THE TRIUMPH OF THE HUMAN SPIRIT OVER TOTALITARIANISM AS THE SPARK OF DEMOCRACY FLICKERS AND CATCHES IN VIRTUALLY EVERY CORNER OF EUROPE.

WITH THE REFORMS OF CLEISTHENES, SOME 2,500 YEARS AGO, DEMOCRACY WAS FIRST BORN HERE IN ATHENS. GREECE WILL BE CELEBRATING THAT SEMINAL OCCASION THIS FALL, AND I WISH YOU EVERY SUCCESS AND CONGRATULATIONS.

YOU, MR. PRESIDENT, HAVE PLAYED A TREMENDOUSLY IMPORTANT ROLE IN PRESERVING THE FLAME OF DEMOCRACY. IT WAS YOU WHO RESTORED DEMOCRACY TO GREECE IN 1974. MANY WORLD LEADERS HAVE WORKED WITHIN AN OPERATING DEMOCRATIC SYSTEM. BUT ONLY A GALLANT FEW HAVE FACED THE CHALLENGE OF REVERSING AUTOCRACY AND RETURNING

DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES TO GOVERNMENT AND SOCIETY. YOU ARE A BEACON IN THAT SMALL, VERY DISTINGUISHED GROUP. YOUR SUCCESS IN THIS PROFOUND ENDEAVOR WAS A VICTORY FOR GREECE AND FOR US ALL.

TWICE PRIME MINISTER OF GREECE, AND NOW TWICE PRESIDENT YOU ARE AN INSPIRATION NOT ONLY TO YOUR PEOPLE, BUT TO ME AND MANY OTHERS.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, I ASK YOU TO RISE AND JOIN ME IN A TOAST TO THE HEALTH OF PRESIDENT KARAMANLIS, TO THE ENDURING TIES OF ALLIANCE AND FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE HELLENIC REPUBLIC, AND TO THE IDEALS FOR WHICH WHICH WE STAND. LONG MAY THEY PROSPER.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT
AT SOUDA BAY, CRETE

PRIME MINISTER MITSOTAKIS, CAPTAIN AND CREWS OF THE LEMNOS AND
USS _____, DISTINGUISHED GUESTS:

I CAN'T IMAGINE A MORE GLORIOUS SETTING FOR HONORING THE
SERVICEMEN -- AND WOMEN -- OF GREECE AND THE UNITED STATES THAN
THIS MAGNIFICENT HARBOR. I WAS, AS SOME OF YOU KNOW, A NAVAL
PILOT DURING WWII. IT IS THEREFORE ALWAYS A SPECIAL PLEASURE
FOR ME TO VISIT A U.S. NAVY SHIP. I ALSO WANT TO THANK THE
GREEK NAVY, AND IN PARTICULAR ADMIRAL LAGARAS, FOR MAKING IT
POSSIBLE FOR ME TO PAY MY FIRST VISIT TO A GREEK NAVAL VESSEL.

THE PRESENCE OF THE LEMNOS CALLS TO MIND THE RECENT VICTORY OF
THE COALITION FORCES OVER THE BLATANT AGGRESSION OF SADDAM
HUSSEIN. HOW THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY ROSE TO DEFEAT THAT
TYRANT. THIS VESSEL'S PARTICIPATION IN THAT GREAT ENDEAVOR IS
TRIBUTE TO GREECE'S STRONG SUPPORT FOR THE COLLECTIVE EFFORTS
WHICH INEVITABLY PREVAILED OVER SADDAM. OFFICERS AND CREW OF
THE LEMNOS AND YOUR SISTER SHIP IN THE GULF EFFORT, THE ELLI,
-- I SALUTE YOU.

THE BOW-TO-BOW MOORING OF THESE TWO SHIPS SYMBOLIZES, FOR ME,
THE CLOSENESS OF OUR SECURITY RELATIONS. THE BILATERAL
SECURITY RELATIONSHIP BENEFITS BOTH OUR COUNTRIES. THAT
RELATIONSHIP -- IN CONCRETE TERMS -- IS NOW BASED ON THE

1990 MUTUAL DEFENSE COOPERATION AGREEMENT. THAT AGREEMENT PROVIDES FOR USE OF OUR FACILITY AT THIS SPLENDID BAY, AND OF OUR COMMUNICATIONS STATION AT IRAKLION.

FOR OUR PART, WE HAVE A COMMITMENT TO GREECE TO ASSIST IN MODERNIZING YOUR MILITARY FORCES. LET ME SAY THAT WE FULLY INTEND TO ABIDE BY THAT PLEDGE. GREECE'S ABILITY TO DEFEND ITSELF AND CARRY OUT ITS NATO ROLE ARE IMPORTANT TO US. PART OF THAT COMMITMENT IS FULFILLED THROUGH PROVISION OF MILITARY ASSISTANCE. THESE FUNDS HELP YOU PURCHASE U.S. MILITARY EQUIPMENT. (THE GREEK GOVERNMENT RECENTLY ANNOUNCED THAT IT INTENDED TO PURCHASE 20 ADDITIONAL F-16 AIRCRAFT. IT WILL PAY FOR THOSE AIRCRAFT BY DRAWING ON OUR MILITARY ASSISTANCE FUNDS. I CAN THINK OF NO BETTER EXAMPLE THAN THIS OF THE VITALITY OF OUR SECURITY RELATIONSHIP.) THIS, AND OTHER LIKE SALES, ARE PROOF POSITIVE OF THE DYNAMISM OF OUR BILATERAL SECURITY TIES.

U.S. MILITARY ASSISTANCE TAKES SEVERAL FORMS. THE TRANSFER OF EXCESS DEFENSE ARTICLES HAS BEEN ANOTHER IMPORTANT WAY THAT WE HAVE TRIED TO ASSIST WITH THE MODERNIZATION OF YOUR MILITARY. SINCE OUR FISCAL YEAR 1990, WE HAVE TRANSFERRED EXCESS DEFENSE ARTICLES VALUED AT OVER \$81 MILLION FOR USE BY YOUR MILITARY SERVICES. THIS PROGRAM IS A KEY COMPONENT OF OUR OVERALL

ASSISTANCE PACKAGE. AND I HAVE SOME NEWS WHICH I THINK GEN. STATHIAS WILL BE HAPPY TO HEAR. I AM PLEASED TO ANNOUNCE THAT WE HAVE BEEN ABLE TO ACCELERATE THE DELIVERY SOME OF THE 28F-4E AIRCRAFT YOU ARE SCHEDULED TO RECEIVE UNDER THIS PROGRAM. TEN WILL NOW BE AVAILBLE ON JULY ?.

AS FOR THE NAVY, YOU ALREADY KNEW, OF COURSE, THAT WE WILL BE LEASING YOU FOUR CHARLES F. ADAMS-CLASS DESTROYERS. WE HAVE KNOWN FOR SOME TIME OF YOUR STRONG INTEREST IN OBTAINING FRIGATES. OUR OWN NAVY, ESPECIALLY DURING DESERT STORM, NEEDED THOSE FRIGATES AND NONE WERE AVAILABLE FOR LEASE. AS AN EX-NAVY MAN, I TAKE PARTICULAR PRIDE IN INFORMING YOU THAT WE ARE NOW ABLE TO LEASE YOU THREE KNOX-CLASS FRIGATES. I BELIEVE ADMIRAL LAGARAS WILL AGREE THAT THESE VESSELS WILL GREATLY ENHANCE THE GREEK NAVY'S ANTI-SUBMARINE WARFARE CAPABILITIES. I KNOW YOU WILL USE THEM WELL IN CARRYING OUT (YOUR ALLIANCE MARITIME ROLE.)

OUR SECURITY TIES ARE STRONG. THEY ARE HEALTHY. AS WE LOOK TOWARD THE FUTURE, I SEE SECURITY COOPERATION CONTINUING TO REFLECT THE CLOSENESS OF RECENT YEARS. I FEEL CONFIDENT THAT THE GREEK GOVERNMENT SHARES THIS VIEW. I HAVE NO DOUBT THAT WE WILL CONTINUE TO PROGRESS ON THE BASIS OF MUTUAL BENEFIT AND UNDERSTANDING.

THANK YOU VERY MUCH.

PRESIDENT'S REMARKS ON
THE ACROPOLIS

I WISH THAT EVERYONE COULD VISIT THIS ANCIENT PLACE BY GREECE'S FABLED MORNING LIGHT. CENTURIES AFTER ITS CONSTRUCTION, THE PARTHENON REMAINS THE UNIVERSALLY-RECOGNIZED SYMBOL OF ONE OF THE PROUDEST PERIODS IN WESTERN CIVILIZATION.

ATHENS WILL CELEBRATE THIS AUTUMN THE TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF ITS DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS. THIS WILL BE AN HISTORIC OCCASION FOR THE MILLIONS OF PEOPLE TODAY WHO ENJOY THE RIGHTS AND LIBERTIES GUARANTEED BY DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT.

ARISTOTLE, IN HIS POLITICS, WROTE, "DEMOCRACY AROSE FROM MEN'S THINKING THAT IF THEY ARE EQUAL IN ANY RESPECT, THEY ARE EQUAL ABSOLUTELY." THE INFLUENCE OF GREECE'S ANCIENT PHILOSOPHERS ON THE GREAT THINKERS OF THE ENLIGHTENMENT DIRECTLY AFFECTED THE BELIEFS OF OUR FOUNDING FATHERS. OUR CONSTITUTION RESTS ON THE FOUNDATION OF DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES FIRST ESTABLISHED HERE. THOMAS JEFFERSON, GREAT POPULIST AND THIRD PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES WROTE, "IT IS AN AXIOM IN MY MIND THAT OUR LIBERTY CAN NEVER BE SAFE BUT IN THE HANDS OF THE PEOPLE THEMSELVES." LET US CHERISH OUR RIGHTS AND LIBERTIES. AND MAY DEMOCRACY PROSPER HERE IN ITS FIRST HOME -- AND AROUND THE GLOBE.