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Case file Number(s): 116000-116999
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WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

Collection Name WHITE HOUSE OFFICE OF RECORDS MANAGEMENT
(WHORM): SUBJECT FILE

Withdrawer

DLB 3/22/2010

File Folder CO054-02 (GERMANY, WEST) (116000-116999)

FOIA

S10-306

Box Number 76

SYSTEMATIC
416

ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
88269	FORM	NSC ROUTING NOTE	1	12/17/1982	B1 B3
		R 11/17/2022 LIBRARY RE-REVIEW			

The above documents were not referred for declassification review at time of processing

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- B-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- B-2 Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- B-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- B-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- B-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- B-7 Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- B-8 Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- B-9 Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

B/B

116372
3100
C0054-02
E1003
F600612

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 22, 1982

Dear Mr. Chancellor:

It was a distinct honor for me to welcome you to the White House as newly elected Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany. Nancy and I were delighted to entertain you and Mrs. Kohl and we hope that you enjoyed your visit as much as we did. We certainly hope to have many more opportunities of seeing you in the months ahead.

Comment

I valued our personal conversations. As you noted in your letter of November 22, it was important at this early stage in our working relationship to discuss in depth many of the most important challenges confronting our nations. I look forward to working with you in further strengthening the historical bonds of friendship between the German and American peoples and in making our shared vision for the future a reality. I thought you might like to have a video tape of some of the events of your visit. It may add to the memories of your stay here.

Comment

Thank you, too, for the magnificent Nymphenburg porcelain figurines which you kindly brought for us. We shall treasure them especially for your generous friendship. Thank you very much.

Nancy and I join in sending you and your family our warmest wishes for a Happy Christmas Season and a New Year filled with many blessings.

Sincerely,

Ronald Reagan

His Excellency
Dr. Helmut Kohl
Chancellor of the Federal
Republic of Germany
Bonn

NSC #8208293

REFERRAL

DATE: 27 DEC 82

MEMORANDUM FOR: STATE SECRETARIAT

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DOCUMENT DESCRIPTION:

TO: KOHL, HELMUT

SOURCE: PRESIDENT

DATE: 22 DEC 82

KEYWORDS: GERMANY F R

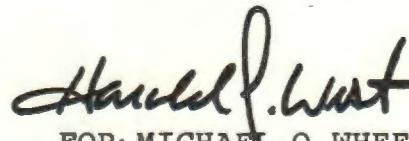
HS

SUBJ: PRES REPLY TO CHANCELLOR KOHL 22 NOV LTR

REQUIRED ACTION: FOR DISPATCH

DUE DATE:

COMMENTS: PRES 22 DEC LTR TO CHANCELLOR KOHL / RETYPED



FOR MICHAEL O WHEELER

STAFF SECRETARY

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 22, 1982

Dear Chancellor Kohl:

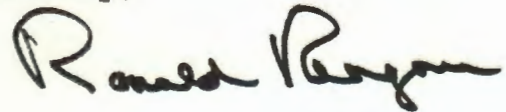
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Nancy and I join in sending you and your family our warmest wishes for a Happy Christmas Season and a New Year filled with many blessings.

Sincerely,



His Excellency
Dr. Helmut Kohl
Chancellor of the Federal
Republic of Germany
Bonn

REFERRAL

DATE: 23 DEC 82

MEMORANDUM FOR: STATE SECRETARIAT

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DOCUMENT DESCRIPTION:

TO: KOHL, HELMUT

SOURCE: PRESIDENT

DATE: 22 DEC 82

KEYWORDS: GERMANY F R

HS

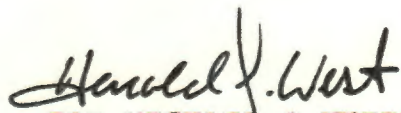
SUBJ: PRES REPLY TO CHANCELLOR KOHL 22 NOV LTR

REQUIRED ACTION: FOR DISPATCH

W/ ATTACHMENT

DUE DATE:

COMMENTS: ATTACHMENT - VIDEO TAPE OF KOHL VISIT


FOR MICHAEL O WHEELER
STAFF SECRETARY

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 22, 1982

ACTION

8293

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: WILLIAM P. CLARK *WPC*

SUBJECT: Letter to Chancellor Kohl

After you signed a letter to Chancellor Kohl (but before it was dispatched) thanking him for his gift and telling him how much you enjoyed his visit, we received a similar letter from Kohl. In addition, a video tape of the visit was completed.

Attached for your signature is a revised version of the letter, acknowledging Kohl's letter to you and mentioning the video tape.

RECOMMENDATION

OK

NO

✓ WPC

___ That you sign the letter at Tab A.

Tab A Thank you letter to Kohl

Tab B Video tape of Kohl visit *(HELD BY SIT ROOM)*

MW

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

ACTION

December 16, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM P. CLARK

FROM: DENNIS C. BLAIR

SUBJECT: Letter to Chancellor Kohl

Attached for your signature is a memo to the President forwarding to him a revised version of a letter to Chancellor Kohl concerning Kohl's recent visit.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memo to the President at Tab I.

Approve Disapprove

- Tab I Memo to President
- Tab A Presidential letter to Kohl
- Tab B Video tape of Kohl visit

December 1, 1982

Dear Mr. President,

I have the honor to send you the enclosed original letter from Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl, the text of which has already been forwarded to you.

Respectfully yours,



Peter Hermes

The President

The White House

Washington, D.C.

Bonn, den 22. November 1982

Sehr geehrter Herr Präsident, lieber Ron,

zurück in Bonn möchte ich Ihnen, auch im Namen meiner Frau und der Delegation, die mich begleitet hat, für die herzliche Aufnahme und großzügige Gastfreundschaft danken, die wir in Washington erfahren haben. In diesen Dank schließe ich besonders Mrs. Reagan ein, die zur freundschaftlichen Harmonie unserer Begegnung so wesentlich beigetragen hat.

Mit meinem Besuch in Washington kurz nach meiner Amtsübernahme als Bundeskanzler der Bundesrepublik Deutschland wollte ich deutlich machen, daß wir Deutschen als zuverlässige Freunde und Partner fest an der Seite der Vereinigten Staaten stehen.

Wir sind uns darüber einig, daß unsere beiden Länder, Ihre Administration und meine Regierung, vor großen Herausforderungen stehen. Ich bin heute mehr denn je davon überzeugt, daß gleichberechtigte atlantische Partnerschaft der Schlüssel zur Lösung dieser Probleme ist. Es ist mein Eindruck, daß die Gespräche mit Ihnen und Ihren engsten Mitarbeitern von beiden Seiten als wirkliche Partner geführt wurden und damit eine solide Grundlage für die weitere enge und vertrauensvolle Zusammenarbeit geschaffen haben.

Seiner Exzellenz
dem Präsidenten der Vereinigten
Staaten von Amerika
Herrn Ronald Reagan

Washington, D.C.

Das positive Echo, das unsere Begegnung in der amerikanischen und deutschen Öffentlichkeit gefunden hat, bestärkt mich in der Überzeugung, daß die deutsch-amerikanische Freundschaft bei der überwältigenden Mehrheit der Bürger unserer Länder fest verankert ist.

Lassen Sie mich Ihnen versichern, lieber Ron, daß ich die freundschaftlichen Gespräche mit Ihnen auch als großen persönlichen Gewinn empfunden habe. Unserer weiteren Zusammenarbeit sehe ich mit großer Hoffnung und Erwartung entgegen.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen

in allen guten
Wünschen
Ihr
L. J.

BUNDESREPUBLIK DEUTSCHLAND
DER BUNDESKANZLER

Bonn, den 22. November 1982

Sehr geehrter Herr Präsident, lieber Ron,

zurück in Bonn möchte ich Ihnen, auch im Namen meiner Frau und der Delegation, die mich begleitet hat, für die herzliche Aufnahme und großzügige Gastfreundschaft danken, die wir in Washington erfahren haben. In diesen Dank schließe ich besonders Mrs. Reagan ein, die zur freundschaftlichen Harmonie unserer Begegnung so wesentlich beigetragen hat.

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dem Präsidenten der Vereinigten
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Herrn Ronald Reagan

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Mit freundlichen Grüßen

in den besten
Wünschen
zu
Ihnen
L. J. J.

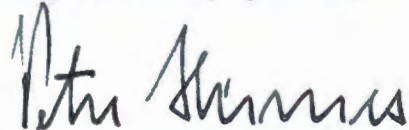
THE AMBASSADOR
OF THE 8293
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY
WASHINGTON, D.C.

December 1, 1982

Dear Mr. President,

I have the honor to send you the enclosed original letter from Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl, the text of which has already been forwarded to you.

Respectfully yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Peter Hermes". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial "P".

Peter Hermes

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

REFERRAL

DATE: 01 DEC 82

MEMORANDUM FOR: STATE SECRETARIAT

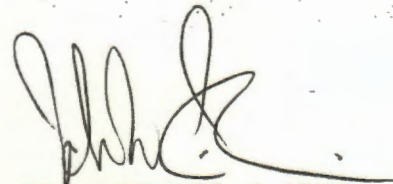
DOCUMENT DESCRIPTION: TO: PRESIDENT
 SOURCE: KOHL, HELMUT
 DATE: 22 NOV 82
 KEYWORDS: GERMANY F R HS

SUBJ: LTR FROM CHANCELLOR KOHL IN GERMAN

 REQUIRED ACTION: FOR TRANSLATION &
 RECOMMENDATIONS RE REPLY

DUE DATE: 06 DEC 82

COMMENTS:


 FOR MICHAEL O WHEELER
 STAFF SECRETARY

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 22, 1982

M.
Dear Chancellor ~~Kohl~~ *S*

his
It was a distinct honor for me to welcome you to the White House as newly elected Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany. Nancy and I were delighted to entertain you and Mrs. Kohl and we hope that you enjoyed your visit as much as we did. We certainly hope to have many more opportunities of seeing you in the months ahead.

I valued our personal conversations. As you noted in your letter of November 22, it was important at this early stage in our working relationship to discuss in depth many of the most important challenges confronting our nations. I look forward to working with you in further strengthening the historical bonds of friendship between the German and American peoples and in making our shared vision for the future a reality. I thought you might like to have a video tape of some of the events of your visit. It may add to the memories of your stay here.

Thank you, too, for the magnificent Nymphenburg porcelain figurines which you kindly brought for us. We shall treasure them especially for your generous friendship. Thank you very much.

Nancy and I join in sending you and your family our warmest wishes for a Happy Christmas Season and a New Year filled with many blessings.

Sincerely,

Ronald Reagan

His Excellency
Dr. Helmut Kohl
Chancellor of the Federal
Republic of Germany
Bonn



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 22, 1982

Dear Chancellor Kohl:

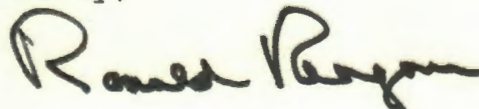
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Sincerely,



His Excellency
Dr. Helmut Kohl
Chancellor of the Federal
Republic of Germany
Bonn

AMPEX

VIDEOCASSETTE
KCA _____ MINUTE

WHITE HOUSE T.V. DUB
MASTER EDIT

OR
THE OFFICIAL STATE VISIT OF THE CHANCELLOR
OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY HELMUT KOHL
AND MRS. HANNELORE KOHL ON NOVEMBER 15, 1982.

U-matic

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VIDEO TAPE
BEING HELD IN

AMPEX

S/S-1
6-3-88-36
R/S/M/H

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 13, 1982

Dear Chancellor Kohl:

It was a distinct honor for me to welcome you to the White House as newly elected Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany. Nancy and I were delighted to entertain you and Mrs. Kohl and we hope that you enjoyed your visit as much as we did. We certainly hope to have many more opportunities of seeing you in the months ahead.

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As you noted in your letter of November 22,

Thank you, too, for the magnificent Nymphenburg porcelain figurines which you kindly brought for us. We shall treasure them especially for your generous friendship. Thank you very much.

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Sincerely,

Ronald Reagan

His Excellency
Dr. Helmut Kohl
Chancellor of the Federal
Republic of Germany
Bonn

I thought you might like to have a videotape of some of the events of your visit. It may add to the memories of your stay here.

Secretariat.

Rec'd presidential
letter ~~sent~~ inserted
new one in stapled package.
2 other copies for everyone's
files.

Chen.

Terry

National Security Council
The White House

RECEIVED

Package # 8293

82 DEC 17 AM: 14

	SEQUENCE TO	HAS SEEN	ACTION
John Poindexter	<u>1</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>A</u>
Bud McFarlane	<u>2</u>	RCM HAS SEEN	
Jacque Hill	<u>3</u>	<u>J</u>	
Judge Clark	<u>4</u>	<u>J</u>	<u>A</u>
John Poindexter			<u>12/22</u>
Staff Secretary	<u>Sent to Pres with</u>		
Sit Room	<u>PDB</u>		

I-Information A-Action R-Retain D-Dispatch N-No further Action

DISTRIBUTION

cc: VP Meese Baker Deaver Other _____

COMMENTS

DECLASSIFIED (REL) AS (C)
NLRR Library Re-Review
BY CH NARA DATE 11/2/72

PDB hook

FBI - Film is in Sit Room

**National Security Council
The White House**

3:00 pm

Package # 8293

Dec 22, 1982

	SEQUENCE TO	HAS SEEN	ACTION
John Poindexter	_____	_____	_____
Bud McFarlane	_____	_____	_____
Jacque Hill	_____	_____	_____
Judge Clark	_____	_____	_____
John Poindexter	<u>1</u>	<u>J</u>	_____
Staff Secretary	<u>2</u>	_____	<u>D</u>
Sit Room	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

I-Information A-Action R-Retain D-Dispatch N-No further Action

DISTRIBUTION

cc: VP Meese Baker Deaver Other _____

COMMENTS

Boeb You the P
OK to dispatch
dbm 12-23-82

RECEIVED 01 DEC 82 18

TO PRESIDENT

FROM KOHL, HELMUT

DOCDATE 22 NOV 82

HERMES, PETER

01 DEC 82

KEYWORDS: GERMANY F R

HS

SUBJECT: LTR FROM CHANCELLOR KOHL IN GERMAN

ACTION: TRANSLATION & RECOMS RE REPLY DUE: 06 DEC 82 STATUS D FILES

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

STATE

BLAIR

MYER

WHEELER

KRAEMER

COMMENTS

REF# LOG NSCIFID (J /)

ACTION OFFICER (S)	ASSIGNED	ACTION REQUIRED	DUE	COPIES TO
Clark	X 12/16	Hand Pres for Sig	12/17	
Blair	S 12/16	for redo		
Clark	X 12/17	Hand to Pres for Sig	12/18	
Pres	P 12/23	signature via PDB		
		Pres sig ltr		
		for review		
DISPATCH	State C 12/23	for dispatch	12/23	W/ATTCH FILE (W4) (C)

DEC 22 1982

W/ATTCH

(W4)

(C)

B. MW

116372

3100

GI 002

00054-02

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 22, 1982

Dear Mr. Chancellor:

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Sincerely,

Ronald Reagan

His Excellency
Dr. Helmut Kohl
Chancellor of the Federal
Republic of Germany
Bonn

December 13, 1982

115038
3100
GI002
C0054-02

Dear Chancellor Kohl:

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Thank you, too, for the magnificent ^{Gift} ~~Nymphenburg porcelain figurines~~ which you kindly brought for us. We shall treasure them especially for your generous friendship. Thank you very much.

Nancy and I join in sending you and your family our warmest wishes for a Happy Christmas Season and a New Year filled with many blessings.

Sincerely,

RONALD REAGAN ^A

His Excellency
Dr. Helmut Kohl
Chancellor of the Federal
Republic of Germany
Bonn

RR/CMF/MP/AVH/las --

Dispatch thru State vis NSC

821214

EMBASSY
OF THE
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany presents its compliments to the Department of State of the United States of America and has the honor to transmit a list of gifts to be conveyed to His Excellency the President of the United States of America and Mrs. Reagan by the Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany and Mrs. Kohl.


① The gift for President Reagan is described as follows:
A figurine from the collection "The Great Nymphenburg Hunt", created about 1750. This figurine is entitled "Rider at Trot".

② Mrs. Reagan will receive a figurine from the series "The Seasons", by the Royal Nymphenburg Porcelain Manufacture. This figurine is entitled "Winter".
Artist: Elias Meyer, dated from between 1761 and 1763.

The Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Department of State of the United States of America the assurances of its highest consideration.

Washington, D.C., November 14, 1982

DEPARTMENT OF STATE OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Washington, D.C.





Gegründet 1744

STAATLICHE PORZELLAN-MANUFAKTUR NYMPHENBURG

8 MÜNCHEN 19, NÖRDLICHES SCHLOSSRONDELL 6-8 · TELEGR.: PORZELLANFABRIK NYMPHENBURG
BAYERISCHE STAATSBANK MÜNCHEN 168 · DEUTSCHE BANK MÜNCHEN 25/33 586 · POSTSCHECKK. MÜNCHEN 32 07 · BAHNSTATION MÜNCHEN-LAIM

MÜNCHEN-NYMPHENBURG
FERNSPRECHER 57 40 25

Bitte vor dem Auspacken genau lesen und beachten
=====

Größte Vorsicht beim Auspacken!

Wenn die Figur am Kopf des Pferdes angefaßt wird, werden manchmal die Zügel beschädigt oder abgebrochen. Deshalb auf Zügel, Sporen und Säbel besonders achten.

Die gelben Kunststoff-Chips vorsichtig Hand für Hand aus der Kiste oder dem Karton nehmen, solange, bis der Kopf des Reiters sichtbar wird. Daraufhin die Figur am Kopf des Reiters, aber keinesfalls - der Zügel wegen - am Kopf des Pferdes, anfassen. Hierauf die Kiste oder den Karton etwas neigen und die Chips leicht herausschütteln. Dabei immer den Kopf des Reiters vorsichtig halten. Wenn die Chips größtenteils herausgeschüttelt sind, kann die Reiterfigur aus der Kiste oder dem Karton genommen werden. Sie darf aber nur am Kopf der Reiters angefaßt werden.

Danke!

Electel 10 St. 82,

DRAFT/Date Nov. 29, 82

RR/ CMF / [Signature] / DSC D. Blau Approved
(Drafter) (Rev. I) (Rev. II)

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS:

Enclosures:

Other:

AVH/ _____ / _____
(Drafter) (Rev. I)

Dear Chancellor Kohl:

It was a distinct honor for me to welcome you to the White House as newly elected Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany. Nancy and I were delighted to ~~have the pleasure of~~ entertaining you and Mrs. Kohl and ^{we} hope that you enjoyed your visit as much as we did. We certainly hope to have many more opportunities of seeing you in the months ahead.

I ~~truly~~ valued our ~~close~~ personal consultations, ^{conversations. It was important at} for they afforded us a real opportunity to ~~exchange detailed views on many of the vital issues affecting our countries.~~ ^{This early stage in our working relationship} ~~I am confident~~ to discuss in depth ^{the many of the most important} that our nations' mutual interests and joint commitment to human freedom will greatly ~~contribute to achieving our common goals.~~ ^{challenges confronting our nations.} I look forward to working with you in further

strengthening the historical bonds of friendship between the German and American peoples and in making our shared vision for the future a reality.

^{also want to Thank you too for} ~~Nancy and I were particularly pleased to be remembered with the beautiful Nymphenburg~~ ^{Magnificent} porcelain figurines which you kindly brought for us. ~~These are superb examples of the~~ ^{then} workmanship for which the German people are so well known. We shall treasure ~~these~~ thoughtful gifts especially for ^{Your} the generous friendship that prompted them. Thank you very much.

Nancy and I join in sending you and your family our warmest wishes for a Happy ^{Christmas} ~~Holiday~~ Season and a New Year filled with many blessings.

Sincerely,

RR

His Excellency
Dr. Helmut Kohl
Chancellor of the Federal Republic
of Germany
Bonn

DISPATCH THRU STATE VIA NSC,

RR/CMF/MP/AVH

Seiner Exzellenz
dem Präsidenten der Vereinigten
Staaten von Amerika

Herrn Ronald W. Reagan

DR. HELMUT KOHL

BUNDESKANZLER

DER

BUNDESREPUBLIK DEUTSCHLAND

Ihrer Exzellenz

Frau Nancy Reagan

Hannelore Kohl

DR. HELMUT KOHL

BUNDESKANZLER

DER

BUNDESREPUBLIK DEUTSCHLAND

New Bonn chief here to meet with Reagan

BY A WASHINGTON TIMES STAFF WRITER

President Reagan will meet today with Helmut Kohl, the new chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, in what is expected to be an effort to strengthen cooperation between the United States and West Germany on trade and defense policy vis-a-vis the Soviet Union.

Kohl, 52, was elected last month when he defeated Social Democratic leader Helmut Schmidt.

Before he left yesterday for the United States, Kohl criticized Soviet policy and said the death of President Leonid Brezhnev will not change it.

"Naturally, the problem of gigantic Soviet arming, the problems we watch with anxiety every day in Poland, the war in Afghanistan that still is going on. Naturally, the problems remain after the death of Leonid Brezhnev."

Kohl also emphasized Germany's ties with the United States:

"The peace and freedom of our country in the last few decades has been preserved by the North Atlantic defense community and the United States is the most important partner in the community. Therefore it is obvious that we cultivate partnership and friendship and treat it carefully."

The visit is not connected with the death of Brezhnev because it was scheduled before it was known that Brezhnev was terminally ill. However, Reagan and Kohl are expected to strongly endorse the decision by the United States to end economic sanctions against countries violating its embargo on parts and equipment for the gas pipeline from the Soviet Union to Western Europe.

The allies, with a still truculent exception of the French, have agreed to a joint policy on trade and economic relations with the Soviet Union. This policy in general will make it more difficult for the Soviets to gain concessionary credit and trade terms that permit the Soviet Union to spend more money on its military buildup. France, West Germany, Britain and Italy had defied the sanctions applied against U.S. subsidiaries and licensees for the pipeline.

The two leaders also are certain to discuss the planned deployment of medium-range missiles in Western Europe next year as a countermeasure against Soviet medium missiles already emplaced in Warsaw Pact countries.



West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl arrives at Andrews Air Force Base yesterday.

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Eagles And Elegance

White House Welcomes
West German Chancellor

By Donnie Radcliffe

There weren't your usual ruffles and flourishes when the new chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany **Helmut Kohl** and his wife, **Hannelore**, came to dinner at the White House last night.

Instead of 110 guests in the State Dining Room, there were 31 in the upstairs family dining room and a lot more intimacy than state visitors usually get.

"The president felt there would be other opportunities for formal state dinners for the Kohls, and this could be a continuation of today's working sessions," said **Sheila Tate**, press secretary to **Nancy Reagan**.

The Reagans, Kohls and others dined on filet of trout, veal piccata, spaetzle noodles and sugar baskets with sorbet, accompanied by Amer-

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ican wines. Afterwards, everybody was to reassemble in the Yellow Oval Room where **Peter Nero** would play piano.

Earlier in the day, Mrs. Kohl reportedly told one friend that the German translation for "reagan," though spelled differently, is "rain," and "kohl" means "cabbage." "The two can't do without each other," she said.

Among last night's guests were Deputy Secretary of State **Kenneth W. Dam**, the acting secretary of state in the absence of **George Shultz**, who was attending **Leonid Brezhnev's** funeral; Defense Secretary **Caspar Weinberger**; Treasury Secretary **Donald Regan**; U.N. Ambassador **Jeane Kirkpatrick**; presidential aides **Edwin Meese** and **Michael Deaver**; U.S. Ambassador to West Germany **Arthur Burns** and his counterpart here, West German Ambassador **Peter Hermes**.

Hermes, with another guest, **USIA** director **Charles Z. Wick**, will preside Friday morning at the National Zoo when two young bald eagles officially take up residence there.

German-born **Carol** and **Captain** can't sing the Star-Spangled Banner, but they couldn't be more American. For one reason: their kind has been the American national symbol for 200 years.

Helmut Schmidt, then-chancellor, gave **Carol** and **Captain** to **Reagan** in Bonn last June. Quarantined here until recently, the 8-month-old eagles were bird-lover **Hannelore Schmidt's** idea as the perfect gift for the eagle's bicentennial as a symbol. That, rather than scheduling problems, may be the reason her successor, **Hannelore Kohl**, wasn't called upon to make the presentation during their current Washington visit.

Last night's occasion wasn't entirely devoid of eagles. **President Reagan's** gift to **Chancellor Kohl**: an eagle-on-orb crystal decanter by **Steuben**.

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The President. Let me just say that the agreement that we've reached is what we set out to get, and only turned to the sanctions when we were unable to get it. We had two different delegations in Europe over a year ago, and I tried again at the Versailles summit. But we have all come together on this, and it is so much more effective. The sanctions have served their purpose.

Q. Why no communique?

The President. What?

Q. Why no communique, a joint communique?

The President. That will be later.

Q. What kind of a signal do you think it's going to send to the new Soviet leadership? What would you say will be the signal?

The President. Well, I hope the signal will be that we're ready for a better relationship any time that they are.

Reporters. Thank you.

Note: The exchange began at 12:50 p.m. on the South Lawn of the White House as the President was preparing to depart on his trip to Chicago, Ill.

Visit of Chancellor Helmut Kohl of the Federal Republic of Germany

*Remarks at the Arrival Ceremony.
November 15, 1982*

The President. Chancellor Kohl and Mrs. Kohl, on behalf of the American people, Nancy and I are honored and delighted to welcome you to Washington.

Before my visit to the Federal Republic of Germany earlier this year, Chancellor Kohl, who had not yet attained the high office he now holds, helped organize several rallies. He wanted to let us know that we were welcome and to reassure all Americans of the sincere good will of the German people. Chancellor Kohl, I appreciated very much that magnificent gesture. I understand that in Bonn, where some 75,000 people attended the rally, one of the banners read, "Say Something Good About America." Well, today it certainly makes all Americans happy to repay this compliment,

because there are many good things to say about you, Mr. Chancellor, about the German people, and about the strong bond that unites us.

A recent study has revealed that today more Americans trace their ancestry to your country than to any other nation. German immigrants provided the hard work and determination that settled much of the Midwest, taking rugged frontier land like that in the Dakotas and reaping from it bountiful harvests that helped feed the world. In other industries, German energy and German ingenuity helped build the factories and firms that catapulted our standard of living and elevated the lot of the common man from a life of drudgery to new progress consistent with individual dignity and respect. But, as you are aware, Mr. Chancellor, it wasn't simply hard work that built America; it was freedom available here—freedom to which German immigrants greatly contributed.

One of the first precedents for freedom of press, for example, was established when Peter Zenger, a German immigrant, spoke out in his newspaper against the abuse of power by a public official. When the jury freed Zenger, they were laying freedom of press as a cornerstone of our democratic system.

In the middle of the 19th century, when turmoil was sweeping through Western Europe, we were the recipient of many political exiles who made significant contributions to American liberty. One of the most remarkable, Carl Schurz, was one of the original members of the Republican Party. Now, you see one reason why I personally am so grateful, Mr. Chancellor. [*Laughter*]

With us today to greet you is a group of young people from your country who are spending the autumn months living with American families in Virginia. They're part of our youth exchange project between our two countries, and these kinds of ties bode well for the future.

The future of both our nations depends so much on friendship and the values we share. In these uncertain times, when a power to the East has built a massive war machine far in excess of any legitimate defensive needs, the Western democracies

must stand firmly together if our freedom and peace of the world are to be preserved.

The German people are on the frontlines of freedom. When I was in your country a few months ago, I told your citizens, "You are not alone. We're with you." Well, today, Mr. Chancellor, I can tell you we're happy that the German people are with us. The Western democracies, the future freedom of mankind, and the peace of the world would be far less secure if it were not so.

Your personal commitment and that of your government to the needs of our Alliance are well appreciated here, as is the depth which you add to the meaning of our covenant. In truth, as you recently observed, we are not a military alliance. The community of arms, you said, is there to defend the community of ideas. The important point is that we have common ideas regarding human rights, civil rights, our moral values, our moral laws.

I look forward to our talks today, as I would expect that a meeting of the leaders of the two great nations whose interests are so intertwined, there are many vital issues to discuss. As all good friends do, we will disagree at times, but in free societies we're accustomed to differences and also to a peaceful resolution to achieve our common goals.

As we stand here today, I am confident that our shared interests, our common vision of the future, and our joint commitment to human freedom will overcome any differences between our countries. Our governments will work in the closest consultation, in a spirit of amity and straightforwardness.

We thank you for coming, and in the name of the people of the United States, *wilkommen*.

The Chancellor. Mr. President, Mrs. Reagan, ladies and gentlemen:

I thank you, Mr. President, most warmly for the very kind words of welcome and for the warmhearted reception we have been given here.

On the 7th of April, 1953, almost 30 years ago, the Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany stood here for the first time. And on that occasion, Konrad Adenauer said that we Germans are loyal partners on the road to freedom and peace, a road on

which the United States is ahead of all other nations.

Mr. President, I want you and all citizens of the United States to know that these remarks by Chancellor Adenauer still hold true today and will do so in the future as well. The Federal Republic of Germany is and will remain a loyal partner of the United States of America.

Recent opinion polls have shown, once more, that in the Federal Republic of Germany there is wide-based, firm confidence in the Atlantic partnership. And to all Americans, therefore, I say today, most emphatically, you can count on your German friends. The North Atlantic Alliance and our friendship with the United States are the foundation of our active policy for safeguarding peace in freedom.

The real strength of our Alliance does not derive solely from the number of troops and weapons. Our Alliance is strong because the citizens of 16 North American and European countries have a common goal. They are determined to safeguard the freedom, the common heritage, and civilization of their peoples, founded on the principles of democracy, individual liberty, and the rule of law. This goal is laid down in the preamble to the North Atlantic Treaty.

We must constantly remind ourselves and, in particular, our young fellow citizens of these foundations of our equal partnership and of our deep friendship, because our shared fundamental convictions are the key to unity. And from unity ensues the strength to attain our goals: to safeguard peace and freedom through firmness and the readiness for negotiation, to ensure economic and social stability, and to cooperate fairly and constructively with the countries of the Third World.

Despite domestic changes in our countries and changes of government, eight American Presidents and six German Chancellors have contributed towards German-American partnership. For us Germans, gratitude, too, is an element of our friendship with America.

My generation, my wife and I, know from our experience that after terrible war, when we were still children and pupils and students, the Americans saved us not only

from hunger—we have not forgotten what the Hoover aid program and what the Quaker aid program and the CARE parcel gifts action meant for us at that time—the Americans helped us to build a free state. And our Constitution, especially the Catalog of Basic Rights, owes much to the American experience of democracy.

Today there are 245,000 American troops and their families in our country where they are welcome guests. These troops serve together with 500,000 members of the Bundeswehr and the forces of five other allied countries. What clearer proof could there be, Mr. President, that we are dependent on one another? The more than 50 million American citizens of German descent also constitute a strong bond of friendship between Germany and the United States. And I convey particularly warm regards to all of them today, on my first visit to Washington as Federal Chancellor.

Next year will mark the tricentennial of the first wave of German immigrants to America, and to mark this occasion, Germans and Americans intend to hold a big celebration together. We will recall our common origins and from this past draw strength, courage, and confidence for our common future.

Mr. President, let us make the forthcoming anniversary the start of a period of particularly close, intensive, and fruitful German-American cooperation. Let us start here and now. I'm looking forward to this cooperation.

Thank you very much.

Note: The President spoke at 11:06 a.m. on the South Lawn of the White House, where Chancellor Kohl was accorded a formal welcome with full military honors. Chancellor Kohl spoke in German, and his remarks were translated by an interpreter.

Advisory Committee for Trade Negotiations

*Appointment of Three Members.
November 15, 1982*

The President today announced his intention to appoint the following individuals to

be members of the Advisory Committee for Trade Negotiations for a term of 2 years:

Robert B. Delano is president of the American Farm Bureau Federation in Park Ridge, Ill. He is married, has two children, and resides in Warsaw, Va. He was born July 8, 1924. This is a reappointment.

Loyd Hackler is president of the American Retail Federation in Washington, D.C. He is married, has three children, and resides in Kearneysville, W. Va. He was born March 23, 1926. This is a reappointment.

Louis (Woody) Jenkins is a member of the Louisiana House of Representatives. He is also executive director of the Council for National Policy in Baton Rouge, La. He is married, has three children, and resides in Baton Rouge. He was born January 3, 1947. He would succeed Elspeth Rostow.

Visit of Chancellor Kohl of the Federal Republic of Germany

*Remarks at the Conclusion of the Meeting.
November 15, 1982*

The President. Chancellor Kohl and I have just concluded a series of conversations that covered a wide range of politics and security and economic issues of mutual interest to our countries. We agreed on—close consultations are necessary, as in the past, and we fully intend to stay in close touch.

I would like to take this opportunity to announce, as part of our initiative to increase contacts between the German and American peoples, a high-level commission for the United States and German tricentennial has been formed. And this group will coordinate the many activities celebrating the 300th anniversary of the arrival of the first German settlers in America at Germantown, Pennsylvania. And Chancellor Kohl and I have just met with several distinguished Americans, who are standing behind us now, who have agreed to help in this effort. We'll be closely following their progress.

In 1983 we will commemorate innumerable contributions made to American society by our fellow citizens of German descent, including our Secretary of State Shultz, whose forebears came from southwest Germany. Events to celebrate the anniversary are planned by many communities in both countries. The commission will represent me throughout the commemorative, and it will be chaired by the former national secretary of—and of our National Security Council, Richard Allen; Charles Wick, head of the United States Information Agency; Chief Justice Warren Burger; and other distinguished Americans who have agreed to play a part.

One of the high points of the celebration will take place in Philadelphia in October '83 at a gala banquet, which both President Carstens of the Federal Republic of Germany and I hope to attend. And the United States Congress is marking the occasion. The Senate has passed, and there is now before the House, a joint resolution proclaiming 1983 as German-American Tricentennial Year.

I'm sure that the commemoration of the deep and lasting friendship between our two countries will be a great success. And again, let me just say, it's been a great pleasure to welcome Chancellor Kohl here to our country again.

The Chancellor. Mr. President, I consider it to be a most happy coincidence that today, on my first visit to the United States as Federal Chancellor, President Reagan has announced the appointment of a special commission on the tricentennial of German-American relations. What we will be commemorating together next year is not merely the immigration of 13 families from the German city of Krefeld. We will also be celebrating an intensive and fruitful relationship of give and take between Germany and America extending over three centuries.

You, Mr. President, have spoken of the Germans who have helped to build this great and free country. America, your country, has repaid that contribution many times over. I call to mind the catalog of human rights and freedoms embodied in your Bill of Rights. It served as a model for the first attempt to set up a free and democratic constitution in Germany in 1848 [1948]. In

our present constitution, the basic law used that same catalog of fundamental rights as the foundation for our constitutional and legal system.

I recall that in the dark years of Germany's history, hundreds of thousands of Germans found refuge in America. I will mention only Carl Schurz, Walter Gropius, and Thomas Mann, and Albert Einstein, who represent so many more.

Following two great wars in which Germans and Americans were adversaries, we Germans came to experience the greatest virtue of the Americans—their generosity and their desire to help. In my remarks responding to your address of welcome, Mr. President, I referred to the fact that my generation remembers with gratitude the Hoover aid program and the CARE parcels, and without the Marshall plan, the speedy recovery of my country would not have been possible.

Today relations between our two countries are characterized by a wide variety of exchanges in the fields of culture, science, and research. Every German knows Ernest Hemingway, John Steinbeck, and Thornton Wilder. And young people in our country read Susan Sontag, to name only a few.

Mr. President, members of the Presidential commission, let us make the past an obligation for the future for ourselves and for the next generation of our children and their children. This is our responsibility in these days.

Thank you very much.

Note: The President spoke at 1:35 p.m. at the Diplomatic Entrance on the South Lawn of the White House. Chancellor Kohl spoke in German, and his remarks were translated by an interpreter.

Earlier in the day, the President and the Chancellor met in the Oval Office and attended a luncheon in the State Dining Room.

Visit of Chancellor Kohl of the Federal Republic of Germany

Joint Statement. November 15, 1982

During the visit of the Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, Helmut

Kohl, he and President Reagan held detailed talks in Washington on current political and economic issues on November 15, 1982. The Chancellor is also meeting with Secretary of State Shultz, Secretary of Defense Weinberger, Secretary of the Treasury Regan, high-ranking Administration officials, and leading members of the Senate.

The discussions attested to the depth and the breadth of German-American friendship. The United States and the Federal Republic of Germany are partners as well as friends, sharing common ideals, human and democratic values. In today's uncertain world, this commitment has become more important than ever. Our shared values form the unshakeable foundation for our joint efforts to maintain the freedom and prosperity of the Western world.

The discussions were based on a determination to work together as closely as possible to meet the challenges of the closing decades of the twentieth century.

These challenges are as critical as those which faced the great statesmen who founded our partnership more than three decades ago. During the past thirty years the Atlantic partnership has been successful in guaranteeing to our peoples more freedom, security, and prosperity than at any time in history. The President and the Chancellor reaffirmed during their discussions their common view on the central role played by the Atlantic Alliance in the foreign policies of their respective governments.

A major reason for success of the Atlantic Alliance has been the close relationship which has developed between the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany. German-American ties are deeper than simple calculations of national interest.

After World War II and after the destruction caused by it in Germany, these ties originated from the generous humanitarian aid and the political support which the United States granted to the German people and their young democracy. German-American relations are based on a close affection among our two peoples and are supported by intimate personal and familial ties between Americans and Germans. Ours is a relationship based on

mutual support and open discussion between equal partners.

During the discussions it was agreed that high level consultations between the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany will be continued during a visit to Bonn by Secretary of State Shultz in early December.

An example of the close ties between our two nations are the more than fifty million Americans of German descent. German Americans have provided major contributions to every aspect of American life and form one of the foundations of American society. The President and the Chancellor anticipated with pleasure the joint celebration in 1983 of the Tricentennial of German immigration to the United States. President Reagan announced today the formation of a Presidential commission to help prepare American commemoration of this important event. Chancellor Kohl described plans for celebrations in the Federal Republic of Germany. They stressed that the Tricentennial should be a joint celebration among the peoples of their two nations and reaffirmed the intention of President Reagan and President Carstens to meet in the United States in October, 1983, to highlight the American celebration.

The wider the understanding of the commonality of the issues facing the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany, the stronger our partnership will become. For this reason, President Reagan and Chancellor Kohl were pleased to reaffirm their support for the initiatives to broaden U.S.-German contacts and to set up a multilateral youth exchange among Western industrialized democracies. The purpose is to pass on to the younger generations in our nations the sense of partnership which the older generation feels so deeply.

The President and the Chancellor reaffirmed the Alliance's overall concept for successfully safeguarding peace in Europe as embodied in the declaration made by the heads of state and government of the Atlantic Alliance in Bonn on June 10, 1982. As stressed in that declaration, they agreed that in accordance with current NATO defense plans, and within the context of NATO strategy and its triad of forces, they will continue to strengthen NATO's defense

posture, with special regard to conventional forces.

The Alliance has demonstrated that it serves the cause of peace and freedom. Even in difficult situations, it has been able to do so because its members have acted in a spirit of solidarity. The Alliance does not threaten anyone. Nor does it aspire to superiority, but in the interests of peace it cannot accept inferiority either. Its aim is, as before, to prevent any war and safeguard peace and freedom. None of the weapons of the Alliance will ever be used except in response to attack.

The Chancellor paid tribute to the crucial contribution that the United States renders to the joint security of the Alliance through the indispensable presence of American troops in Europe. The President and the Chancellor agreed that a unilateral reduction of American troops would have a destabilizing effect and, at the same time, would undermine efforts for negotiated force reductions.

The President expressed his great appreciation for the significant and uninterrupted German contribution to the common defense. In particular, he paid tribute to the German-American agreement of April 15, 1982 on Wartime Host Nation Support, which entails considerable additional expenditure by the Federal Republic of Germany and the United States of America for common defense.

The President and the Chancellor stressed the need for close, comprehensive, and timely consultations to strengthen the Alliance's cohesion and its capacity to act. They attached particular importance to German-American cooperation. They hoped that informal meetings of the foreign ministers of the Alliance would be continued.

The President welcomed the resolve of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany to strengthen European unification. The President and the Chancellor paid tribute to the important role of the European Community and all its member states for economic and political stability in Europe and the world. The development of a united Europe will strengthen cooperation between Europe and the United States and, hence, also reinforce the Alliance.

The President and the Chancellor paid tribute to the close agreement and coopera-

tion between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Three Powers in all matters relating to Berlin and Germany as a whole. They concurred in the view that the preservation of trouble-free conditions in and around Berlin was an essential element of East-West relations and of the international situation as a whole.

The President reaffirmed American support for the political aim of the Federal Republic of Germany to work for a state of peace in Europe in which the German nation will regain its unity through free self-determination.

A major subject discussed during the meetings was relations with the Soviet Union. The values and goals of the Soviet Union do not correspond to our own. The USSR restricts freedom on its own territory and in countries under its influence, and has shown that it is ready to use force or the threat of force to achieve its foreign policy aims. Security of Western societies requires constant attention to the military threat posed by the USSR. The Federal Republic of Germany and the United States of America gear their policies in East-West relations to the concept of renunciation of force, human rights, and the right of nations to self-determination.

The President and the Chancellor called upon the Soviet Union to comply with internationally recognized rules of conduct. This required respect for the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Helsinki Final Act as well as a world-wide policy of moderation and restraint.

In this spirit, the President and the Chancellor underlined their desire to improve relations with the Soviet Union. They are ready to conduct relations with the new leadership in Moscow with the aim of extending areas of cooperation to their mutual benefit if Soviet conduct makes that possible. It is especially important at present for the West to approach the Soviet Union with a clear, steadfast and coherent attitude which combines the defense of its own interests with the readiness to pursue constructive relations, dialogue, and cooperation with the leadership of the Soviet Union.

In this regard, the President and the Chancellor greeted with satisfaction the recent agreement on measures leading to a broader consensus on East-West economic relations. They attached the greatest importance to a common approach to this issue. Close consultation and cooperation on East-West economic issues is as vital to Western interests as is the traditional cooperation on political and security questions.

It is the purpose of our common efforts that trade with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe should be conducted on the basis of a balance of mutual advantages. While noting the important part which our economic relations with the Warsaw Pact countries can play in the development of a stable East-West relationship, the President and the Chancellor agreed that those relations should be approached in a prudent and diversified manner, consistent with our political and security interests.

The Chancellor expressed his appreciation for the lifting of the embargo on oil and gas technology and equipment, which he considered as evidence of successful efforts on the part of all concerned for improved coordination of Western policy in the economic field.

The President and the Chancellor agreed that developments in Poland, which continued to cause great concern, had an adverse effect on efforts to promote security and cooperation in Europe. They drew attention once more to the Soviet Union's responsibility for the events in Poland. They called upon the Polish leadership to lift martial law in Poland, to release all detainees, to reverse the ban on the trade union Solidarity and, through serious dialogue with the Church and appointed workers' representatives, to seek national consensus which is the only way to lead Poland out of its present crisis, free from any external interference. They hoped that the release of Lech Walesa will promote these objectives. The President and the Chancellor welcomed the numerous initiatives for humanitarian aid for the Polish people. They agreed that this aid should be stepped up wherever possible.

The President and the Chancellor agreed on the importance of the CSCE process initiated by the Helsinki Final Act and advocated that it be continued. It is a long-term

process which has been gravely affected by events in Poland. It can prove successful only if the participating countries observe the principles and provisions of the Final Act in their entirety. They expressed support for the new proposals, responsive to events in Poland and the USSR, put forward by the West in the resumed Madrid session, as reasonable and essential elements of a balanced outcome.

The President and the Chancellor agreed that the CSCE review conference, which was resumed in Madrid on November 9, 1982, should agree on a substantive and balanced final document which leads to progress in the important humanitarian field of East-West relations and contains a precise mandate for a Conference on Disarmament in Europe (CDE), envisaging militarily significant confidence and security building measures covering the whole of Europe, from the Atlantic to the Urals.

The President and the Chancellor noted that arms control and disarmament as well as defense and deterrence were integral parts of NATO's security policy. They agreed that significant progress towards reduction of the levels of nuclear and conventional forces through balanced and verifiable agreements would be an important contribution to the reduction of international tensions. The incessant unilateral increase in Soviet armaments in recent years has threatened the security of the Alliance and international stability and made even more urgent the need to establish a balance of forces between East and West. The goal of the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany remains to achieve a stable balance of both nuclear and conventional forces at the lowest possible level.

The President and the Chancellor recalled the comprehensive program of arms control proposals put forward by the United States on the basis of close consultation and adopted by the entire Alliance at the Bonn Summit on June 10, 1982. They stressed their common belief that this program provides the best hope for true reductions in arsenals of both intermediate and intercontinental strategic weapons. They rejected the proposals to freeze existing levels of nuclear weapons, or for one-sided reductions by the West, as inadequate for substantive

arms control and as harmful to the security of the Atlantic Alliance. They noted also that the Soviet Union had in recent years refused to reciprocate the unilateral restraint in this field by the United States. They expressed the strong judgment that true reductions in nuclear armaments would be possible only when the Soviet Union is convinced of the determination of the West to maintain its defenses at the level necessary to meet the threat posed by massive increases in Soviet nuclear forces.

In this connection they attached particular importance to negotiations on reductions of strategic arms and of intermediate range nuclear forces now underway between the United States and the Soviet Union in Geneva. President Reagan reaffirmed his determination to do his utmost to achieve true reductions in nuclear armaments through balanced and verifiable agreements. The President and the Chancellor pointed out that negotiations in Geneva are serious and substantial. At the same time they expressed concern at the refusal of the Soviet Union to take into account legitimate Western security concerns.

In conformity with their policy for actively safeguarding peace through firmness and negotiation, the President and the Chancellor reaffirmed their commitment to both parts of the NATO dual-track decision of December 12, 1979, consisting of a program of INF modernization and an offer to the Soviet Union of arms control negotiations on INF. An important aspect of Western security policy remains the common determination to deploy modernized longer-range INF missiles in Europe beginning at the end of 1983 if negotiations on this subject now underway in Geneva do not result in a concrete agreement making deployment unnecessary. The President and the Chancellor noted that the decision to deploy the systems in Europe was based on a unanimous finding by members of the Atlantic Alliance that increases in Soviet weapons, in particular introduction of SS-20 missiles, had endangered the security of Western Europe and thus of the entire Alliance. They stressed that the complete elimination of Soviet and United States land-based, longer-range INF missiles, as proposed by the United States, would be an equitable and fair result and would be a

substantial contribution to serious arms control. They called upon the Soviet Union to negotiate seriously toward this end. The Chancellor restated his full confidence in the American negotiating effort in Geneva and welcomed the close and continuous process of consultations within the Alliance.

President Reagan described the ideas behind his Berlin initiative of June 10, 1982 for an agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union on measures to help avoid the danger that accident or miscalculation could lead to a nuclear exchange between East and West. He stated that the United States was preparing proposals for nuclear confidence building measures which would be presented by American representatives at the Geneva negotiations. The Chancellor and the President expressed their hope that the Soviet Union would join with the United States in progressing rapidly to an agreement on such measures. They also remain committed to halting the spread of nuclear weapons through the pursuit of vigorous non-proliferation policies.

The President and the Chancellor underscored their undiminished interest in substantial reduction in conventional forces in central Europe. They recalled the new draft treaty which the Western participants had presented at the Vienna negotiations on mutual and balanced force reductions. This proposal provides an excellent foundation for a balanced agreement on reduction of conventional forces in Europe. The President and the Chancellor called upon Warsaw Pact participants to react positively.

They stated that agreement on a comprehensive and fully verifiable ban on chemical weapons in the Geneva Committee on Disarmament remained a prime objective of their policies.

They also attached great importance to efforts in the United Nations to secure transparency by promoting military openness, verification, and wider availability of information on defense spending.

The President and the Chancellor were in complete agreement on the requirement for special attention to Alliance needs on the Southern Flank. They emphasized in this connection their resolve to support the

Turkish Government in its efforts to lead Turkey back to democracy.

The President and the Chancellor expressed confidence that our free societies would overcome the current difficult economic situation. They attached paramount importance to restoring the conditions for sustained growth through higher investments, in order to reduce unemployment and to maintain price stability.

The economic policies of industrial nations must be closely coordinated. Each country must bear in mind the effects that its political and economic measures will have on other countries. These factors will also have an important effect on the Economic Summit to be held in Williamsburg at the invitation of the United States. Both sides reaffirmed the importance of conducting the discussions at this summit on the basis of openness, trust, and informality.

The President and the Chancellor discussed the dangers posed by rising protectionism to world trade and the economic well being of nations. They reaffirmed their commitment to the multilateral trading system, looking forward to a successful GATT Ministerial meeting in Geneva this month.

The President and the Chancellor agreed that it is imperative to respect and promote the independence of the countries of the Third World and that genuine nonalignment is an important element of stability and world peace. The President and the Chancellor reaffirmed their readiness to continue to cooperate with Third World countries on the basis of equal partnership.

The continuing Soviet occupation of Afghanistan is a strain on international relations. The President and the Chancellor deplored the fact that the Soviet Union continued to defy international opinion and ignored United Nations resolutions calling for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan, as well as the right to self-determination for Afghanistan and restoration of its non-aligned status. Afghanistan remains an acid test of Soviet readiness to respect the independence, autonomy, and genuine non-alignment of Third World countries and to exercise restraint in its international behavior.

The Chancellor welcomed President Reagan's proposal of September 1, 1982 as a

realistic attempt to promote the peace process in the Middle East. They agreed that negotiations between Israel and its neighbors in the framework of UN resolutions 242 and 338 offer the best opportunity for peaceful resolution of disputes in that area. The United States and the Federal Republic of Germany, together with its partners in European Political Cooperation, will, as before, seek to ensure that the American and European efforts for a comprehensive, just, and lasting peace in the Middle East, on the basis of existing achievements, are complementary to each other. They called for early withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon. They continued to urge that the sovereignty and unity of Lebanon be restored and expressed their support for the reconstruction of Lebanon.

Visit of Chancellor Kohl of the Federal Republic of Germany

Toasts at a Dinner Honoring the Chancellor. November 15, 1982

The President. This is very wonderful, to welcome you all here tonight. And I am not going to make a formal address or anything with regard to this toast. I'm simply going to say how pleased Nancy and I are to have all of you here and to have, particularly, our honored guests tonight—Chancellor Kohl, Mrs. Kohl—and to say that—I would not be exaggerating a bit if I said that I have great respect for Chancellor Kohl, but also I like Chancellor Kohl.

Would you all join me in a toast. To Chancellor and Mrs. Kohl and to our friends.

The Chancellor. Mr. President, Mrs. Reagan, ladies and gentlemen, well, on behalf of my wife and on behalf of the delegation accompanying me on this trip, I would like to express to you, Mr. President, and to you, Mrs. Reagan, my very warm thanks for this warm-hearted, for this friendly, and for this very kind reception you have given us here in the White House. There are receptions of this kind or that

kind—[laughter]—and the President of the United States of America has to give a good many receptions. This is part of this job. [Laughter] And, yet, there are differences. And we felt it very clearly, and for this we are most grateful to you.

I am the first Federal Chancellor who belongs to the postwar generation. I was 15 years old when the war ended, and Mrs. Kohl was a refugee coming from the central part of Germany. And we met each other back in 1947 when we both attended dancing lessons. [Laughter] And she was wearing a dress, and that was out of a gift parcel sent by Americans. And I had a suit that was a gift from the Quakers. [Laughter]

It was extremely elegant. I had an oversized coat, but it wasn't necessary, because I was not as broad and wide as today. [Laughter] Today I need a tailor and the assistance of a tailor to cover the reality and the facts of life. And I assume that this suit, which was given to me by the Quakers, used to belong to a farmer who voted Republican. [Laughter] Well, I had that suit for a very long time.

Well, if we have this suit again today, I think my two boys would be astounded to see that why I'm telling this story, not because of the joke in it, because this was a very fundamental experience in my life. We, the Germans, at that time were outlaws. Nobody would have taken a piece of bread from young couples. At that time we even didn't have a piece of bread.

And who helped us at that time? Morally, it was the Pope Pius XII and the Americans. And I have never forgotten it, nor have millions of my fellow countrymen ever forgotten that. Of course, we have to discuss politics, tough issues—arms buildup, modernization, steel—all very important issues in themselves. But it's only part of life. What we received in the way of help, assistance, friendship—and this goes far beyond the other concrete issues.

And my political experience over the last 30 years shows—and I have been active in politics—[inaudible]—that these technical questions are very important, these political questions. But what is even more important is that the human contacts, the human wavelength is all right, and that you should be able to rely on friends.

And that is what I would like to propose a toast to, the friendship between our—[inaudible]—and for your help, Mr. President.

Note: The President spoke at 9:22 p.m. in the Residence dining room at the White House. The Chancellor spoke in German, and his remarks were translated by an interpreter.

National Home Health Care Week, 1982

Proclamation 5000. November 15, 1982

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

In recent years, home health care has rapidly gained acceptance as an important and successful element of high quality care. Many Americans have found that caring for the needs of our sick at home or in a community setting is not only as effective as in an institution, but that it is less costly and often more desirable for the patient. Communities, together with States and the Federal government, have begun building integrated networks to provide care for the elderly and disabled in homes and in the community.

Federal expenditures on Medicare and Medicaid, two of government's largest programs serving the elderly, poor, and disabled, are expected to exceed \$75 billion in 1983, about two out of every ten dollars spent on health care in this nation. Over the past fourteen years, the number of home health agencies participating in Medicare has increased by two-thirds, and there are now more than 4,000 certified providers of home care. My Administration has initiated reforms and expansions of home health care benefits provided under Medicare to complement this work.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, in accordance with Senate Joint Resolution 113, do hereby designate the week of November 28 through December 4, 1982, as National Home Health Care Week, and I

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SUBJECT:MESSAGE TO CHANCELLOR KOHL FROM THE PRESIDENT

PLEASE DELIVER FOLLOWING MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. SIGNED ORIGINAL AND VIDEOTAPE BEING POUCHED TO BONN DCM.

BEGIN TEXT:

DECEMBER 22, 1982

DEAR MR. CHANCELLOR:

IT WAS A DISTINCT HONOR FOR ME TO WELCOME YOU TO THE WHITE HOUSE AS NEWLY ELECTED CHANCELLOR OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY. -NANCY AND I WERE DELIGHTED TO ENTERTAIN YOU AND MRS. KOHL AND WE HOPE THAT YOU ENJOYED YOUR VISIT AS MUCH AS WE DID.--WE CERTAINLY HOPE TO HAVE MANY MORE OPPORTUNITIES OF SEEING YOU IN THE MONTHS AHEAD.

I VALUED OUR PERSONAL CONVERSATIONS. AS YOU NOTED IN YOUR LETTER OF NOVEMBER 22, IT WAS IMPORTANT AT THIS EARLY STAGE IN OUR WORKING RELATIONSHIP TO DISCUSS IN DEPTH MANY OF THE MOST IMPORTANT CHALLENGES CONFRONTING OUR

NATIONS. I LOOK FORWARD TO WORKING WITH YOU IN FURTHER STRENGTHENING THE HISTORICAL BONDS OF FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN THE GERMAN AND AMERICAN PEOPLES AND IN MAKING OUR SHARED VISION FOR THE FUTURE A REALITY. I THOUGHT YOU MIGHT LIKE TO HAVE A VIDEO TAPE OF SOME OF THE EVENTS OF YOUR VISIT. IT MAY ADD TO THE MEMORIES OF YOUR STAY HERE.

THANK YOU, TOO, FOR THE MAGNIFICENT NYMPHENBURG PORCELAIN FIGURINES WHICH YOU KINDLY BROUGHT FOR US. WE SHALL

SITUATION: PRES MSGS
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MESSAGE / ANNOTATION:
TREASURE THEM ESPECIALLY FOR YOUR GENEROUS FRIENDSHIP.
THANK YOU VERY MUCH.

NANCY AND I JOIN IN SENDING YOU AND YOUR FAMILY OUR
WARMEST WISHES FOR A HAPPY CHRISTMAS SEASON AND A NEW YEAR
FILLED WITH MANY BLESSINGS.

SINCERELY,

(SIGNED) RONALD REAGAN

HIS EXCELLENCY
DR. HELMUT KOHL
CHANCELLOR OF THE FEDERAL
REPUBLIC OF GERMANY
BONN

END TEXT. DEPARTMENT DOES NOT INTEND TO RELEASE TEXT
OF MESSAGE BUT HAS NO OBJECTION SHOULD GERMANS WISH TO
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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

INVESTIGATION REPORT

NOV 1 1954

TO: SAC, NEW YORK

FROM: SAC, PHOENIX

SUBJECT: [Illegible]

RE: [Illegible]

[Illegible text follows, including names and dates]

THE NEW YORK DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE IS REQUESTING TO RELEASE THIS
 INFORMATION BUT HAS REQUESTED THAT YOU HOLD RECORDS WITH TO
 BE RELEASED TO THE NEW YORK DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.