

Ronald Reagan Presidential Library Digital Library Collections

This is a PDF of a folder from our textual collections.

Collection: Department of State: Office of the Historian:
Records, 1981-1989

Series: IV: PRESS RELEASES

Folder Title: August 1984

Box: 26

To see more digitized collections visit:

<https://www.reaganlibrary.gov/archives/digitized-textual-material>

To see all Ronald Reagan Presidential Library Inventories, visit:

<https://www.reaganlibrary.gov/archives/white-house-inventories>

Contact a reference archivist at: **reagan.library@nara.gov**

Citation Guidelines: <https://reaganlibrary.gov/archives/research-support/citation-guide>

National Archives Catalogue: <https://catalog.archives.gov/>

Last Updated: 02/07/2024

PRESS DEPARTMENT OF STATE



August 2, 1984
No. 175

STATEMENT ON THE NINTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE HELSINKI FINAL ACT

Nine years ago in Helsinki, Finland, the United States and Canada joined thirty-three Eastern and Western European governments in signing the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE). The Helsinki Accords, which committed the signing nations to abide by a set of universal standards of international conduct and fundamental human rights, hold out a beacon of hope for human dignity and freedom.

The United States remains firmly committed to the full implementation of the provisions of the Helsinki Accords. During the past year, there have been a number of significant developments in the CSCE. Last September, the three-year-long Madrid follow-up meeting was successfully concluded, with the adoption of important new provisions intended to advance the cause of human rights, including trade union and religious freedoms. The Stockholm Conference on European security was opened, where we have proposed measures to lessen the risk of surprise attack in Europe. Just as the US and its Allies played an essential role in achieving a positive outcome at Madrid, we have advanced concrete proposals at Stockholm to enhance East-West security.

Unfortunately, the promises of the Helsinki Final Act have all too frequently gone unfulfilled. The Helsinki Accords pledge the signatory states "to respect human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the freedom of thought, conscience, religion or belief, for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion." There are also commitments to advance trade union freedoms, to combat terrorism, to reunify families, to encourage the free flow of information, and more.

Over the years, there have been some gradual, hard-won gains. But too often in Eastern Europe, and particularly in the Soviet Union, we find a different story -- repression of dissent, constraints on religious freedoms, refusals to permit citizens to emigrate, jamming of Western radio broadcasts, support for terrorism, and disbanding of free trade unions. The plight of Dr. Andrei Sakharov and his wife Elena Bonner is one very important example among many where the denial of basic human rights impedes the development of the more constructive East-West relationship we seek.

For further information contact:

The challenge is a formidable one: to give real meaning, through deeds, to the promise of the Helsinki process. We have realistic expectations, a patient approach, and are prepared for serious dialogue. We call upon all CSCE states to foster human rights and freedom through the promise and commitments of the Helsinki Final Act.

PRESS DEPARTMENT OF STATE

August 3, 1984

No. 176



Diana Lady Dougan Confirmed Rank of Ambassador

The Senate today confirmed the nomination of Diana Lady Dougan to the Rank of Ambassador in her capacity as Coordinator for International Communication and Information Policy. President Reagan has previously accorded Mrs. Dougan the personal rank of Ambassador in conjunction with her position.

The Coordinator operates at the Assistant Secretary level and is located in the Department of State. The Office of the Coordinator was established by the Administration in the Spring of 1983 to exercise overall coordinating responsibility within the Federal community for the formulation and oversight of international communication and information policy. In the Fall of 1983 Congress legislated the position of Coordinator into law with the permanent Rank of Ambassador. The Coordinator is charged with working with senior officials of foreign governments, international organizations, liaison with Congress and the private sector as well as supervising and coordinating Executive Branch activities of the Senior Interagency Group on International Communication and Information Policy.

Prior to becoming the first Coordinator, Mrs. Dougan served in a number of other positions involving telecommunications policy, planning and programming in both the public and private sector. She has served two prior Senate confirmed Presidential appointments as a Director of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting. First appointed by President Ford in 1976 and reappointed by President Carter in 1980, Mrs. Dougan resigned from her second six-year term in accepting the position of Coordinator. Mrs. Dougan has also contributed her services as Producer or Executive Producer of a number of television programs including THE MX DEBATE, which in 1981 won the prestigious Peabody Award for excellence in broadcast journalism. Mrs. Dougan has also worked extensively in other areas of telecommunications, including serving for several years as CATV Marketing and Promotion Director for Time Inc. in New York and independent consulting and on-air work in commercial and cable television.

In other fields, Mrs. Dougan has been active nationally in a variety of public service and cultural endeavors, including the National Advisory Councils of the Center for the Study of the Presidency, Ballet West, the U.S. Committee of the International Institute of Communications and the Board of U.S. Film and Video. She is married to J. Lynn Dougan, an Economist, and they have two children.

#

For further information contact:

PRESS DEPARTMENT OF STATE



August 7, 1984
No. 177

Signature of Seabed Mining Agreement
August 3, 1984

The United States today signed a Provisional Understanding Regarding Deep Seabed Matters with seven other industrialized nations. Signing with the United States were Belgium, France, FRG, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. Ambassador James L. Malone, Special Representative of the President for Law of the Sea, and Assistant Secretary of State, signed on behalf of the United States.

The Provisional Understanding constitutes an Agreement among the major industrialized nations with interests in deep seabed mining, aimed at avoiding conflicts over deep seabed mine sites and providing for regular consultations with respect to deep seabed mining. The U.S. intends to continue to co-operate with these countries in deep seabed mining.

Contact: Mr. Brian Hoyle
OES/OLP - 632-9098

For further information contact:

PRESS

DEPARTMENT OF STATE



August 7, 1984
No. 178

NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE U.S. ORGANIZATION FOR THE INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE (CCITT)

Notice of Meeting

The Department of State announces that the National Committee of the U.S. Organization for the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (CCITT) will meet on September 6, 1984 starting at 10:00 a.m. in Room 2925, Department of State, 2201 C Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. If a further meeting of this series is required, it will be held on September 27 starting at 10:00 a.m., also in Room 2925, Department of State.

The National Committee assists in the resolution of administrative/procedural problems pertaining to U.S. CCITT activities; provides advice on matters of policy and positions in the preparation for CCITT Plenary Assemblies and meetings of the International Study Groups; provides advice and recommendations in regard to the work of the U.S. CCITT Study Groups; and recommends the disposition of proposed U.S. contributions to the international CCITT which are submitted to the Committee for consideration.

The National Committee will continue its examination of issues related to the upcoming VIIIth CCITT Plenary Assembly now scheduled for October 8-19, 1984 in Malaga-Torremolinos, Spain. The Committee will receive and discuss the reports of the various ad hoc groups which were established at previous meetings to advise the Committee on issues relating to the upcoming Plenary Assembly such as election of international Study Group chairmen/vice chairmen; review the CCITT Study Group structure; develop positions with regard to the World Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference; examine available CCITT Plenary contributions; review the new Study Group Questions, etc. It is requested that all U.S. and international CCITT chairmen and vice chairmen be in attendance.

Members of the general public may attend the meeting and join in the discussion subject to instructions of the Chairman. Admittance of public members will be limited to the seating available. In that regard, entrance to the Department of State building is controlled and entry will be facilitated if arrangements are made in advance of the meeting. It is requested that prior to the meeting, persons who plan to attend, so advise Mr. Earl Barbely, Department of State; telephone (202) 632-3405. All attendees must use the C Street entrance to the building.

For further information contact:

PRESS

DEPARTMENT OF STATE



August 9, 1984
No. 179

LEONARDO NEHER SWORN IN AS U.S. AMBASSADOR
TO BURKINA FASO
July 17, 1984

Leonard Neher, a career foreign service officer was sworn in today as U.S. Ambassador to Burkina Faso. He succeeds Julius Walker who has been reassigned.

Born in Cincinnati, Ohio on December 5, 1922, Mr. Neher attended Akron University from 1940 to 1941. He received a B.A. in 1948 from Bowling Green State University and an M.A. from the University of Chicago in 1952. He served in the U.S. Army from 1943 - 46.

Mr. Neher joined the Foreign Service in 1954 and was assigned as consular officer in Ankara. He served in Tangier, Saigon, and Damascus before returning to Washington in 1966 to become arms policy officer in the Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs. From 1968 - 70 he was on detail to the Defense Department. Following this assignment he served in Lubumbashi, Ndjamena, and Santo Domingo from 1970 - 77. More recently, he was assistant for plans and policies, on detail to the Environmental Protection Agency, 1977 - 79; staff director of the Board of Examiners for the Foreign Service, 1979 - 81; and deputy director, Office of Analysis for Africa, also in 1981. He has been director of that office since 1982.

Mr. Neher was awarded the Vietnam Civilian Service Award in 1964; the Secretary of Defense Meritorious Honor Award, 1970; and State's Superior Honor Award, 1974.

Mr. Neher is married to Christine Enos Neher and they have two sons, Daniel and James, and two daughters, Elizabeth and Patricia.

PRESS

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

August 14, 1984
No. 180



SAMUEL FRIEDLANDER HART UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR TO ECUADOR

Sam Hart of Virginia, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, was sworn-in December 14, 1982 as United States Ambassador to Ecuador. He succeeded Raymond E. Gonzalez.

Mr. Hart served as Director of Andean Affairs in the State Department's Bureau of Inter-American Affairs from 1980 until he was named Ambassador in 1982. He received the Department's Superior Honor Award in 1980.

Since he joined the Foreign Service in 1958, Mr. Hart has filled assignments in Latin America, the Far East, the Middle East and at the Department in Washington. He was political and economic officer in Montevideo (1959-61), economic officer in Jakarta (1962-64), and consular and political officer in Kuala Lumpur (1964-66). Then followed two years in the Department as international economist in the Bureau of Economic Affairs (1966-68) and a year of graduate study in economics at Vanderbilt University.

He was economic and commercial officer in San Jose from 1969 to 1971 and Counselor for Economic and Commercial Affairs in Santiago from 1971 to 1975. For the next two years he served in the Department as Deputy Director of the Office of Economic Research and Analysis in the Bureau of Intelligence and Research. In 1977 he was assigned to Tel Aviv, where he served as Counselor for Economic and Commercial Affairs until 1980.

Mr. Hart was born in Canton, Mississippi on September 13, 1933. He received a B.A. degree from the University of Mississippi in 1955, an M.A. in international relations from the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy in 1958 and an M.A. in economics from Vanderbilt University in 1969. He served in the United States Army as a First Lieutenant from 1955 to 1957. In 1971 he received the Rivkin Award for Creative Dissent from the American Foreign Service Association and a Meritorious Honor Award from the Department of State.

Mr. Hart is married to the former Shirley Hartman. He has two children by a previous marriage.

PRESS DEPARTMENT OF STATE



August 13, 1984
No. 181

EVERETT ELLIS BRIGGS UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR TO PANAMA

Everett Ellis Briggs was sworn-in October 6, 1982 as United States Ambassador to Panama. He succeeded Ambler Holmes Moss.

A career Foreign Service Officer, Mr. Briggs was a Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs from 1981 until his appointment as Ambassador.

Mr. Briggs joined the Foreign Service in 1956 and served first in Washington as international relations officer in the Bureau of Inter-American Affairs. Subsequently he was political officer in La Paz (1958-60), staff assistant in Berlin (1961-63), and political officer in Lisbon (1963-67).

From 1967 to 1972 he served in the Department, first in the Bureau of International Organization Affairs (1967-69) and then in the Bureau of European Affairs (1969-71), where he was desk officer for Portugal. He attended the National War College in 1971-72.

Mr. Briggs was principal officer in Luanda from 1972-73 and Deputy Chief of Mission in Asuncion (1974-78) and in Bogota (1978-79). In 1979 he returned to the Department, where he served until 1981 as Director of the Office of Mexican Affairs and Deputy Coordinator in the Office of the Special Coordinator for Mexican Affairs.

Born in Havana, Cuba on April 6, 1934, Mr. Briggs received a B.A. in history from Dartmouth College in 1956 and an M.S. in international relations from George Washington University in 1972. He is fluent in Spanish and Portuguese and speaks German.

He is married to Sally Soast Briggs and they have five grown children.

PRESS

DEPARTMENT OF STATE



August 13, 1984
No. 182

LEWIS ARTHUR TAMBS UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR TO COLOMBIA

Lewis A. Tambs was sworn-in March 24, 1983 as United States Ambassador to Colombia. He succeeded Thomas D. Boyatt.

Mr. Tambs was serving as a consultant to the National Security Council when the President nominated him to be Ambassador. From 1969 until 1982 he was at Arizona State University in Tempe, Arizona, where he was Professor of History and Director of the Center for Latin American Studies.

Born in San Diego, California July 7, 1927, Mr. Tambs received his B.S.I.E. from the University of California at Berkeley (1953) and his M.A. (1962) and Ph.D. (1967) from the University of California at Santa Barbara. His languages are Spanish and Portuguese.

During the 1950's and early 1960's, he was an engineer with Creole Petroleum Corporation and General Manager of CACYP-Instalaciones Petroleras in Venezuela. He was teaching and research assistant at the University of California from 1961 to 1964, and instructor, then assistant professor of history at Creighton University in Omaha, Nebraska from 1965 to 1969.

Mr. Tambs is the author of many books and articles on Latin America. Professional organizations of which he is a member include the U.S. Global Strategy Council, the Council for National Policy, the Council for Inter-American Security and the Board of Governors of the Arizona-Mexico Commission.

Mr. Tambs is married to the former Phyllis Greer, and they have one daughter. He has four children from a previous marriage.

PRESS

DEPARTMENT OF STATE



August 14, 1984
No. 183

MALCOLM R. BARNEBEY
UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR TO BELIZE

Malcolm R. Barnebey of Texas was sworn-in May 25, 1983 as United States Ambassador to Belize. He is the first accredited American Ambassador to that country.

A Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Mr. Barnebey went to Belize City as Principal Officer in 1980 and subsequently became Charge d'Affaires. He is a former Deputy Chief of Mission in three Latin American countries: Nicaragua (1967-70), Bolivia (1970-72) and Peru (1973-76). In the State Department's Bureau of Inter-American Affairs he served as Deputy Director of the National Security Council Interdepartmental Groups and Director of the Office of Policy and Plans (1976-77), and as Director of the Office of Andean Affairs (1977-80).

Nearly all his assignments since he joined the Foreign Service in 1952 have been in or concerned with Latin America. After three years as a political officer in Vienna (1952-55), he went to La Paz as economic officer (1955-57). Following a year of advanced economic studies at the University of California at Berkeley, he served in the Department as international relations officer (1958-61) and in Ecuador, first as Deputy Principal Officer in Guayaquil (1961-63) and then in Quito on detail to the Agency for International Development as a Program Officer (1963-64).

During the years 1964-67 he was Deputy Director, then Director of the Office of Ecuador and Peru, Bureau of Inter-American Affairs. He attended the Executive Seminar in National and International Affairs at the Foreign Service Institute in 1972-73. He received the Department's Superior Honor Award in 1972.

Born November 8, 1927, Mr. Barnebey served in the United States Army in 1946. He received a B.A. in 1949 and an M.A. in 1951 from North Texas State University. He was a teaching assistant at North Texas State for one year and a social science instructor at Weatherford College for two years before joining the Foreign Service. His languages are Spanish and German.

Mr. Barnebey is married to June Mandeville Barnebey. They have three sons.

PRESS

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

August 14, 1984
No. 184



CURTIN WINSOR, JR.
UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR TO COSTA RICA

Curtis Winsor, Jr. of Washington, D.C. was sworn-in June 9, 1983 as United States Ambassador to Costa Rica. He succeeded Francis J. McNeil.

At the time of his nomination as Ambassador in April 1983, Mr. Winsor was president of two Charleston, West Virginia companies: the Winsor Pittman Coal Company (president since 1980) and the Winsor Pittman Company (president since 1982). From 1979 to 1983 he was associate director of the Alliance For Free Enterprise of Washington, D.C. In 1980 he served as a member of the Reagan Transition Team, Department of State and Agency for International Development.

Mr. Winsor was born April 28, 1939 in Philadelphia, Pa. He received a B.A. from Brown University in 1961. For graduate study at the School of International Service, American University, he received an M.A. in Latin American Area Studies in 1964 and a Ph.D. in International Relations in 1971.

Mr. Winsor was research assistant, Special Operations Research Office, American University from 1964 to 1967. He served in the Foreign Service from 1967 to 1971, first on detail to the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency as international relations officer (1967-70) and subsequently as special projects officer in the State Department's Bureau of Congressional Relations (1970-71). He was Special Assistant to the Chairman of the Republican National Committee from 1971 to 1973 and Manager for International Affairs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Washington, D.C., from 1973 to 1979.

He is married to Ann Hanbury Winsor. They have five children.

PRESS DEPARTMENT OF STATE

August 17, 1984
No. 185



PAUL F. GARDNER SWORN IN
AS U. S. AMBASSADOR TO
PAPUA NEW GUINEA AND SOLOMON ISLANDS

AUGUST 17, 1984

Paul Fisher Gardner, of Texas, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, was sworn in today as United States Ambassador to Papua New Guinea and to Solomon Islands. He had been, since 1981, Director of the Office of Regional Affairs in the Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs in the Department of State. He succeeds M. Virginia Schafer, who is retiring from the Foreign Service.

A resident of Carrizo Springs, Texas, Mr. Gardner is a graduate of the University of Texas (B.A., 1952; M.A., 1956). In 1952-1953, he attended the University of Bordeaux in France. His foreign languages are French and Indonesian.

Mr. Gardner was an English teacher at Asherton High School, in Asherton, Texas in 1953-1954, and served in the United States Air Force in 1954-1956 as First Lieutenant. In 1956, he entered the Foreign Service as Intelligence Analyst in the Department of State.

Mr. Gardner was Consular Officer in Tananarive (1959-1961) and Political Officer in Vientiane (1961-1963). He attended Indonesian language training at the Foreign Service Institute in 1963-1964. During 1964-1968, he was Political Officer in Jakarta, and Indonesian Desk Officer in the Department in 1968-1971.

Mr. Gardner was Counselor for Political-Military Affairs in Phnom Penh (1972-1974), and Counselor for Mutual Security in Ankara (1974-1976). In Jakarta, he was Counselor for Political Affairs (1976-1978), and then Deputy Chief of Mission (1978-1981).

Ambassador Gardner is married to the former Judith Bearup, and he has a daughter, Amanda Jane, a student at Smith College, Massachusetts.

PRESS DEPARTMENT OF STATE

August 17, 1984
No. 186



ALAN W. LUKENS SWORN IN AS
U.S. AMBASSADOR TO THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO
AUGUST 14, 1984

Alan W. Lukens was sworn in today as United States Ambassador to the People's Republic of the Congo. He succeeds Kenneth Lee Brown who has been reassigned. Mr. Lukens has been the Director of the Office of Analysis for Western Europe in the State Department's Bureau of Intelligence and Research.

Mr. Lukens was born in Philadelphia in 1924, attended the Episcopal Academy there and graduated with honors from Princeton's Woodrow Wilson School. Subsequent graduate work took him to the Sorbonne in Paris, the University of Madrid and Georgetown University. He served as an artillery officer in Europe during World War II.

Entering the Foreign Service in 1951 after two years of teaching, Mr. Lukens was posted consecutively to Ankara, Istanbul, Martinique, and the NATO Headquarters in Paris. His African career began in 1961 when he was moved to Brazzaville in the Congo as Consul to the four countries then in French Equatorial Africa. Later he was Charge D'Affaires a.i. in Bangui, Special Assistant to the Ambassador in Paris, Political Officer in Rabat and Deputy Chief of Mission in Dakar, Nairobi and Copenhagen before moving to South Africa as the Consul General in Capetown. Mr. Lukens' assignments in Washington have included work as Press Officer, Chief of the Junior Officer Division of Personnel and Director of the Office of Iberian Affairs.

Mr. Lukens is married to the former Susan Atkinson and they have two sons and twin daughters. He is a member of the American Foreign Service Association and the Explorers Club.

PRESS DEPARTMENT OF STATE

August 20, 1984
No. 187



DAVID CRICHTON JORDAN
UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR TO PERU

David C. Jordan of Virginia was sworn in March 8, 1984 as United States Ambassador to Peru. He succeeded Frank V. Ortiz, Jr.

Mr. Jordan was Professor of Government and Foreign Affairs at the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va. from 1965 to 1983. From 1969 to 1977 he was Chairman of the Department of Government and Foreign Affairs at the University. He is the author of numerous books and articles on contemporary Latin American political affairs, as well as of a standard textbook on the theory of international relations. He speaks Spanish fluently.

After receiving an A.B. degree from Harvard University in 1957 and an LL.B. from the University of Virginia in 1960, Mr. Jordan taught for a year at the San Marcos University in Lima, Peru. He then studied for a Ph.D. at the University of Pennsylvania, which he received in 1964. He was an assistant professor at Pennsylvania State University in 1964-65. He also taught at the University of La Plata and the University of Salvador in Argentina in 1975 and, was Visiting Professor at the University of Chile in 1982.

Mr. Jordan's organizational memberships include the Editorial Board of Strategic Review, the Committee on the Present Danger, and the Board of Directors of the Educational Institute, Council for American Security.

He is married to the former Annabella Guzman, and they have three children.

PRESS DEPARTMENT OF STATE

August 20, 1984
No. 188



RICHARD W. BOEHM SWORN IN AS U.S. AMBASSADOR TO CYPRUS

Richard W. Boehm was sworn in as Ambassador to Cyprus on August 15, 1984.

Mr. Boehm is a career diplomat, holding the rank of Minister-Counselor, and has had numerous tours abroad, including assignments in Okinawa and West Berlin, as well as postings as Counselor for Political-Military Affairs in Bangkok and Ankara. He has served as the Deputy Chief of Mission in Luxembourg, Kathmandu and Ankara. Assignments in the Department have been in the Intelligence and Research Bureau and as Office Director for Political Affairs in the Office of Atlantic Affairs. In 1983, Mr. Boehm served as an adviser to the United States Delegation to the 38th United Nations General Assembly.

Mr. Boehm was born in New York City in 1926. During World War II he served in the U.S. Army overseas and afterwards attended Adelphi University in New York, where he obtained a Bachelor of Arts degree in English. After working in the private sector for a few years, he entered the Foreign Service in 1955.

Mr. Boehm has a Master of Arts degree in International Affairs from George Washington University in Washington, D.C., as well as diplomas from the Sorbonne in Paris and the National War College. He has received both the Meritorious Service Award and the Superior Honor Award from the State Department. He speaks French and German.

Mr. Boehm has two children, a son and a daughter, and one grandchild.

For further information contact:

PRESS DEPARTMENT OF STATE

August 20, 1984
No. 189



DIEGO C. ASENCIO UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR TO BRAZIL

Diego C. Asencio of Florida was sworn in November 22, 1983 as United States Ambassador to Brazil. He succeeded Langhorne A. Motley.

A Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Mr. Asencio was Assistant Secretary of State for Consular Affairs from 1980 until October 1983. From 1977 to 1980 he was United States Ambassador to Colombia.

Mr. Asencio joined the Foreign Service in 1957. His foreign assignments have included Protection and Welfare Officer in Mexico (1959-62); Political Officer in Panama (1962-64); Political Counselor and Deputy Chief of Mission in Portugal (1967-72); Political Counselor in Brazil (1972-75); and Deputy Chief of Mission/Minister-Counselor in Venezuela (1975-77). In Washington he served as Special Assistant to the Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs (1965-67).

Born on July 15, 1931 in Nijar, Almeria, Spain, Mr. Asencio received a B.S.F.S. from Georgetown University in 1952. He served in the United States Army from 1955 to 1957.

In February 1980 while he was in Colombia as US Ambassador, Mr. Asencio was one of a number of diplomats taken hostage by a group of political terrorists. He was released after 61 days of captivity. In recognition of his conduct under trying circumstances, he received numerous awards including the Department of State's Award for Valor, the Georgetown University Constantine McGuire gold medal, and the President's Award of the American Society for Public Administration. Among similar honors conferred in Colombia was that country's highest award, the Grand Cross of Boyaca.

Mr. Asencio speaks Spanish and Portuguese. He is married to the former Nancy Rodriguez. They have five children.

PRESS

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

August 20, 1984

No. 190



FRANK V. ORTIZ, JR.
UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR TO ARGENTINA

Frank V. Ortiz, Jr. of New Mexico was sworn in November 21, 1983 as United States Ambassador to Argentina. He succeeded Harry W. Shlaudeman.

A Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Mr. Ortiz has served as Ambassador three times previously. He was Ambassador to Peru from 1981 to 1983, to Guatemala from 1979 to 1980, and to Barbados and Grenada (serving simultaneously as U.S. Special Representative to Dominica, St. Lucia and the Associated States) from 1977 to 1979.

Following his entry into the Foreign Service in 1951, Mr. Ortiz served overseas as economic officer in Addis Ababa (1953-55); political officer in Mexico City (1955-57); special assistant to the United States Ambassador to Mexico (1961-63); Counselor for Political Affairs in Lima (1967-70); Deputy Chief of Mission in Montevideo (1970-73); Charge d'Affaires in Montevideo (1973); and Political Adviser to the Commander-in-Chief, US Southern Command, Panama (1980).

At the Department of State, he was assistant officer in charge, Egypt and Anglo Egyptian Sudan Affairs; special assistant to the operations coordinator in the Office of the Under Secretary (1957-60); special assistant to the Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs (1960-61); Country Desk Officer for Spain (1963-66); Country Director for Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay (1973-75); and Deputy Executive Secretary of the Department (1975-77).

Mr. Ortiz attended the National War College in 1966-67. He was awarded the Department of State's Superior Service Award in 1964 and a Unit Superior Honor Award in 1972.

Born in Santa Fe, New Mexico on March 14, 1926, Mr. Ortiz is the son of Frank V. and Margaret Delgado Ortiz. He served overseas with the United States Army Air Force from 1944 to 1946. In 1945 he was shot down off Japan and rescued by a naval patrol.

He holds a B.S. degree (1950) from the School of Foreign Service, Georgetown University, and an M.S. (1967) from George Washington University. He did graduate work at the University of Madrid (1950) and at the American University in Beirut (1952). His foreign languages are Spanish, French and Italian.

Mr. Ortiz is married to the former Dolores Duke. They have four children.

For further information contact:

PRESS

DEPARTMENT OF STATE



August 20, 1984
No. 191

As Prepared for Delivery

DIPLOMACY AND STRENGTH

ADDRESS BY
THE HONORABLE GEORGE P. SHULTZ
SECRETARY OF STATE
TO THE VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
AUGUST 20, 1984

Patriotism in our country has been reawakened during these last few years. Pride in America is greater than at any time in recent generations. So it is a particular honor and privilege to be here today among this distinguished group. For you are patriots who have never wavered in your devotion to our nation. The service you have given the United States in times of peril, and your unflagging dedication -- in good times and in bad -- to the principles for which America stands, have earned the admiration and appreciation of your fellow citizens.

And we are grateful not just for your service in war, but for your contribution in times of peace as well. For you have been steadfast and vigorous supporters of a strong defense for America. You know, better than anyone, that a strong defense is essential for ensuring security and freedom. Your President is profoundly grateful for the support you have given to his efforts to restore America's strength these past four years.

And I am here to tell you that I am grateful, too. For if history has taught us anything, it is that effective diplomacy depends on strength. Dwight Eisenhower -- in whose name you are honoring me tonight -- understood it well. "Military power," he once told the Congress, "... serves the cause of peace by holding up a shield behind which the patient, constructive work of peace can go on."

It has been almost forty years since the end of the Second World War, a war in which many of you fought. You fought -- and many Americans died -- not only to defend our nation but to free the world from a brutal tyranny. The American people hoped that with victory would come a better world in which peace and prosperity would reign and war would be a thing of the past. But we learned soon after the war that there are no final victories: The struggle between freedom and tyranny goes on; the United States, as the leader of the democracies, cannot evade its continuing responsibility to promote freedom and prosperity and to defend what we hold dear.

Dwight Eisenhower, as a great military leader and a great President, knew that America's strength was moral as well as military and economic. Our power was the servant of our positive goals, our values and ideals. We Americans have always deeply believed in a world in which disputes were settled peacefully -- a world of law, international harmony, and human rights. But we have learned through hard experience, in World War II and after, that such a world cannot be created by good will and idealism alone. Since 1945, every President, Democratic or Republican, has understood that to maintain the peace we had to be strong, and, more than that, we had to be willing to use our strength. We would not seek confrontation, but we would never appease or shrink from the challenge posed by threats of aggression.

And this determination was always accompanied by an active and creative diplomacy and a willingness to solve problems peacefully.

President Kennedy defined the two goals of this solidly bipartisan approach in his inaugural address: "Let us never negotiate out of fear," he said, "but let us never fear to negotiate."

In the years that followed, however, the consensus behind this balanced approach began to show signs of strain. For whatever reason, Vietnam created doubts in the minds of some that peace and military strength were compatible. The lessons so clearly understood by President Eisenhower, it seemed, were being forgotten. And today, even though we have overcome the trauma of Vietnam, one gets the sense that some still believe that power and diplomacy are alternatives. From one side, we hear that negotiations alone are the answer: If we will only talk (the argument runs), we can have peace. If we will only talk, our differences will easily be resolved. It is as if negotiations were an end in themselves, as if the goal of American foreign policy were not primarily to protect the peace, or defend our values, or our people, or our allies, but to negotiate for its own sake.

From another side, though the chorus is considerably smaller, we hear that we should never negotiate, never compromise with our adversaries, because the risks are too great and the differences irreconcilable.

Both views are as wrong today as they would have been four decades ago. Negotiations are not the goal of American foreign policy, they are a means of attaining that goal. In fact, they are an essential means. But we know, as surely as we know anything, that negotiations and diplomacy not backed by strength are ineffectual at best, dangerous at worst.

As your Secretary of State I can tell you from experience that no diplomacy can succeed in an environment of fear or from a position of weakness. No negotiation can succeed when one side believes that it pays no price for intransigence, and the other side believes that it has to make dangerous concessions to reach agreement. This is true whether we are talking about Vietnam or Lebanon, or Central America; it is true in arms control and in our relations with the Soviet Union. Americans have only to remember what we understood so well four decades ago: Neither strength nor negotiations are ends in themselves. They must go hand-in-hand.

And I can also tell you that any strategy, to be effective, must be sustainable over the long haul.

It cannot be sustained if our policies vacillate wildly in response to events beyond our control. Americans are by nature a people of action, and we are sometimes impatient with a world that progresses slowly. When Americans act, we want to see clear and quick results. And the pattern of the recent past has been one of excessive expectations that, when unfulfilled, have led to equally excessive reversals in policy. This inconsistency has hindered the achievement of American goals.

We do not negotiate with our adversaries because we think they are perfectable. Nor do we negotiate just to please this or that domestic constituency. We negotiate because it is in our country's interest to do so, and we reach agreements when we perceive that both we and our adversaries can gain from a negotiated solution. To negotiate on those terms is to deal with the world as it is, without illusions.

We know that negotiations with the Soviet Union, for instance, are not a panacea. Yet we know that equitable and verifiable agreements can make a significant contribution to stability in the nuclear age, or to the resolution of conflicts that might otherwise escalate and threaten to overwhelm us. To negotiate to these ends is the only prudent and responsible course. It serves American interests.

If our proposals are rejected and unreciprocated -- as they have been of late -- we must show staying power. Sometimes, it seems as if the Soviets won't take yes for an answer! At the same time, we should not seek agreement for the sake of agreement or allow occasional successes to give rise to unwarranted euphoria. Our interests require that we stay on course despite the periodic disappointments and setbacks that we are bound to encounter in dealing with such a ruthless competitor. Unfortunately, outrageous incidents such as the Korean airliner attack, or the persecution of Andrei Sakharov, are what we must expect. However shocking, they do not come as surprises that require us to reassess and change our basic strategy, including our strategy of willingness to negotiate.

Patience is a virtue in foreign affairs as much as in our personal lives. If we keep our eye on our strategic objectives, if we negotiate without illusions, if we use our strength effectively, we will see progress. The truth is, we advance our interests less by the big, obvious successes, by summits, by decisive battles, by glamorous international agreements, than we do by our permanent engagement and by the steady application of sound policies.

Let's look at Central America. It is no coincidence that when America has shown consistency and commitment in Central America, progress in that region has been equally consistent.

We all know what the problem is in Central America:

Nicaragua's push toward militarism and totalitarianism. We have seen increased repressions, persecution of the Church, a massive influx of Soviet arms, and continued aggression against Nicaragua's neighbors. Today we hear of Nicaraguan elections promised for November. The notion of democracy is so powerful that even dedicated Marxist-Leninists feel they have to show that they are holding elections. Feeling the pull of the tide of true democracy that is running now in Central and South America, they seek to represent their elections as meaningful. But they are not succeeding. The failures of the Nicaraguan regime have generated a determined internal opposition -- the true Sandinistas. Because of the regime's efforts to suppress that internal opposition, the elections promised for November now look more and more like sham elections on the Soviet model.

America has responded with patience and consistent policies based on strength and diplomacy. We have sought a dialogue with the Nicaraguan leadership. We have given our full support to the Contadora peace efforts. But we have also maintained an American military presence in the region to serve as the shield, in President Eisenhower's words, behind which effective diplomacy can go forward. We have provided economic, political, and military support for the freely-elected government of El Salvador.

And we admire the dedication of the Nicaraguan freedom fighters, who want only to bring democracy to their people. All these forces help provide the strength, and the purpose essential if a solution is to be found that ends the fear and agony in Central American and opens a promising future of peace, freedom, and prosperity.

Our policies are working. Gradually, but inevitably, Communist aggression is losing the contest. Hope is being created for the people of Central America. Success will not come overnight; and we cannot let our policies vacillate in response to emotions or political passions at home. Only a steady, purposeful application of our diplomatic and military strength offers real hope for peace in Central America and security for the Hemisphere.

We can see similar signs of progress throughout the world. While there are always obstacles and occasional setbacks, the broader picture is a hopeful one. The day-to-day events of foreign policy are like waves rolling up against the shore. Some break in one direction, some break in the other. But what is more important than the path of a single wave is the flow of the tide beneath it. Is the tide rising or is it falling? Is the course of history on the side of peace, freedom, and democracy? Or is America standing on weak ground against inevitable and ineluctable forces?

The tide of history is with us. The values that Americans cherish, democratic freedom, peace, and the hope of prosperity, are taking root all around the world. Look again at Latin America. Despite grave economic problems and Communist efforts to exploit them, almost every nation in that region is either democratic or on the path toward democracy. Never before have more people in our hemisphere had such hope of tasting the fruits of true freedom. This gradual movement does not receive the attention of the media as much as the sporadic guerrilla offensive, but it is there. It is undeniable. The tide in Latin America is the tide of freedom.

A month ago, I visited our friends and allies in Southeast Asia. Our relations with those nations have never been stronger, in large part because the values we Americans cherish are flourishing in those faraway lands, as well. Japan, Korea, Australia, and New Zealand are valued allies and vibrant societies; the free Southeast Asian nations, ASEAN, are embarked on the same journey toward freedom and democracy; their economic success symbolizes how far they have come. The U.S.-China relationship is maturing and broadening as we identify and develop common interests. Our deepening friendship with these nations gets few headlines, but it marks the fact that in the decade since Vietnam, the United States has restored its position and its relations in Asia. And, increasingly, the real lesson of Vietnam is clear. The world now condemns Vietnam's aggression in Kampuchea.

The steady outflow of refugees from areas dominated by Hanoi are showing the Vietnamese communists for what some of us always knew they were.

In Europe, we have faced periodic crises, moments of apparent disunity, and times when Soviet intimidation has jostled relations with our oldest and closest friends. The Soviets once thought they could split the NATO alliance by pointing SS-20 nuclear missiles at the free peoples of Western Europe. But these tests of the Alliance's strength have served only to prove one thing: that the solidarity of democratic nations endures, that the trans-Atlantic bonds are strong and secure. Our shared moral values and political principles have made NATO the keeper of the peace for 35 years, and will continue to do so into the next century and beyond.

Indeed, if there is weakness in Europe, it is within the Soviet empire. The yearning for democracy and freedom in the countries of Eastern Europe is a powerful and growing force. We have seen it in recent years among the brave people of Poland, as we saw it in Czechoslovakia in 1968, in Hungary in 1956, and East Germany in 1953. We will never accept the idea of a divided Europe. Time is not on the side of imperial domination. We may not see freedom in Eastern Europe in our lifetime. Our children may not see it in theirs. But someday it will happen. The world's future is a future of freedom.

Make no mistake. History will do us no special favors. A better future depends on our will, our leadership, our willingness to act decisively in moments of crisis, and on our ability to be constant and steadfast in moments of calm. We must be ready to engage ourselves where necessary throughout the world. We must be ready to use our diplomatic skills and our military strength in defense of our values and our interests.

There was a time, a decade or so ago, when some Americans may have doubted that their great nation could continue to be a force for good in the world. But today Americans no longer doubt America's ability to play its proper role. In the past four years, this nation has taken the essential steps to restore its leadership of the free world. We have restored the strategic balance. We have restored the strength and thrust of our dynamic economy. We have restored our will and self-confidence. We have restored national pride and respect for the men and women who serve in our armed forces. And we have restored the confidence of our friends and allies around the world that America can be trusted to confront challenges, not wish them away.

I don't mean to suggest that the path ahead of us is easy. But in the face of the forces of tyranny we draw inspiration from the basic goodness of America, and our pride in our country gives us strength to lead abroad.

No one understands or feels that pride more deeply than you, who have defended this great nation in times of national peril. You knew what you were fighting against and what you were fighting for. And you knew what kind of people you were defending -- a people devoted to freedom and justice, a brave people willing to sacrifice for what they believe. And it was your sacrifices that have made peace possible. You laid the foundation for the kind of world we all seek. Let us never forget that as we look toward the future.

Americans must never be timid, or ashamed, or guilt-ridden, or weak. We are proud, and strong -- and confident. We will use our power and our diplomacy in the service of peace and our ideals. We have our work cut out for us. But we feel truly that the future is bright.

PRESS DEPARTMENT OF STATE



August 23, 1984
No. 192

INTERVIEW OF
THE HONORABLE GEORGE P. SHULTZ
SECRETARY OF STATE
BY
DANIEL SCHORR OF
CABLE NEWS NETWORK
AUGUST 22, 1984

QUESTION: The last Republican Secretary of State who appeared at the Republican convention was Henry Kissinger in Kansas City in 1976, and he was booed. What do you expect will happen to you?

SECRETARY SHULTZ: I'll probably be applauded.

QUESTION: You think you'll probably be applauded?

SECRETARY SHULTZ: Oh, yeah. I walk through the lobbies and people tell me I'm doing a great job, and there is a good spirit here. Actually, our foreign policy is the President's foreign policy, and when people cheer you because of things that they like they are really cheering the President.

QUESTION: The question was in jest, but there was a serious side to the question: that in those eight years something has changed, and a Secretary of State can be more popular with Republican delegates than a Secretary of State in 1976. What's changed?

SECRETARY SHULTZ: Well, I think that -- I don't want to try to make contrasts -- but the President has given magnificent leadership to the country and thereby the Republican Party has been unified and has benefitted from that; and I think there is a spirit that while we have our arguments and work at them, nevertheless, there is something on the move here, in our country and around the world.

QUESTION: This is the platform of the Republican Party for 1984. My understanding is you've already had some trouble about this platform from the government of the Peoples Republic of China. Can you tell about that?

-2-

SECRETARY SHULTZ: Well, the platform calls for self-determination for Hong Kong. That is not our policy, and from the standpoint of the Chinese I suppose they think it would be like the Chinese coming out for self-determination for Dallas-Ft. Worth. We'd say, "Who do you think you are?" That's a piece of acknowledged Chinese territory, and the British and the Chinese are working out the arrangements by which the Chinese will take sovereignty in 1997.

QUESTION: Is there a problem with Peking also about Taiwan in this platform?

SECRETARY SHULTZ: Well, they have made a statement about it, but our policy is quite consistent -- namely, that we have, of course, official recognition of the People's Republic of China. We have no official ties with Taiwan, but the platform speaks of our friendship with the people of Taiwan as distinct from government. And I think that's alright.

QUESTION: This platform also says that the Soviets have violated arms control treaties. I know that you have talked about loopholes and pressing the margins. Does it embarrass you that this platform says they have violated arms control treaties?

SECRETARY SHULTZ: Well, they have violated arms control treaties. They have violated some; there are some where it is questionable. There are some where they have certainly violated the spirit of the treaty even though it may be when you look at the fine print you can see that they are within the treaty. So, I think that it's important to focus on the question of verification of arms control agreements and the importance of having them be of such a nature that they can be verified and won't be violated.

QUESTION: In spite of which, are you trying to arrange for the Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko, first of all, to meet with you as he used to do before the KAL airliner incident, to meet with you in the U.N. session in New York, and then would you like him to come to Washington and meet with President Reagan?

SECRETARY SHULTZ: Well, first of all, we have met since the Korean airliner shootdown. We met in Madrid and we met in Stockholm. I don't believe there has been an official announcement from the Soviet Union that Mr. Gromyko is coming to New York, but we have every expectation that he will, and I will certainly hope to meet with him when he is there. We are in the process of having discussions about that.

QUESTION: Okay. Thank you, Mr. Secretary.

PRESS

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

August 28, 1984
No. 193



CLAYTON E. MCMANAWAY, JR.
UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR TO HAITI

Clayton E McManaway, Jr. of Washington, D.C. was sworn in December 6, 1983 as United States Ambassador to Haiti. He succeeded Ernest H. Preeg.

A Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Mr. McManaway was Deputy Executive Secretary of the Department of State from 1981 to 1983. He served also in the Department as Director of Management Operations (1976-78), Senior Inspector, Office of the Inspector General (1978), and Deputy Assistant Secretary for Classification and Declassification (1978-81).

Mr. McManaway joined the Agency for International Development in 1961 and for the next ten years worked as an A.I.D. officer on East Asian affairs. He was Assisting, then Acting, Program Officer, USAID Mission, Phnom Penh (1962-64); Special Assistant to the Director, Office of Vietnam Affairs, Washington (1964-65); Deputy Program Director, USAID Mission, Saigon (1965-66); Assistant Director of Plans and Evaluations, Office of Civil Operations, Saigon (1966-67); Director of Plans, Policies and Programs, MACV/CORDS, Saigon (1967-70).

Following an academic year (1970-71) as a Fellow at the Center for International Affairs, Harvard University, he was Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense, Office of Systems and Analysis, Department of Defense (1971-73). At the request of the Director of Central Intelligence, in 1973 he became Director for Management, Planning and Resource Review for the Intelligence Community Staff, Central Intelligence Agency.

In 1975 he served in the Department of State as Deputy Director of the President's Task Force for the Evacuation of Saigon and the Resettlement of Refugees from Indochina. In October of 1975 he was appointed Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Analysis and Evaluation but very soon was loaned out to establish the Sinai Support Mission, whose task was to carry out the U.S. commitment to provide early warning between the Israeli and Egyptian lines under the Sinai II Agreement.

Mr. McManaway was born March 5, 1933 in Greenville, South Carolina. He received a B.S. in Business Administration from the University of South Carolina in 1955 and a B.A. from the American Institute of Foreign Trade in 1959. He served as a lieutenant in the U.S. Navy from 1955 to 1957 and in private enterprise from 1959 to 1961.

1984

Does Press Release

No. 194 - THIS NUMBER

WAS MISSED IN THE SERIES.

THERE IS NO No. 194