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THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY
TO THE REMARKS OF THE
NEWLY APPOINTED AMBASSADOR
OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
BENJAMIN T. ROMUALDEZ
UPON THE OCCASION OF THE PRESENTATION OF
HIS LETTER OF CREDENCE

It is with the greatest pleasure that I accept your accreditation as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of the Philippines to the United States.

Please transmit my very best wishes to President Marcos, who has continued the tradition of warm friendship that has long marked relations between our two countries. I am delighted to have the opportunity to welcome him to the United States next week.

I am sure that the friendship between the United States and the Philippines will continue to prosper because it is rooted in shared history and in common ideals such as democracy and liberty which are dear to both our peoples. We value the Philippines as a friend and as a close ally. We look forward

to building upon our already excellent relationship to advance our mutual goals of freedom, peace, and prosperity.

Mr. Ambassador, you are no stranger to the United States. You have many friends here. I am confident that you will serve your country with great distinction and contribute to the enhancement of U.S.-Philippine relations. It is my honor to welcome you to Washington.

REMARKS OF THE
NEWLY APPOINTED AMBASSADOR
OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
BENJAMIN T. ROMUALDEZ
UPON THE OCCASION OF THE PRESENTATION OF
HIS LETTER OF CREDENCE

Mr. President:

I am deeply honored to present to you, Mr. President, the Letters by which the President of the Philippines has accredited me as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United States of America.

President Marcos has instructed me to convey to you his most cordial greetings and best wishes for your continued good health and for the success of your courageous endeavors for the prosperity and well-being of your people and the peace and progress of all mankind. He has asked me to express his hope that the friendship between our countries, long tested in peace and war, will grow and prevail in an ever-changing world.

The Filipino people have, through the years, evolved political, economic, and social institutions in accordance with their own needs and aspirations. Yet these institutions have served to protect, nourish, and reinvigorate the ideals

that we hold in common with the American people, the ideals of freedom, democracy, and human liberty.

The increasing complexity of international relations and the growing interdependence of nations have led the Philippines to expand her ties with the rest of the world. Nevertheless, the United States remains the Philippines' foremost ally, trading partner and friend.

Indeed, the Filipino people would want not only to look back to a history of special relations with America, but also to look forward to a future of enhanced cooperation with the United States. For it is our firm belief that, as in the past, our partnership with the United States not only serves the common interests of the two countries but contributes to the stability of our area and the peace of the world.

It is a great privilege for me to represent the Filipino people in a country that is so close to their hearts. As the Philippine Ambassador to the United States, I shall make it my constant endeavor to help deepen the mutual respect and understanding between our two countries, achieve our common objectives, and realize the ideals that we share.

Uruguay

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY
TO THE REMARKS OF THE
NEWLY APPOINTED AMBASSADOR
OF THE ORIENTAL REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY
ALEJANDRO VEGH VILLEGAS
UPON THE OCCASION OF THE PRESENTATION OF
HIS LETTER OF CREDENCE

Mr. Ambassador:

It is with great pleasure that I accept the Letter of Credence from the President of Uruguay accrediting you as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay. I also accept the Letter of Recall of your predecessor, Ambassador Jorge Pacheco Areco, a distinguished former President of Uruguay who served your country so effectively in Washington during the last two years.

The United States has long-standing ties of friendship with Uruguay and the nations of Latin America. This Administration considers Latin America an area of great importance, where we have profound interests and many common ties. I have made a special effort to strengthen our relations and am delighted that our bonds with Uruguay have grown so strong.

The historic commitment of the United States to hemispheric security and to peaceful resolution of disputes remains firm. In the aftermath of the unfortunate dispute in the South Atlantic, we have reaffirmed our support for regional institutions, such as the Organization of American States, which embody both these objectives, and our common desire to strengthen relations among traditional friends.

The Uruguayan Government's courageous and humanitarian contribution to the Multinational Force and Observers in the Sinai and to earlier efforts to find a peaceful settlement to other disputes are recognized as tangible demonstrations of Uruguay's commitment to peace. It shows clearly the importance of Uruguay and like-minded countries to the international order.

I am pleased that our bilateral relations are productive and cordial. As a staunch proponent of democracy, the United States warmly applauds Uruguay's decision to restore full constitutional government through national elections in 1984.

The appointment of a diplomat of your caliber and qualifications is clear evidence of your Government's desire to maintain and further improve our relations. Since economic relations are so critical to a productive hemispheric system, I am delighted that an economist of your stature will represent Uruguay in Washington.

Uruguay, like the United States and other nations, has been adversely affected by economic difficulties. I can assure you that the United States will do all in its power to promote a return to economic prosperity. At home we are following policies designed to foster sound and effective economic recovery. This in turn will benefit our trading partners and nations such as Uruguay which follow free enterprise and market-oriented policies.

We are truly pleased to welcome you to Washington, Mr. Ambassador. I look forward to increased cooperation between our Governments in the months ahead and pledge to you our best efforts to achieve a lasting partnership which will benefit the peoples of both nations.

REMARKS OF THE
NEWLY APPOINTED AMBASSADOR
OF THE ORIENTAL REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY
ALEJANDRO VEGH VILLEGAS
UPON THE OCCASION OF THE PRESENTATION OF
HIS LETTER OF CREDENCE

Mr. President:

President Alvarez sends you his personal greetings.

When President Alvarez offered me to be appointed as Ambassador of Uruguay to the United States in February of 1982, his first instruction was that of consolidating an already excellent relationship. On that occasion he made particular reference to the visits of Ambassadors Kirkpatrick and General Walters to Montevideo and the importance of these and other personal contacts between prominent people of both Governments.

Uruguay is part of the occidental world, with whom it shares essential values and consequently we recognize the United States of America as the leader of the Free World.

Conscious of the historical moment in which we live, we have not forsaken our responsibilities, nor have we forgotten the traditional friendship that joins our countries. We contribute, within our possibilities, to the preservation of peace and the

healing of international tensions not only with words, but also with facts and at the request of your Administration, Mr. President, we have accepted to participate in the Multi-national Force and Observers in the Sinai.

I talked with President Alvarez several times before coming to the United States and particularly during the Malvinas Crisis, and his opinion is that nothing has changed fundamentally in the relationship between our two countries, but that the general environment and the regional outlook is somewhat different and therefore merits a special and strong effort.

Mr. President, you know very well my country's vocation for peace. Without having to go back in history, in 1979 Argentina and Chile accepted Montevideo as seat for an agreement at the time of the Crisis of the Beagle Channel, and during the recent conflict of the Malvinas we offered our territory and our efforts to enhance the achievement of peace and the Port of Montevideo was used in this opportunity as humanitarian base for the exchange of the wounded of the two countries in conflict.

I believe it is quite unnecessary to emphasize how important the Argentinian situation is for Uruguay and how serious are the consequences for us of the general political and economic deterioration in that country before, during and after the Malvinas Crisis. On the other hand, given our good relationship with them, we believe that our Government in general and myself in particular, can be helpful in the gradual restoration of a fluid relationship between the United States and Argentina.

Concerning the general problem of the relations between the United States and Latin America, we consider that they have not suffered a significant deterioration as a consequence of the Malvinas Crisis, and we not only think that this damage could be rapidly repaired, but we are also convinced of the possibility of

improving relations in the hemisphere. Some people, both in the United States and Latin America, tend to think that Latin America's political and economical integration and unification can be achieved only in the context of a certain hostility towards the United States. We believe the opposite to be true: hemispheric friendship is in our opinion quite compatible with the process of political unification in Latin America. In fact, a certain degree of political unification in Latin America may be a pre-requisite for the "entente cordiale". An historical argument to support this thesis can be found in the case of U.S.-European relations in this century. It is quite evident that this relationship improved significantly when the Western European countries began their effort towards construction of economic and political cooperation in the years immediately after the Second World War. Distinguished names are associated with this effort such as Jean Monnet, Maurice Schumann, Konrad Adenauer, Charles De Gaulle, Ludwig Erhard and so forth, and it is very relevant to the point I am trying to make to remember that this large and successful effort towards European integration enjoyed a vigorous support from the United States where we can also mention the names of some great statesmen: Presidents Truman and Eisenhower, General Marshall and Mr. Dean Acheson.

In this sense, Mr. President, we are convinced that your political vision and the attention you have shown to our Region, will enable us to obtain your personal support and that of your country to achieve Latin American integration, as some of your distinguished predecessors contributed to the European integration.

As you know, last February, President Gregorio Alvarez suggested a summit meeting of the countries of the O.A.S. I am sure that you fully understand the reasons for it and you will share our opinion that if we try sincerely to make an effort to

prepare this meeting, it will not only be a success, but we will have also given a very important step towards the desired integration, towards the better understanding between the United States and our Region and towards the strengthening of the Free World.

The World's economic crisis affects both countries. It is my will to do the utmost to improve the economic relationship between our countries and I have no doubt about your personal support and that of your Administration, in order to solve the existing problems and those that could arise in the future.

I am not talking about charity and I am not suggesting that what we need is another "Marshall Plan" for my country or for Latin America. Quite the opposite.

We know your worries and your interest in solving the problems of Latin America. The dialogue between high level officials of our two countries is very important.

Australia

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY
TO THE REMARKS OF THE
NEWLY APPOINTED AMBASSADOR
OF AUSTRALIA

SIR ROBERT CARRINGTON COTTON, KCMG
UPON THE OCCASION OF THE PRESENTATION OF
HIS LETTER OF CREDENCE

Mr. Ambassador:

It gives me great pleasure to accept your credentials as Ambassador of Australia. The relations between our countries are particularly close and warm. This relationship facilitates open and frequent communication between our governments, and I expect that it will continue to grow during your service in Washington.

The good relations we enjoy spring from our sharing of a similar perception of the world. We speak the same language, and we share a common heritage of political democracy and free enterprise. It is only natural that in most instances we find that we have an identity of interest and that we can work closely and harmoniously toward a common goal.

partnership in the ANZUS Alliance. The partnership is more than military. It has political and economic dimensions that have become deeply enmeshed in the fabric of our national policy planning. The ANZUS Alliance has not only stood the test of time; it has become more diverse and more meaningful in protecting and defending some of our most fundamental interests. This augurs well for the future.

This Government appreciates Australia's active and important role in advancing Western interests both in the Asian region and on a worldwide scale. The range of your interests and influence is vast, and your contributions are great. Australia is a major member of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and is active in other international fora. We have noted with appreciation your support on such major international issues as Afghanistan, Poland and the Middle East. We also deeply appreciate the fact that Australia has given refuge to tens of thousands of Indochinese refugees. Your political and economic contributions to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations have made Australia a key to stability and advancement in the area. You state that Australia is a middle power, but it is clear that Australia plays an immensely greater role in world affairs than that modest appellation would suggest.

Our bilateral relations are characterized by a richness and diversity of exchanges that resist simple description. These contacts touch on all facets of our lives from the political and economic to the cultural and technological. Our open societies permit and encourage these networks of communication and exchange to flourish to the mutual benefit of the peoples of Australia and the United States.

There are, as you note, occasional differences of perception of interest. It is natural that such differences should occur

even between the best of friends. Fortunately, our relationship is such that we can deal with these rare problems as equal partners and friends. This Government has a profound respect for Australia's independence and integrity and for your Government's mature judgments on world affairs, and we seek and welcome your views on issues affecting our common interests.

With full confidence that your service here will greatly benefit both our nations, I welcome you to the United States and to your high and important mission as Ambassador.

REMARKS OF THE
NEWLY APPOINTED AMBASSADOR
OF AUSTRALIA
SIR ROBERT CARRINGTON COTTON, KCMG
UPON THE OCCASION OF THE PRESENTATION OF
HIS LETTER OF CREDENCE

Mr. President:

I am deeply honoured to present to you today letters from Her Majesty Elizabeth II, Queen of Australia, accrediting me to you as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Australia and recalling my predecessor, His Excellency Sir Nicholas Parkinson. As I thus embark on my duties as Australia's Ambassador to you and your great country, where I have many friends, I am very conscious of the importance and gravity of the task that confronts me.

Australia and the United States have national interests, the pursuit of which is the familiar day to day work of diplomats. Both our countries share values, which are entrenched in our respective political, economic and social systems and are the legacy of a rich Western democratic tradition which emphasises social justice and liberty for all within the rule

of law. We, like you, have a Federal system of Government and our Constitution owes much to the framers of the United States Constitution.

Australians and Americans share the recognition that it requires strength and vigilance to preserve our traditions in a world in which such basic traditions are regarded by some with implacable animosity. In the second half of the 20th century it has fallen to America, because of its ideals, unique size and strength, to bear much of the burden of defending our traditional way of life, but I assure you, Mr. President, that it is a burden which we in Australia willingly recognise must be shared. I trust that our actions as a member of the Western Alliance have proved this to you and to your people.

The partnership between Australia and the United States is many-sided and rich in its diversity. It is a security relationship through the ANZUS alliance; a trade and financial relationship of size and consequence which profits both our peoples; a network of communication between scientists, artists, academics, businessmen, political leaders and Australians and Americans in all walks of life and a relationship of the closest consultation on international political issues and problems. I intend, therefore, to travel widely through the United States to ensure that I am fully informed on our whole range of interests.

Even a relationship as excellent as ours, Mr. President, will witness occasional differences of perception or of interest, sometimes important ones. Neither Government would expect it to be otherwise. The United States is a global super-power and an economic giant. Australia is a middle power, albeit, we believe, an increasingly active one with major foreign policy, trade and financial interests in Asia and the

Pacific, a region which we believe is of rapidly growing significance in the world. Our commercial interests, naturally, will sometimes be in competition with those of the United States. There will be sometimes also issues distant from our own shores on which we can lend the United States active support (for example, Poland, Afghanistan or the Sinai), but as a practical matter this will not always be the case. Australians are an independent people who want to make up their own minds and again I am sure, Mr. President, that you would not wish it otherwise. If differences do arise I am sure, Mr. President, that we should be able to deal with them sensibly and expeditiously as within a family, as we have done in the past.

Mr. President, I bring you the warmest greetings of my Prime Minister, the Right Honourable Malcolm Fraser, who sets great store by the close relationship that he has with you. I look forward to playing my part in sustaining and fostering that relationship which epitomizes the natural alliance and ties that exist between our two countries. With keen anticipation I welcome the opportunities that I shall have of working closely with the members of your Cabinet and Administration in giving life and substance to the links that bind Australia to the United States of America.

In conclusion, Mr. President, I extend to you and to Mrs. Reagan, your gracious wife, the personal good wishes of my wife and myself. And through you I extend those wishes to the American Government and people.

Indonesia

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY
TO THE REMARKS OF THE
NEWLY APPOINTED AMBASSADOR
OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
LT. GENERAL (RET.) A. HASNAN HABIB
UPON THE OCCASION OF THE PRESENTATION OF
HIS LETTER OF CREDENCE

Mr. Ambassador:

I accept with pleasure the Letter of Credence by which President Soeharto of the Republic of Indonesia has accredited you Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United States of America. I also accept the Letter of Recall of your distinguished predecessor, Ambassador Ashari Danudirdjo.

Your remarks today eloquently set an agenda of challenges and opportunities for relations between our two countries, an agenda which, I can assure you, we are committed to pursuing vigorously, cooperatively, and successfully.

That agenda will include a wide range of subjects, reflecting the breadth of our relations, the commonality of our fundamental interests and the important, multifaceted roles which both our nations play in regional and world affairs.

We in the United States have a deep and abiding respect for the accomplishments of your country and your people. No nation

in our era has shown a greater commitment to preserving its own independence and security, and no nation has pursued those goals in a more enlightened and responsible manner than has yours. The economic and social progress which you have achieved in the past decade and a half stands as witness to your wisdom and as inspiration to the other nations of the developing world.

We are aware, too, that much remains to be done in your country and in other still developing countries. As a nation which already enjoys the fruits of a long history of economic progress, we acknowledge our responsibility to support -- and we have a self-interest in supporting -- the rapid advancement of the less developed nations of the world. We are pledged to continue our support for Indonesia through bilateral and multi-lateral channels and to pursue our dialogue on those economic issues on which our perceptions may differ.

At the same time, we feel strongly that the open and vigorous interface of our two free economies will engender a new vitality for both our countries and peoples. Through that process lies the best long term prospect of worldwide, equitable economic development.

For over a decade, the principal vehicle for fostering prosperity and stability in your region has been the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), in which Indonesia plays a key role. I want to reiterate today that U.S. support for ASEAN remains the keystone of our policy in Southeast Asia. More specifically, I also want to reaffirm our support for ASEAN's initiatives in seeking a just and permanent solution to the tragic and vexing Kampuchean issue.

I would add a special word about the tragic situation in the Middle East, an area to which both of our countries have special ties. Our aspirations for the Middle East, I think,

are not unlike yours -- peace and security for all the nations of the region. As the tireless and heroic efforts of my Special Envoy and the peacekeeping role of the U.S. forces there attest, the United States will do everything we can to find a permanent, lasting solution, fair to all parties. We would welcome your support, and that of all free nations, in our efforts.

Finally, I want you to know, and I would ask that you pass on to your President, how much I look forward to his visit to our country, now only a month away. His visit reflects the excellent state of our relations. It will serve as a venue for fruitful talks between our two great countries, on matters of mutual importance. And, for me personally, this visit will afford the chance to express my own admiration to President Soeharto for the accomplishments which his Administration has brought to the people of Indonesia and for the contribution he has made to stability and peace in Southeast Asia.

REMARKS OF THE
NEWLY APPOINTED AMBASSADOR
OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
LT. GENERAL (RET.) A. HASNAN HABIB
UPON THE OCCASION OF THE PRESENTATION OF
HIS LETTER OF CREDENCE

Mr. President:

I have the honor to present to Your Excellency the Letter by which the President of the Republic of Indonesia accredits me as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to your great country and at the same time to present to Your Excellency the Letter of Recall of my predecessor, Ambassador Ashari Danudirdjo.

During the last fifteen years my Government has been pursuing conscious, consistent and coherent policies with a view of strengthening the country's economic foundation and of achieving economic recovery and growth, stability and equity. Thanks to these policies, living conditions have improved for the people of Indonesia. The deep low of 1967 has been left far behind, and the future looks more hopeful and promising, despite the fact that still too many Indonesians are still living in poverty.

Indonesia is now entering a new era in its development as a middle income country. In achieving the present state of development, though primarily it is the result of our own efforts, we realize that we have received the assistance and support of friendly nations, of which the United States of America has certainly been one of the most prominent. We continue to cherish this cooperation, we continue to need the sustained support of our friends, in order to maintain the momentum of development, which is now adversely affected by world recession causing a decline in our export earnings. My Government is fully committed and determined to sustain the momentum of national development as its highest priority, a development based on the triple objectives of growth, stability and equity. These objectives will continue to be the guiding principles in managing Indonesia's development efforts in the face of adverse developments in the world economy. It is with the aim of improving the longer term prospects of the Indonesian economy in the face of difficult economic challenges in an environment of great uncertainty, that my Government recently took a number of steps, among others in the field of foreign trade and investment. A package of measures aimed at rapidly increasing non-oil exports were introduced. We are fully aware that the success of these measures will not only depend on our own efforts, but will also depend on the willingness of the industrialized countries to provide improved access to their markets for our products and on the improvement of the world economy in general.

On a variety of major global and regional problems, our two countries are equally concerned and are seeking ways to find a just and satisfactory solution. We appreciate the support and understanding of the United States of the ASEAN's

position on Kampuchea for a peaceful and comprehensive solution of the problem which is a major cause of the tension in Southeast Asia at present. On some other global and regional problems, such as the Law of the Sea, the Middle East and Global Negotiations, we realize that our two countries' perceptions have not always been symmetric. We are following with great attention and deep concern the development in the Middle East and hope that a just and comprehensive solution can be attained, in which efforts, I believe, the United States has a unique opportunity to play a decisive role.

Despite the above mentioned difficulties and problems, it is gratifying to note the continuing development and expansion of our bilateral relations, which recently have also started to include defense technological industrial cooperation and more transfer of technology. I am of the conviction that this trend will continue in the future if we work for it, and indeed we will work for it, because both countries share a common interest in promoting prosperity, preserving regional as well as international peace and security.

On such firmly established foundations, I believe that my duties basically will be continuing the efforts of my predecessors to broaden, expand and deepen our countries' relationship in all fields. Therefore, it is indeed an honor and a privilege for me to arrive in your great country at a time of not only new challenges but also new opportunities in our bilateral relations. I am looking forward to an exciting and fruitful period of developing and expanding relations between our two countries and shall do my utmost to contribute towards the attainment of that goal.

Allow me, Excellency, to avail myself of this opportunity to convey to you my deep gratitude and high esteem for the

In conclusion, Excellency, permit me to reiterate my pleasant duty to convey to you, and through you to the American people, the personal good wishes of President Soeharto for the prosperity of your country, the happy future of the American people and for the continued friendship and close cooperation between our countries and peoples.

Gambia

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY
TO THE REMARKS OF THE
NEWLY APPOINTED AMBASSADOR
OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE GAMBIA
LAMIN ABDOU MBYE
UPON THE OCCASION OF THE PRESENTATION OF
HIS LETTER OF CREDENCE

Mr. Ambassador:

I am pleased to accept the letter of your Chief of State and President of The Gambia, His Excellency Sir Dawada Kairaba Jawara, accrediting you as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of The Gambia to the United States of America. As Americans have become more aware of Africa, historically and politically, we have learned we share many common objectives with nations like The Gambia, particularly our mutual dedication to democratic principles.

In this context, Mr. Ambassador, I would like to underscore our appreciation for The Gambia's record of moderation and pragmatism in international fora. This record illustrates how even a small nation can exert leadership when it acts in concert with other moderate states that share common interests.

As you know, the United States remains committed to the concepts of international and inter-regional cooperation. I am

particularly impressed, Mr. Ambassador, by the coordinated efforts taken by The Gambia and its neighbors to mitigate the problems created by the disastrous Sahel drought of the seventies. These steps toward food self-sufficiency are clearly essential to the economic recovery of the region. The United States plans to continue its support for this effort in cooperation with many other donors. The American experience highlights what can be achieved when people are given freedom and proper initiatives to develop their economy, and we welcome the opportunity to share our experience with others.

I welcome your comments on U.S. assistance to The Gambia. Experience has shown that human resources are any nation's greatest strength. Therefore, I believe, one of the best investments the U.S. can make is providing developing nations with skilled professionals, who can help in building these economies. A by-product of this effort that cannot be underestimated is the people-to-people element in these educational exchanges. Each individual, American and Gambian, who meets through this program comes away from it with a better personal knowledge of both countries' history and culture than could be gleaned from textbooks. Americans, in particular, have recently become aware of our historic ties to your country. This awareness has certainly served to increase the links between our nations and enhance our cooperation at all levels.

I am positive that our relations with The Gambia will continue to improve during your stay here and we look forward to continued cooperation with The Gambia on many issues. In conclusion, Mr. Ambassador, let me ask you to convey to His Excellency, Sir Dawda Kairaba Jawara, President of The Gambia, my best wishes for his personal welfare and prosperity and for that of The Gambian people.

REMARKS OF THE
NEWLY APPOINTED AMBASSADOR
OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE GAMBIA
LAMIN ABDOU MBYE
UPON THE OCCASION OF THE PRESENTATION OF
HIS LETTER OF CREDENCE

Mr. President:

It is my honour and privilege to present to you today the letters of credence by the President of the Republic of The Gambia, His Excellency Sir Dawda Kairaba Jawara, accrediting me as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to your great and highly esteemed country. With your permission, Mr. President, I also wish to take this occasion to present to you the letters of recall of my predecessor.

As I embark on my new assignment, please allow me to convey the warm personal greetings of the President and people of the Republic of The Gambia to you personally, Mr. President, and to the people of the United States of America, with whom we have always enjoyed very cordial relations. My major charge in being accredited to this great citadel of western civilization, freedom, and human rights, is to endeavour to

strengthen the friendship and understanding of our two peoples and to encourage the development of cultural and commercial ties. I therefore look forward to the support of your Administration in my efforts for the realization of these desirous goals.

Mr. President, The Gambia is deeply impressed by the splendid leadership the United States is giving to the rest of the world in its support for the rule of law, free enterprise and self reliance. Such attributes are highly treasured by the Government and people of The Gambia. I assure you, Mr. President, of our support in your efforts to secure the acceptance of these worthy goals as the dominant norm throughout the world.

The Gambia, as part of the Sahelian region, has in recent years had more than its fair share of drought and economic setbacks. However, the Government of The Gambia has made every effort to soften the hardships being experienced by our people as a result of this form of natural disaster. A great deal of generous support has been forthcoming from your Government, and other humanitarian institutions in the United States, to stave off the hunger and hardships brought about by the drought.

Mr. President, we are deeply appreciative of the assistance you have been able to give us in spite of the complex problems posed to you, as leader of the western world, by the serious economic malaise the entire world has been going through for sometime now. We do know of the great efforts you have been making to remedy the adverse economic situation for the benefit of the United States and the rest of the world.

I would also like to express to you, Mr. President, our most profound appreciation for the valuable assistance your Administration, and the people of the United States, have been giving to a considerable number of Gambian students to enable them to pursue courses of higher education in educational institutions throughout the United States. In this connection, I would wish to specifically mention the valuable contribution your Administration is making towards satisfying the developmental needs of The Gambia by having Gambian officials trained, through AID sponsorship, to fill much needed highly technical and specialist posts in various sectors of our economy. This project is highly welcomed by us and is very much in keeping with our national philosophy of TESITO, which means self reliance, and because of this we hope and wish for more support in this field.

Mr. President, I look forward to a pleasant and fruitful stay in your very pleasant and friendly country and do hope to have a cordial working relationship with your Administration.

I thank you.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY
TO THE REMARKS OF THE
NEWLY APPOINTED AMBASSADOR
OF THE REPUBLIC OF PORTUGAL
LEONARDO CHARLES DE ZAFFIRI DUARTE MATHIAS
UPON THE OCCASION OF THE PRESENTATION OF
HIS LETTERS OF CREDENCE

Mr. Ambassador:

It is a pleasure for me to accept the Letters accrediting you as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, and the Letters of Recall of your esteemed predecessor, now Minister Vasco Futscher Pereira. Although his time in Washington was relatively brief, he distinguished himself here for the great skill and experience, insight, understanding, and dedication he brought to the opportunities and challenges of his position. I am glad for the assurances which you convey of his continuing attention to the cause of Portuguese-American friendship, and I am glad also to note the experience in this same vein which you bring with you to your new duties here.

In becoming Ambassador of Portugal in Washington, you are not only joining in the distinguished tradition of former Ambassador Futscher Pereira and his predecessors, but also becoming a distinguished member of the community of hundreds of

thousands of Portuguese who live in the United States, and of the millions of Americans who proudly trace their roots back to your native land. Indeed, we can all be proud of their presence, and proud also of the political, economic, cultural and social contributions they have made to the fabric of this country -- and to the strength of the ties between your country and mine.

These two countries are both separated and joined by the broad blue expanse of the Atlantic Ocean. In centuries past, Portugal's voyages of exploration and discovery helped convince mankind the ocean's vastness can be spanned, and distant lands brought closer, through human courage, human vision, and human perseverance. Since that time, Portugal has continued and developed that early Atlantic vocation, looking outward, reaching out, and seeking always to maintain, and thus to honor, the daring and determination of those early sailors and navigators.

In recent decades, Portugal's Atlantic identity and vocation have found special expression in the North Atlantic Treaty, to which our two countries are signatory, and that treaty's Organization, of which Portugal and the United States are both charter members. By that treaty, our two nations and peoples undertook, solemnly and seriously, a kind of agreement, friendship and mutual assistance rare not only in history but in our time as well. Without sacrificing individual sovereignty or the right to make individual decisions, your country and mine, and the other members of NATO, formally recognized their shared values, their shared views, and their shared stake in the defense of themselves and of each other.

As you rightly note, defense cooperation between Portugal and the United States began even before the signing of the North Atlantic Treaty. It is in my view a legitimate source

that we should have found it possible to establish and to continue the kind of cooperation later joined in by other countries in a multilateral context.

In recent years our cooperation has shown both flexibility and growth, expanding to respond to particular challenges and opportunities as they arose. These times have not been easy for any of us, and we have noted with particular admiration and pleasure the commitment of the Portuguese people to the preservation and development of their political freedoms. Their determination in the face of provocation and economic difficulty pays high tribute to the value they place on democracy, and has both moved and inspired all who love freedom around the world.

This is, of course, one of the values we share. It is by no means the only one, for our ties are many, complex and interwoven, and reach far further back into history than the nearly two centuries of our diplomatic relations. Today, the identity of views between our countries may be greater than ever -- and it is both natural and fitting that we should reach out across the broad Atlantic and seek to work together.

In our cooperation and in our commitment to the values we share, in our solid determination and our solemn decision to join together in the effort, lies the greatest safety: of ourselves, of our families, of our lands, and of liberty and all other values we share. Together we are all better protected than if we stood alone.

The North Atlantic Treaty speaks of "effective self-help and mutual aid". This seems to me to remain a good formula. Surely, each nation must seek with determination to do all it can for itself. Just as surely, each partner must seek with equal determination to provide a full measure of aid to others.

In this regard, we place high value on the contributions which Portugal has made, and we take all due note of Portugal's desire to continue and even expand its role in the common defense. For our part, we are searching for ways to assist in that development as best we can. The search is serious, and will continue.

In the process, we will need to rely heavily on the dedication and skill of the representatives of both governments. In welcoming you and your family to Washington, and in declaring our doors and our arms open to you, I welcome also your expression of determination. I am glad to join you in making exemplary Portuguese-American relations the goal of our efforts.

REMARKS OF THE
NEWLY APPOINTED AMBASSADOR
OF THE REPUBLIC OF PORTUGAL
LEONARDO CHARLES DE ZAFFIRI DUARTE MATHIAS
UPON THE OCCASION OF THE PRESENTATION OF
HIS LETTER OF CREDENCE

Mr. President:

I have the honor to present to Your Excellency the Letters by which the President of the Republic of Portugal accredits me as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United States of America.

I also convey to Your Excellency the Letters of Recall of my distinguished predecessor, Ambassador Vasco Futscher Pereira, who has departed his post in Washington to assume the office of Minister of Foreign Affairs of Portugal. Minister Futscher Pereira has assured me that in his new capacity he will continue to foster the cause of Portuguese-American friendship, a cause which I had the happy opportunity to work for during the time I served as my country's Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Mr. President, Portugal is linked to the United States by the ties of a long-standing and solid friendship, born out of a common moral and cultural heritage, rooted in history and

favoring free and just societies. Portugal is also bound to the United States by another link to which we attribute special meaning: the presence in this country of hundreds of thousands of my countrymen and of some millions of Americans of Portuguese descent, who contribute their labor to the progress of this country. This minority has progressively risen in American political and social life, an achievement in which we take great pride, and which significantly increases reciprocal understanding between the people of our two countries.

Mr. President, over the course of the last few decades we have witnessed profound transformations in international life, many of which have come about at a cost of great human suffering. But throughout crises and conflicts our two countries were united in a common ambition to avoid the repetition of catastrophe and in the hope of preserving and revitalizing ideals safeguarding the values of the civilization we share, in the defense of human freedom, independence and dignity. May I recall, Mr. President, that during the height of the Second World War, in 1943, Portugal granted to the United States strategic facilities in the Azores Islands. To this day these facilities are a testimony not only of the geo-strategic importance of the archipelago but also of the consistency of the friendship between our two countries. Years later, Portugal and the United States both decided to assume the heavy responsibilities of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and in that context, too, bilateral ties were further strengthened. Portugal has been a loyal partner in the Alliance, recognizing its fundamental role in the preservation of common values.

Mr. President, in its recent history Portugal has experienced events which, if they restored full democracy to the country, also brought with them political and social crises. Thanks to

through the legitimacy of its governing institutions and the will of the majority of its people, stands clearly and openly among the democratic nations of the Western world. With them, with the United States, we have identical views on international problems and on the dangers which threaten our civilization. With them, with the United States, we have the same determination to preserve freedom and the spirit of individual initiative, to condemn violence and to respect the basic rules of international law.

Mr. President, in the area of our bilateral relations, it is gratifying for me to reaffirm to Your Excellency the firm commitment of the President of the Republic of Portugal and of the Portuguese government to seek to enrich our friendship at all levels, in spite of the difficulties we face.

We are now approaching an important period in Portuguese-American relations, especially in defense matters, a field whose gravity, in view of the seriousness of the threats confronting us, does not need to be stressed to Your Excellency. We therefore trust that the United States will, in the forthcoming negotiations, make an accurate evaluation of Portuguese interests, particularly in the defense area, and of how faithful and loyal an ally Portugal has been.

Mr. President, I am very proud and honored to have the opportunity to contribute to the task of strengthening relations between Portugal and the United States and to give them wider scope and renewed vigor. I wish to assure Your Excellency that I will spare no effort to make sure that our friendship, in addition to advancing our most profound mutual interests, will serve as an example of how much two nations can accomplish for progress and stability in the present world.

United Kingdom

~~SECRET~~
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Sept 17, 1982

FOR TERRY GOOD

Terry,

Attached per out telcon
of yesterday.

Mary
x3440

7. PRESENTATION OF CREDENTIALS

AMB. OLIVER WRIGHT
UNITED KINGDOM

PARTICIPANTS: FAMILY - LADY WRIGHT
WH - WILLIAM P. CLARK/
- CHARLES P. TYSON
NSC - DENNIS C. BLAIR
STATE - ROBERT D. BLACKWILL
ESCORT - RICHARD GODKIN

-- CAREER DIPLOMAT
-- WAS AMBASSADOR TO DENMARK, FRG
-- HAS SERVED IN NEW YORK WITH U.N. MISSION

o APPRECIATION FOR BRITISH SUPPORT FOR MIDEAST
INITIATIVES

AMBASSADOR WRIGHT

o VALUE OF US-UK SPECIAL RELATIONSHIP

o CONFIDENCE THAT THE ALLIANCE WILL WORK OUT
DIFFERENCES ON PIPELINE SANCTIONS AND
STEEL ISSUES

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY
TO THE REMARKS OF THE
NEWLY APPOINTED AMBASSADOR
OF THE UNITED KINGDOM
SIR OLIVER WRIGHT, GCMG, GCVO, DSC
UPON THE OCCASION OF THE PRESENTATION OF
HIS LETTER OF CREDENCE

Mr. Ambassador:

It is with great pleasure that I accept the Royal Letter of Credence from Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and bid you warm welcome to the United States of America.

Please convey to Her Majesty my best wishes and most sincere regards. I fondly recall meeting Her Majesty during my visit to the United Kingdom in June and will long remember Her Majesty's gracious hospitality and the warmth and friendship of the British people.

As President, I have especially valued my many productive and cordial discussions with Her Majesty's Prime Minister, and I look forward to our future discussions. The special relationship that exists between our two countries is firm evidence of

the strength of our common heritage, our shared fundamental values in democracy and the rule of law, and our mutual objective of a more peaceful and prosperous world. I am certain that we will continue to work closely toward these ends and that our occasional differences will be transitory.

I know that you come to us as an old friend who began a distinguished diplomatic career in the United States. I am honored that Her Majesty has chosen, in you, such a respected and knowledgeable representative. I am certain that your wisdom and experience will serve both our nations well.

In accepting the Letter of Recall of your distinguished predecessor, Ambassador Sir Nicholas Henderson, I am confident of an equally close and friendly relationship with you.

REMARKS OF THE
NEWLY APPOINTED AMBASSADOR
OF THE UNITED KINGDOM
SIR OLIVER WRIGHT, GCMG, GCVO, DSC
UPON THE OCCASION OF THE PRESENTATION OF
HIS LETTER OF CREDENCE

Mr. President:

It is an honour and privilege for me to present to you this letter from Her Majesty The Queen accrediting me to you, Mr. President, as Her Ambassador to the United States of America.

The Queen has commanded me to convey to you personally on this occasion Her warm greetings and good wishes. She recalls with pleasure your recent visit to Windsor Castle and looks forward to Her visit to California next year. I have also to present to you the letter of recall of my distinguished predecessor, Sir Nicholas Henderson, who worked so vigorously to develop the traditional cooperation between our two countries. I know how greatly Sir Nicholas valued the personal support and encouragement which you extended to him during his term as Her Majesty's Ambassador in Washington;

and the easy and friendly access which he was granted by members of your Administration. I look forward to enjoying the same close and cordial relations of mutual confidence.

Mr. President, the warmth with which you were received when you visited the United Kingdom in June was testimony to the high esteem in which your country is held by the British people and to their admiration for the courage and determination with which you, Sir, have pursued the democratic goals which our two countries share. Our two nations have kept faith with our common ideals of freedom and the rule of law in peacetime and have fought to defend them in time of war. These shared values provide a firm basis for our partnership in NATO, to which we reaffirmed our commitment in Bonn this summer, and which is at the heart of our collective security. They also underline our readiness in the United Kingdom both individually and as members of the European Community to develop still further through consultation the good understanding, despite occasional and, I hope, temporary difficulties, that subsists between us.

Mr. President, the welcome you received in June was testimony to the vitality of the friendship that binds our two countries. It is a relationship we prize, and rarely have we been as conscious of its value and strength as during the weeks following the Argentine invasion of the Falkland Islands. During my preparations for my Mission, members of my Government and the Chiefs of the Armed Services of the Crown stressed to me their appreciation of the help, both moral and material, we received from the United States of America during those difficult days. It will long be recalled with the deepest gratitude.

I started my working life as a young diplomat soon after World War Two as HM Vice-Consul in New York. Thirty-six years later, I take up my duties as Ambassador conscious of the strength of our traditional and invaluable friendship in the intervening years and determined to play my part in ensuring that it shall prevail.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 7, 1982

RECEPTION FOR THE AMERICAN LOBBY
FOR PRESIDENT REAGAN'S BALANCED BUDGET AMENDMENT

DATE: Wednesday, September 8, 1982

LOCATION: The Madison Hotel

TIME: 5:30 - 6:00 p.m.

FROM: Richard S. Williamson



I. PURPOSE

To provide The American Lobby with the credibility and financial resources necessary to promote the Balanced Budget Amendment.

II. BACKGROUND

You are Honorary Chairman of The American Lobby. The American Lobby is an independent, grass roots organization formed to promote the passage of the Balanced Budget Amendment. You met with the National Co-Chairmen of The American Lobby on July 19th prior to the Balanced Budget Rally on the Capitol Steps. Don Kendall, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Pepsi Co., Inc. is National Finance Chairman for The American Lobby. The guests will contribute \$10,000 per couple. The reception is expected to raise \$300,000.

III. PARTICIPANTS

See attached list.

IV. PRESS PLAN

Standard Press Pool.
Official Photographer.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

5:30 p.m. You arrive at The Madison Hotel.

5:35 p.m. You proceed into the Dolley Madison Room where you will be joined by Don Kendall, National Finance Chairman of The American Lobby, and will form a receiving line to greet guests.

5:50 p.m. You will be introduced by Don Kendall
 for brief remarks (Talking Points attached).

6:00 p.m. You conclude remarks and proceed to motor-
 cade.

6:05 p.m. You depart.

Attachments:

- List of Participants
- Talking Points

AMERICAN LOBBY RECEPTION
MADISON HOTEL
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1982

CABINET MEMBERS

Malcolm Baldrige
Donald Regan
William French Smith
David Stockman
George Schultz

SENIOR WHITE HOUSE STAFF

Ed Meese
James Baker
William Clark
Michael Deaver
Richard Williamson

GUESTS

Donald and Sigrid Kendall
National Finance Chairman, The American Lobby

Andre and Mary Jean LeTendre
Executive Director, The American Lobby

Frank and Adelaide Chiappardi
National Co-Chairman, The American Lobby

Louis Terrazas
National Co-Chairman, The American Lobby

Jay and Joyce Herge
Chief Counsel, The American Lobby

John and Katheryn Craven
Corporate Treasurer, The American Lobby

Arthur Finkelstein
Consultant, The American Lobby

William Agee and Mary Cunningham-Agee
Bendix Corporation

Robert and Barbara Anderson
Atlantic Richfield

Hans Angermueller
CitiCorp.

Harris and Angela Ashton
General Host Corporation

Winton and Carolyn Blount
Blount, Inc.

Thornton and Patricia Bradshaw
R.C.A.

August and Virginia Busch
Anhauser-Busch

William and Carole Butcher
Chase Manhattan Bank

Carth DeLoach
Pepsi, Co.

Dennis Durden
R.J. Reynolds Industry

James Evans
Union Pacific

Krome and Jeanne George
ALCOA

John Harbin
Halliburton & Company

William and Patricia Hewitt
Deer & Company

Joe Hillings
Fluor Corporation

Herman Lay
Frito-Lay

William and Sara Kanaga
Arthur Young Associates

Clark McGregor
United Technologies

Andrall and Joey Pearson
Pepsi, Co.

Walter and Katherine Wriston
Citicorp

Wally and Barbara Scott
IDS

Bruce and Edith Smart
The Continental Group

Roger Smith
General Motors

Russel and Evelyn Upshaw
Eastern Airlines

(Elliott)
September 7, 1982
6:00 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: AMERICAN LOBBY FOR THE PRESIDENT'S
BALANCED BUDGET AMENDMENT
SEPTEMBER 8, 1982

Thank you very much Don Kendall for those kind words. And thank you for your hard work and for the support of you, the Corporate Sponsors of the American Lobby, on behalf of this cause which unites us all.

I know we here today, and a majority of the American people agree on one point: We're not saying we have a terrible problem and Government must find a solution. We're saying Government is the problem and the people have the solution -- a constitutional amendment making balanced budgets the law of this land.

We in the Administration have been working hard to keep pressure on the Congress to get this initiative passed. Back on July 12, I held a bipartisan meeting with key Congressional leaders and urged their support. Then, on July 19, we joined our fellow Americans for a big rally on the steps of the Capitol.

I'll never forget that afternoon because it had to be one of the hottest days of the summer. I think some of the Members of Congress felt the heat, too. Shortly after the rally, the Senate did its job and passed the amendment.

Unfortunately, as you know, the amendment has been bottled up inside the House Judiciary Committee. I have personally written every Member of the House, asking their support for the Conable Discharge petition. We need 218 signatures and we have now surpassed 200.

I want you to know that I consider passage of this amendment, both in the Congress and in the States, to be a top priority for America. I intend to do everything in my power to bring that about.

It is absolutely essential that the House leadership allow a vote on this issue. We're counting on the American Lobby and other grassroots organizations to help us mobilize the country before the November elections -- so we can make the Congress heed the will of the people and get the budget monster under control once and for all.

Now I know it's fashionable to say that the amendment isn't relevant now, because it won't take effect until the second fiscal year after its ratification. Well, that's nonsense. Ratification will produce an immediate impact. From that moment on, the watchword to Washington will be: start shaping up, or you may be shipping out.

With your help we can make this amendment the economic lifeline to millions of American families who still believe in the American dream. Thank you again for your invaluable support. We know this is not a partisan issue. It is the people's crusade. With your help, we will make Washington understand that we intend to do whatever it takes to make our government, once again, the faithful servant of the American people.