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Philippe Adhémar

DISCOURS PRONONCE PAR LE MINISTRE D'ETAT
A L'OCCASION DE LA REMISE DES INSIGNES DE CHEVALIER
DANS
L'ORDRE NATIONAL DE LA LEGION D'HONNEUR AU
PROFESSEUR PAUL CRAIG ROBERTS
LE MERCREDI 8 AVRIL 1987

MONSIEUR,

TOUS CEUX QUI SONT REUNIS ICI AUTOUR DE VOUS ET QUI VOUS ACCOMPAGNENT DANS VOTRE VIE PERSONNELLE ET PROFESSIONNELLE SONT HEUREUX D'ETRE LA ET DE PARTICIPER A CETTE CEREMONIE DE REMISE DES INSIGNES DE CHEVALIER DE LA LEGION D'HONNEUR, QUI EST NOTRE PREMIER ORDRE NATIONAL.

L'USAGE VEUT QUE L'ON RAPPELLE, A CETTE OCCASION, LES MERITES DE CELUI QUI EST HONORE. PERMETTEZ-MOI DE SACRIFIER A LA TRADITION. TOUT AU LONG DE VOTRE VIE, VOUS AVEZ MELE, AVEC EFFICACITE ET BONHEUR, LA FONCTION DE REFLEXION ET DE CONSEIL A L'ACTION ELLE-MEME. POUR UN HOMME DE Pensee IL N'Y A PAS PLUS GRANDE SATISFACTION QUE DE VERIFIER, CONCRETEMENT, LA VALEUR DE SES IDEES.

VOUS ETES AUJOURD'HUI PROFESSEUR D'ECONOMIE POLITIQUE A L'UNIVERSITE DE GEORGETOWN. VOUS ETES EGALEMENT ADMINISTRATEUR D'UNE SOCIETE D'INVESTISSEMENT REPUTEE. VOTRE ACTIVITE ANTERIEURE EST PRESTIGIEUSE, TANT DANS LA RECHERCHE QUE

.../...

DANS L'ADMINISTRATION, AU DEPARTEMENT DU TRESOR OU VOUS AVEZ JOUE UN ROLE CLEF. VOUS AVEZ ETE "CHIEF ECONOMIST" DU COMITE DU BUDGET DE LA CHAMBRE DES REPRESENTANTS, MAIS AUSSI MAITRE DE RECHERCHE A LA "HOOVER INSTITUTION", ET EDITORIALISTE AU "WALL STREET JOURNAL".

VOUS ETES AUJOURD'HUI EDITORIALISTE A "BUSINESS WEEK"; VOS ARTICLES DANS LA PRESSE SONT ATTENDUS. VOTRE LIVRE "THE SUPPLY-SIDE REVOLUTION" FAIT AUTORITE.

MAIS AUJOURD'HUI JE VOUDRAIS ESSENTIELLEMENT RETENIR DEUX ASPECTS DE VOTRE ACTIVITE.

VOUS AVEZ ETE L'UN DES ARTISANS D'UN RENOUVEAU DE LA SCIENCE ET DE LA POLITIQUE ECONOMIQUE, APRES UN DEMI-SIECLE D'INTERVENTIONNISME DE L'ETAT.

VOUS AVEZ CONTRIBUE A UN COURANT D'ECHANGES ENTRE PRATICIENS ET THEORICIENS DE PART ET D'AUTRE DE L'ATLANTIQUE.

CETTE RENAISSANCE DE LA SCIENCE ECONOMIQUE, C'EST D'ABORD SELON VOUS UN RETOUR A SES FONDATIONS ET ENSUITE UNE RECONSTRUCTION A PARTIR DE CELLES-CI. CES FONDATIONS, CE SONT LES EXPLICATIONS DU ROLE DES PRIX RELATIFS DANS LES CHOIX DES INDIVIDUS ET DES ENTREPRISES.

LA RECONSTRUCTION DE L'ECONOMIE GLOBALE EST ALORS L'ADDITION DES DECISIONS D'OFFRIR ET DE DEMANDER DE TOUS SES AGENTS ET SE TROUVE DETERMINEE PAR LE FONCTIONNEMENT D'UNE

.../...

MULTITUDE DE MARCHES. L'APPLICATION, NOUVELLE, DE CETTE APPROCHE CLASSIQUE A L'ETUDE DE LA FISCALITE, DE L'EPARGNE ET DE LA CROISSANCE A ETE BAPTISEE DU NOM "THEORIE DE L'OFFRE".

REGARDONS, COMME VOUS NOUS Y INVITEZ, AVEC CET ANGLE DE VUE, LA POLITIQUE DE L'IMPOT SUR LE REVENU. LA VISION EST SAISSANTE; ELLE FAIT APPARAITRE LES TAUX MARGINAUX D'IMPOSITIONS COMME CLEFS DES ARBITRAGES ENTRE LOISIR ET TRAVAIL ET, PAR LEUR CASCADE, ENTRE LOISIR, TRAVAIL, EPARGNE ET CONSOMMATION. DE LA MEME FACON LE TAUX D'IMPOSITION DES BENEFICES INFLUENCE LES CHOIX D'INVESTISSEMENTS ET D'EPARGNE DES ENTREPRISES. DE LA DECOULENT :

- VOTRE INTERPRETATION DE LA "STAGFLATION", MELANGE DE STAGNATION ET D'INFLATION QU'ONT CONNU LES ECONOMIES OCCIDENTALES;

- VOS RECOMMANDATIONS DE BAISSSE DES TAUX MARGINAUX POUR QUE S'EPANOUISSENT L'OFFRE DE BIENS ET DE SERVICES, L'OFFRE D'EPARGNE ET FINALEMENT LA CROISSANCE.

APRES DES DECENNIES OU L'ETAT A ETE CENSE REGLER LA CROISSANCE EN DEPENSANT PLUS OU MOINS, EN ACCROISSANT LA DEMANDE GLOBALE SANS SE PREOCCUPER DE LA NATURE DES PRELEVEMENTS FISCAUX, QUELLE REVOLUTION DANS LES MENTALITES! IL EST VRAI DE DIRE QUE LES POLITIQUES N'ONT PAS TOUJOURS SUIVI.

IL N'EST PLUS POSSIBLE DESORMAIS DE CONSIDERER LA POLITIQUE FISCALE COMME UN SIMPLE MOYEN DE REMPLIR LES CAISSES DE

.../...

L'ETAT OU UN INSTRUMENT SANS DANGER D'UNE POLITIQUE DE TRANSFERT DES REVENUS.

LA POLITIQUE FISCALE VISANT LES PARTICULIERS ET LES ENTREPRISES JOUE UN ROLE CENTRAL DANS LA POLITIQUE ECONOMIQUE D'UN PAYS ET LUI DONNE UN SENS; ELLE EST, VOUS L'AVEZ DEMONTRE, L'UN DES FONDEMENTS D'UNE CROISSANCE SAINTE ET DURABLE. SON PRINCIPE EST RESUME DE MANIERE TRES SIMPLE : REDUIRE LES TAUX D'IMPOSITION QUI DECOURAGENT LE TRAVAIL ET L'EPARGNE ET ALTERENT LES CHOIX D'INVESTISSEMENT TOUT EN POURSUIVANT, PAR AILLEURS, UNE POLITIQUE BUDGETAIRE QUI RESTAURE L'EQUILIBRE DES FINANCES PUBLIQUES. TOUTE CETTE ORIENTATION DE LA POLITIQUE FISCALE AIMANTE AUJOURD'HUI LA REFLEXION ET L'ACTION DANS PLUSIEURS PAYS. L'ANGLETERRE, BIENTOT LA R.F.A., DEJA L'AUSTRALIE, PUIS L'INDE ET ISRAEL ONT COMPRIS CETTE NECESSITE DE DECRUE FISCALE, REJOIGNANT VOTRE PAYS QUI, LE PREMIER, S'ETAIT ENGAGE DANS CETTE VOIE.

LES CONSEQUENCES DE CETTE NOUVELLE PERSPECTIVE ECONOMIQUE SONT IMMENSES. MAIS CE RENOUVEAU N'AURAIT PU SE PRODUIRE SIMPLEMENT PAR LA FORCE DE LA PENSEE ET DE LA RAISON.

POUR TRANSFORMER A CE POINT LES ESPRITS, IL FAUT DU COURAGE POUR OSER PENSER DIFFEREMMENT. IL FAUT ENCORE DU COURAGE POUR S'ENGAGER PUBLIQUEMENT ET ENTRAINER AVEC SOI UN PETIT NOMBRE D'ECONOMISTES DANS LA BATAILLE CONTRE LES IDEES RECUES.

.../...

LE COURAGE ET CETTE CHALEUR HUMAINE, CETTE FORCE DE PERSUASION QUI EST LA VOTRE, CHACUN Y EST SENSIBLE.

TOUTE CETTE REFLEXION A EU DES ECHOS OUTRE ATLANTIQUE ET DANS NOTRE PAYS. C'EST LE DEUXIEME ASPECT DE VOTRE ACTIVITE QUE JE VOUDRAIS EVOQUER MAINTENANT. J'AI DIT TOUT A L'HEURE QUE VOTRE ANALYSE TROUVAIT SON INSPIRATION CHEZ LES CLASSIQUES. EN FRANCE, JACQUES RUEFF, AVEC D'AUTRES PEU NOMBREUX, A ETE LE CONTINUATEUR DE CEUX-CI. IL A DANS DE NOMBREUX OUVRAGES FAIT REFERENCE A LA LOI DE SAY "L'OFFRE CREE SA PROPRE DEMANDE", QU'IL AVAIT GENERALISEE POUR TENIR COMPTE DE LA MONNAIE. DANS DE CELEBRES ET COURTOISES DISCUSSIONS AVEC KEYNES, AVANT LA GUERRE, IL AVAIT SOUTENU L'APPROCHE DES CLASSIQUES, LE ROLE PUISSANT DU MECANISME DES PRIX.

LA PRODUCTION PEUT ETRE BRIDEE PAR LA FISCALITE, ELLE PEUT L'ETRE EGALEMENT PAR DES INTERDICTIONS. UNE ANECDOTE ME VIENT ICI A L'ESPRIT : DANS SON "EPITRE AUX DIRIGISTES", JACQUES RUEFF RAPPELLE "QU'IL S'EST TROUVE UN GOUVERNEMENT POUR PROPOSER ET UN PARLEMENT POUR VOTER UNE LOI QUI INTERDISAIT NON SEULEMENT LA CREATION DE NOUVELLES FABRIQUES DE CHAUSSURES, MAIS L'OUVERTURE DE SIMPLES ECHOPPES DE SAVETIER..."

LA TRADITION CLASSIQUE EST EN FRANCE TOUJOURS VIVACE. C'EST POURQUOI VOS EFFORTS ONT TOUT NATURELLEMENT TROUVE CHEZ NOUS UN ECHO, THEORIQUE D'ABORD ET PRATIQUE ENSUITE. A PARTIR DE PREOCCUPATIONS ANALOGUES ET DES SON ARRIVEE AU POUVOIR, LE GOUVERNEMENT DE JACQUES CHIRAC A MONTRE

.../...

QU'IL ETAIT DETERMINE A AGIR DANS CE SENS ET A ASSOCIER LA
BAISSE DES IMPOTS ET LA REDUCTION DU DEFICIT. DES LIENS
AMICAUX SE SONT CREES ENTRE ECONOMISTES FRANCAIS ET CEUX DE
VOTRE PAYS, VOUS-MEME AVEZ PUISSAMMENT CONTRIBUE A CES ECHANGES
EN FAISANT PARTAGER VOTRE EXPERIENCE ET VOS REFLEXIONS.

MAIS A PROPOS DE LA FISCALITE, JE VOUDRAIS EGALEMENT
REVENIR UN INSTANT SUR UN PROBLEME ETHIQUE. POURQUOI CETTE
POLITIQUE QUI RECHERCHE LA CROISSANCE EST-ELLE AUSSI UNE
POLITIQUE DE JUSTICE?

POURQUOI LA JUSTICE ET L'EFFICACITE D'UNE SOCIETE
SONT-ELLES AUSSI INTIMEMENT LIEES ET POURQUOI CETTE ORIENTATION
DE LA FISCALITE CONCOURT-ELLE AUX DEUX A LA FOIS?

CE QUE CHACUN SOUHAITE DANS SA VIE, DANS SON
ENTREPRISE, C'EST ETRE RECONNU ET RESPECTE POUR SON TRAVAIL ET
POUR SON APPORT. TOUT CE QUI NE RECONNAIT PAS L'EFFORT ET LA
VALEUR DE L'APPORT DE CHACUN EST PERCU COMME INJUSTICE. LA
SAGESSE POPULAIRE, LA MORALE DES GRANDES CIVILISATIONS
S'EXPRIMENT D'UNE MEME VOIX SUR CE POINT.

PAR AILLEURS, LE FONDEMENT DE L'APPRENTISSAGE DEPUIS
L'ENFANCE A L'AGE ADULTE REPOSE EGALEMENT SUR LA RECOMPENSE DE
L'EFFORT ET DE L'EXERCICE DE JUGEMENT. IL EN EST DE MEME POUR
LE CORPS SOCIAL ET SES ENTREPRISES.

C'EST POURQUOI TOUTE POLITIQUE QUI, A TRAVERS LA
FISCALITE, RESTITUE LA RECOMPENSE DE L'EFFORT ET DE LA

.../...

PERFORMANCE RENFORCE LES VALEURS QUI FONT LA FORCE DES CIVILISATIONS. ELLE EST ALORS INEVITABLEMENT PERCUE COMME JUSTE ET EFFICACE PAR TOUT UN CHACUN ET UNIT TOUTE UNE NATION DANS LE PROGRES. ELLE RENFORCE DANS NOTRE PAYS LA "PARTICIPATION" DONT LE BUT EST D'ASSOCIER LES SALARIES AUX DECISIONS, AUX RESULTATS ET AU CAPITAL DE LEURS ENTREPRISES.

MONSIEUR, JE SUIS PARTICULIEREMENT HEUREUX D'ETRE CELUI QUI EST APPELE A VOUS RENDRE TEMOIGNAGE POUR VOTRE APPORT A LA PENSEE ECONOMIQUE ET POUR VOTRE ACTION. CELLE-CI N'EST PAS TRANSPOSABLE TELLE QUELLE EN FRANCE: NOUS SOMMES UN VIEUX PAYS, IMPREGNE DE L'AMOUR DE LA LIBERTE, MAIS AUSSI UN PAYS QUI S'EST CONSTRUIT ET RASSEMBLE AUTOUR DE L'ETAT. C'EST DONC A NOTRE MANIERE QUE NOUS CHERCHONS NOTRE VOIE, AU TERME DE CE DEMI-SIECLE DE DIRIGISME, VERS UNE SOCIETE PLUS LIBRE, PLUS EFFICACE ET PLUS JUSTE. J'AI TROUVE CEPENDANT DANS VOTRE DEMARCHE ET DANS VOTRE REFLEXION DE PUISSANTS ARGUMENTS POUR ME RENFORCER DANS MA CONVICTION, CONVICTION QUI M'A PERMIS DE METTRE EN OEUVRE LA NOUVELLE POLITIQUE ECONOMIQUE ET FINANCIERE DE LA FRANCE. C'EST DIRE COMBIEN JE SUIS HEUREUX AUSSI D'ETRE VOTRE PARRAIN DANS NOTRE ORDRE NATIONAL.

PAUL CRAIG ROBERTS

AU NOM DU PRESIDENT DE LA REPUBLIQUE, ET EN VERTU DES POUVOIRS QUI NOUS SONT CONFERES, NOUS VOUS FAISONS CHEVALIER DE LA LEGION D'HONNEUR.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

October 15, 1987

FACT SHEET ON THE RECORD-BREAKING PEACETIME EXPANSION:

A SUMMARY OF ECONOMIC ACCOMPLISHMENTS

GROWTH OF OUTPUT

- o Real GNP growth since 1982 significantly exceeds the average in previous cycles.
 - Growth of real GNP since 1982 is well above that during comparable periods following the start of four recent peacetime expansions (beginning in 1954, 1958, 1970, 1975); see left panel, Chart 1.
 - Real GNP has risen at a 4.2 percent annual rate in the 54 months following the fourth quarter of 1982, for a total increase of more than 20 percent.
 - Real GNP during the 54 months following the start of the four previous expansions grew at an average 3.3 percent annual rate for a total increase of 16 percent.
- o The shorter life spans of earlier expansions and the vigorous recovery during the early phase of the current expansion account for the relative strength of real GNP growth since 1982 in comparison with periods of similar length following the starts of past expansions.
- o Economic growth in the United States has been very strong relative to other leading industrial countries; see right panel, Chart 1.
 - Since 1982, the growth rate of U.S. real GNP has surpassed that of all Summit countries except Canada, in contrast to 1960-1980, when U.S. growth was well below that of Japan, France, Italy, and Canada.
- o The stronger growth of real GNP in the United States has helped sustain output in other countries, but has led to increased imports, contributing to the U.S. trade deficit.

FALLING INFLATION AND INTEREST RATES--RISING WEALTH AND ASSET VALUES

- o Inflation has been brought under control.
 - The destructive sequence of successively higher inflation rates during previous expansions has been broken during the current expansion; see left panel, Chart 2.
 - The inflation rate (measured by the Consumer Price Index) has averaged 3.3 percent since the beginning of the expansion.
 - Excluding energy prices (which helped to depress inflation in 1986 and to raise it in 1987), inflation has been close to 4 percent every year since 1981 and stands at 4.3 percent so far this year.
 - This is the first sustained period of moderate inflation since the 1960s.
- o Control of inflation has broken the pattern of successively higher peaks for interest rates following the ends of previous expansions; see right panel, Chart 2.
 - Current interest rates remain well below the peaks of 1981 and also below their levels at the beginning of the current expansion.
- o Real household wealth has increased 27 percent since 1982 and 28.5 percent since 1979.
 - In comparison, real household wealth (assets minus liabilities) registered an average gain of 16 percent during comparable periods following the starts of four previous expansions.
- o The stock market has posted remarkable gains during this expansion.
 - The Standard & Poor's index of 400 industrials has risen by about 100 percent after adjusting for inflation.
 - These gains have contributed to the wealth of the 47 million Americans who own stock and of millions more who stand to benefit through their pension funds.

EMPLOYMENT GROWTH AND JOB CREATION

- o Employment has increased dramatically since the start of the expansion.
 - The number of Americans with jobs has grown by 13.7 million or 13.8 percent.
 - Over comparable periods following the start of four previous peacetime expansions, employment grew by 10.3 percent.
- o Civilian employment growth has been strong for major demographic groups; see left panel, Chart 3.
- o Employment growth has been exceptionally strong for black teenagers--up 52.1 percent since 1982, compared with a gain of 11.4 percent between 1975 and 1980.
- o The share of the working age population with jobs (the employment-population ratio) has risen to 61.9 percent.
- o Employment growth has been broad-based and not limited to just a few States.
 - Since 1982, employment has grown by more than 5 percent in 41 States and by more than 10 percent in 25 States.
 - In 1986, employment was above its average 1982 level in 45 States and was above its average 1979 level in 41 States.
- o Employment growth has been stronger in the United States than in any of the other Summit countries; see right panel, Chart 3.
 - Only Canada has had an employment growth rate close to that of the United States.
- o Since 1982, more than two and one-half times as many jobs have been created in the United States as in the other six Summit countries combined.

REDUCTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

- o As employment has grown during the expansion, unemployment rates have fallen sharply overall and for major demographic groups; see left panel, Chart 4.
- o Since the expansion began, the civilian unemployment rate has fallen 4.9 percentage points to 5.9 percent, its lowest level since July 1979.
- o Unemployment rates have declined substantially for all major industrial and occupational categories (except mining) since the beginning of the expansion.
- o The unemployment rate has declined in all but six States that were adversely affected by the 1986 fall in oil prices and by at least 2 percentage points in all but eight States.
- o The United States has made substantially more progress in reducing unemployment than the other Summit countries; see right panel, Chart 4.
 - Since 1982, the U.S. unemployment rate has fallen more than the Canadian or British unemployment rates, and unemployment rates in the other four Summit countries are among their highest during the postwar period.
 - Except for Japan, the United States now has the lowest unemployment rate among the seven Summit countries.
 - In contrast, the U.S. unemployment rate was generally well above unemployment rates in Western Europe between 1960 and 1980.
- o Strong growth of employment and substantial progress in reducing unemployment demonstrate that the United States is not "losing jobs" to other countries.

IMPROVEMENTS IN JOB QUALITY

- o Employment growth in the current expansion has been strongest in the highest paid, high-skilled occupations.
- o Two-thirds of the increase in employment during the current expansion has occurred in the highest paying occupations (those with median weekly full-time earnings over \$390, or more than \$20,000 on an annual basis); see left panel, Chart 5.
- o Only 10 percent of the increase in employment has occurred in the lowest paid, low-skilled service occupations.
- o Most of the new jobs created during this expansion (92 percent) are full-time jobs.
- o Most part-time workers (80 percent) choose to work part-time.
 - The proportion of all workers who are part-time for economic reasons has fallen from 6.2 percent in 1982 to 5.1 percent in 1986.
- o The percentage of women employed in traditionally high-paying, male-dominated occupations has increased dramatically since 1979:

- Accountants and Auditors	to 45 percent from 34 percent
- Computer Programmers	to 40 percent from 28 percent
- Computer System Analysts	to 30 percent from 20 percent
- Lawyers	to 15 percent from 10 percent
- o Weekly earnings of female workers relative to male workers have increased from 62.5 percent in 1979 to 69.2 percent in 1986; see right panel, Chart 5.

RISING INCOMES AND DECLINING POVERTY

- o Strong economic growth has generated rising income and living standards.
 - Real per capita disposable income has risen 11 percent since 1982, and 11 percent since 1979.
 - Real per capita personal consumption expenditures have risen 15 percent since 1982, and 14 percent since 1979.
- o Real family income has increased 11 percent since 1982, with gains for all major demographic groups; see left panel, Chart 6.
 - After falling by 10.2 percent between 1978 and 1982, family incomes have returned to the levels of the late 1970s.
 - Black family income is up 14 percent; white family income is up 10 percent.
 - The share of black families in the highest income bracket (\$50,000 and over) nearly doubled (to 8.8 percent) during this expansion, and the share of white families in this bracket increased by nearly one-third (to 22.0 percent).
- o The number of persons living in poverty declined by 2 million (to 32.4 million) between 1982 and 1986.
- o The proportion of persons living below the poverty level has declined by 9 percent overall and has declined for major demographic groups; see right panel, Chart 6.
 - The proportion of elderly living in poverty is the lowest on record.
 - Poverty rates for the non-elderly have not yet fallen to their lowest rates recorded in the 1970s.

MANUFACTURING PRODUCTIVITY AND COMPETITIVENESS

- o Output growth has been strong in both goods- and service-producing industries.
 - The goods component of GNP has increased 26 percent since 1982, compared with a 14 percent increase in the services component of GNP.
- o Growth in manufacturing production has been particularly strong and broad-based.
 - Manufacturing production is up 35 percent since 1982 and 22 percent since 1979.
 - Manufacturing production is up in 16 of 19 major industrial categories and up by more than 20 percent in 11 of these categories since the end of 1979.
- o The United States is not "deindustrializing."
 - Manufacturing's share of total output in 1986 was essentially the same as its peak levels during the previous 25 years; see left panel, Chart 7.
 - Stronger productivity growth in manufacturing has allowed manufacturing's share of total employment to continue its secular decline.
- o Since 1981, productivity growth has risen dramatically in manufacturing industries.
 - Measured from the cyclical peak in 1981, productivity in manufacturing has risen 1.5 times faster than the postwar average and 2.5 times the rate between 1973 and 1981; see right panel, Chart 7.
- o Strong productivity growth, combined with wage restraint and the correction in the foreign exchange value of the U.S. dollar, has restored the international cost competitiveness of U.S. manufacturing.
- o Gains in the manufacturing sector have contributed to progress in reducing the U.S. trade deficit, although it remains an important economic problem.
 - U.S. exports increased by 12 percent last year in real terms; one-third of GNP growth over the last three quarters is due to increasing real net exports.

POLICIES AND PROSPECTS FOR SUSTAINED NONINFLATIONARY GROWTH

- o Fiscal and monetary policies should foster balanced, sustainable economic growth, without fueling inflation or adding to the budget deficit.
- o The Federal deficit was cut by more than \$60 billion in fiscal 1987.
 - The ratio of the Federal deficit to GNP has declined from 5.4 percent in fiscal 1985 to 3.6 percent in fiscal 1987.
 - The new Gramm-Rudman Act should assure further progress in deficit reduction.
- o Monetary policy has been tightened in 1987, after 2 years of relative ease.
 - The growth rate of M2 has been cut from 9 percent per year in 1985 and 1986 to 4 percent so far in 1987; see right panel, Chart 8.
 - The Federal funds rate has risen more than a percentage point since the start of 1987, and larger increases have occurred in longer term interest rates.
- o Economic indicators point to continued expansion with low inflation.
 - The index of leading economic indicators has risen in each of the last 7 months, signaling continued growth into 1988; see left panel, Chart 8.
 - After being pushed temporarily above 5 percent by higher oil prices during the first 4 months of 1987, inflation during the past 4 months has returned to the 4 percent level.
 - There is little evidence to suggest a sustained rise in the inflation rate; cost pressures remain subdued.
- o The growth-oriented policies of lower taxes, reduced government intervention, and maintenance of free and open international trade have contributed to the strength and longevity of this expansion.
 - The best prescription for sustained growth is stable, non-inflationary monetary policy, restraint of Federal spending, and reliance on market incentives.
- o These proven market-based policies are being increasingly adopted by other countries to enhance growth and economic opportunity.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 23, 1988

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: FREDERICK J. RYAN, JR *frd*
SUBJECT: Charitable Giving - Another Record Breaking Year

Figures just released today indicate that 1987 was another record breaking year for charitable giving in the United States.

Total cash giving in America increased by 6.5% last year to a record high of \$93.68 billion. This amount is more than the combined annual profits of all of the companies on the Fortune 500.

Cash donations by corporations remained strong at the 1986 record high of \$4.5 billion. This is welcome news in light of fears that stock market lows and corporate mergers would cause a drop in corporate donations.

In addition to cash donations, "in kind" gifts and volunteer services have also reached new levels.

These new figures continue to demonstrate that the most dramatic increases in charitable giving and voluntarism in America have taken place during your Presidency.

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AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF FUND-RAISING COUNSEL, INC. • 25 WEST 43RD STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10036 • 212/354-5799

For Release: June 23, 1988

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TOTAL GIVING IN USA GROWS TO \$93.68 BILLION

American citizens, foundations, corporations and estates donated an estimated \$93.68 billion to charitable organizations and causes in 1987--the highest amount ever recorded.

The estimate, appearing in the 1988 edition of Giving USA, was released today by the American Association of Fund-Raising Counsel (AAFRC) Trust for Philanthropy.

The \$93.68 billion represented an increase of 6.45 percent over the estimated \$88 billion given in 1986.

Who Gave, and How Much

Of the \$93.68 billion donated during 1987, individuals provided \$76.82 billion, slightly more than four-fifths of the total. Individual donations historically have comprised between 80 and 90 percent of all giving.

Estates, which provide bequests, donated \$5.98 billion, foundations (excluding corporate foundations) gave \$6.38 billion, and business donated \$4.50 billion.

"From these estimates of giving in 1987," said Maurice G.

Gurin, chairman of the AAFRC Trust for Philanthropy, "the message is clear: the philanthropic impulse in the United States has never been stronger."

George A. Brakeley III, Chairman of the American Association of Fund-Raising Counsel, added that the stock market crash of October 19, 1987 and the loss of the charitable deduction for those who do not itemize their deductions on U.S. income tax forms had led many observers to predict that giving would suffer significantly in 1987. "But quite the opposite occurred: total giving increased significantly. Indeed, it achieved an impressive new high."

Who Received, and How Much

Religion received the largest share of donations--an estimated \$43.61 billion, or almost 47 percent of the total. Religion historically receives between two-fifths and one-half of annual giving.

The remaining funds were distributed as follows:

- o \$13.65 billion to health and hospitals;
- o \$10.⁸⁴~~85~~ billion to education, including colleges and universities, elementary and secondary schools, scholarships, vocational and continuing education, research institutes, libraries and education-related activities;
- o \$9.84 billion to human services;
- o \$6.41 billion to arts, culture and the humanities;
- o \$2.44 billion to public/society benefit causes, including

- environmental protection, public safety, urban and rural enhancement, and human rights;
- o \$3.89 billion to other groups, largely organizations providing services overseas, and foundation endowments;
 - o An additional \$3 billion in contributions was considered unallocated, that is, donated funds statistically inapplicable to any existing recipient category.

Individual Giving Increased With Personal Income

The 6.7 percent increase in estimated individual giving was due largely to the growth in personal income. Preliminary estimates by the U.S. Department of Commerce showed personal income rose by about 6 percent over 1986.

The mathematical formula used to devise the estimate of individual giving correlates donations with personal income, stock market prices, population within the prime giving ages (35 to 64), and other factors. Personal income is the most significant determining factor.

While individual giving increased in absolute dollars, the rate of individual giving slowed. From 1986 to 1987, personal giving rose 6.7 per cent. The year before, it had increased 9.24 percent. Just as the increase in individual giving is due largely to the increase in personal income, so the decrease in the growth rate of giving by individuals can be attributed, in part, to the decrease in the growth rate of personal income.

Another factor contributing to the slowdown in individual giving may have been the stock market slide of October.

Corporate Giving Did Not Rise

For the first time in almost two decades, the rate of growth in corporate giving (which includes giving by business foundations) did not increase. Business donated an estimated \$4.5 billion, the same amount it contributed the year before.

Giving USA says the plateauing of business giving can be attributed to three factors: first, the inevitable "running out of steam" of the previous trend of steep yearly increases; second, serious economic difficulties experienced by key industrial sectors, notably oil and rust belt manufacturing; third, the massive reshaping of the economy through mergers, acquisitions, and downsizing. The slowdown in the growth of corporate donations first was spotted after 1984.

Foundation Grants Rose with Assets

The nation's 21,200 foundations (which does not include corporate foundations) increased their grants by 8.14 percent over 1986. The increase was due primarily to the 7.5 percent growth in foundation assets, which reached an estimated \$122.31 billion.

Foundations legally are required to spend at least 5 percent of their assets on philanthropic purposes each year.

As with individual giving, foundation grants rose in absolute dollars, but slowed in their rate of growth. From 1985 to 1986, foundation grants rose 20.41 percent. By contrast, from 1986 to 1987, grants were up 8.14 percent. The difference may be attributed, in part, to the decline in the value of

foundation-held securities resulting from the stock market slide.

Giving USA, the national compilation of philanthropy, is published annually by the AAFRC Trust for Philanthropy. From 1956 to 1984 it was published by the American Association of Fund-Raising Counsel. Publication was assumed in 1985 by the AAFRC Trust for Philanthropy, a grantmaking institution dedicated to advancing the philanthropic cause.

The AAFRC represents the nation's leading fund-raising counseling firms.

##

AAFRC TRUST FOR PHILANTHROPY

25 West 43rd Street, New York, NY 10036 • (212) 354-5799

Maurice G. Gurin
Chairman
AAFRC Trust for Philanthropy

Statement at Press Conference Announcing Giving USA, 1988 Edition

June 22, 1988

In the foreword to the 1988 edition of Giving USA, we note that Americans are "not indifferent inheritors of a long tradition of giving and sharing." To the contrary, Americans have actively developed and enhanced that tradition so that today, as ever before, the philanthropic motive is integral to our lives both as individuals and as a society.

More than three decades ago, when the American Association of Fund-Raising Counsel first began to estimate total giving, we found that we contributed a total of \$7.7 billion to the institutions and activities that provided us with education, health care, social services, arts and culture, civic improvements, and, of course, religion.

\$7.7 billion--that was the amount given in 1955.

In 1987, the amount we gave was \$93.68 billion.

To be sure, the figures for 1955 and 1987 are not strictly comparable, given the cycles of inflation and recession that mark our economy. One hardly needs to be reminded that a dollar back then is not quite the same as a dollar today.

American Association of Fund-Raising Counsel Trust for Philanthropy

Officers: Maurice G. Gurin, *Chairperson* • Robert C. Connor, *Vice Chairperson* • Jimmie R. Alford, *Treasurer* • Gabriel Rodney, *Secretary* • John N. Bailey, *President*
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We can adjust for inflation, but we'd rather leave to statisticians the task of selecting the technical methods of doing so--whether to use the Consumer Price Index, or the GNP Price Deflator, or some service component of either (because the groups to whom we give our money basically provide services). Each method, naturally, results in a different set of figures.

And no method is entirely satisfactory, because they all adjust for dollar amounts only--not for the quality of the services provided, which has also changed markedly in the past three decades, thanks to technological improvements, new forms of service (for example, environmental preservation, which was not an issue in the mid-1950s), and so forth.

So while statisticians or economists may view the numbers in one way, for us, the significance of these figures is that they reflect, above all, the fundamental value that we as a nation place on philanthropy.

One way to appreciate that value is to note the relationship between what we donate and what we produce--how much of our national wealth we create, free of charge, through our donations.

In 1955, giving amounted to 1.9 percent of Gross National Product. In 1987, giving amounted to 2.1 percent of GNP.

In other words, in spite of bouts of rampant inflation and minor inflation, high unemployment and low unemployment, surging exports and diminishing exports, booming industry and sagging industry--through it all, giving has remained vigorous. Through it all, we have maintained, and indeed increased, the percentage of our national wealth that derives solely from our desire to

help those in need, and those who serve them.

##

AAFRC TRUST FOR PHILANTHROPY

25 West 43rd Street, New York, NY 10036 • (212) 354-5799

John N. Bailey
President
AAFRC Trust for Philanthropy
and
American Association of Fund-Raising Counsel

Comments at Giving USA Press Conference

June 22, 1988

We are discussing an incomprehensible amount of money.

\$93.68 billion is a staggering gift by the American people to the philanthropic institutions that contribute so much to our way of life.

\$93.68 billion is more than the combined profits of all Fortune 500 companies (\$91 billion).

\$93.68 billion would place philanthropy second on the Fortune 500 list, behind only General Motors and \$17 billion ahead of second-place Exxon.

\$93.68 billion is more than the combined sales of IBM and General Electric in 1987.

\$93.68 billion is a remarkable standard of a caring people.

Since Ronald Reagan became President and pledged that corporate America would pick up where his budget cuts left off, corporate giving has increased less than \$2 billion (from \$2.514 to \$4.5 billion), yet the outpouring by individuals to philanthropic causes increased by more than \$30 billion (from \$46.46 to \$76.82 billion).

It's not a case of corporate failure - after all, their giving increased by 79 percent since 1981 - but of individual largesse.

American Association of Fund-Raising Counsel Trust for Philanthropy

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- 1944 Joseph Erlanger, U.S.
Herbert S. Gasser, U.S.
1943 Henrik C. P. Dam, Danish
Edward A. Dossy, U.S.
1939 Gerhard Domagk, German
1938 Cornélie J. F. Heymans, Belg.
1937 Albert Szent-Györgyi, Hung.-U.S.
1936 Sir Henry H. Dale, British
Otto Loewi, U.S.
1935 Hans Spemann, German
1934 George R. Minot, Wm. P. Murphy,
G. H. Whipple, all U.S.
1933 Thomas H. Morgan, U.S.
1932 Edgar D. Adrian, British
Sir Charles S. Sherrington, Brit.
1931 Otto H. Warburg, German
1930 Karl Landsteiner, U.S.
1929 Christiaan Eijkman, Dutch
Sir Frederick G. Hopkins, British
1928 Charles J. H. Nicolle, French
1927 Julius Wagner-Jauregg, Aus.
1926 Johannes A. G. Fibiger, Danish
1924 Willem Einthoven, Dutch
1923 Frederick G. Banting, Canadian
John J. R. Macleod, Scottish
1922 Archibald V. Hill, British
Otto F. Meyerhof, German
1920 Schack A. S. Krogh, Danish
1919 Jules Bordet, Belgian
1914 Robert Barany, Austrian
1913 Charles R. Richet, French
1912 Alexis Carrel, French
1911 Alvar Gullstrand, Swedish
1910 Albrecht Kossel, German
1909 Emil T. Kocher, Swiss
1908 Paul Ehrlich, German
Elie Metchnikoff, French
1907 Charles L. A. Laveran, French
1906 Camillo Golgi, Italian
Santiago Ramón y Cajal, Sp.
1905 Robert Koch, German
1904 Ivan P. Pavlov, Russian
1903 Niels R. Finsen, Danish
1902 Sir Ronald Ross, British
1901 Emil A. von Behring, German

- 1976 Milton Friedman, U.S.
1975 Tjalling Koopmans, Dutch-U.S.,
Leonid Kantorovich, USSR
1974 Gunnar Myrdal, Swed.,
Asia
1986 Elio Wiesel, Romanian-U.S.
1985 Intl. Physicians for the Prevention of
Nuclear War, U.S.
1984 Bishop Desmond Tutu, So. African
1983 Lech Wałęsa, Polish
1982 Alva Myrdal, Swedish; Alfonso
García Robles, Mexican
1981 Office of U.N. High Commissioner
for Refugees
1980 Adolfo Pérez Esquivel, Argentine
1979 Mother Teresa of Calcutta,
Albanian-Indian
1978 Anwar Sadat, Egyptian
Menachem Begin, Israeli
1977 Amnesty International
1976 Mairead Corrigan, Betty Williams,
N. Irish
1975 Andrei Sakharov, USSR
1974 Eisaku Sato, Japanese, Sean
MacBride, Irish
1973 Henry Kissinger, U.S.
Le Duc Tho, N. Vietnamese
(Tho declined)
1971 Willy Brandt, W. German
1970 Norman E. Borlaug, U.S.
1969 Intl. Labor Organization
1968 René Cassin, French
1965 U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF)
1964 Martin Luther King, Jr., U.S.
1963 International Red Cross,
League of Red Cross Societies
1962 Linus C. Pauling, U.S.

- Friedrich A. von Hayek, Austrian
1973 Wassily Leontief, U.S.
1972 Kenneth J. Arrow, U.S.
John R. Hicks, British

Peace

- 1961 Dag Hammarskjöld, Swedish
1960 Albert J. Lutuli, South African
1959 Philip J. Noel-Baker, British
1958 Georges Pire, Belgian
1957 Lester B. Pearson, Canadian
1954 Office of the UN High
Commissioner for Refugees
1953 George C. Marshall, U.S.
1952 Albert Schweitzer, French
1951 Leon Jouhaux, French
1950 Ralph J. Bunche, U.S.
1949 Lord John Boyd Orr of Brechin
Meams, British
1947 Friends Service Council, Brit.
Amer. Friends Service Com.
1946 Emily G. Balch,
John R. Mott, both U.S.
1945 Cordell Hull, U.S.
1944 International Red Cross
1938 Nansen International Office
for Refugees
1937 Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, Brit.
1936 Carlos de Saavedra Lamas, Arg.
1935 Carl von Ossietzky, German
1934 Arthur Henderson, British
1933 Sir Norman Angell, British
1931 Jane Addams, U.S.
Nicholas Murray Butler, U.S.
1930 Nathan Soderblom, Swedish
1929 Frank B. Kellogg, U.S.
1927 Ferdinand E. Buisson, French
Ludwig Quide, German

- 1971 Simon Kuznets, U.S.
1970 Paul A. Samuelson, U.S.
1969 Ragnar Frisch, Norwegian
1968 Jan Tinbergen, Dutch
Handwritten: Nobel prize
1926 Aristide Briand, French
Gustav Stresemann, German
1925 Sir J. Austen Chamberlain, Brit.
Charles G. Dawes, U.S.
1922 Fridtjof Nansen, Norwegian
1921 Karl H. Branting, Swedish
Christian L. Lange, Norwegian
1920 Leon V.A. Bourgeois, French
1919 Woodrow Wilson, U.S.
1917 International Red Cross
1913 Henri La Fontaine, Belgian
1912 Elhu Root, U.S.
1911 Tobias M.C. Asser, Dutch
Alfred H. Fried, Austrian
1910 Permanent Intl. Peace Bureau
1909 Auguste M. F. Beaumont, Belg.
Paul H. B. d'Estournelles de
Constant, French
1908 Klas P. Amolsson, Swedish
Fredrik Bajer, Danish
1907 Ernesto T. Moneta, Italian
Louis Renault, French
1906 Theodore Roosevelt, U.S.
1905 Baroness Bertha von Suttner,
Austrian
1904 Institute of International Law
1903 Sir William R. Cremer, British
1902 Elie Ducommun,
Charles A. Gobat, both Swiss
1901 Jean H. Dunant, Swiss
Frederic Passy, French

Pulitzer Prizes in Journalism, Letters, and Music

The Pulitzer Prizes were endowed by Joseph Pulitzer (1847-1911), publisher of The World, New York, N.Y., in a bequest to Columbia University, and are awarded annually by the president of the university on recommendation of the Pulitzer Prize Board for work done during the preceding year. The administrator is Robert C. Christopher of Columbia Univ. All prizes are \$1,000 (originally \$500) in each category, except Meritorious Public Service for which a gold medal is given.

Journalism

Meritorious Public Service

For distinguished and meritorious public service by a United States newspaper.

- 1918—New York Times. Also special award to Minna Lewinson and Henry Beetle Hough.
1919—Milwaukee Journal.
1921—Boston Post.
1922—New York World.
1923—Memphis (Tenn.) Commercial Appeal.
1924—New York World.
1926—Enquirer-Sun, Columbus, Ga.
1927—Canton (Oh.) Daily News.
1928—Indianapolis Times.
1929—Evening World, New York.
1931—Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.
1932—Indianapolis (Ind.) News.
1933—New York World-Telegram.
1934—Medford (Ore.) Mail-Tribune.
1935—Sacramento (Cal.) Bee.
1936—Cedar Rapids (Ia.) Gazette.
1937—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.
1938—Bismarck (N.D.) Tribune.
1939—Miami (Fla.) Daily News.
1940—Waterbury (Conn.) Republican and American.
1941—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.
1942—Los Angeles Times.
1943—Omaha World Herald.
1944—New York Times.
1945—Detroit Free Press.
1946—Scranton (Pa.) Times.
1947—Baltimore Sun.
1948—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.
1949—Nebraska State Journal.
1950—Chicago Daily News; St. Louis Post-Dispatch.
1951—Miami (Fla.) Herald and Brooklyn Eagle.
1952—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.
1953—Whiteville (N.C.) News Reporter; Taber City (N.C.) Tribune.
1954—Newsday (Long Island, N.Y.).
1955—Columbus (Ga.) Ledger and Sunday Ledger-Enquirer.
1956—Watsonville (Cal.) Register-Pajaronian.
1957—Chicago Daily News.
1958—Arkansas Gazette, Little Rock.
1959—Utica (N.Y.) Observer-Dispatch and Utica Daily Press.

- 1960—Los Angeles Times.
1961—Amarillo (Tex.) Globe-Times.
1962—Panama City (Fla.) News-Herald.
1963—Chicago Daily News.
1964—St. Petersburg (Fla.) Times.
1965—Hutchinson (Kan.) News.
1966—Boston Globe.
1967—The Louisville Courier-Journal; The Milwaukee Journal.
1968—Riverside (Cal.) Press-Enterprise.
1969—Los Angeles Times.
1970—Newsday (Long Island, N.Y.).
1971—Winston Salem (N.C.) Journal & Sentinel.
1972—New York Times.
1973—Washington Post.
1974—Newsday (Long Island, N.Y.).
1975—Boston Globe.
1976—Anchorage Daily News.
1977—Lufkin (Tex.) News.
1978—Philadelphia Inquirer.
1979—Point Reyes (Cal.) Light.
1980—Garrett News Service.
1981—Charlotte (N.C.) Observer.
1982—Detroit News.
1983—Jackson (Miss.) Clarion-Ledger.
1984—Los Angeles Times.
1985—Fl. Worth (Tex.) Star-Telegram.
1986—Denver Post.
1987—Pittsburgh Press.

Reporting

This category originally embraced all fields, local, national, and international. Later separate categories were created for the different fields of reporting.

- 1917—Herbert Bayard Swope, New York World.
1918—Harold A. Linstead, New York Evening Post.
1920—John J. Leary, Jr., New York World.
1921—Louis Seibold, New York World.
1922—Kirk L. Simpson, Associated Press.
1923—Alva Johnston, New York Times.
1924—Magner White, San Diego Sun.
1925—James W. Mulroy and Alvin H. Goldstein, Chicago Daily News.
1926—William Burke Miller, Louisville Courier-Journal.
1927—John T. Rogers, St. Louis Post-Dispatch.
1928—Paul Y. Anderson, St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

- 1928 Sigrd Undset, Norwegian
1927 Henri Bergson, French
1926 Grazia Deledda, Italian
1925 George Bernard Shaw, British
1924 Wladyslaw S. Reymont, Polish
1923 William Butler Yeats, Irish
1922 Jacinto Benavente, Spanish
1921 Anatole France, French
1920 Knut Hamsun, Norwegian
1919 Carl F. G. Spitteler, Swiss
1918 Karl A. Gjellerup, Danish
Henrik Pontoppidan, Danish
1916 Verner von Heidenstam, Swed.
1915 Romain Rolland, French
1913 Rabindranath Tagore, Indian
1912 Gerhart Hauptmann, German
1911 Maurice Maeterlinck, Belgian
1910 Paul J. L. Heyse, German
1909 Selma Lagerlöf, Swedish
1908 Rudolf C. Eucken, German
1907 Rudyard Kipling, British
1906 Giosue Carducci, Italian
1905 Henryk Sienkiewicz, Polish
1904 Frederic Mistral, French
Jose Echegaray, Spanish
1903 Bjornstjerne Bjornson, Norw.
1902 Theodor Mommsen, German
1901 Rene F. A. Sully Prudhomme, French

- Sir Arthur Lewis, British
1978 Herbert A. Simon, U.S.
1977 Bertil Ohlin, Swedish
James E. Meade, British

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December 11, 1987, Friday, Late City Final Edition

SECTION: Section A; Page 3, Column 1; Foreign Desk

LENGTH: 819 words

HEADLINE: Arias Talk On Getting the Nobel

BYLINE: AP

DATELINE: OSLO, Dec. 10

BODY:

Following is the text of the address today by President Oscar Arias Sanchez of Costa Rica upon receiving the Nobel Peace Prize. Mr. Arias spoke in English, and the text was issued by the Nobel Foundation.

When you decided to honor me with this prize, you decided to honor a country of peace, you decided to honor Costa Rica. When in this year, 1987, you carried out the will of Alfred E. Nobel to encourage peace efforts in the world, you decided to encourage the efforts to secure peace in Central America. I am grateful for the recognition of our search for peace. We are all grateful in Central America.

Nobody knows better than the honorable members of this committee that this prize is a sign to let the world know that you want to foster the Central American peace initiative.

With your decision, you are enhancing the possibilities of success. You are declaring how well you know the search for peace can never end, and how it is a permanent cause, always in need of true support from real friends, from people with courage to promote change in favor of peace, even against all odds.

Peace is not a matter of prizes or trophies. It is not the product of a victory or command, it has no finishing line, no final deadline, no fixed definition of achievement.

A Never-Ending Process

Peace is a never-ending process, the work of many decisions by many people in many countries. It is an attitude, a way of life, a way of solving problems and resolving conflicts. It cannot be forced on the smallest nation or enforced by the largest. It cannot ignore our differences or overlook our common interests. It requires us to work and live together.

Peace is not only a matter of noble words and Nobel lectures. We have ample words, glorious words, inscribed in the charters of the United Nations, the World Court, the Organization of American States and a network of international treaties and laws. We need deeds that will respect those words, honor those commitments, abide by those laws. We need to strengthen our institutions of peace like the United Nations, making certain they are fully used by the weak

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as well as the strong.

I pay no attention to those doubters and detractors unwilling to believe that a lasting peace can be genuinely embraced by those who march under a different ideological banner or those who are more accustomed to cannons of war than to councils of peace.

We seek in Central America not peace alone, not peace to be followed someday by political progress, but peace and democracy, together, indivisible, an end to the shedding of human blood, which is inseparable from an end to the suppression of human rights.

Respect Universal Rights

We do not judge, much less condemn, any other nation's political or ideological system, freely chosen and never exported. We cannot require sovereign states to conform to patterns of government not of their own choosing.

But we can and do insist that every government respect those universal rights of man that have meaning beyond national boundaries and ideological labels. We believe that justice and peace can only thrive together, never apart. A nation that mistreats its own citizens is more likely to mistreat its neighbors.

To receive this Nobel Prize on the 10th of December is for me a marvelous coincidence. My son Oscar Felipe, here present, is 8 years old today. I say to him, and through him to all the children of my country, that we shall never resort to violence, we shall never support military solutions to the problems of Central America.

It is for the new generation that we must understand more than ever that peace can only be achieved through its own instruments: dialogue and understanding, tolerance and forgiveness, freedom and democracy.

I know well you share what we say to all members of the international community, and particularly to those both in the East and the West, with far greater power and resources than my small nation could ever hope to possess.

Let Central Americans Decide

I say to them, with the utmost urgency: Let Central Americans decide the future of Central America. Leave the interpretation and implementation of our peace plan to us. Support the efforts for peace instead of the forces of war in our region.

Send our people plowshares instead of swords, pruning hooks instead of spears. If they, for their own purposes, cannot refrain from amassing the weapons of war, then, in the name of God, at least they should leave us in peace.

I say here to His Majesty and to the honorable members of the Nobel Peace Committee, to the wonderful people of Norway, that I accept this prize because I know how passionately you share our quest for peace, our eagerness for success. If in the years to come peace prevails and violence and war are thus avoided, a large part of that peace will be due to the faith of the people of Norway and will be theirs forever.

44TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Proprietary to the United Press International 1987

October 13, 1987, Tuesday, PM cycle

SECTION: International

LENGTH: 1325 words

HEADLINE: Arias wins peace prize for Central American work

BYLINE: By ROLF SODERLIND

DATELINE: OSLO, Norway

KEYWORD: Nobel

BODY:

Costa Rican President Oscar Arias Sanchez was awarded the 1987 Nobel Peace Prize today for his work as the main architect of the plan to bring peace to embattled Central America.

The Norwegian Nobel Committee said, "President Arias made an outstanding contribution to the possible return of stability and peace to a region long torn by strife and civil war," the committee said. "He thereby carried on the constructive work begun by the Contadora Group."

The committee said the peace plan, signed by the presidents of the five Central American countries in Guatemala Aug. 7, "laid solid foundations for the further development of democracy and for open cooperation between peoples and states."

"A prerequisite for lasting peace is the realization of democratic ideals, with freedom and equality for all," the committee said. "In the opinion of the committee, Oscar Arias is a strong spokesman for those ideals. The importance of his work for peace will extend beyond Central America."

In Costa Rica, Arias told a San Jose radio station, "I accept for Costa Rica for peace and for Central America, where 25 million human beings deserve to look for the future with optimism and some hope for progress."

"We must not forget that right now the eyes of the world are looking toward Central America and this small geographic sector of the map has suffered. There has been a war in El Salvador for many years. There has been a war in Nicaragua for many years. This must cease. This must end immediately."

A resident said citizens were honking their car horns in the streets of San Jose in celebration of the prize.

At the White House, President Reagan was asked about the Arias award and said, "I congratulate him." The White House later issued a statement in which Reagan said, "This award should inspire all of us to renew our efforts to ensure that enduring peace and democracy eventually come to the region."

Nobel committee chairman Egil Aarvik said he expected "positive reactions" from the United States to the committee's choice, although

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Proprietary to the United Press International, October 13, 1987

observers noted that Washington has been critical of the peace plan.

"We have seen that President Reagan, despite certain reservations, has placed his support behind the plan," Aarvik told reporters at a news conference in the Nobel committee's downtown office.

Aarvik said the decision to award the \$340,000 prize to Arias was partly aimed at speeding up the Latin American peace process. The prize was also in support of Costa Rica as a nation without armed forces, Aarvik said.

In Washington, Costa Rican Ambassador Guido Fernandez said Arias was not expecting to win the prize.

"It's not only acknowledging what he has done in the past but sending a message that his efforts and the efforts of the Central American presidents for peace will have worldwide repercussions," he said.

Richard Dyer, publisher of the English weekly newspaper thetico Times in San Jose, Costa Rica, also said Arias's winning the prize would boost the Central America peace plan.

"Obviously, it's a tremendous boost to the overall peace process. It seems to me it's going to be hard for the Reagan administration to keep opposing him if he is a peace prize winner," Dyer said.

"It's (also) going to make it much more difficult for the Sandinistas or (Nicaraguan President Daniel) Ortega to hold out. It's going to make it more difficult for Guatemala and El Salvador to drag their heels."

Norwegian Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland said Arias's selection "underscores the great significance of the work for a peaceful solution in Central America."

In its citation, the Norwegian Nobel committee said, "A prerequisite for lasting peace is the realization of democratic ideals, with freedom and equality for all.

"Oscar Arias is a strong spokesman for those ideals," it said. "The importance of his work for peace will extend beyond Central America."

Arias, a member of the ruling National Liberation Party, was elected president of Costa Rica Feb. 2, 1986, with 52.3 percent of the vote. Since taking office, he has actively worked on a peace plan for Central America. The plan signed in Guatemala came after the failure of another peace effort, known as the Contadora initiative, in which Costa Rica also played a role.

Arias was nominated by a Swedish member of Parliament, whose name was withheld by the Nobel committee.

Aarvik said the committee had taken into consideration the efforts of the Contadora group after the nomination deadline for this year's prize expired Feb. 1.

"It says in the Nobel will that the prize shall be bestowed on those who in the past year has worked the most for peace," Aarvik said.

Proprietary to the United Press International, October 13, 1987

Asked if Washington might interpret the award as political involvement in Central American affairs, Aarvik said, "No, I don't think so."

Asked if the award also was in support of the Marxist Sandinista government in Nicaragua, which plays a major role in the Arias plan but not in the Reagan plan for Latin American peace, Aarvik said the prestigious prize "first of all is in support of the peace plan that Arias was the main architect of."

Arias, born in 1941, began his political career in 1970 as an assistant to Jose Figueres, a former president who again was seeking election. Arias became Figueres's minister of national planning and political economy in 1972.

Arias became president in 1986, winning 52.3 percent of the vote.

As Costa Rica's leader, Arias has intervened against activities of U.S.-backed Contra rebels operating on Costa Rican territory, although he also has been critical of the political system in neighboring Nicaragua.

Arias has concentrated on trying to involve Nicaragua and other Central American states in a peace-making process, and in May 1986 met with the presidents of Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua to discuss proposals for a peaceful solution worked out by the Contadora group.

Arias won the Nobel Peace Prize despite advance speculation that favored Philippines President Corazon Aquino or Argentine President Raul Alfonsin for the prestigious, although often controversial, award.

Other leading candidates included Brian Urquhart, leader of the World Health Organization, missing Anglican Church hostage negotiator Jerry Waite, Irish-born Live Aid fund-raiser Bob Geldof, South African black leaders Nelson and Winnie Mandela and Tibet's exiled spiritual leader, the dalai lama.

Nobel, a 19th century Swedish scientist, was convinced that the explosives he invented, including dynamite and ballistite, were the ultimate deterrents to war -- but established the peace prize anyway, just to make sure.

Nobel stipulated in his 1895 will that the award, worth a record \$340,000 this year, goes to "the person who shall have done the most or the best work for fraternity between nations, for the abolition or reduction of standing armies and for the holding and promotion of peace congresses."

The 1987 Nobel season opened in Stockholm Monday, with the selection of U.S.-based biologist Susumu Tonegawa, the first Japanese winner of the medicine prize in the 86-year history of the award. Tonegawa teaches at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

He won the prize for research that showed human beings are not born with every gene necessary for proper immune response to disease. Instead, genes rearrange themselves appropriately to produce the needed response.

Other Nobel prizes will be announced in Stockholm for physics and chemistry Wednesday, literature either Thursday or Oct. 22, and economics Oct. 21. Each prize carries the \$340,000 cash award.

Proprietary to the United Press International, October 13, 1987

But it is the peace prize that regularly gets the most public attention, and generates the greatest amount of squabbling, although last year's choice was a popular one -- American Elie Wiesel, a Romanian-born Jewish writer who survived the Nazi death camps and chronicled the World War II Holocaust.

6TH STORY of Level 2 printed in FULL format.

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December 11, 1986, Thursday, Late City Final Edition

SECTION: Section A; Page 12, Column 4; Foreign Desk

LENGTH: 889 words

HEADLINE: WIESEL'S SPEECH AT NOBEL CEREMONY

BODY:

Following is the prepared text of the acceptance speech by Elie Wiesel, the winner of the 1986 Nobel Peace Prize, at a ceremony in Oslo yesterday, as made available by an aide:

It is with a profound sense of humility that I accept the honor you have chosen to bestow upon me. I know: your choice transcends me. This both frightens and pleases me. It frightens me because I wonder: do I have the right to represent the multitudes who have perished? Do I have the right to accept this great honor on their behalf? I do not. That would be presumptuous. No one may speak for the dead, no one may interpret their mutilated dreams and visions.

It pleases me because I may say that this honor belongs to all the survivors and their children, and through us, to the Jewish people with whose destiny I have always identified.

I remember: it happened yesterday or eternities ago. A young Jewish boy discovered the kingdom of night. I remember his bewilderment, I remember his anguish. It all happened so fast. The ghetto. The deportation. The sealed cattle car. The fiery altar upon which the history of our people and the future of mankind were meant to be sacrificed.

'Can this be true?'

I remember: he asked his father: "'Can this be true? This is the 20th century, not the Middle Ages. Who would allow such crimes to be committed? How could the world remain silent?'

And now the boy is turning to me: "'tell me,'" he asks. "'What have you done with my future? What have you done with your life?'

And I tell him that I have tried. That I have tried to keep memory alive, that I have tried to fight those who would forget. Because if we forget, we are guilty; we are accomplices.

And then I explained to him how naive we were, that the world did know and remain silent. And that is why I swore never to be silent whenever and wherever human beings endure suffering and humiliation. We must always take sides. Neutrality helps the oppressor, never the victim. Silence encourages the tormentor, never the tormented.

'Sometimes We Must Intervene'

(c) 1986 The New York Times, December 11, 1986

Sometimes we must interfere. When human lives are endangered, when human dignity is in jeopardy, national borders and sensitivities become irrelevant. Wherever men or women are persecuted because of their race, religion or political views, that place must - at that moment - become the center of the universe.

Of course, since I am a Jew profoundly rooted in my people's memory and tradition, my first response is to Jewish tears, Jewish needs, Jewish crises. For I belong to a traumatized generation, one that experienced the abandonment and solitude of our people. It would be unnatural for me not to make Jewish priorities my own: Israel, Soviet Jewry, Jews in Arab lands.

But there are others as important to me. Apartheid is, in my view, as abhorrent as anti-Semitism. To me, Andrei Sakharov's isolation is as much of a disgrace as Josif Begun's imprisonment. As is the denial of Solidarity and its leader Lech Walesa's right to dissent. And Nelson Mandela's interminable imprisonment.

There is so much injustice and suffering crying out for our attention: victims of hunger, of racism and political persecution, writers and poets, prisoners in so many lands governed by the left and by the right. Human rights are being violated on every continent. More people are oppressed than free.

Palestinians and Israelis

And then, too, there are the Palestinians to whose plight I am sensitive but whose methods I deplore. Violence and terrorism are not the answer. Something must be done about their suffering, and soon. I trust Israel, for I have faith in the Jewish people. Let Israel be given a chance, let hatred and danger be removed from her horizons, and there will be peace in and around the Holy Land.

Yes, I have faith. Faith in God and even in His creation. Without it no action would be possible. And action is the only remedy to indifference: the most insidious danger of all. Isn't this the meaning of Alfred Nobel's legacy? Wasn't his fear of war a shield against war?

There is much to be done, there is much that can be done. One person - a Raoul Wallenberg, an Albert Schweitzer, one person of integrity, can make a difference, a difference of life and death. As long as one dissident is in prison, our freedom will not be true. As long as one child is hungry, our lives will be filled with anguish and shame.

What all these victims need above all is to know that they are not alone; that we are not forgetting them, that when their voices are stifled we shall lend them ours, that while their freedom depends on ours, the quality of our freedom depends on theirs.

'Every Hour an Uttering'

This is what I say to the young Jewish boy wondering what I have done with his years. It is in his name that I speak to you and that I express to you my deepest gratitude. No one is as capable of gratitude as one who has emerged from the kingdom of night.

(C) 1986 The New York Times, December 11, 1986

We know that every moment is a moment of grace, every hour an offering; not to share them would mean to betray them. Our lives no longer belong to us alone; they belong to all those who need us desperately.

Thank you Chairman Aarvik. Thank you, members of the Nobel Committee. Thank you, people of Norway, for declaring on this singular occasion that our survival has meaning for mankind.

TYPE: Text

SUBJECT: NAZI ERA

NAME: WIESEL, ELIE

TITLE: NOBEL PRIZES

48TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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October 14, 1986, Tuesday, PM cycle

SECTION: Domestic News

LENGTH: 549 words

HEADLINE: JEWISH AUTHOR SAYS NOBEL PEACE PRIZE WILL HELP BATTLE HATRED

BYLINE: By Jonathan Lyons

DATELINE: NEW YORK, Oct 14

KEYWORD: NOBEL - REACTION

BODY:

Author and human rights activist Elie Wiesel said after winning the 1986 Nobel Peace Prize today the award will help him in his fight against hatred and fanaticism throughout the world.

"This means that the principles I am trying to stand for -- the preservation of memory against anti-Semitism, fanaticism and hatred -- may be communicated in a more effective way," Wiesel told Reuters minutes after he received word from Oslo that he had won the prestigious award.

"There can be no war without hatred. To protect the world from war is to remind the world what the world had done to the Jewish people and to so many other people," the 58-year-old writer and college professor said.

"I hope the prize will give me the possibility to continue my work," said the Romanian-born Wiesel, who has been a naturalized U.S. citizen since 1963.

Wiesel said one of the beneficiaries of the prize will be the young people of the world.

"I think the the young people today want to know about the Holocaust. They are eager to know," he said.

In an interview with Norwegian television broadcast immediately after the announcement, Wiesel said in New York, "this is a very special day for me. I'm invaded by memories."

Wiesel said he had no immediate ideas on how to spend the prize's \$20,000 purse.

"It is too soon to have any such plans. I have just learned myself" from the Nobel officials, he said.

In a statement from Washington last year's recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize, Dr. Bernard Lown, American co-founder of International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, praised Wiesel for reminding the world "that the unthinkable can happen".

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Lown said Wiesel's work detailing the experience of the Holocaust is directly relevant to the dangers of world-wide nuclear war.

"With arsenals of nearly 60,000 nuclear instruments of genocide, it is appropriate to ask whether the lesson of Auschwitz is being heeded," Lown said.

"Nuclear war may seem unthinkable, remote or impossible. But recent events, including the failure of Reykjavik suggest that we are drifting toward unparalleled catastrophe," he added in a reference to the weekend summit in the Icelandic capital.

"This year's Nobel Peace Prize, like last year's award to International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, is concerned with the most basic of all human rights: the right to survival for this and future generations."

Wiesel, best known for his relentless campaign against apathy toward suffering, has written extensively on the Nazi Holocaust, suggesting a need to invoke the past to avoid future crimes against humanity.

He has also appealed to Soviet leaders to permit greater emigration of Jews, a mission that brought him to Oslo earlier this year.

Recently, Wiesel had emerged as the front runner in a field of 81 nominees for the peace prize.

And Wiesel today said he had heard "some of the rumors." Nevertheless, he said he was surprised by the telephone call from Oslo that came at 5 a.m. EDT.

Wiesel's name had surfaced in Oslo press reports since the committee's secret decision, taken last week. Such speculation was not discouraged by institute officials.

The newspaper Aftenposten said Wiesel's candidacy was enhanced by his nominators, which include the West German government.

2ND STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

The Associated Press

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December 10, 1984, Monday, BU cycle

SECTION: Washington Dateline

LENGTH: 662 words

HEADLINE: Text of Nobel Peace Prize Acceptance Speech

DATELINE: OSLO, Norway

KEYWORD: tutu text

BODY:

Here is the prepared text of Monday's address by South African Bishop Desmond Tutu as he accepted the 1984 Nobel Peace Prize:

Many thousands of people round the world have been thrilled with the award of the Nobel Peace Prize for 1984 to Desmond Mpilo Tutu. I was told of a delegation of American churchpeople who were visiting Russia, (and) on hearing the news they and their Russian hosts celebrated the Nobel Peace Prize winner.

There has been a tremendous volume of greetings from heads of state, world leaders of the Christian church and of other faiths as well as from so-called ordinary people - notable exceptions being the Soviet and South African governments.

The prize has given fresh hope to many in a world that has sometimes had a pall of despondency cast over it by the experience of suffering, disease, poverty, famine, hunger, oppression, injustice, evil and war - a pall that has made many wonder whether God cared; whether he was omnipotent, whether he was loving and compassionate.

The world is in such desperate straits, in such a horrible mess, that it all provides almost conclusive proof that a good and powerful and loving God such as Christians and people of other faiths say they believe in could not exist, or if he did he really could not be a God who cared much about the fate of his creatures or the world they happened to inhabit which seemed to be so hostile to their aspirations to be fully human.

I once went to a friend's house in England. There I found a charming book of cartoons entitled "My God." One showed God with appeals and supplications bombarding him from people below and he saying, "I wish I could say, 'Don't call me, I'll call you.'" And another declared, "Create in six days and have eternity to regret it."

My favorite shows God somewhat disconsolate and saying, "Oh, dear, I think I have lost my copy of the divine plan." Looking at the state of the world, you would be forgiven for wondering if he ever had one and whether he had not really botched up things.

The Associated Press, December 10, 1984

New hope has sprung in the breasts of many as a result of this prize — the mother watching her child starve in a Kantustan homeland resettlement camp, or one whose flimsy plastic covering was demolished by the authorities in the K.L.C. squatter camp in Capetown; the man emasculated by the pass laws as he lived for 11 months in a single-sex hostel, the student receiving an inferior education; the activist languishing in a consulate or a solitary confinement cell, being tortured because he thought he was human and wanted that God-given right recognized; the exile longing to kiss the soil of her much-loved motherland, the political prisoner watching the days of a life sentence go by like the drip of a faulty tap, imprisoned because he knew he was created by God not to have his human dignity or pride trodden underfoot.

A new hope has been kindled in the breasts of the millions who are voiceless, oppressed, dispossessed, tortured by the powerful tyrants, lacking elementary human rights in Latin America, in Southeast Asia, in the Far East, in many parts of Africa and behind the Iron Curtain, who have their noses rubbed in the dust.

How wonderful, how appropriate that this award is made today on Dec. 10, Human Rights Day. It says more eloquently than anything else that this is God's world and he is in charge, that our cause is a just cause, that we will attain human rights in South Africa and everywhere in the world.

I want to thank the Nobel Committee, I want to thank the churches in Norway and everywhere for their support, their love and their prayers.

On behalf of all these for whom you have given new hope, a new cause for joy, I want to accept this award in a wholly representative capacity.

I accept this prestigious award on behalf of my family, on behalf of all in my motherland, on behalf of those committed to the cause of justice, peace and reconciliation everywhere.

It God be for us, who can be against us?

46TH STORY of Level 2 printed in FULL format.

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October 16, 1984, Tuesday, EC cycle

SECTION: International News

LENGTH: 1057 words

DATELINE: JOHANNESBURG, Oct 16

KEYWORD: NOBEL -- REACTION

BODY:

Church and political leaders around the world today welcomed the award of the 1984 Nobel Peace Prize to Bishop Desmond Tutu and said they hoped it would speed the end of apartheid in his native South Africa.

The Reagan administration congratulated Tutu, a long-time campaigner against apartheid, and said it supported peaceful change away from racial separation.

State Department spokesman Alan Romberg said, "This is a great honor for the bishop, a champion of non-violence who has devoted his life to the pursuit of a more just society in South Africa.

"The United States shares that goal and supports peaceful change away from apartheid."

Norwegian Prime Minister Kaare Willoch said in a statement that "this year's award will increase pressure from international society on the South African government to abolish the apartheid regime."

In London, Archbishop of Canterbury Robert Runcie, spiritual leader of the Anglican Church, said he was delighted by the award. Tutu is a member of the 70-million-strong church and a personal friend of Runcie.

"I send my heartfelt congratulations to Desmond Tutu," Runcie said in a statement. "He and his colleagues have been tireless workers for peace who have attempted to create middle ground in a polarized situation. They have sometimes paid a heavy price for this."

In Geneva, the World Council of Churches (WCC) expressed delight at the award and said it hoped the gesture would widen prospects for peace and justice in South Africa.

The council described the award as "international recognition of Bishop Tutu's role as a black leader in the struggle against racism and for justice and peace in Southern Africa."

"We particularly hope that this award will enlarge the prospects for peace and justice in the increasingly difficult and violent situation in South Africa."

Beyers Naude, an Afrikaner clergyman active in the fight against apartheid, told Reuters, "He has been one of the most committed champions for justice in

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our country and for peaceful change and the rights of all people including blacks.

"This will be very encouraging to blacks," said Naude, recently released from a "banning order" that for seven years prevented him from meeting more than one person at a time or being quoted in the media.

Dan Vaughn of the South African Council of Churches told Reuters, "This vindicates the role he and the council have played in the struggle in South Africa for peaceful change."

Vaughn, standing in for Tutu as general secretary of the council while the bishop is in the United States, said the prize would reinforce Tutu's determination to be the leader in the fight for righteousness.

The council said Tutu would be returning to South Africa Thursday to be among his people and would hold a special service at his church in the black township of Soweto on Sunday.

No official South African government reaction was immediately available. A government-appointed commission earlier this year accused the council of backing revolutionary change and said it had a history of financial mismanagement.

Tutu condemned the commission as an attempt to vilify and discredit the council, which groups English-language Protestant and some black churches.

The South African Institute of Race Relations, welcoming the award, said it could give Tutu more authority in his remarks here and overseas.

"The blacks will see this as a vote against apartheid and will be delighted," an institute spokesman said.

South Africa's only other Nobel Peace Prize winner was Albert Lutulu, who was awarded the honor in 1960. He was the last president-general of the African National Congress, the black guerrilla group fighting to end white-minority rule in South Africa. He died in 1966.

Black consciousness leader Steve Biko, who died in South African police detention in 1977, was nominated for the peace prize in 1979.

In Harare, Bishop Patrick Mutume, secretary-general of the Umbrella Catholic Bishops' Conference in Zimbabwe, welcomed the award to Tutu.

"For a man who has worked for non-violent practices under very difficult circumstances of his country, he certainly deserved the prize," Mutume said.

In Philadelphia, the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC), which nominated Tutu for the Nobel Peace Prize in 1981 and 1982, said it was delighted with the selection of the bishop.

Asia Bennett, executive secretary of the Quaker organization, added in a statement that Tutu had been a forthright leader in South Africa, speaking out courageously against apartheid.

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She added that while the bishop had undergone untold hardship as well as harassment and intimidation by the South African government, he had kept firmly to his belief in God and in the God-given rights of all peoples in South Africa to live together as sisters and brothers.

The AHSU itself won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1947.

Sen. Edward Kennedy applauded the award, saying, "In making this award, the Nobel Committee has not only recognized a very great man, it has also recognized a very great cause."

The Soviet news agency Tass reported the award without comment. In a five-line report from Oslo, it said Tutu was granted the prize "for taking part in the movement of the African majority of the country's population against the system of apartheid."

Despite almost daily attacks on South Africa, the Soviet media have rarely mentioned Tutu's role in campaigning for greater rights for the black majority.

In New York, United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar said he was "most gratified" to learn that the prize had been awarded to Tutu.

He said in a statement: "A man of unbounded faith and courage, Bishop Tutu, like the late Chief Albert Lutuli, has symbolized the striving of his people to attain, through non-violent struggle, a society without racial discrimination."

Jeanne Kirkpatrick, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, also welcomed the award and said Tutu's struggle against apartheid was heroic.

Speaking to journalists in Paris, Kirkpatrick said, "I have enormous respect for this man who is waging a heroic struggle for democracy and against racial discrimination. The United States supports his struggle."

Kirkpatrick was in Paris to receive a prize for political courage awarded every two years by the foreign affairs journal "Politique Internationale."

44TH STORY of Level 2 printed in FULL format.

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October 16, 1984, Tuesday

LENGTH: 921 words

HEADLINE: SOUTH AFRICA: TUTU CALLS NOBEL PRIZE BLOW AGAINST EXPLOITATION

BYLINE: by Claude Robinson

DATELINE: NEW YORK, Oct. 16

BODY:

South African Bishop Desmond Tutu today described his Nobel Peace Prize as "an affirmation that the world cares about justice, about exploitation."

"It's an affirmation that the world cares about the suffering people of South Africa who are the real winners of the prize," he said in an interview here this afternoon.

Bishop Tutu and his wife Leah spoke at the General Theological Seminary in New York where he is a visiting professor of Anglican studies.

"It's a recognition of what we have stood for," he said in reference to his campaign to bring economic pressure on the South African government while using his pulpit to communicate a message of unity among South Africa's divided races.

He said the prize would be a source of encouragement to those in the international community who have labored for many years against South Africa's policy of apartheid that denies human, civil and political rights to the 21 million blacks who make up 73 percent of the population. "It shows that their work is not in vain."

At the United Nations, meanwhile, Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar described Tutu as "a man of unbounded faith and courage" who has "symbolized the striving of his people to attain, through non-violent struggle, a society without racial discrimination."

And the chairman of the U.N. Anti-Apartheid Committee, Ambassador Joseph Barba of Nigeria, said Bishop Tutu "eminently deserves this award for his courageous struggle" against apartheid and "his tremendous role in uniting all decent men and women in his country against the crimes of the Pretoria regime."

Tutu, 52, is general secretary of the South African Council of Churches. The Nobel prize, worth 1.6 million Swedish Kroner, was awarded by the five-member Nobel committee in Oslo today.

When the Norwegian ambassador to the United Nations, Iom Vraalsen, arrived at the seminary with the news this morning, Tutu said he was "stunned."

Mrs. Tutu, herself involved in a project to improve the lives of domestic workers in Johannesburg, said she was "elated, humble and proud."

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It's the second time that a black South African has won the Nobel Peace Prize -- the first being Chief Albert Luthuli, the former head of the banned African National Congress in 1961.

Mrs. Tutu said she and her husband had not yet decided what to do with the prize money, but added that some would "certainly" go to the trust fund they established three years ago to assist young South Africans to study at university.

Tutu, who spent most of today accepting congratulations and giving press interviews, was scheduled to leave New York tonight for Johannesburg "to celebrate with my people."

Although his passport had been taken by the authorities twice, he said he did not anticipate any trouble going home tomorrow or to Oslo later this year to receive the prize.

Born Oct. 7, 1931 in the mining town of Klerksdorp, southwest of Johannesburg, Tutu was baptized as Methodist as his father was teaching at a Methodist school. The family later switched to the Anglican Church while an elder sister was at an Anglican school.

As the nominal head of the Anglican Church and secretary general of the grouping that brings together some 13 million Christians -- 20 percent white -- Tutu has been seen as playing a dual role.

In the black community he is regarded as a moderate, while his duties require him to be an apostle to the whites.

The apparent contradiction came to the fore in 1980 when Bishop Tutu decided to have a face-to-face meeting with (then) Prime Minister P.W. Botha, a meeting which Tutu later described as being on a "Christian to Christian basis."

But some black activists criticized him for it, and there were fears expressed in some quarters that he may have been laying the ground for playing a role similar to the one played by Bishop Abel Muzorewa, who, at one stage of the Rhodesian struggle, cooperated with the white minority government of Ian Smith.

Tutu energetically disagreed with the comparison, stressing a point which he again emphasized in the interview here today.

Asked whether he saw the prize as a "victory for moderation," Tutu said he did not fit any convenient label. "Our concern is how to be obedient to the gospel, not whether I fit this or that label. I am not a politician, I am a priest."

Obedience to the gospel was also used to explain the Botha meeting.

In a 1982 interview Tutu said that "the paradigms we have to follow are biblical paradigms. Moses went to see pharaoh not once, but several times. Who are we to prejudge the grace of God? It is very difficult for me as a church leader to say "go to hell," to say God's grace cannot operate on P.W. Botha."

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Now two years later, P.W. Botha is the president of South Africa under a new constitution that formally excludes blacks from political power while granting limited authority to Indians and people of mixed race.

The constitution has led to widespread protests and boycotts, which have brought violent reaction from the authorities. More than 80 people have been killed and some 700 detained since September.

Asked whether events since September indicated that South Africa was on a course heading towards civil war, Tutu said, "I hope not," while recognizing that "we are in a low-intensity" civil war.

While eschewing labels for his work, Desmond Tutu was hoping that the white rulers of South Africa would read into the Nobel prize another piece of evidence that the world does not approve of apartheid.

7TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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December 16, 1983, Friday, Late City Final Edition

SECTION: Section A; Page 4, Column 1; Foreign Desk

LENGTH: 653 words

HEADLINE: WALESA, IN TALK HE CAN'T DELIVER, REBUKES RULERS

BYLINE: By JOHN KIFNER

DATELINE: WARSAW, Dec. 15

BODY:

The text of a speech that Lech Walesa had hoped to make was passed to Western reporters today. It accuses the authorities of treating workers in the manner of '19th-century capitalists.'

The Government has barred Mr. Walesa from giving the speech Friday, on the anniversary of the 1970 shooting of rioting workers in Gdansk and of the 1980 dedication of a monument in their honor. However, he has been allowed to lay a wreath at the monument.

'It is astonishing that the governing groups in our country have learned nothing,' the prepared text of the speech says, contending that the Polish rulers had left basic issues untouched.

'Time after time, governing teams are changed and the manner of talking with the nation changes,' the text says.

'In 1956 they wanted to chop off our hands; in 1970 they cried 'Help us'; in 1976 they were ashamed of 'hooliganism' of the workers. Today they are apologizing to the nation over butter. What will they tell us when they raise food prices? Apologies will not cause the amount of butter or bread to grow.'

The Solidarity underground has called for protests on Friday in Warsaw, Gdansk, Nowa Huta, Wroclaw and at the Wujek mine near Katowice.

In some of these areas, leaflets have called on workers to march to central squares. Masses in churches are also expected to mark the anniversary.

A year ago, Mr. Walesa also planned to give a speech at the monument, but, as a precaution, distributed a text ahead of time to Western reporters. On Dec. 16, the police put him in the back seat of a car and drove him around in circles all day to prevent him from speaking.

This year, the police were apparently looking for tapes or copies of the prepared speech when they stopped Mr. Walesa's car for searches and identity checks as he drove home from Czestochowa on Tuesday after depositing his Nobel Peace Prize medal on the altar of the Black Madonna, a holy icon.

Despite the police efforts, a tape cassette of the speech turned up here today and the text was circulated.

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Mr. Walesa has taken to his bed, saying that he caught the flu during the repeated searches in the cold. He thus avoided a summons to appear at the prosecutor's office on Wednesday, but he vowed that he would be up and about on Friday.

"I will go to the monument even if I have to crawl," he said.

Mr. Walesa has frequently made conciliatory calls for dialogue with the government, but the language of his speech was blunt.

Saying that the authorities had broken the agreements signed with the strikers of 1980, he said that "in refusing to let workers form their own unions, they are acting like 19th-century capitalists."

Unless the government agrees to share power, he said, the country will continue to "go from one upheaval to another."

"We cannot grant the monopoly of political wisdom to every new ruling team that gets power after political shake-ups and palace games," Mr. Walesa said, alluding to government shifts after political crises. "Mistakes have happened too often."

"We are returning to the old methods of governing," he said. "After the upsurge of August 1980 and the consolidation not only of workers but of the intelligentsia, farmers and students, craftsmen, artists and scholars affiliated with the framework of the great Solidarity movement, the authorities' reply was the sudden application of force and violence."

Mr. Walesa added that the "efficiency displayed in the smashing of all independent unions of working people did not match the ability to develop constructive activity."

The union leader was outspoken in his criticism of the legal system.

"Whenever there were courageous and honest judges who gave just verdicts, they were repressed," he said. "All of this is taking place in the name of the rebuilding of socialism. But a basic question arises: Can socialism be built without workers and against workers?"

SUBJECT: POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT (1983)

NAME: WALESA, LECH; KIFNER, JOHN

GEOGRAPHIC: POLAND; GDANSK (POLAND)

//IH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Proprietary to the United Press International 1983

October 5, 1983, Wednesday, PM cycle

SECTION: International

LENGTH: 588 words

BYLINE: By BOGDAN IUREK

DATELINE: GDANSK, Poland

KEYWORD: Nobel - Walesa - *Reaction*

BODY:

Lech Walesa, winner of the 1983 Nobel Peace Prize, gave a shout of joy and was tossed in the air by friends today as they learned of the award while on a country drive.

The Solidarity union founder said they heard the news on a car radio as he drove with friends on a mushroom-picking trip in woods 48 miles from Gdansk near Koscierzena.

"They stopped the car and threw me into the air," he said.

Walesa said he would not try to go to Norway for the award but would ask permission from the Polish authorities for his wife Danuta to travel to accept it for him.

"I was trying to persuade the authorities of the necessity of dialogue between workers and the authorities. I was trying not to turn the workers' conflict into a fight," he said of his work as the leader of the Solidarity trade union.

Walesa said he would turn over the \$200,000 prize money over to the Catholic church's \$2 billion fund to develop Polish agriculture.

The news was finally broken to the Polish nation at 4 p.m. (11 a.m. EDT) by the main Polish state radio station. Mrs. Walesa received the first word of the prize from western reporters who told her her husband had just become the first Pole to be awarded the coveted Peace Prize.

"I am so happy, so happy," she stammered in disbelief. "I cannot say how happy I am. It's wonderful. I told him not to go out. Now he'll be the last to know."

But Mrs. Walesa also said that she was frustrated at the renewed official campaign of propaganda mounted in the last few weeks against her husband -- and she saw the prize as compensation.

"Look, it pays to suffer," she said.

Walesa's priest, the Rev. Henryk Jankowski, said the award was a great prize for the shipyard electrician who makes \$270 a month.

3RD STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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December 12, 1982, Sunday, Late City Final Edition

SECTION: Section 1; Part 1; Page 21, Column 1; Foreign Desk

LENGTH: 663 words

HEADLINE: NOBEL PEACE LAUREATE DENOUNCES BIG POWERS

BYLINE: AP

DATELINE: OSLO, Dec. 11

BODY:

Alva Myrdal, a co-winner of this year's Nobel Peace Prize, criticized the United States and the Soviet Union in her Nobel lecture today, saying they had created a "cult of violence" that threatened global war and bred urban crime.

Mrs. Myrdal and a former Mexican Foreign Minister, Alfonso Garcia Robles, were awarded the prize for their efforts in promoting disarmament. Each spoke for about 30 minutes before an audience of 200 in the Aula Festival Hall in downtown Oslo. They received a gold medal, a Nobel diploma and the equivalent of \$78,500 each Friday night. The awards were announced this fall.

Mrs. Myrdal, who is 80 years old, also called for an international peace conference in 1983. "There is no doubt that what the superpowers are now planning, and in which they are investing billions, is precisely the preparation for waging war," Mrs. Myrdal said.

"The age in which we live can only be described as one of barbarism," she said. "Our civilization is in the process not only of being militarized, but also being brutalized."

Walesa's Imprisonment Cited

She added: "Many countries persecute their own citizens and intern them in prisons or concentration camps. Oppression is becoming more and more a part of the system, and Lech Walesa's sufferings may stand as a symbol for the way in which human rights are being trampled down in one country after another."

Mr. Walesa, the Polish labor leader, was interned for 11 months after the imposition of martial law Dec. 13, 1981, and the suspension of Solidarity, the only union free of government control in the Soviet bloc.

In his Nobel lecture, Mr. Garcia Robles, 71, devoted himself to summarizing the history and content of the so-called 1967 Treaty of Tlatelolco, which he is credited with conceiving and which establishes a nuclear-free zone in Latin America.

"The nuclear-weapons-free zone has become an example, an inspiration, for states who want to promote a world totally free of nuclear weapons," he said.

Escorted to Rostrum

(c) 1982 The New York Times, December 12, 1982

After Mr. Garcia Robles spoke, the Nobel Institute's Director, Jakob Sverdrup, escorted Mrs. Myrdal to the rostrum, supporting her by one arm. The ailing laureate leaned on the speaker's stand as she delivered her passionate address.

"War and the preparation for war have acquired legitimacy," Mrs. Myrdal declared, "and because of the tremendous proliferation of arms through production and export, so they are now available more or less to all and sundry, right down to handguns and stilettos.

"The cult of violence has so far permeated relations between people that we are compelled to witness as well an increase in everyday violence," she said. "These are the examples we give to our young people. The crimes of violence committed on the streets are to a large extent a result of the spread of arms."

Quoting from the will of Alfred Nobel, the Swedish inventor of dynamite whose legacy endowed the peace prize, Mrs. Myrdal called for an international peace congress next year to foster "the mighty popular movement against armaments which is now gaining strength."

Terms of Nobel's Will

Nobel's 1895 will states that the prize fund is also intended to finance "the holding and promotion of peace congresses." "As far as I know no peace congress has ever been held," Mrs. Myrdal said. She denounced leaders of the world's most powerful nations, saying they were guilty of "a clearly irredeemable misconception: that the use of war, violence, can lead to victory."

"The persecution mania, supported by what Eisenhower called the military-industrial complex, motivates leading politicians to indulge in unlimited rearmament," Mrs. Myrdal said.

SUBJECT: AWARDS, DECORATIONS AND HONORS; ARMAMENT, DEFENSE AND MILITARY FORCES;
UNITED STATES ARMAMENT AND DEFENSE; UNITED STATE INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

GEOGRAPHIC: UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

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October 17, 1982, Sunday, Late City Final Edition

SECTION: Section 4; Page 2, Column 1; Week in Review Desk

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HEADLINE: THE WORLD;

Disarmament Has Its Own Rewards, Thanks to Nobel

BYLINE: By Margot Stade and Henry Giniger

BODY:

Disarming an increasingly armed world may appear a hopeless task, but two toilers in that unpropitious field were rewarded last week for their persistence. Sharing the Nobel Peace Prize and \$157,000 were Alva Myrdal of Sweden and Alfonso Garcia Robles of Mexico who, the Norwegian Nobel Committee said, have "helped to open the eyes of the world to the threat mankind faces in continued nuclear armament."

At the age of 80, Mrs. Myrdal (the wife of Gunnar Myrdal, the economist and Nobel laureate) has 50 years of campaigning for disarmament behind her as a sociologist, diplomat, politician and lecturer. In February, she was awarded a "People's Peace Prize" in Oslo by a special committee that was unhappy with lack of recognition for her from the Nobel committee.

Mr. Garcia Robles, an urbane, soft-spoken, 71-year-old veteran of the Mexican foreign service, has worked more quietly, in such forums as the United Nations. He was instrumental in obtaining the approval of most Latin American and Caribbean countries for a treaty in 1967 providing for a nuclear-free zone in the hemisphere. Both indicated they would continue their efforts. As Mrs. Myrdal said in January, "A message gathers significance as it spreads like rings on water. We will never give up, it would not be honorable." With France reported last week ready to add a neutron bomb to its atomic arsenal - a decision France denied - the laureates had their work cut out for them.

SUBJECT: AWARDS, DECORATIONS AND HONORS

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LENGTH: 775 words

HEADLINE: NOBEL PEACE PRIZE IS AWARDED TO SWEDEN AND MEXICAN

BYLINE: By JON NORDHEIMER

DATELINE: OSLO, Oct. 13

BODY:

The Nobel Peace Prize was awarded today to Alva Myrdal of Sweden and Alfonso Garcia Robles of Mexico for their efforts to promote disarmament.

Their contribution toward peace was called the "patient and meticulous" work necessary to create a foundation for negotiations for mutual disarmament.

The Nobel committee, which is appointed by the Norwegian Parliament to award the prize under the will of Alfred Nobel, expressed the hope that the spirit expressed by Mrs. Myrdal and Mr. Garcia Robles might encourage others to work for disarmament and world peace.

Mrs. Myrdal, a sociologist and former diplomat and former Swedish Cabinet minister, headed the Swedish delegation to the United Nations disarmament talks in Geneva from 1962 to 1973 and has written and lectured on the subject since then. Mr. Garcia Robles, a former Foreign Minister, has headed the Mexican delegation in Geneva since 1977.

Two Will Share \$157,000

The two will share the prize money, equivalent this year to \$157,000. The awards are to be made here on Dec. 10, the anniversary of Nobel's death. Other Nobel prizes will be awarded the same day in Stockholm.

Mrs. Myrdal, 80 years old, is the wife of Gunnar Myrdal, who shared the 1974 Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Science. It is the first time that a husband and wife have won Nobel Prizes in different disciplines. In 1903, the third year the prizes were awarded, Pierre and Marie Curie shared part of the prize for physics. The 1947 prize for medicine was shared in part by Carl and Bertie Cori of the United States.

In Stockholm, Mrs. Myrdal said she hoped the award would encourage those around the world who are working for peace. She said she was particularly happy that Mr. Garcia Robles, who was credited with playing a crucial role in the 1967 agreement that created a nuclear-free zone in Latin America, had shared in the prize.

"Sweden and Mexico are leaders among the nonaligned countries fighting for disarmament," she said from her home on the outskirts of the Swedish capital.

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In Geneva, Mr. Garcia Robles said he was hopeful that the recognition would encourage the world's nuclear powers to give more weight to the voices of disarmament campaigns.

The 71-year old career diplomat, who has also served as Mexico's representative to the United Nations, played a key role in the world body's 1978 disarmament session that led to the successful adoption of a joint program for disarmament.

Pope, Habib and Walesa

While speculation on the awarding of the Peace Prize this year had centered on such global figures as Pope John Paul II, Philip C. Habib and Lech Walesa, today's committee statement seemed to indicate that the panel felt that Mrs. Myrdal and Mr. Garcia Robles more closely represented the spirit of the protests against nuclear arms that have been rekindled in the West in the last year.

"In today's world the work to promote peace, disarmament and the brotherhood of mankind is carried on in different ways," the committee's statement said.

"There is the patient and meticulous work undertaken in international negotiations on mutual disarmament, and there is also the work of the numerous peace movements with their greater emphasis on influencing the climate of public opinion and appeal to the emotions.

"In the opinion of the committee this year's prizewinners are worthy representatives of both." It was hoped, the announcement said, that the award would be "a stimulus to the climate of peace that has emerged in recent years, first and foremost in the Western world, gradually surmounting boundaries and frontiers of so many kinds."

Protesters Gather in Rain

It added, "If this climate of opinion is only allowed to gain in strength and vigor, surmounting still more boundaries, it might well provide our best hope."

As the awards were being announced, five demonstrators stood in a chilly rain outside the Nobel Institute carried banners denouncing the Communists in Poland. Two Poles in the group said they were disappointed that the committee had failed to give the Peace Prize to Mr. Walesa, whose Solidarity union was outlawed last week by the Polish government, leading to continued unrest in the country.

"The Nobel committee is afraid of provoking the Russians," said one of the Poles. "It's very important for the peace-loving people of the world to support the Polish people right now."

GRAPHIC: Illustrations: photo of Alva Myrdal (Page A1) photo of Alfonso Garcia Robles (Page A1) photo of Alva Myrdal

SUBJECT: AWARDS, DECORATIONS AND HONORS