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Last Updated: 07/29/2025

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February 24, 1987

Dear Ward;

I have your letter of February 16 and have to tell you we have already appointed Dennis Patrick as Fowler's successor at FCC. Jerald Fritz is one of those under consideration for the opening on the Commission. I must say there is a list of prospects presently under consideration, and making a decision won't be easy. I have put your letter in the hands of our personnel director.

Thanks again for your interest and your help.
Love to Dorothy.

Sincerely,

HON

Mr. Ward L. Quaal
Suite 3140
401 North Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60611

RR:AVH:pps

RR Dictation

The Ward L. Duval Company

401 North Michigan Avenue

Suite 3140

Chicago, Illinois 60611

Ward L. Duval

President

February 16, 1987

*Delivered to Bob Fritz
RR*

*Telephone
312/644-6066*

The President of the United States
The Honorable Ronald Reagan
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500

Re: The FCC And An Anticipated Vacancy

My dear Mr. President:

Under date of February 3rd, I wrote to you, endorsing, with great enthusiasm, Jerald Fritz, present Chief of Staff to the great Mark Fowler, to assume the vacancy as the Commission's finest Chairman in its history departs for the private sector.

At this time, Mr. President, there are persons reaching you or attempting to contact you and/or members of your staff in behalf of individuals who possess a single point of view. These people may desire to speak for their area of import, and I'm sure they are good citizens and anxious to contribute, but that is not what is needed at this vital agency which mounts in significance on the American scene from year to year.

What is needed at the Commission, Mr. President, is the selection of a person in the Ronald Reagan "mold". Knowing of his dedication to you and to the principles for which you stand, I felt impelled to write to you about Jerry Fritz.

In meetings in the Oval Office, in phone conversations, by mail, I have stressed that more than any other person in your fine Administration, Mark Fowler has carried the Reagan "banner"! Jerry Fritz has been and is a very vital part of that Fowler "team" as Mark's Chief of Staff.

Mr. President, when June is with us, there will be four years remaining for the term Mark is vacating. It is essential that the person replacing Mark keep that "torch burning" for those years and for a period beyond that time frame, assuming a reappointment. In Jerry Fritz, we do not have a "hack" who is espousing a single point of view; rather, we have a brilliant young lawyer who faithfully reproduces and practices the philosophy of the man who is our greatest President in modern history!

The President of the United States
The Honorable Ronald Reagan
Page 2

February 16, 1987

Ron, every day is a demanding day with your vast responsibilities! You have taken valued time from your schedule on several occasions recently to review with me matters attendant to the Federal Communications Commission. Shortly, I will call Kathy in the hope that we might have just a few additional minutes on this approaching appointment. This is so very crucial for the Agency and its service of the future to the American people!

Ron, Dorothy sends her love and from both of us to Nancy.

Respectfully yours,



Ward L. Quaal

WLQ:jw

cc to: Honorable Robert Tuttle

costs also drove up most sources of revenue, particularly utility taxes and the city's share of state income and sales taxes.

Mr. Washington has a more plausible reason for his

Candidate Byrne's television commercials warn that "Chicago can't afford Harold Washington." If Chicago is having trouble affording Harold Washington, it certainly couldn't afford Jane Byrne.

A park that's waiting to be a park

The Illinois-Michigan Canal is a huge resource waiting to be developed and the Prairie Trail Authority is a new state-created agency waiting to go to work. Bringing the two together is a good idea waiting to happen.

That's one of the visions of Philip Elfstrom, president of the Kane County Forest Preserve District, who dreams of there someday being an interconnected network of hiking, biking and nature trails laced throughout the metropolitan area. Mr. Elfstrom was a prime mover in the creation of the Prairie Trail Authority, established by the state legislature last year to help join and develop the existing trails in Kane, Du Page, Lake, McHenry and Will Counties.

The 150-year-old Illinois-Michigan Canal—which cuts through the Southwest Side, Will County and on to the LaSalle-Peru area—would be an important link in that trail network. It also is in danger of being one of the most neglected and ignored.

Despite recognition in 1984 when the National Park Service created the Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor, and a series of local projects to enhance it, there has been no overall effort to develop its possibilities. It has pretty much languished since being abandoned as a commercial channel about the turn of the century; in some ways it has gotten better, with long stretches overrun by brush, shrubs, trees and wildlife—the very attributes that give it promise as a recreational corridor.

If Mr. Elfstrom had his way, the canal's towpath would be turned into a hiker, biker and equestrian trail; the canal would be dredged to clear it for non-powered watercraft; crumbling bridges would be restored. Cook County and the Prairie Trail Authority would be the agencies to do it, cooperating to develop the vital first 70 miles through the canal's most populated reaches.

But for that to happen, there would have to be a commitment—and money—from the state. The authority, for example, has no funding yet and may get only limited resources from its participating counties; Cook County has its own budget problems.

Mr. Elfstrom's sentiments were reflected by the Regional Partnership organization in its recent "State of the Region Report," which lamented the lack of adequate recreational land in the metropolitan area and noted particularly that the Department of Conservation provides only 8 percent of the state's facilities for 65 percent of the population. It called for a more regional approach to recreational needs, for a greater support role by the state and specifically for funding for the Prairie Trail Authority to do its job.

An ideal place to launch the commitment would be along the Illinois-Michigan Canal, developing it as a so-called linear park. The land is there, the people are there, the cost could be reasonable and the Prairie Trail Authority was made to order for the job.

Passing the standard at the FCC

The Reagan administration is changing the guard at the Federal Communications Commission, the agency that regulates the nation's airwaves and sets telecommunications policy. Sometime this spring, Chairman Mark S. Fowler will pass the colors of deregulation over to Dennis R. Patrick, a 35-year-old FCC commissioner, attorney and former White House personnel officer.

In nearly six years at the FCC helm, Mr. Fowler has been an outspoken advocate of free-market deregulation. He pushed policies that helped drive up the values of broadcast properties and spark a restructuring of the industry. In telecommunications, his stance aided in a significant decrease of long-distance phone rates. Mr. Fowler's detractors, however, say he abdicated the role of trustee of the public airwaves and largely turned his back on consumers.

Mr. Fowler, for example, would like to eliminate the fairness doctrine, which requires broadcasters who air controversial topics to give opponents a reasonable chance to present their views. Critics of the doctrine, including Mr. Fowler, say it merely encourages broadcasters to shy away from debatable subjects for fear of giving away too much air time. Proponents argue that the doctrine ensures that minority viewpoints will be aired.

At a time when the virtues of deregulation are being questioned in some industries and a Democrat-controlled Congress promises more scrutiny of the agency, Mr. Patrick is the right choice to be the standard-bearer at the FCC. In his three years at the agency, Mr. Patrick supported Mr. Fowler in championing the drive to eliminate restrictive rules and to make the markets truly competitive.

Mr. Patrick is expected to pick up where Mr. Fowler left off, but with a style that is more cautious and less confrontational. And, because he's already on the commission, Mr. Patrick will not need to face a potentially hostile Senate confirmation hearing.

Although it will be a difficult fight, Mr. Patrick's cause is worthwhile. Government doesn't belong in the broadcasting industry to the extent that it now continues to be. New technologies such as cable and low-power broadcasting have opened up the broadcast spectrum and taken away the need for a public trustee of the airwaves. Furthermore, the government should not be the guarantor of fairness. Radio and television should be afforded the same 1st Amendment freedoms as the print media. With those freedoms comes responsibility for the public interest, but the marketplace, not regulators, should decide who is doing the best job in serving that interest.



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A Times Mirror Newspaper

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Good Beginning

President Reagan has fulfilled the commitment that he made a year ago to do something about the devastating effect of catastrophic illness on Americans. Those on Medicare facing acute care can be grateful. He has made a good beginning on tackling a problem that each year has consumed the life savings of thousands of senior citizens, reducing them to poverty.

"The most serious criticism that can be offered of this proposal is that it is far too little," Sen. Dave Durenberger (R-Minn.) commented. And he is right. As Congress addresses this legislation, it will be important to keep in mind that it is just a beginning, addressing the element of catastrophic health-care cost that is easiest to resolve—the cost associated with acute in-hospital care.

Reagan also called for studies and for state programs that could in the long run help ease the larger problems of long-term care of the elderly, protection of those under 65 who are not insured for catastrophic illness, and the growing problem of helping the 30 million Americans who have no health insurance. There will be pressure in Congress, as there should be, for consideration of a broader program than the President has proposed, because the same approach could be used for offering solutions to the other problems.

The key element of the President's new plan was developed by Dr. Otis R. Bowen, the secretary of health and human services, through a task force that was created at the request of the President. Those on Medicare would be able to obtain, for \$4.92 a month, a supplement to the Part B optional insurance policy that now costs \$17.90 a month. The supplemental policy would cover medical and hospital expenses of more than \$2,000 a year that are associated with an acute illness treated within a hospital. The program would be self-financing, not an additional federal budget cost.

Bowen's task force found that 3.1% of the people on Medicare have annual expenses of more than \$2,000 associated with acute care. It is they who would benefit. This is a small number, compared with the 5% of Medicare beneficiaries who are in nursing homes at any one time, or the 20% of Medicare recipients who will, sometime in their lifetimes, need long-term care. Nursing-home care averages \$22,000 a year, and represents the largest out-of-pocket health-care expense for those 65 and older because there is virtually no insurance protection.

Long-term care could be covered by a supplemental Medicare insurance policy, similar to that to be offered for acute-care catastrophic expenses, but would cost substantially more. Such an extension of Medicare is opposed by the Reagan Administration. The President has asked the Treasury Department to consider tax incentives to encourage savings accounts that would help meet these staggering costs, but there is no comfort in that for the 30 million now on Medicare. Perhaps 150,000 of them now have private insurance against this risk, but it is relatively costly insurance. Thousands more face the loss of lifetime savings so that they can qualify for the only public long-term-care program now available—that of Medicaid, called Medi-Cal in California.

The President has also endorsed other recommendations of the task force report—among them a proposal to require that all health insurance include catastrophic protection, and incentives for states to establish funds to help cover costs for those without any insurance. These are partial remedies, not solutions. And whatever improvement they might bring would be counterbalanced should the Administration carry out proposed massive cuts in Medicare and Medicaid funding for next year.

Freed Dissidents: How Free?

E. Robert Wallach, the American ambassador to the U.N. Human Rights Commission, had an appropriate reply when asked the other day to comment on the release of 140 jailed Soviet dissidents. "Everyone should welcome their release," he said. "But let us not forget that the system which put them in prison is still in place."

There is no question that some encouraging things have been happening on the human-rights front in Moscow. In December the Soviet Union's most famous dissident, scientist Andrei Sakharov, was allowed to return from seven years of internal exile in Gorky. The number of people allowed to leave the country appears to be on the upswing. Some experts think that they see a less repressive policy toward religious believers emerging.

Last week, in the most far-reaching step of its kind for many years, the Kremlin announced the release of 140 dissidents who had been jailed for "agitation and propaganda" against the Soviet state. Officials suggested that more such pardons were in the works. To quote Foreign Ministry spokesman Gennady I. Gerasimov, "We are making an effort to have fewer people behind bars and barbed wire around here." Let's hope so.

Kremlin leaders, in relaxing the campaign against dissenters, plainly have Western public opinion very much in mind. It's significant, for example, that the announcement of the pardons was made to Western newsmen by an official of the Foreign Ministry; the regime has not gone out of its way to publicize the prisoner releases inside the Soviet Union.

It is hardly a coincidence, either, that the an-

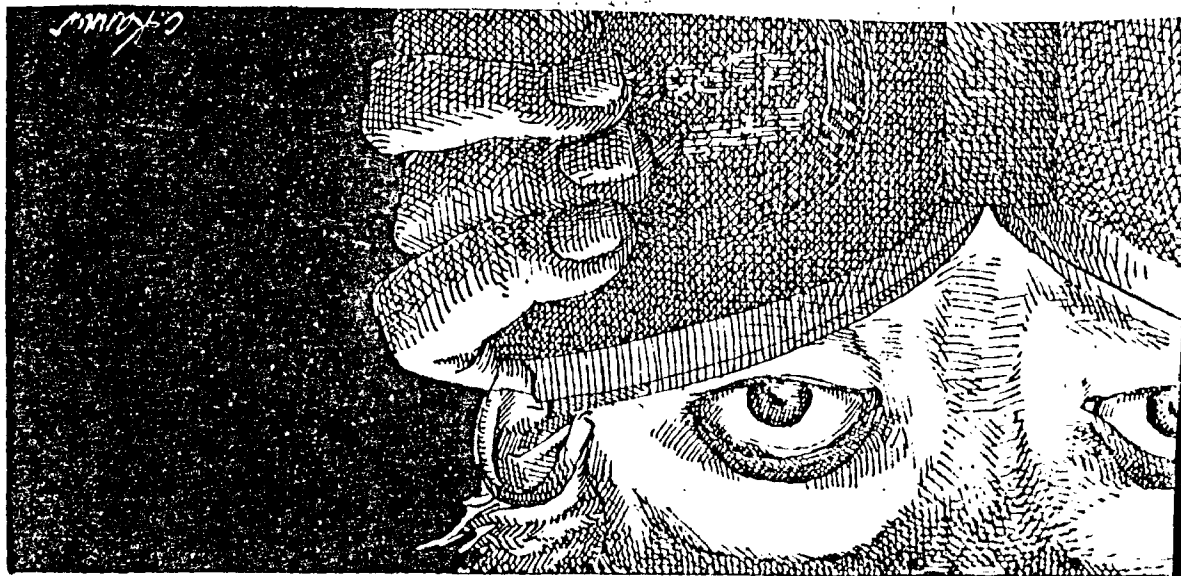
nouncement of prisoner releases came only a day before the convening in Moscow of a meeting which hundreds of influential Western guests were invited. The Kremlin clearly hoped the evidence of a more relaxed policy toward dissent would help create a favorable climate of opinion for Mikhail S. Gorbachev's arms-control proposal.

The existence of self-serving motives, however, does not necessarily mean that the change is real. Gorbachev and his colleagues really may have decided that allowing freer rein to dissent serves the long-term interests of the Soviet state. The reform of the laws under which dissidents have been jailed is in fact said to be under consideration.

Sakharov and others have pointed out, however, that those released so far are only a small fraction of the number of prisoners of conscience in Soviet camps, prisons and mental hospitals. It is still the government that determines, and apparently will continue to determine, the acceptable limits of dissent.

This point was driven home last week when, on several successive days, plainclothes police goons forcibly broke up demonstrations demanding the release of Jewish activist Josef Begun; a number of demonstrators and European and American correspondents were roughed up in the process.

Outsiders, while hoping for the best, should not give the Kremlin too much credit until and unless events demonstrate that the seemingly softer policy toward dissidents is not just a temporary tactic for foreign consumption, but a historic step toward a humane society.



...ference. There will be more responsibility, more opportunity, more of that indefinable spirit of Americanism that has made this country great. It is well to keep in mind the truth that the material gain, great as that may be, is only a small part of the endowment of statehood. The ... enjoyment

"It is hoped Arizona will do well. It is sure to make mistakes, and the truth of the matter is that the state surely as the people make them — surely as the people make them for of great achievement."

"That is the glory of self government. It is simply opportunity. The people of this state

disposed to give the new regime a fair chance and an untrammelled opportunity.

"Arizona embarks on the sea of statehood under clear skies. Though storms are sure to ... paper has absolute faith in the capacity of the people to take care and of the state in any may arise. The *Republican* y man, woman and child in admission of Arizona to the

401 NORTH MICHIGAN AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60611, 312 644-6066

PHOENIX, AZ
602 224-0020

WARD L. QUAAL
PRESIDENT

WESTERN FIELD OFFICES

LOS ANGELES, CA
213 277-9399

the state confronted the sized the opportunities the visioned on the horizon that

Review the state's first 75 years in a special section celebrating Arizona's diamond jubilee in Sunday's *Republic*.

CHAD

Holding Khadafy At Bay

THE French took a scolding from an outraged American public last April when Paris refused to permit U.S. Air Force FB-111s to overfly France on their way to deliver a message to Libya's errant leader, Col. Moammar Khadafy.

It's only fair, therefore, that a "well done" be proffered to France for the job it is doing in Chad. France has an estimated 2,000 troops based in the southern part of its former colony. They are supporting President Hissene Habre's government, which is fighting Khadafy-backed rebels and 7,000 to 9,000 Libyan troops in the northern part of the Saharan nation.

At one time or another Khadafy has attacked each of his neighbors. Just what claim the mad colonel has on Chad is unclear, but since 1973 he has actively backed anti-government rebels in the north and periodically used his own army in open aggression.

But things haven't been going well for the would-be *Mahdi* of Tripoli. First his bedroom was bombed by the Americans, inspiring him to move his capital 300 miles inland, and recently the Libyan-backed rebels were driven out of key strongpoints in northern Chad.

Last October, Chadian rebel leader Goukouni Oueddi visited Tripoli only to embarrass Khadafy by announcing that he and his forces were abandoning their 20-year-old rebellion. The public break led to actual fighting between Oueddi's bodyguards and Libyan soldiers. The erstwhile rebel leader was wounded and is under house arrest in Tripoli.

Meanwhile, the poorly equipped Chadian army — backed by French troops and air power, and \$15 million in emergency U.S. military aid — has scored several unexpected victories. When Khadafy stepped over the 16th parallel — the informal dividing line between the Libyan and Chadian-controlled halves of the country — the French air force bloodied the colonel's nose.

Reports indicate the Libyan troops in Chad are dispirited and restive. And since the American bombing, there have been several attempts to assassinate Khadafy. It may be only a matter of time before someone finally gets him.

Meanwhile, the French are holding the colonel at bay in Chad, while he looks around for an easier target for his aggression.

71826
F6128

February 24, 1987

Dear Chuck:

Just a quick line re your letter about the FCC appointment. I can assure you Ira Goldman's name is before us, and I'll see that your words in his behalf receive attention. I have to tell you we have an embarrassment of riches on this appointment, a goodly number of top candidates. No decision has been made as yet, and we're doing our best to give every candidate a fair review.

Thanks for your input and interest.

Sincerely,

RON

Mr. Charlton Heston
2859 Coldwater Canyon Drive
Beverly Hills, California 90210

RR:AVH:pps

RR Dictation

February 17, 1987

Dear Mr. President:

I try to stay out of your hair as much as I can on things like this, on the theory that you have enough people tugging at your elbow. I do want to enter my vigorous endorsement of Pete Wilson's main man, Ira Goldman, for appointment to the FCC. I've read Mr. Goldman's CV and I value Pete's judgment, as well as his devotion to the agenda you've inspired for the country.

I'm also aware of the degree of bi-partisan support Mr. Goldman's candidacy has. Perhaps more important than any of these things, however, is something you and I and not many other people (almost none of them in Washington) know: just how important the FCC is. The moving image is one of America's most vital resources. How it is used is enormously important. The people you put on the FCC have a great deal to say about that. I believe Ira Goldman would serve you and our country well in this job. I hope you agree.

I also hope you know how strongly Lydia and I support you in all you've done and all you can and must yet do for our country. We send you and Nancy our love and warmest thanks.

As ever,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Chuck", written over the words "As ever,".

c: Pete Wilson

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Feb 87

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WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM

PAGE 01 OF 04

PRT: PRESIDENT

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FM AMEMBASSY LONDON

TO RUEADWW/WHITEHOUSE WASHDC
INFO RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHDC 8046
RUEHIA/USIA WASHDC 3417

UNCLAS SECTION 01 OF 02 LONDON 04115
WHITE HOUSE FOR THE PRESIDENT FROM AMBASSADOR PRICE
E.O. 12356:NA

TAGS: OPDC, UK

SUBJECT: 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE MARSHALL PLAN

1. MR. PRESIDENT, I WOULD APPRECIATE YOUR LENDING YOUR VOICE TO AN EVENT OF GREAT POLITICAL AND DIPLOMATIC IMPORTANCE TO OUR TIES WITH BRITAIN AND WITH OUR OTHER ALLIES IN WESTERN EUROPE.
2. AS YOU KNOW, 1987 IS THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE MARSHALL PLAN, WHICH WAS SO CRUCIAL TO THE POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION OF EUROPE. THE EMBASSY IS WORKING WITH THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING UNION AND OTHER ATLANTICIST ORGANIZATIONS TO ORGANIZE A MAJOR COMMEMORATIVE CELEBRATION HERE IN LONDON ON JUNE 3, 1987, THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE LAUNCHING OF THE MARSHALL PLAN. THE ORGANIZERS AND THE EMBASSY WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU TO VIDEOTAPE A MESSAGE, AT YOUR CONVENIENCE, TO BE SHOWN AT THE OPENING CEREMONY ON THE ANNIVERSARY EVENING.
3. WE ARE CONVINCED THAT THIS OCCASION, MARKED BY THE PARTICIPATION OF PRESTIGIOUS POLITICAL FIGURES FROM BRITAIN AND OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, IS AN IDEAL FORUM FOR A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES EMPHASIZING THE IMPORTANCE WE ATTACH TO THE TRANS-ATLANTIC RELATIONSHIP. THE EVENT WILL,

RR
Mr. President:
we will staff
this out
Frank Corlucci
2/27
Ygo & I think
it's a must do.
RR

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WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM

PAGE 02 OF 04

NEEDLESS TO SAY, RECEIVE BROAD MEDIA COVERAGE.

4. WE HOPE THAT WE WILL HAVE AS A MAIN SPEAKER FOR THE OPENING CEREMONIES ON THE EVENING OF JUNE 3 A SENIOR MEMBER OF YOUR ADMINISTRATION OR ONE OF A NUMBER OF DISTINGUISHED AMERICANS WHO WERE INVOLVED IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE MARSHALL PLAN AS WELL AS REPRESENTATION AT THE HIGHEST LEVELS OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT; YOUR MESSAGE WOULD CONCLUDE A VIDEOTAPED RECOLLECTION OF WHAT THE MARSHALL PLAN ACCOMPLISHED AND WOULD PRECEDE THE KEYNOTE ADDRESSES. THE OPENING CEREMONY WILL BE FOLLOWED ON JUNE 4 BY A SYMPOSIUM ON THE THEME "FROM MARSHALL PLAN TO GLOBAL INTERDEPENDENCE," WITH HIGH-LEVEL PARTICIPANTS FROM ALL OVER EUROPE.

5. IF YOU AGREE, WE WILL WORK OUT THE TECHNICAL DETAILS AND THE TIMING WITH YOUR WHITE HOUSE STAFF. HERewith ARE SUGGESTED REMARKS IN THE HOPE THAT YOU WILL BE ABLE TO ACCEPT.

6. SUGGESTED REMARKS FOR PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO THE CONFERENCE ON THE MARSHALL PLAN, LONDON, JUNE 3, 1987

(BEGIN TEXT) LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, DISTINGUISHED GUESTS:

I AM VERY HAPPY TO HAVE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO JOIN YOU IN THIS CELEBRATION OF THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE MARSHALL PLAN.

THIS HISTORIC UNDERTAKING RANKS AS ONE OF THE BRIGHTEST PAGES IN THE HISTORY OF THE TRANS-ATLANTIC RELATIONSHIP. NEVER HAVE NATIONS WORKED SO CLOSELY IN PEACETIME TO ACHIEVE COMMON OBJECTIVES AS DID THE PARTNERS IN THE MARSHALL PLAN.

IN THE AFTERMATH OF WORLD WAR II, EUROPE'S GREAT CITIES WERE IN RUINS AND ITS NATIONAL ECONOMIES DEVASTATED. WINSTON CHURCHILL DESCRIBED POST-WAR EUROPE AS "A RUBBLE-HEAP, A CHARNEL HOUSE, A BREEDING GROUND OF PESTILENCE AND HATE."

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PAGE 03 OF 04

PRESIDENT TRUMAN AND HIS SECRETARY OF STATE, GEORGE C. MARSHALL, FORESAW THE VALUE TO THE WESTERN ALLIANCE OF A STRONG AND UNITED EUROPE. SPURRED BY THEIR VISION, THE U.S. CONGRESS IN 1948 APPROVED THE EUROPEAN RECOVERY PROGRAM, WHICH QUICKLY BECAME KNOWN AS THE "MARSHALL PLAN." UNDER THAT PROGRAM, 13 THOUSAND MILLION DOLLARS IN U.S. ECONOMIC AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE WAS CHANNELED INTO EUROPEAN RECONSTRUCTION BETWEEN 1948 AND 1952. THIS VAST AID PROGRAM AMOUNTED TO OVER TEN PERCENT OF THE U.S. FEDERAL BUDGET, AND HAS BEEN CALLED "THE MOST IMPOSING PROGRAM OF INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE EVER UNDERTAKEN."

THE MARSHALL PLAN SUCCEEDED. BY THE SUMMER OF 1951,
BT

#4115

BT

UNCLAS SECTION 02 OF 02 LONDON 04115

WHITE HOUSE FOR THE PRESIDENT FROM AMBASSADOR PRICE
E.O. 12356:NA

TAGS: OPDC, UK

SUBJECT: 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE MARSHALL PLAN
EUROPEAN ECONOMIES, WHICH IN 1947 HAD BEEN RUNNING AT ONE-QUARTER TO TWO-THIRDS OF PRE-WAR INDUSTRIAL CAPACITY, HAD SURPASSED THAT BY 43 . THAT IMPETUS HAS CONTINUED TO BEAR FRUIT IN THE YEARS SINCE THE END OF THE MARSHALL PLAN. THE PER CAPITA STANDARD OF LIVING IN THE PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES HAS GROWN SINCE THEN AT AN AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE NEARLY TWICE THAT OF OUR OWN U.S. ECONOMY.

OF COURSE, THE MARSHALL PLAN WOULD NOT HAVE SUCCEEDED WITHOUT A STRONG EUROPEAN COMMITMENT TO SELF-HELP AND COOPERATION. THIS, IN TURN, HAS LED OVER THE YEARS TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY AND THE ORGANIZATION FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT.

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PAGE 04 OF 04

SECRETARY OF STATE MARSHALL, IN PROPOSING HIS PLAN BEFORE HARVARD'S GRADUATING CLASS OF 1947, DECLARED, "OUR POLICY IS DIRECTED NOT AGAINST ANY PARTY OR DOCTRINE BUT AGAINST HUNGER, POVERTY, DESPERATION AND CHAOS." THE SOVIET UNION AND THE COUNTRIES OF EASTERN EUROPE WERE ALSO INVITED TO JOIN THE PLAN BUT DECLINED. A COMPARISON OF THE ECONOMIC HEALTH OF EASTERN AND WESTERN EUROPE TODAY SPEAKS VOLUMES ABOUT THE WISDOM OF THEIR DECISION.

WHAT IS THE RELEVANCE OF THE MARSHALL PLAN FORTY YEARS ON> ANY FREE ASSOCIATION OF SOVEREIGN NATIONS IS BOUND TO HAVE DISAGREEMENTS--DISAGREEMENTS OVER POLITICAL, ECONOMIC OR SECURITY ISSUES. BUT THE REMARKABLE SUCCESS OF THE MARSHALL PLAN IN FAR MORE TRYING TIMES SHOULD SERVE AS AN INSPIRATION IN SOLVING THE PROBLEMS OF OUR EVEN MORE COMPLEX WORLD TODAY. IT SHOULD RENEW OUR COMMITMENT TO MUTUAL COOPERATION. IT SHOULD REMIND US OF OUR RESPONSIBILITIES TOWARD LESS DEVELOPED COUNTRIES. BUT MOST IMPORTANT, IT SHOULD CONVINCE US, BEYOND THE SHADOW OF ANY DOUBT, THAT THE FREEDOM AND PROSPERITY OF ALL PEOPLES ULTIMATELY ARE IN THE BEST INTERESTS OF US ALL.

FINALLY, MAY I OFFER MY BEST WISHES TO ALL OF YOU IN LONDON. I HOPE YOU HAVE A USEFUL AND PRODUCTIVE CONFERENCE ON THE MARSHALL PLAN, A BOND THAT UNITED US IN THOSE IMMEDIATE POST-WAR YEARS AND WHICH STILL CEMENTS OUR UNITY TODAY. (END TEXT) PRICE

BT

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ID 8701368

RECEIVED 27 FEB 87 16

TO CARLUCCI FROM PRICE, CHARLES H

DOCDATE 26 FEB 87

KEYWORDS: GREAT BRITAIN

SUBJECT: 40 TH ANNIVERSARY OF MARSHALL PLAN REQUEST A VIDEOTAPED MSG FM PRES
OF CELEBRATION IN LONDON ON 3 JUN

ACTION: PREPARE MEMO TO PRES DUE: STATUS C FILES WH

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

SOMMER

BATJER

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RODMAN

PEARSON

COMMENTS

REF#

LOG 8701413

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(TC TC)

ACTION OFFICER (S) ASSIGNED ACTION REQUIRED DUE COPIES TO

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See action 1413 for final Action

DISPATCH W/ATTCH FILE (C)

End
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PA002

Feb 87

2/27

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

87 FEB 26 P4:33
February 25, 1987

*Fred
thanks very much,
RR*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: FREDERICK J. RYAN, JR. *Fred*
SUBJECT: GENERAL PATTON MEMORIAL

While on your Tokyo trip last year, you read the attached article from the "Stars and Stripes" about a memorial to General Patton being organized in Chiriaco Summit, California. The article indicated the project organizer was having difficulty securing and moving a tank across the country to the museum site. You asked your Office of Private Sector Initiatives to provide assistance.

After helping the project organizers to obtain the appropriate clearance from the I.R.S., we arranged for the Tank Automotive Command to release the tank to the museum.

Moving the tank proved to be quite costly. It would have cost the museum over \$30,000 to move the tank by truck and even more by rail. A voluntary arrangement has been worked out where Southern Railway, Southern Pacific and a local trucking company will transport the tank to California.

The museum organizers are elated with the outcome and are very grateful to you for your assistance.

Money woes stall Patton memorial

CHIRIACO SUMMIT, Calif. (AP) — Gen. George S. Patton sent legions of Army tanks rumbling across two continents in World War II, but folks here who want to memorialize him would be happy to coax just one across the country.

The Army donated an old M-47 tank for a proposed memorial at the California training ground where Patton served, said memorial organizer Margit Baldivid. But the relic is at the Anniston Army Depot in Alabama and it will cost at least \$6,000 to ship it to California, she said.

Baldivid said planners of the General Patton Memorial desperately want the Patton tank in time for a reunion of about 2,500 veterans, many of whom served with the tough, charismatic general.

"We're going to mount it where it will always be visible," she said. "I know we'll get it moved somehow."

The training center, called Camp Young, was near what is now Chiriaco Summit, a high desert settlement 140 miles east of Los Angeles on Interstate 10.

After training here, Patton led campaigns in North Africa and Sicily. In 1944, he led the Third Army on a drive from France across southwestern Germany and into Czechoslovakia and Austria, fighting the Battle of the Bulge in Bastogne, Belgium, en route.

Enl
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File

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 26, 1987

Dear Randy:

I am truly sorry to learn of your planned departure after more than four years' service in the White House and the Executive Office of the President.

In later years, you can certainly look back with pride on your accomplishments as Special Assistant for Legislative Affairs; Assistant and Assistant Director of the Office of Policy Development; and Program Associate Director of the Office of Management and Budget for Natural Resources, Energy and Science.

Your advice and assistance in formulating our policies and in carrying them forward through legislation and government programs have contributed much to the success of my Administration's goals.

Thank you for your hard work and dedication. You have my best wishes for success in all your future endeavors.

Sincerely,

Ronald Reagan

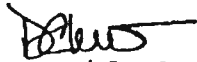
Mr. Randall E. Davis
Associate Director for
Natural Resources,
Energy and Science
Office of Management and Budget
Washington, D.C. 20503

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 26, 1987

MR. PRESIDENT:

When you have had a chance
to sign the attached letter,
please give this folder to
the Ushers to be returned
to my office. Thank you.


David Chew

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 26, 1987

MR. PRESIDENT:

Attached for your signature
is a letter of appreciation
to Randy Davis, who has
worked for your
Administration since 1982.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "for D. Chew". The signature is written in a cursive, somewhat stylized script.

David Chew

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Return to

From: D.L. Chew

FOR THE PRESIDENT

Enl
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700141

February 27, 1987

Dear Bob:

Your message has just reached my desk, and I want to thank you for writing.

In regard to your concern over the meeting at the State Department with Tambo of the African National Congress -- Secretary Shultz told him that we are totally opposed to his support of violence. We continue to seek positive measures and negotiations to encourage peaceful change and advance the cause of a democratic system in South Africa in which the rights of all are protected by a bill of rights and firm constitutional guarantees.

Again, thank you for writing. You have my best wishes.

Sincerely,

Mr. Robert L. Monaghan
President
Cal-Mon Oil Company
Suite 1200
One First City Center
Midland, Texas 79702

RR/DE/AVH/pt (2PMNC)

CLEAR THRU NSC

When cleared, please return to Rm. 74

OFFICE OF PRESIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE
REQUEST FOR CLEARANCE - COMMENTS

TO:

George Van Eron/ NSC

DATE DUE:

ASAP

TYPE OF RESPONSE:

☐ Multiple Mailing

☐ Form Reply

☒ One-Time Reply

SUBJECT:

South Africa

REQUESTED BY/ADDRESSED TO:

Mr. Robert L. Monaghan
President
Cal-Mon Oil Company

BACKGROUND:

Suite 1200
One First City Center
Midland, Texas 79702

Writer expresses concern over Secretary Shultz's meeting with Oliver Tambo of the African National Congress. Draft reiterates the Administration's opposition to the ANC's support of violence and emphasizes the President's commitment to peaceful change in South Africa.

SIGNATURE:

Robert Luebke

DATE:

2-20-87

Robert Luebke

Presidential Messages
Old Executive Office Building
Room 94
(202) 456-7610

Your Recommendation/Comments:

The NSC concurs as is as for as amended
for:

GRANT S. GREEN, JR.

SIGNATURE:

DATE:

Auth to
~~pl~~ clear
w/ NSC
after type

← NOTE →



ROM
G. H. [unclear]
[unclear]

[FF2 language based on att
Presl statement of 11-2-86
and Presl letter to Congress
of 9-29-86.]

MONAGHANBOB.870219

Dear Bob:

Psat, [unclear], Jan FAF

Your message has just reached my desk and I want to thank

CAL-MON OIL COMPANYSUITE 1200, ONE FIRST CITY CENTER
MIDLAND, TEXAS 79702ROBERT L. MONAGHAN
PRESIDENT

January 22, 1987

*See Schultz
Tomb - we are
strong opposed to his
support of violence.*

The Honorable Ronald Reagan
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear President Reagan:

After reading the enclosed article, "Tambo Reception Outrages Conservatives," from the Human Events issue of January 24, 1987, it is hard for me to understand the positions taken by Secretary of State, George Shultz, and Michael Armacost, the Under Secretary of State, regarding the African National Congress and its President, Oliver Tambo.

Surely you must know from my having served as your Regional Chairman in 1976, 1980, and 1984 for most of the West Texas area, that I am not a bomb-throwing, right wing radical. I do, however, find this position very discouraging and feel that some action should be taken immediately to correct the actions of Mr. Shultz and Mr. Armacost.

Your further consideration of this very important matter would be greatly appreciated. It might even be possible that we have the wrong people running the State Department unless they have received assurance that the ANC will abandon its violence and communist affiliations in return for our cooperation.

With best wishes and kindest regards, I remain

Very truly yours,



Robert L. Monaghan

jc

xc: Secretary of State George Shultz
Ernest Angelo, Jr.

Tambo Reception Outrages Conservatives

Two dozen conservative organizations, allied in a Coalition Against ANC Terrorism, have announced plans to launch a wide-ranging protest against the scheduled meeting between U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and African National Congress President Oliver Tambo. (Supposedly on January 26, but State, fearing conservative protests, has deliberately obscured the exact date, time and place.)

Sparked by Conservative Caucus Chairman



Howard Phillips, the coalition is planning to put on a number of activities, including the ambushing of Tambo with a bit of guerrilla theater. Among the events planned: demonstrators wearing rubber tires around their necks, thus reminding Tambo and the American public that both he and his ANC have encouraged the gruesome terrorizing of blacks through "necklacing"—the wrapping of a tire around a victim, lacing it with kerosene and then setting the apparatus afire until the target burns to death.

Phillips said that Shultz's decision to meet with Tambo "sends a horrendous message to the leaders of the African nations, suggesting that the U.S. is in alliance with the Soviets in favoring replacement of the incumbent anti-Communist South African government with a Marxist-Leninist cadre committed to armed revolution and Soviet policy objectives."

According to Phillips, "The ANC has endorsed the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, allied itself with the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Sandinistas, and condemned U.S. foreign policy at virtually every turn. ANC President Tambo has identified Cuba as his example of an ideal democracy and has been awarded the Ho Chi Minh Peace Prize by the Soviet puppet regime in Angola.

"It is incredible that Michael Armacost, the under secretary of state for political affairs, could characterize the ANC as 'the legitimate voice of South Africa's black community.' It is particularly disturbing to see ranking officials of the United

States government endorsing the ANC at a time when the Reagan Administration is trying to re-establish its reputation for opposition to terrorism. It's bad enough to support a terrorist government already installed in power in Iran; it's even worse to try to bring another group of terrorists to power in strategically crucial South Africa."

Phillips and conservative activists aren't the only ones burning. Lawmakers on the Hill, including Rep. Jack Kemp (R.-N.Y.), have been outspoken in their opposition to the meeting, and former United Nations Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick has written a stinging rebuke of U.S. policy toward the ANC.

"U.S. policy for southern Africa," she stressed last week, "has been veering off course for some time. By now, State Department policies are actively contributing to the reputation and legitimization of the African National Congress (ANC), making it the principal alternative to apartheid. In the process, State Department policies are also undermining the democratic transition to multiracial democracy there."

There are, Kirkpatrick noted, "black and white leaders and mass movements committed to non-violent political action and to inclusive democratic institutions—with all their associated rights and freedoms. Outstanding among these leaders is Zulu chief M. G. Buthelezi. Buthelezi's sophisticated democratic leadership has been recognized by the AFL-CIO, which gave him its second George Meany human rights award (Lech Walesa was the first recipient).

"To decide with whom America's interests and principles lie, it is not necessary to become bogged down in a dispute about whether the ANC is wholly or only partially Communist controlled. The State Department and everyone else informed on the subject knows that the ANC is tightly bound into alliance with the South African Communist party (SACP), whose members now make up half the ANC executive committee. The United States has had ample opportunity to learn—in Nicaragua, Cuba and elsewhere—about what happens to broad coalitions in which the Leninists have the guns. They establish Marxist governments."

What is amazing, moreover, is that while Shultz and the State Department keep publicly downplaying the ANC's terrorism and its ties to communism, State has just issued a report to lawmakers—requested by Sen. Jesse Helms (R.-N.C.)—that reluctantly confirms Kirkpatrick's point: that roughly half the members of the ANC's National Executive Committee are probably members of the South African Communist party.

Moreover, State refused to release the report directly to the public, thus depriving the press of easy access to the document. The report was also scarce on Capitol Hill, and the result has been that almost no attention has been paid to its conclusions.

Here is an excerpt of its findings:

"The ANC's National Executive Committee (NEC), at a July 1985 conference in Zambia, began to reassess the new situation created by the

Train Wreck Shows Need for Drug Testing

The liberals ridiculed President Reagan last year for his Executive Order requiring drug testing for federal employees in "sensitive positions." "Neither the federal government nor private industry can allow hysteria to become the hallmark of the anti-drug strategy," said Rep. Charles E. Schumer (D.-N.Y.).

But no one was laughing last week when it was learned that marijuana had been found in the blood and urine of both the engineer and the brakeman of the freight train involved in the fatal crash that killed 16 Amtrak riders near Baltimore on January 4.

Dr. Robert L. DuPont, former head of the National Institute for Drug Abuse, told the Washington Post, when presented with a summary of the test results, that the levels of marijuana in the blood of both men were three to four times higher than standards used by most transportation companies for the amount that impairs behavior.

"When I heard they went through the signals," said DuPont, "this struck me as exactly a marijuana effect. It's not paying attention. They make assumptions that everything is fine." He added that the accident "is a very compelling argument for random testing of any safety profession...."

unprecedented levels of unrest that erupted in South Africa in late 1984. Several NEC decisions had important implications for the position of the SACP [South African Communist party].

"The conference admitted non-blacks to full membership, including the right to hold NEC positions. This legitimated the long-standing prominence of many SACP officials in the ANC alliance. The conference in fact elected five non-blacks, all SACP members, to NEC membership.

"The conference also acknowledged the working class as the 'ideological lodestar' of the liberation struggle and called for unity within the trade union movement—key elements of the SACP perspective.

"The NEC lineup after the 1985 conference gives a rough indication of the extent of SACP influence. Roughly half the 30 members are known or suspected SACP members. [Emphasis added.]

"The SACP continues to view its historical alliance with the ANC as its main hope for winning power in South Africa, although its ultimate agenda for South Africa—rule by a Marxist-Leninist party loyal to the Soviet Union—goes far beyond the Freedom Charter.

"The ANC is deeply beholden to the SACP and the Soviet Union (as well as the Soviet-backed MPLA regime in Angola) for the arms and training that made possible the upsurge in guerrilla activity that has boosted its prestige in South Africa in recent years. Dependence on Moscow for military assistance will continue to entrench Party influence in the ANC and its strong presentation in the ANC hierarchy."

The case against the Shultz-Tambo meeting rests,

**Employment Opportunities for
Military Spouses at
Nonappropriated Fund Activities**

Executive Order 12568. October 2, 1986

By the authority vested in me as President by the laws of the United States of America, including section 301 of Title 3 of the United States Code, it is ordered that the Secretary of Defense and, as designated by him for this purpose, any of the Secretaries, Under Secretaries, and Assistant Secretaries of the Military Departments, are hereby empowered to exercise the discretionary authority granted to the President by subsection 806(a)(2) of the Department of Defense Authorization Act of 1986, Public Law No. 99-145, to give preference in hiring for positions in nonappropriated fund activities to qualified spouses of members of the Armed Forces stationed in the same geographical area as the nonappropriated fund activity for positions in wage grade UA-8 and below and equivalent positions and for positions paid at hourly rates.

Ronald Reagan

The White House,
October 2, 1986.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 4:36 p.m., October 2, 1986]

I deeply regret that Congress has seen fit to override my veto of the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act of 1986. Punitive sanctions, I believe, are not the best course of action; they hurt the very people they are intended to help. My hope is that these punitive sanctions do not lead to more violence and more repression. Our administration will, nevertheless, implement the law. It must be recognized, however, that this will not solve the serious problems that plague that country. ~~The United States must also move forward with positive measures to encourage peaceful change and advance the cause of democracy in South Africa.~~

Now is the time for South Africa's Government to act with courage and good sense to avert a crisis. Moderate black leaders who are committed to democracy and oppose revolutionary violence are ready to work for peaceful change. They should not be kept waiting. It would be tragic to lose this opportunity to create a truly free society which respects the rights of the majority, the minority, and the individual. There is still time for orderly change and peaceful reform. South Africans of good will, black and white, should seize the moment.

Note: As enacted, H.R. 4868 is Public Law 99-440.

**~~Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act
of 1986~~**

*Statement by the President.
October 2, 1986*

Today's Senate vote should not be viewed as the final chapter in America's efforts, along with our allies, to address the plight of the people of South Africa. Instead, it underscores that America—and that means all of us—opposes apartheid, a malevolent and archaic system totally alien to our ideals. The debate, which culminated in today's vote, was not whether or not to oppose apartheid but, instead, how best to oppose it and how best to bring freedom to that troubled country.

**Foundation for the Commemoration of
the United States Constitution**

*Statement by the President on His Meeting
With Chairman Dwayne Andreas.
October 2, 1986*

Two weeks ago, on the 199th anniversary of the signing of the Constitution, I urged all Americans to support the work of the Commission on the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution. Today I had the pleasure of meeting with Dwayne Andreas, a private citizen who has heeded that call and decided to take an active personal role in assisting the Bicentennial Commission in planning, implementing, and financing ac-

Now, instead of reducing spending, some in Congress want to break faith with the American people and turn tax reform into a tax hike. Well, that really touches my temperature control.

It seems to me that if we can't convince the liberals in Congress to cut spending, maybe we should cut the number of liberals in the Congress. This yearly budget fiasco illustrates clearly that the process simply doesn't work, but there is a solution. If Congress can't control spending, they should give me what 43 State Governors have: the line-item veto. Then, each spending item could be judged on its own merits, and Congress couldn't sneak through spending programs they know would never survive the light of day. And isn't it time we had a balanced budget amendment?

Earlier this year that amendment lost by only one vote. The American people want a balanced budget amendment. In this election year, isn't it time that we make sure our elected representatives do, too? Let's vote for a Congress that will pass the line-item veto and the balanced budget amendment and, once and for all, get Federal spending under control. I can tell you one thing, it would really make my day.

Until next week, thanks for listening, and God bless you.

Note: The President spoke at 12:06 p.m. from Camp David, MD.

Tax Reform

Statement by the President on Action by the Senate. September 27, 1986

Today's historic vote on tax reform marks the last legislative hurdle for the American people, who finally have a tax code they can be proud of—one that is fairer, simpler for most people; one that encourages growth and that is profamily.

Today's action culminates years of hard work and determination by many in the Congress, the executive branch, and most importantly, by numerous dedicated individuals throughout the Nation who believed we Americans deserved better.

I look forward to signing the bill when it arrives on my desk.

~~Economic Sanctions Against South Africa~~

Letter to the Senate Majority Leader and the Speaker of the House.

~~September 29, 1986~~

*Dear Mr. Majority Leader:
(Dear Mr. Speaker:)*

I understand and share the very strong feelings and sense of frustration in the Congress and in our Nation about apartheid, an unconscionable system that we all reject. The ongoing tragedy in South Africa tests our resolve as well as our patience. None of us wants to aggravate that tragedy.

In the last several months, the South African Government, instead of moving further down the once promising path of reform and dialogue, has turned to internal repression. We all know that South Africa's real problem traces to the perpetuation of apartheid. And we know that the solution to this problem can only be found in lifting the present State of Emergency, repealing all racially discriminatory laws, releasing political prisoners, and unbanning political parties—necessary steps opening the way for negotiations aimed at creating a new, democratic order for all South Africans. The South African Government holds the key to the opening of such negotiations. Emerging from discussion among South Africans, we want to see a democratic system in which the rights of majorities, minorities, and individuals are protected by a bill of rights and firm constitutional guarantees. We will be actively pursuing diplomatic opportunities and approaches in an effort to start a movement toward negotiations in South Africa.

I outlined in my message to the House of Representatives on Friday my reasons for vetoing the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act of 1986, principally my opposition to punitive sanctions that harm the victims of apartheid and my desire to work in concert with our Allies. I also indicated in that message that I am prepared to sign an expand-

ed Executive order that strongly signals our rejection of apartheid and our desire to actively promote rapid positive change in South Africa. I am prepared to expand the range of restrictions and other measures that will characterize our relations with South Africa. There would be strong sanctions in my new order, sanctions that I earnestly wish were unnecessary. These sanctions, directed at the enforcers not the victims of apartheid, encompass measures recently adopted by many of our Allies, as well as many elements of the original Senate Committee version of the bill. They are incontestably necessary in today's circumstances. My intention is to make it plain to South Africa's leaders that we cannot conduct business-as-usual with a government that mistakes the silence of racial repression for the consent of the governed.

My new Executive order will, therefore, reaffirm and incorporate the measures I imposed last year (i.e., bans on loans to the South African Government and its agencies, all exports of computers to apartheid-enforcing entities and the military and police, all nuclear exports except those related to health, safety, and IAEA programs, imports of South African weapons, the import of Krugerrands, and a requirement for all U.S. firms to apply fair labor standards based on the Sullivan principles).

The Executive order will also add:

- a ban on new investments other than those in black-owned firms or companies applying the fair labor standards of the Sullivan principles;

- a ban on the import from South Africa of iron and steel;

- a ban on bank accounts for the South African Government and its agencies;

- a requirement to identify countries taking unfair advantage of U.S. measures against South Africa with a view to restricting their exports to the United States by the amount necessary to compensate for the loss to U.S. companies;

- a requirement to report and make recommendations on means of reducing U.S. dependence on strategic minerals from southern Africa;

- a requirement to provide at least \$25 million in assistance for scholarships, education, community development, and legal aid to disadvantaged South Africans with a pro-

hibition on such assistance to any group or individual who has been engaged in gross violation of internationally recognized human rights;

- the imposition of severe criminal and civil penalties under several statutes for violation of the provisions of my Executive order;

- a requirement to consult with Allies in order to coordinate policies and programs toward South Africa;

- a requirement to report on whether any of these prohibitions has had the effect of increasing U.S. or allied dependence on the Soviet bloc for strategic or other critical materials, with a view to appropriate modifications of U.S. measures under my Executive order should such dependency have been increased;

- and a clear statement that the Executive order constitutes a complete and comprehensive statement of U.S. policy toward South Africa, with the intent of preempting inconsistent State and local laws which under our Constitution may be preempted.

Sanctions, in and of themselves, do not add up to a policy for South Africa and the southern Africa region. Positive steps as well as negative signals are necessary. This unusually complex and interrelated part of the world is one that cries out for better understanding and sympathy on our part. We must consider what we can do to contribute to development of healthy economies and democratic institutions throughout the region and to help those who are the victims of apartheid.

Following the Congress' lead and building on existing programs, I plan to expand our assistance to those suffering the cost of apartheid and to help blacks as they prepare to play their full role in a free South Africa. We spent \$20 million in FY 86 and have requested \$25 million in FY 87. We will do more, much of it along the lines incorporated in the South Africa bill.

I am also committed to present to the next Congress a comprehensive multi-year program designed to promote economic reform and development in the black-ruled states of southern Africa. We intend to seek the close collaboration of Japan and our European allies in this constructive effort. Our goal is to create a sound basis for a post-

apartheid region—a southern Africa where democracy and respect for fundamental human rights can flourish.

I believe the United States can assist responsibly in resolving southern Africa's tragic dilemma. Many observers in and outside South Africa regard present trends with despair, seeing in them a bloody inevitability as positions harden over the central question of political power. This is a grim scenario that allows no free choice and offers a racial civil war as the only solution. It need not be so if wisdom and imagination prevail.

South Africans continue to search for solutions. Their true friends should help in this search. As I have said before, our humanitarian concerns and our other national interests converge in South Africa as in few other countries. With the actions I propose today, I believe it is clear that my Administration's intentions and those of the Congress are identical. May we unite so that U.S. foreign policy can be effective in bringing people of good will and imagination in South Africa together to rebuild a better, just, and democratic tomorrow.

Sincerely,

Ronald Reagan

Note: This is the text of identical letters addressed to Robert Dole, Senate Majority Leader, and Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr., Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Kansas City, Missouri

Remarks at a Rally for Kit Bond, Candidate for the U.S. Senate. September 29, 1986

The President. Thank you all very much. You know, one of the things that goes with my job is that I am Commander in Chief. And in the military, a general can dictate the uniform of the day. And in view of the temperature, I'm declaring that the uniform of the day—[applause]—

Now, before I get into my remarks, I have—if you'll just wait just a second—I have something of a news announcement I would like to make, that—in case you

haven't heard it already—that at 12 p.m. central time, a Lufthansa airliner left Moscow bound for Frankfurt, West Germany, and on board are Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Daniloff.

Now, let me just say it's wonderful to be here in Missouri. And it's great to be back on the campaign trail. It almost feels like 1980 all over again. You know, as I said to my staff when we were taking off in Air Force One, it's great to be out of Washington and back where the real people are. You make a fellow feel mighty welcome.

I wish I could stay longer, but as you know, Congress is in session. And so a number of individuals that right now I would be mentioning by name—your Senator, Jack Danforth, some of your Congressmen—had to change their plans and remain in Washington, because the Congress is in session. And somebody's got to keep an eye on them.

You know, some of the people in charge in the Congress, in Washington, and the other side—they're sort of like the three fellows that came out of a building. They found they'd locked themselves out of their automobile. And one of them said, "Get me a wire coathanger. I can straighten it out and I can get in, open the door." And the second one says, "You can't do that. Somebody'd think you're stealing the car." And the third one said, "Well, we better do something pretty quick because it's starting to rain and the top's down." [Laughter]

It is really great to be here and wonderful to see a lot of old friends and supporters. And as I said, I'm sorry that Jack Danforth, one of the ablest Senators we've got, and your tremendous group of Representatives: Tom Coleman, Bill Emerson, and Gene Taylor—I call them Missouri's A-Team—they're back there hard at it.

And having been Governor myself for some time, I think I recognize good material when I see it, and John Ashcroft is the best. You know, I couldn't be paying him a higher compliment when I say he is a worthy successor to Kit Bond, who was a great Governor.

There's a good candidate for Governor in your neighboring State, Kansas, who was going to be here, but he's out busy campaigning—Mike Hayden. He was raised on

End
case
file