

U.S. Department of State
Background Notes: Portugal, August 1995
Bureau of Public Affairs

August 1995
Official Name: Republic of Portugal

PROFILE

Geography

Area: 94,276 sq. km. (36,390 sq. mi.), including the Azores and Madeira Islands; about the size of Indiana.
Cities: Capital--Lisbon (pop. 1.9 million). Other major city--Oporto (1.7 million).
Terrain: Mountainous in the north; rolling plains central south.
Climate: Maritime temperate.

People

Nationality: Noun and adjective--Portuguese (sing. and pl.).
Population: 9.8 million.
Annual growth rate: 0.06%.
Ethnic groups: Homogeneous Mediterranean stock with small black African minority.
Religion: Roman Catholic 97%.
Language: Portuguese.
Education: Years compulsory--nine. Attendance--60%. Literacy--87%.
Health: Infant mortality rate--10/1,000. Life expectancy--75 yrs.
Work force (4.6 million): Government, commerce, and services--55%.
Industry--33%. Agriculture--12%.

Government

Type: Parliamentary democracy. Constitution: Effective April 25, 1976; revised October 30, 1982, and June 1, 1989.
Branches: Executive--president (chief of state), Council of State (presidential advisory body), prime minister (head of government), Council of Ministers. Legislative--unicameral Assembly of the Republic (between 230 and 235 deputies). Judicial--Supreme Court, district courts, appeals courts, Constitutional Tribunal.
Major political parties: Social Democratic Party, Socialist Party, Portuguese Communist Party, Popular Party (formerly Social Democratic Center).
Suffrage: Universal at age 18.
Subdivisions: 18 districts, two autonomous regions, and 1 dependency.

Economy

GDP (1994): \$88 billion.
Annual growth rate (1994): 1.1%.
Per capita GDP (1994): \$8,925.
Natural resources: Fish, cork, tungsten, iron, copper, tin, and uranium ores.
Agriculture (5% of GDP): Forestry, fisheries.
Industry (34% of GDP): Types--textiles, clothing, footwear, construction, food, beverages, tobacco.
Services (61% of GDP): Commerce, government, housing, banking, and finance.
Trade (1994): Exports--\$17.5 billion: clothing, footwear, electrical machinery and appliances, automobiles. Imports--\$24 billion: electrical and non-electrical machinery, automobiles, fuel, appliances. Major partners--European Union, U.S., European Free Trade Association (EFTA).
Official exchange rate (August 1995):

U.S. \$1 = 150 escudos.

U.S.-PORTUGUESE RELATIONS

The United States encourages a stable and democratic Portugal that is closely associated with the industrial democracies of Western Europe and NATO; it has supported Portugal's successful entry into the West European economic and defense mainstream. Portugal's commitment to democratic values is demonstrated by the country's transition from authoritarian rule to constitutional democracy following a nearly bloodless 1974 coup and its excellent human rights record.

Bilateral ties date from the earliest years of the United States. On February 21, 1791, President George Washington opened formal diplomatic relations, naming Col. David Humphreys as U.S. minister. Portugal's history of looking toward the Atlantic rather than continental Europe and the U.S. position as an Atlantic power have fostered close contact between the two nations. Emigration and sizable Portuguese communities in the United States contribute to a strong cultural bond.

The U.S. and Portugal share a mutually beneficial economic relationship, with bilateral trade of \$1.8 billion in 1994. While total Portuguese trade has increased dramatically over the last 10 years, the U.S. percentage of it--both exports and imports--has declined. The Portuguese Government is seeking to increase exports of textiles and footwear to the United States and is encouraging greater bilateral investment.

U.S.-Portuguese defense cooperation continues to be excellent. The Agreement on Cooperation and Defense, signed June 1, 1995, provides for continued U.S. access to the Lajes Air Base in the Azores as well as cooperation in non-military endeavors. The air base provides valuable service, as illustrated most recently by Operation Desert Storm and by Operation Restore Hope in Somalia. The United States and other NATO allies provide equipment and training to the Portuguese military.

From 1975 through 1992, U.S. economic assistance to Portugal managed by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) was \$1.3 billion, including refugee and disaster assistance, agriculture, schools and rural education, health, low-income housing and housing guaranties, basic sanitation, consultants and training, balance-of-payments loans, PL 480 loans, and Economic Support Funds (ESF) cash transfers. The economically underdeveloped Azores Islands group was a major recipient of targeted USAID assistance. All forms of economic assistance ended by 1993; Portugal continues to participate in U.S. military training programs.

Principal U.S. Embassy Officials

Ambassador--Elizabeth Frawley Bagley
Deputy Chief of Mission--Sharon Wilkinson
Political Affairs--Julien LeBourgeois
Economic Affairs--Donald Cooke
Consular Affairs--David Bocskor
Administrative Affairs--Raymond Boneski
Public Affairs--Kathleen Brion
Commercial Affairs--Daniel Thompson
Agricultural Affairs--Franklin Lee
Defense and Air Attache--Col. David Bell
Army Attache--Lt. Col. Rudolph Garcia
Navy Attache--Capt. James Ponzo
Office of Defense Cooperation--Col. Jesse Perez

Consul, Ponta Delgada--Luis Espada-Platet

The U.S. embassy is at Avenida Forcas Armadas, Lisbon 1600 (tel. 7266600). The Ponta Delgada consulate is at Avenida Infante D. Henrique, Ponta Delgada, Sao Miguel, Azores 9502 (tel. 22216). The consular agent in Funchal, Madeira is Antonio Drummond Borges (tel. 47429).

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Portugal's economy is based on traditional industries such as textiles, clothing, footwear, cork and wood products, beverages (wine), porcelain and earthenware, and glass and glassware. Portugal will strengthen its position in the automobile industry in 1995 when the multibillion-dollar AutoEuropa project begins producing the Ford "Galaxy" and Volkswagen "Sharan" vans at a state-of-the-art plant in Setubal for export to European markets. The country is also a major European tourist destination: In 1994, more than 21 million tourists arrived in Portugal from Spain, the United Kingdom, Germany, France, and the United States.

Portugal traditionally runs a merchandise trade deficit, which it finances through net receipts from tourism, remittances from Portuguese workers abroad, and net transfers from the European Union (EU). Net EU transfers in 1995 are expected to be \$2.8 billion, or 3% of GDP. During 1989-93, its current account was broadly in balance and foreign direct investment averaged close to \$2 billion per year.

The country's entry into the EC--now the EU--in 1986 and the accompanying obligations to open its markets and compete freely with its EU partners stimulated economic reforms and continue to influence economic policy and business strategy.

Portugal's privatization program has reduced the state presence in the economy and yielded substantial revenues to the government. It is the third-largest privatizer in the OECD, after the United Kingdom and New Zealand. The first phase of privatization--"de-nationalization" of the banking and insurance sector--is virtually complete. The state presence is now concentrated in oil refining, shipbuilding, steel, cement, basic chemical products, and public utilities such as telecommunications and energy. The second phase of privatization will focus on parastatals in many of these areas.

Unemployment has become a greater problem in recent years. The 1993 recession and deepening structural change in agriculture and industry caused unemployment to increase from 4.1% in 1992 to 6.8% in 1994. This is still low compared to the EU average of 10.8% and is expected to come down as the economy strengthens in 1995. Nevertheless, the concern remains that unemployment may settle at a higher rate in the coming years as economic change and international competition eliminate lower-skilled jobs.

Real wages are flexible--contractual wages have declined in recent years in both nominal and real terms--but high social costs and severance make labor resemble a fixed rather than a variable cost in many instances, slowing the recovery in employment.

GOVERNMENT

Portugal's April 25, 1976, constitution reflected the country's 1974-76 move from authoritarian rule to provisional military government to a parliamentary democracy with some initial communist and left-wing influence. The 1976 constitution, which defined Portugal as a "Republic . . . engaged in the formation of a classless society," was revised in 1982 and in 1989.

The 1982 revision placed the military under strict civilian control, trimmed the powers of the president, and abolished the Revolutionary Council (a non-elected committee with legislative veto powers). The 1989 revision eliminated much of the remaining Marxist rhetoric of the original document, abolished the communist-inspired "agrarian reform," and laid the groundwork for further privatization of nationalized firms and the government-owned communications media.

The constitution provides for progressive administrative decentralization and calls for future reorganization on a regional basis. The Azores and Madeira Islands have constitutionally mandated autonomous status: A regional autonomy statute promulgated in 1980 established the Government of the Autonomous Region of the Azores, and the Government of the Autonomous Region of Madeira operates under a provisional autonomy statute in effect since 1976. Apart from the Azores and Madeira, the country is divided into 18 districts, each headed by a governor appointed by the Minister of Internal Administration. Macau--a dependency which will revert to Chinese sovereignty in 1999--is headed by a presidentially nominated governor general.

The four main organs of the national government are the presidency, the prime minister and Council of Ministers (the government), the Assembly of the Republic (parliament), and the courts.

The president, elected to a five-year term by direct, universal suffrage, is also commander-in-chief of the armed forces. Presidential powers include appointing the prime minister and Council of Ministers (in which the president must be guided by the assembly election results), dismissing the prime minister, dissolving the assembly to call early elections, vetoing legislation (which may be overridden by the assembly), and declaring states of war or siege.

The Council of State, an advisory body to the president, is composed of the incumbents of six senior civilian offices, any former presidents elected under the 1976 constitution, five members chosen by the assembly, and five chosen by the president himself.

The government is headed by the presidentially appointed prime minister, who names the Council of Ministers. A new government is required to define the broad outline of its policy in a program and present it to the assembly for a mandatory period of debate. Failure of the assembly to reject the program by a majority of deputies confirms the government in office.

The Assembly of the Republic is a unicameral body composed of up to 235 deputies. Elected by universal suffrage according to a system of proportional representation, deputies serve terms of office of four years, unless the president dissolves the assembly and calls for new elections.

The national Supreme Court is the court of last appeal. Military, administrative, and fiscal courts are designated as separate court categories. A nine-member Constitutional Tribunal reviews the constitutionality of legislation.

Current Administration

The most recent presidential elections were held in January 1991. Mario Soares of the Socialist Party--first elected President in 1986--was re-elected in a landslide victory, garnering a full 70% of the popular vote. The October 1991 general election produced a victory for Anibal Cavaco Silva's Social Democratic Party, which received just over 50% of the popular vote.

Prime Minister Cavaco Silva--now in his second four-year term--has been committed to privatizing and modernizing the economy. His government and the Socialist Party have cooperated over the years to encourage privatization of public sector enterprise. The Cavaco Silva government has implemented economic and social reforms designed to help Portugal compete with other European nations.

General elections are scheduled for October 1995 and presidential elections for February 1996.

Principal Government Officials

President of the Portuguese Republic--Mario Soares

Prime Minister--Anibal Cavaco Silva

Ambassador to the United States--Fernando Antonio Andresen Guimares

Portugal maintains an embassy in the United States at 2125 Kalorama Road NW, Washington, DC 20008 (tel. 202-328-8610); consulates general in New York City, Boston, and San Francisco; consulates in Providence, RI; Newark, NJ; and New Bedford, MA; and honorary consulates in Honolulu, Los Angeles, Houston, New Orleans, Chicago, Philadelphia, Miami, Puerto Rico, and Waterbury, CT. The Portuguese National Tourist Office in the United States is located at 548 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10036 (tel: 212-354-4403).

TRAVEL AND BUSINESS INFORMATION

The U.S. Department of State's Consular Information Program provides Travel Warnings and Consular Information Sheets. Travel Warnings are issued when the Department of State recommends that Americans avoid travel to a certain country. Consular Information Sheets exist for all countries and include information on immigration practices, currency regulations, health conditions, areas of instability, crime and security information, political disturbances, and the addresses of the U.S. embassies and consulates in the subject country. They can be obtained by telephone at (202) 647-5225 or by fax at (202) 647-3000. To access the Consular Affairs Bulletin Board by computer, dial (202) 647-9225, via a modem with standard settings. Bureau of Consular Affairs' publications on obtaining passports and planning a safe trip abroad are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 (202) 783-3238.

Emergency information concerning Americans traveling abroad may be obtained from the Office of Overseas Citizens Services at (202) 647-5225.

While planning a trip, travelers can check the latest information on health requirements and conditions with the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in Atlanta, Georgia. A hotline at (404) 332-4559 provides telephonic or fax information on the most recent health advisories, immunization recommendations or requirements, and advice on food and drinking water safety for regions and countries. A booklet entitled Health Information for International Travel (HHS publication number CDC-94-8280, price \$7.00) is available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, tel. (202) 512-1800.

Information on travel conditions, visa requirements, currency and customs regulations, legal holidays, and other items of interest to travelers also may be obtained before your departure from a country's embassy and/or consulates in the U.S. (for this country, see "Principal Government Officials" listing in this publication).

Upon their arrival in a country, U.S. citizens are encouraged to register with the U.S. embassy (see "Principal U.S. Embassy Officials" listing in this publication). Such information might assist family members in making contact en route in case of an emergency.

Further Electronic Information:

Consular Affairs Bulletin Board (CABB). Available by modem, the CABB provides Consular Information Sheets, Travel Warnings, and helpful information for travelers. Access at (202) 647-9225 is free of charge to anyone with a personal computer, modem, telecommunications software, and telephone line.

Department of State Foreign Affairs Network. Available on the Internet, DOSFAN provides timely, global access to official U.S. foreign policy information. Updated daily, DOSFAN includes Background Notes; Dispatch, the official weekly magazine of U.S. foreign policy; daily press briefings; directories of key officers of foreign service posts; etc. DOSFAN is accessible three ways on the Internet:

Gopher: dosfan.lib.uic.edu

URL: gopher://dosfan.lib.uic.edu/

WWW: <http://dosfan.lib.uic.edu/dosfan.html>

U.S. Foreign Affairs on CD-ROM (USFAC). Published on a quarterly basis by the U.S. Department of State, USFAC archives information on the Department of State Foreign Affairs Network, and includes an array of official foreign policy information from 1990 to the present. Priced at \$80 (\$100 foreign), one-year subscriptions include four discs (MSDOS and Macintosh compatible) and are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, P.O. Box 37194, Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954. To order, call (202) 512-1800 or fax (202) 512-2250.

Federal Bulletin Board (BBS). A broad range of foreign policy information also is carried on the BBS, operated by the U.S. Government Printing Office (GPO). By modem, dial (202) 512-1387. For general BBS information, call (202) 512-1530.

National Trade Data Bank (NTDB). Operated by the U.S. Department of Commerce, the NTDB contains a wealth of trade-related information, including Country Commercial Guides. It is available on the Internet (gopher.stat-usa.gov) and on CD-ROM. Call the NTDB Help-Line at (202) 482-1986 for more information.

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MEMO

Fr: Carrie Greenstein
Re: The Azores
Da: July 3, 1997

Lajes

On June 2, 1995, Secretary of State Warren Christopher signed an agreement in Lisbon to extend the accord with Portugal that allows the U.S. to use the Lajes air base on the Azores Islands. The agreement was part of an effort to improve trans-Atlantic ties and to broaden military, scientific and commercial cooperation. The U.S. agreed to compensate Portugal for the use of the base through millions of dollars worth of aid. (Approximately \$160 million annually.) The US has maintained this NATO base since 1951.

The Azores Today

The Azores are made up of nine islands:

Sao Miguel

Santa Maria, on February 18, 1493, Santa Maria was the first stop of Christopher Columbus on his voyage from the West Indies

Sao Jorge, known for its woven rugs and blankets

Terceira, so named because it was the third island discovered, site of the Lajes air base and the most densely populated island, Vasco de Gama, when returning from India in 1499, landed here, where his brother died

Graciosa or Ilha Branca (White Island), because of its blond beaches

Pico, with the highest mountain on the Azores at 7,611 feet

Faial, rocked by major volcanic explosions in 1937 and 1957

Flores, the last island to be discovered

Corvo, with its single village of 1,000

William F. Buckley wrote in his book, *Atlantic High*, that the Azores are, "quite simply stated, the most beautiful group of islands in the world."

History of the Azores

According to local lore, the Azores (9 islands total), are all that remain of the fabled Atlantis after it sank in the waves.

The islands first appeared in Genoese maps in 1351. Their discovery was due to Prince Henry the Navigator, of Portugal, who sent Goncalo Velho Cabral in search of them. Velho reached and named Santa Maria in 1432. The Portuguese first settled on the island of Santa Maria in 1439. And between 1450 and 1466, significant number of Flemish and French also arrived, and later, smaller numbers of Bretons and Moors.

As the European empires expanded, the Spanish and Portuguese fought over the islands because of their strategic location on trade routes to India and America. From 1580 to 1640, the Azores were under Spanish control. There was no local central government until 1766, when a governor was installed on Terceira. A constitution was enacted in 1832.

Emigration from the Azores began in the 18th century as reflected in Melville's *Moby Dick*, "No small number of these whaling seamen belong to the Azores, where the outward bound Nantucket seamen frequently touch to augment their crews from the hearty peasants of these rocky shores."

In 1976, the Azores became an autonomous region of Portugal, flying a flag with a goshawk and nine stars. (Azores is Portuguese for goshawks, although the birds that greeted the first settlers are now known to have been chicken hawks.)

Presidential Visits to the Azores

President Nixon visited the Azores twice. The first visit was to Terceira from December 13-14, 1971, to discuss international monetary problems with French President Pompidou and Portuguese prime Minister Caetano.

The second Nixon visit was to Lajes field from June 18-19, 1974, to meet with President Spínola.

The remarks from these visits are attached.

Azores and WWII (See memo from Michael)

In 1941, the Azores were slated to be the Portuguese seat of government if Portugal were overrun by Germany. In May, 1941, President Roosevelt had 25,000 men poised to occupy the islands in case of a German attack. In October, 1993, after negotiations with Portugal, the UK, its oldest ally, began using air bases on the islands. At first, US forces were excluded, but the problem was resolved in 1944 by disguising US aircraft as British ones.

MEMO

To: David
Fr: Carrie
Re: Azores/Lajes Field
Da: 7/18/97

There are 1,000 military personnel stationed at Lajes (2,500 including dependents). Of the 1,000 personnel, only 7 are Army, and 12, Navy.

The nicknames of the base (not specifically the 65th Airborne division) are 'Crossroads of the Atlantic' and 'the essential link'.

Also of interest, on December 25, 1996 (Christmas Day), the island of Sao Miguel, Azores was victim to devastating floods. The Lajes Field air base coordinated a relief effort which collected 3 tons of food, clothing and bedding. Within 6 days of the disaster, the base had formed a partnership with the Portuguese air force, who airlifted the supplies to the island. The town with the worst flood damage was Pozoacao.

07-18-1997 09:24



< Main Passenger Terminal at Lajes Field, Azores

ATTN: RELOCATION PROGRAM APO AE 09720

03 MSS/DAT

Location..... : Lajes Field, Azores, Portugal The Azores are a group of islands located in the North Atlantic Ocean about 2,200 miles east of New York City, and approximately 850 miles west of Lisbon, Portugal. The total land area is 922 square miles or roughly equivalent to three-fourths the size of Rhode Island. The islands range in size from 297 square miles--Sao Miguel--to seven square miles--Corvo. Lajes Field is located on the northeast tip of Terceira. The island, measuring roughly 12 miles by 20 miles, is somewhat oval in shape and is almost entirely bordered by high cliffs. The only beach is a short, sandy strip bordering Praia bay about three miles from the field. Except for the towns and hamlets, the land is broken up into small plots of cultivated ground by stone fences and narrow, winding roads which crisscross the island. The two largest communities are Angra do Heroismo and Praia da Vitoria. The latter is about three miles from Lajes Field and has a population of about 9,000. Angra do Heroismo, the central district's capital city, is approximately 13 miles from Lajes Field and has a population of approximately 24,000. Major

Command..... : Air Combat Command (ACC)

Mission..... : The Air Force mission is primarily airlift support. The Army mission is to provide logistic support of goods to the installation. Population assigned-served..... : 3305 Active Duty

Officer..... : 102 Active Duty Enlisted..... : 847 Family

Members..... : 1385 Retirees..... : 10 Civilian

Employees..... : 97 (DoD Civil Service)

874 (Portuguese Nationals) Telephone Access..... :
Commercial 011-351-95-540100 Ext xxxxx; DSN from CONUS 535-xxxx; DSN from
Europe 245-xxxx. All incoming COMMERCIAL calls go through the base
switchboard operator. NOTE: All local numbers have a "2" prefix. When using
DSN, the "2" prefix MUST BE DROPPED. History Lajes Field was activated
in 1943 when the British obtained permission to construct an airfield on
Terceira Island. In late 1943, the United States began stationing personnel
with the British. The United States Military Transport Command, later
called the Military Airlift Command (MAC) began occupancy on Lajes Field in
1944. The Military Airlift Command became a specified command in February
1977. In July 1992, Military Airlift Command was redesignated as Air Mobility
Command (AMC). On 1 October 1993 Lajes Field transferred to Air Combat
Command (ACC). An Interim Portuguese-American agreement on U.S. usage of
Lajes Field was completed in May 1946 and the formal accord was signed in
1948. In February 1953, the 1605th Air Base Wing of the Military Airlift
Command was established, and on 1 January 1982 it was changed to 1605th

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Military Airlift Support Wing (MASW). In January 1992 the 1605th Military Airlift Support Wing was redesignated as the 606th Military Airlift Support Wing. On June 1, 1992 the wing was redesignated as the 65th Support Wing. In July 1993, it was redesignated again as the 65th Air Base Wing. Today Lajes Field is Portuguese Air Base (PAB) No. 4, where the 65th Air Base Wing is stationed by agreement with the Republic of Portugal. The Field is the headquarters site for the United States Forces Azores (USFORAZORES), a sub-unified command (composed of Army, Navy, and Air Force personnel), under the Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Atlantic Command (USA), and the 65 ABW under the Air Combat Command. Although USFORAZORES and the 65 ABW are distinct organizations with separate channels within the Department of Defense, both are concurrently commanded by a Colonel, the senior military commander in the Azores archipelago. An Air Force colonel serves concurrently as USFORAZORES chief of staff and 65 ABW vice commander.

07-18-1997 09:24

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Family Support Center

If you need information or assistance send a e-mail message to: englishi@mss65.lajes.af.mil.

Need information on your next base? Then check out **SITES** - Standard Information Topics Exchange Service. If you would like a printed copy (most SITES are over 40 pages) contact the **Family Support Center at 24138** and we will be glad to print one for you. In addition take a look at information that is available on **City Net** about the area you are relocating to.

Relocation Help!

Need More Information On Your Next Base? The Family Support Center can e-mail a message to your next base and have an answer for you in 24 to 48 hours.

Videos and Base Brochures - We have brochures on just about every military installation from all branches of the service and our video library of bases is growing daily.

Spouse Employment - We can assist your spouse in finding employment at your next assignment. At Lajes, employment for spouses is extremely limited. Check out our World Wide Web **Job Page** with links to over 500 job boards in the United States.

Mapmaker - Plan Your Trip using this great computer program and find the quickest route to your U.S. destination.

Loan Closet - From dishes and pots and pans to vacuum cleaners, irons and coffee pots. We have just about anything you will need to tide you over.

Kids In Touch With Kids - Check out videos such as the "Let's Get A Move On" kids video, and register your kid(s) in the "Kids in Touch With Kids" program to find pen pals at your new location, or your kids can write to someone new coming to Lajes.



Return to Home!

Pagemaster: [Lance Taylor, GS-11, 65MSS/DPF](#)

Updated: 11 Dec 96

A Brief History of American Forces at Lajes Field Lajes Field, Terceira, Azores, Portugal

To know where you are today requires some knowledge of how you got there. Because the United States is a tenant at Air Base Nr. 4, it is necessary to know some history of that base before Americans came to be here. Like most bases developed by the United States, strategic location made Terceira ideal for development of operations. Early on, the Portuguese recognized the necessity for mid-Atlantic stop-over during oceanic flights as well as for secure water traffic during World War II.

This narrative is provided in hopes that the reader will come away with a better understanding and appreciation of the work accomplished by those who came before us. Only through their efforts and perseverance can we enjoy where we are today.

The Origins of Air Base Nr. 4

Air Base Nr. 4, or Lajes Field as it is known to Americans, came into existence in the early part of the century. It is believed the need for a mid-Atlantic landing strip came to bear when a Polish airplane crashed on Graciosa Island in 1928. In March 1945, trans-Atlantic flight time averaged 23 hours. Early recognition by the Portuguese government that an emergency airfield in the Azores was a necessity was very fortuitous. After lengthy evaluations it was decided to build.

Originally located on Achado, a tableland zone between the towns of Angra do Heroismo and Lajes, operations at Air Base Nr. 4 began when a native of Terceira, Captain Frederico de Melo, lifted off in an AVRO single-engine biplane on 4 October 1930. The government eventually condemned this site due to inadequate dimensions and adverse weather conditions. This did not mean the end for the fledgling airstrip.

In 1934, using a detailed report provided by Colonel Gomes da Silva, also a native of Terceira, the Portuguese government settled on Lajes as the most favorable site for the new airstrip operated by the Portuguese Military Aeronautics. At this time, support structures were also developed. In 1941, Portuguese officials expanded the runway and sent additional troops to Lajes due to the increased German threat brought on during World War II. Portuguese officials declared the base capable of air defense on 11 July 1941.

On 17 August 1943, the British, relying on a centuries old treaty, and Portuguese signed an agreement allowing Great Britain the use of facilities in the Azores. The Portuguese Military Aeronautics effectively ceased on 8 October 1943 when their British replacements arrived at Angra do Heroisma. Upon arrival at Lagen Field (the original designation) the British paved the runways, built hangars, developed a large power plant and set up living quarters. During their

stay, the British troops at Lajes contributed to the sinking of 53 enemy submarines making this area of the Atlantic safer for oceanic traffic.

The Portuguese military at Air Base Nr. 4 continued providing search and rescue, weather reconnaissance, and airlift support until 1961 when a war with the Portuguese colonies in Africa forced officials to terminate some aspects of their mission and, by 1974, the mission at Air Base Nr. 4 had dwindled considerably. However, things picked back up and by 1978, Air Base Nr. 4 was again aggressively conducting search and rescue mission, maritime patrol, and medical evacuations.

American Operations begin at Lajes Field

In early 1944, in accordance with an agreement between Portugal and the United States, American Navy, Army and Air Force personnel settled themselves at Lajes. With their introduction, the Americans built newer runways and a U.S. compound for their troops. This group transferred to the Island of Santa Maria in early 1945 where it constructed the airfield which still operates today.

The first Americans to join the British at Lajes were from the 96th Naval Construction Battalion. Some 600 seamen disembarked the U.S.S. *Abraham Lincoln* in Angra Harbor on 9 January 1944. Eight days later two more units, a total of 800 troops, joined the others to "build an air base." Housing for these men quickly transitioned from pup tents to Nissen huts measuring 20 x 48 feet as the Azorean weather in January is severe at times.

On 4 August 1944, the 1391st Army Air Force (AAF) Base Unit was activated. At this time, the Air Transport Command operations relocated to Santa Maria Air Base from Lajes. American operations continued this way after the war when the value of two mid-Atlantic bases became known. Santa Maria serviced transport aircraft while Lajes serviced tactical aircraft deploying from the European theater to the Pacific theater. At the war's end, Lajes set a record for U.S. aircraft passing through the Azores when 600 aircraft landed here in a single day during WHITE PROJECT; the return of U.S. forces from Europe and North Africa. This number was just a small portion of the 8,689 U.S. aircraft dispatched through Lajes between November 1943 and

When World War II ended, so did the agreement between England and Portugal. British troops officially ended operations at Lajes on 3 June 1946. At this same time, Americans once again took up residence at Lajes, signing an agreement of occupation on 10 September 1946. Improvements were again made and Lajes took on missions of search and rescue, weather reconnaissance, airlift, and training.

By mid-1946, officials decided the main American base must be moved back to Lajes Field. Thus on 1 September 1946, the 1391st AAF Base Unit returned to Terceira Island where the United States currently reside as tenants. Nine days after returning to Lajes, Portugal and the United States signed a temporary agreement giving the U.S. military rights to Lajes Field.

Lajes played a critical part in the success of the Berlin Airlift. More than 3,000 aircraft passed through Lajes between the United States and Germany. At this time, officials realized that Lajes was an important strategic link to counter Soviet aggression during the Cold War. To this end, on 28 November 1949, Major General Laurence S. Kuter, then commander of the Military Air Transport Service, recommended open negotiations with Portugal for long-term rights to Lajes. General Kuter argued that by allowing the United States use of Lajes, Portugal would be contributing to the success of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), of which they were a founding member. On 6 September 1951, the Portuguese government announced in Lisbon the agreement with the United States concerning the use of the Azores based on NATO requirements. All subsequent agreements come from this 1951 agreement.

The Americans played the game of revolving names not only with the base but with the units assigned also. Although an exact date is not known, by 1950, the Americans called the base Lajes Field. When the Air Transport Command was redesignated Military Air Transport Service on 1 June 1948, the 1391st AAF Base Unit became the 523rd Air Base Group with four squadrons assigned. This designation lasted until 1 October 1948 when the group was redesignated the 1605th Air Base Group.

On 1 February 1953, the 1605th Air Base Wing stood-up and the 1605th Air Base Group became a subordinate unit. The 1605th Maintenance and Supply Group stood-up at this time as well. This organization lasted little more than a year. The wing reorganized on 1 June 1954. at this time the 1605th Air Base Group and the 1065th Maintenance and Supply Group were inactivated. Squadrons formerly assigned to these groups now fell under the wing.

On 1 January 1982, the 1605th Air Base Wing was redesignated the 1605th Military Airlift Support Wing. At this time, Headquarters 1605th Air Base Group and 1605th Military Airlift Squadrons activated as well. However, Headquarters 1605th Air Base Wing and 1065th Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance Squadron inactivated.

The same day ten years later the 1605th Military Airlift Support Wing was redesignated the 606th Support Wing. However, due to an administrative error during the reorganization, the Support Wing was once again redesignated one year later as the 65th Support Wing under the new Air Mobility Command (AMC).

Today, the 65th Air Base Wing, so designated on 1 October 1993, is part of the Air Combat Command (ACC) as well as home to the U.S. Forces Azores, a sub-unified command activated in mid-1952 which reports directly to the Navy's Atlantic Command, both of which are currently commanded by Colonel Rodney E. Gibson.

Mid-Atlantic Support System

Lajes has been instrumental in providing support to many exercises and operations, both U.S. and NATO. These operations include the 1958 U.S. peace efforts in Lebanon, the 1961 UN peace initiative in Congo, the 1973 Arab/Israeli Yom Kippur War, and Operation DESERT SHIELD/STORM in 1991. More recently, Lajes provided en routed support during the Bosnian

Air Lift as well as Operation ASSURED RESPONSE, the evacuation of civilians from the African country of Liberia. Lajes also supports many routine NATO (Northern Viking) exercises which continually displays the Azores role in maintaining world stability.

One of the largest exercises to receive support from Lajes was the REFORGER (Return Forces to Germany) exercises. This annual exercise continued until 1989 when the collapse of the Soviet Union made the exercise unnecessary. An example of the impact Lajes had on this exercise was REFORGER 1980. That year more than 20,000 American troops participating in REFORGER passed through Lajes en route to Germany.

Today, the 65th Air Base wing provides support to more than 3,400 personnel which include U.S. civilian and local national employees and approximately 950 U.S. military personnel. The primary mission of the "Crossroads of the Atlantic" is to provide support to Air Force, Department of Defense, and Allied aircraft operating in and throughout the Atlantic region.

American-Portuguese Relationship

Although many of the facilities at Lajes Field were built and are maintained by the American forces, Portugal is still sovereign and owns those facilities. While some facilities enjoy joint use, facilities such as quarters and specialized weather and communication facilities are treated as U.S. owned.

Both Portuguese and American officers share the different responsibilities at Lajes. The Portuguese brigadeiro (equal to a two star general) commands Air Base Nr. 4 as well as the Air Zone of the Azores. He reports directly to the commander, Armed Forces of the Azores, which is a joint Army-Navy-Air Force command, headquartered in Sao Miguel. The U.S. colonel is commander, U.S. Forces, Azores, reporting to the commander in chief, U.S. Unified Atlantic Command. He is also the commander of the 65th Air Base Wing, reporting to the 8th Air Force, Air Combat Command.

Lajes Missions Supported

- **Nickel Grass** - 1973 - Lajes was the only forward base that was offered to the U.S. in our support to Israel. All the cargo that was moved by aircraft during that operation was equaled by the surface ship which arrived in place the day after the operation was over.

Desert Shield/Storm - 1990-91 - over 90 aircraft transited Lajes on the first day of deployment. During the operation Lajes hosted a Strategic Air Command provisional tanker task force that reached a peak of 33 aircraft and 600 personnel. With the largest amount of fuel.

Provide Comfort - 1991 - Support of cargo Aircraft providing humanitarian relief for the Iraqi Kurds.

Restore Hope - 1992-93 - Reception and beddown of 12 KC-135's from the tanker task force providing a mid-Atlantic air refueling station for cargo aircraft bound for and returning from Somalia.

Deny Flight - 1993 - Already heavy with Navy P-3 and C-130 deployments, the Wing received deployment orders for 6 KC-135Rs in support of Bosnia no fly zone.

Southern Watch - 1994 - Hosted 15 ship Tanker Task Force while supporting increased requirements of aircraft patrolling southern Iraq.

Support Hope - 1994 - Provided refueling support to cargo aircraft supporting the Humanitarian relief operation to Rwanda.

Vigilant Warrior - 1994 - Supported transiting fighter aircraft in the protection of U.S. vital interests and the promotion of Southwest regional stability.

Joint Endeavor - 1995 - Provided support for transiting aircraft to the Bosnia Airlift.

Assured Response - 1996 - Evacuation of American citizens in Liberia. Lajes hosted 8 Tanker Task Force aircraft. The last C-5 carrying U.S. Embassy personnel and equipment landed at Lajes.

Lajes Peacetime Operational Support

- Airlift Operations
- Tanker Operations
- En Route Fighter Support
- Power Projection
- Port Operations

WELCOME!

Lajes Field is a unique and exciting place to visit and live. Below we have listed some facts and interesting items about the Azores. We have an excellent Relocation Program and are more than available to assist you in your relocation needs. We have a wide range of programs such as Kids In Touch With Kids, Happy Landings - Spouse Orientation, numerous Relocating Guides, and various other programs to assist you in your move. Please contact the following individuals: Liz Waters or Joanne English at DSN: CONUS - 535-4138 or OCONUS - 245-4138 or CIVILIAN: 011-351-95-540100 X24138.

U.S. FORCES IN THE AZORES

Terceira, the third largest island, is the home of Lajes Field. The island is about 18 miles long and 10 miles wide. The hilly terrain is dominated by volcanic ranges which are covered with lush, green vegetation. Innumerable stone walls set off small farm plots throughout the island. The farmers clear their fields of volcanic rock, which is then used for building farm structures. Terceira has two major towns, Angra do Heroismo and Praia da Vittoria.

Lajes Field is the home of all U.S. Air Force, Army, and Navy military forces in the Azores. In 1953, the U.S. Forces Azores Command was organized as subordinate Unified Command under the Command-in-Chief Atlantic. In peacetime, the U.S. Forces Commander (COMUSFORAZ) is assisted by a small joint staff responsible for contingency planning.

The Commander is the local representative for the U.S. Ambassador to Portuguese military and Civil authorities concerning all military activities in the Azores. In wartime, the Commander assumes operational control of all U.S. military forces in the Azores and its adjacent waters. The command mission would be to support NATO forces in the area, to assist in providing local defense, if requested, and to protect and evacuate U.S. civilians, if necessary.

ARMY

The U.S. Army MPC (Ocean Port), represents the Army in the Azores and is responsible for port operations and related terminal services.

DRIVING

Terceira island is hilly; it is therefore recommended that you insure the brakes in your car are in excellent condition prior to shipment. It is also suggested that a corrosion preventive be applied to your automobile prior to shipment because of excessively corrosive conditions.

Large automobiles are not recommended because of the narrow roads, which are poor in both repair and construction. A valid states driver's license is required to obtain the local driver's license for the Azores. Stateside vehicle title and registration may be used to obtain Lajes Field Registration.

Automobile insurance requirements consist of a public liability and property damage policy. This type of insurance is available locally at reasonable rates. Local insurance policies, however, differ significantly from the usual U.S. policies. It is recommended that you not obtain an insurance policy from the U.S. company prior to your arrival. Rates on these policies apply primarily to mainland Portugal, not to the Azores.

PRIVATE RENTAL HOUSING

Most private housing rented by Americans is located in the town of Praia da Vittoria or along the main roads between that town and the base. Other rentals are located in Porto Martins, Fonte do Bastardo, and Lajes. Rental units are obtained from Portuguese landlords at very reasonable prices. Quality and size, however, leave something to be desired. Because of heavy rains and poor building construction, mildew and dampness are constant problems. It is highly advisable to exercise judgment concerning shipment of

DOMESTIC EMPLOYMENT

Portuguese domestic help must be at least 18 years of age. You may want to hire a maid for five or six days per week at a monthly salary and one meal per day, or a part-time maid by the week. All domestic help could be paid in Portuguese escudos or American dollars. Also, under Portuguese Law, all domestic workers employed on a regular basis are covered by social welfare (CAIXA DE PREVIDENCIA). Each employer is required to make monthly payments to the Caixa. The amount is determined by the employment agreement and provisions of Portuguese Law. It is your responsibility to make these payments for all your domestic help.

LEISURE TIME AT LAJES

The Lajes Services Program is designed to fill recreational and entertainment needs and interests of all Lajes Personnel and their families. Facilities include a Community Activities Center (video club, nintendo rental, poolroom, Ping-Pong room, shuffleboard, drama productions and art shows; Ceramic Hobby Shop; Wood Hobby Shop; Auto Hobby Shop; and Car Wash; Library; Bowling Lanes; Skating Rink; 18 Hole Golf Course; Gymnasium, Tennis Courts, Swimming Pools, Club (Enlisted and Officers); Aquaknights of Atlantis Club; Motorcycle Club; Boy Scouts of America; Cub Scouts of America; Girl Scouts of America; AYA Youth Center; Teen Center, and Special Adult Education Program.

SOME VERY INTERESTING TRANSLATIONS

- 1.FONTINHOS.....LITTLE FOUNTAINS
- 2.LAJES.....FLAT STONES
- 3.VILA NOVA.....NEW VILLAGE
- 4.AGUALVA.....BRIGHT WATER
- 5.BISCOITOS.....BISCUITS
- 6.ALTARES.....ALTARS
- 7.RAMINHO.....LITTLE BOUQUET
- 8.SERRETA.....SERRATED AREA(ROCKY)
- 9.TERRA CHA.....HIGHER PLACE
- 10.ANGRA DO HEROISMO.....BAY OF HEROISM
- 11.FETEIRA.....LAND WITH MANY FERNS
- 12.PORTO JUDEU.....JEWISH PORT
- 13.FONTE DO BASTARDO.....BASTARDS FOUNTAIN
- 14.PRAIA DA VITTORIA.....VICTORY BEACH
- 15.CABO DA PRAIA.....BEACH CAPE
- 16.RIBEIRINHA.....VERY SMALL RIVER
- 17.QUATRO RIVEIRAS.....FOUR LITTLE RIVERS
- 18.JUNCAL.....RUSH BE (CANE REEDS)
- 19.PORTO MARTINS.....MARTIN'S PORT
- 20.DOZE RIVEIRAS.....TWELVE SMALL RIVERS

MISCELLANEOUS TRANSLATIONS

- 1.ILHEU DO NORTE.....(AWOL ROCK) -ISLE OF THE NORTH
- 2.ILHEU DAS CABRAS.....(SPLIT ROCK) - ISLE OF THE GOATS
- 3.FRADINHOS....(SMALL ISLE NEAR SPLIT ROCK) -A YOUNG LAY BROTHER
- 4.CANADA DO VELHO.....THE OLD MAN'S FOOTPATH
- 5.CANADA DO TENENTE.....THE LIEUTENANT'S FOOTPATH
- 6.PORTELA DA CRUZ.....GATE OF THE CROSS
- 7.PESQUEIRO.....FISHING ROCK

OTHER INFORMATION

SCHOOLS

SURE START Lajes Elementary offers a Sure Start program which was designed after the Head Start program in the United States. It is a program designed for instruction for 3 and 4 year olds on a priority placement basis. Only 20 students attend and applications can be picked up at the Lajes Elementary school office. **LAJES ELEMENTARY SCHOOL** Lajes Elementary School is a United States Department of Defense Dependents School (DoDDS). There are approximately 450 students in grades kindergarten through 6th. The school is fully accredited by the North Central Association of Schools. There is a staff of 40 personnel including resource staff, administration, and counselor. The school has a wide range of after school programs available for you and they encourage all students to participate. Classes are small which makes it easy to get acquainted with our teachers and fellow classmates. The school offers a hot meal program which follows the USDA guidelines. Both free and reduced-price meals are available through the Schools Officer. **LAJES HIGH SCHOOL** Lajes High School is the **HOME OF THE FALCONS!** It is a Department of Defense Dependents School (DoDDS) with an enrollment 7th through 12th of approximately 165 students. The school is fully accredited by the North Central Association of Schools and Colleges and offers a four-year high school diploma. There is a staff of twenty-one, including administrators, resource personnel, and counselor. The facilities include two science laboratories, library, a guidance center, industrial arts shop, art room, band room, computer lab, business lab, and a separate home economics facility. The school program includes a full curriculum of college preparatory courses in addition to business, industrial arts, home economics, music, and computer science courses. Advanced courses including Honors English, Calculus and several Advanced Placement courses are available. Portuguese and Spanish are also offered. There are lots of activities and we encourage you to become involved in our extracurricular program. Our students have the opportunities to travel to Turkey, Germany, England, and other countries while participating in extracurricular activities. Even though our school is probably smaller than your present school, it definitely has its advantages. Classes are smaller too, and this makes it easy to become acquainted with all your classmates and teachers. So, become involved and share your talents!!!!

CHILD AND TEEN SERVICES OVERVIEW



< View of playground and CDC building

The Lajes Field community offers excellent programs and facilities to meet your child care needs, as well as recreation and leisure opportunities for youth of all ages. We have a Child Development Center, Family Day Care Program, Youth Center, Teen Center (Club Lajes), Skating Rink, and youth ball fields. Please contact the Services Division Child Development Center, Lajes Youth Program (LYP), and Teen Center points of contact for current information about specific programs.

THINGS TO DO - RECREATION AND SPORTS

The Lajes Youth Program offers the following sports year-round: Soccer, flag football, basketball, baseball/softball, competitive swimming. Summer camp is offered by the Lajes Youth Program for ten weeks in the summer when school is not in session. Camp hours are from 0900-1600, with extended care available for working parents. The Skating Rink offers a variety of programs. Please see the Services directory in the Support Services Section. There is a Youth Bowling league associated with YABA during the Fall and Winter months. Lajes High school offers various sports programs. The high school teams play in the base leagues, various local Portuguese schools and go to DoD sponsored off-island sports events to participant against other DoD schools.

CHILD CARE PROGRAMS - COMMUNITY



< View of playground and CDC building

There are no other child care centers or programs in the local community. Many families enter into a private contract with Portuguese maids and sitters. There are a couple of Family Day Care providers please contact POC below for further details. Family Day Care POC..... :
Location..... : T-209 Telephone..... : Ext 23192 Number of Homes..... : 2
Number of Spaces..... : 10 Range of Rates..... : Rates may vary

FOR TEENS ONLY

The Teen Center is located directly behind the Family Support Center. Youth in the 7th and 12th grades have a place of their own that includes a game area, dance floor, television lounge, and snack bar. TEEN TALK O'K, O'K, you're moving to Lajes Field, better known locally as Air Base 4. Not sure what a happening Teen like you is going to do for entertainment? Check out the Teen Center or better known as Club Lajes. Party with style with: Hawaiian luaus, pool parties, toga parties, scavenger hunts, movie nights, lock-ins, just a few of the activities Club Lajes has to offer. LIST OF THINGS TO KNOW BEFORE ARRIVING: Bring Clothes Malls do not Exist Bring Movies Bring lots of Movies Bring Music (CD's, cassettes) such things are difficult to find Same goes for Ninetendo, Game Gear games, and Sega games limited selection No MacDonalds No Burger King No Arby's Get the picture-not a single American Fast Food Restaurant, enjoy a Big Mac while you can.

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**THE OXFORD
COMPANION TO
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WAR II**

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M. R. D. FOOT

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Azores

patents, blueprints, and some special goods to the Japanese. Although the blockade runners, which came to include both German and Italian submarines, were increasingly intercepted by the Allies, they were able to relieve some of the most critical shortages in Germany's war effort. On the other hand, the endless discussion of air transport between Europe and Japan produced next to nothing practical: one Italian aircraft made the trip east and back, but that was all.

Like the Italians, and it should be added Germany's other satellites and collaborators, the Japanese repeatedly urged Berlin to make peace with the Soviet Union. They began to advocate this line in the latter part of 1941 and came back to it throughout the war, but to no effect. There were repeated signs that the Soviets were interested, but the Germans certainly were not. On the other hand, the Germans were upset, to put it mildly, that vast quantities of American Lend-Lease supplies—about half the total—were being shipped to Soviet East Asian ports literally under the noses of the Japanese. In exchange for a Soviet refusal to allow American aircraft to bomb the Japanese home islands from Soviet bases, the Japanese refused to interfere with the shipment of US aid to the Soviet Union; the lack of co-ordination between the powers of the Tripartite Pact was particularly obvious in this regard.

There were, it should be noted, some fields in which there was at least a modicum of co-operation. The Japanese and Italians in particular appear to have collaborated in the field of signals intelligence warfare and the Germans provided the Japanese with a considerable amount of advanced technical information about weapons and industrial processes. There is, however, no evidence that the Japanese were able to make much use of this information in the time available to them, and, ironically, much of what they learned became known to the Allies because of their ability to intercept and decode a high proportion of the messages containing such information sent by Japanese representatives from Europe to Tokyo by wireless (see ULTRA, 2).

Perhaps the relationship between the European Axis and Japan is best symbolized by a portion of the records of the German-Japanese Society, a friendship organization established by the Germans to promote good relations between the two peoples. Included among the records seized at the end of the war was a thick file of agitated correspondence about a most troublesome question: could non-Aryans like Japanese join the German-Japanese Society?

G. L. WEINBERG

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Azores, Portuguese Colony, which has nine islands and is situated 800 km. (500 mi.) into the Atlantic Ocean from Portugal. It was to be the Portuguese seat of government if Portugal were overrun by Germany, a not unlikely prospect in 1941. In May 1941 Roosevelt had 25,000 men poised to occupy the islands should the Germans look like doing so. In October 1943, after protracted negotiations with Portugal, its oldest ally, the UK began using air bases there to increase the number of aircraft in the battle of the Atlantic. US forces were at first excluded, a problem that was only resolved in 1944 by disguising US aircraft as British ones. Aircraft from the bases closed an air gap, enabling convoys to be given continuous air cover in that part of the Atlantic.

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A DICTIONARY OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR

Elizabeth-Anne Wheal
Stephen Pope
and
James Taylor



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the Axis in 1939 was reversed after the outbreak of war, when the fall of France and the Netherlands left Far Eastern colonial territories (Indochina* and the Dutch East Indies*) vulnerable to Japan. Unwilling to risk US counter-action against a projected Japanese invasion of the colonies, Japan sought support from Italy and Germany, signing in September 1940 a tripartite Axis pact which committed the signatories to a 10-year military alliance.

Further, Germany assured Japan in March 1941 that it was prepared to fight on Japan's side in the event of war with the US, a promise which undoubtedly affected Japan's political and diplomatic stance during 1941. Hitler honoured his assurance after the formal declaration of war against Japan by the US and declared war himself on the US, along with Italy, on 11 December 1941. Though there was no subsequent co-ordination of war aims between Germany and Japan, nor any substantial aid given to Japan by Germany, Hitler's declaration of war on the US must, with hindsight, be considered an act of quixotic folly. For Germany, the United States entry into the war was calamitous.

Other countries who joined the Axis were Hungary*, Bulgaria*, Rumania*, Slovakia and Croatia. Spain, though not a belligerent, also sent troops to the Eastern Front*.

Azores Islands in the Atlantic Ocean controlled by Portugal*, which the Allies sought to occupy as a forward base for the defence of shipping against U-boats. Negotiations with the Portuguese government opened in May 1941, but it was not until October 1943 – by which time the crisis had passed in the Atlantic* – that Britain gained the use of an airstrip at Terceira. US Navy* forces joined the British in extending the airfield and occupying the islands the following January.

Azov, Sea of Inland sea bordered by the Crimea* in the west and the Caucasus* in the east, where Soviet forces narrowly missed an opportunity, in January 1943, to entrap the retreating German Caucasus armies, Army Group A, before they reached the railhead at Rostov*. As the final Soviet assault on encircled German forces under General Paulus* at Stalingrad* began on 10 January, Kleist's* rearguards, covered by Field Marshal Manstein's* exhausted Army Group Don, raced the approaching Russians to Rostov. Unable to retain their clear advantage over the snowbound terrain as they moved further and further beyond their railheads, the Russian forces were finally beaten to the tape. Army Group A crossed the Don at Rostov almost at the same moment that Stalingrad was retaken – and Kleist was promoted Field Marshal in recognition of his achievement.

The German Generals' respite was short-lived as General Golikov's* forces launched a new offensive west towards Kharkov* and then southwards through Krasnoarmeisk towards the Sea of Azov. In an alternating pattern of indirect preparatory moves and direct assaults, the Soviet armies wheeled down over the Donetsk* towards the Azov Sea and the Dnieper* bend, in an attempt to cut across the German armies' escape corridor west of Rostov. Again, the Soviet armies narrowly lost the race, their advance now stretched further than their supply lines could sustain, and the Germans were able to rally to launch a counter-offensive. By the beginning of March, the German drive had stabilized a wide front around Izyum and cornered a large pocket of Soviet troops south of Kharkov. Belgorod was also taken in March, but the spring thaw brought the German counter-offensive to a muddy halt. See Eastern Front.

Presidential Visits Abroad

Date	Country	Locale/ Dependent Area	Remarks
(Richard Nixon—cont.)			
September 27-30, 1970	Italy	Rome, Naples	Official visit; met with President Saragat; visited NATO Southern Command.
September 28, 1970	Vatican City		Audience with Pope Paul VI.
September 30- October 2, 1970	Yugoslavia	Belgrade	State visit; met with President Tito.
October 2-3, 1970	Spain	Madrid	State visit; met with Generalissimo Franco.
October 3, 1970	United Kingdom	Chequers	Met informally with Queen Elizabeth II and Prime Minister Heath.
October 3-5, 1970	Ireland	Limerick, Timahoe, Dublin	State visit; met with Prime Minister Lynch.
November 12, 1970	France	Paris	Attended memorial services for former President De Gaulle.
December 13-14, 1971	Portugal	Terceira Island	Discussed international monetary problems with French President Pompidou and Portuguese Prime Minister Caetano.
December 20-21, 1971	United Kingdom	Bermuda	Met with British Prime Minister Heath.
February 21-28, 1972	People's Republic of China	Shanghai, Peking, Hangchow	State visit; met with Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Premier Chou En-lai.
April 13-15, 1972	Canada	Ottawa	State visit; met with Governor General Michener and Prime Minister Trudeau; addressed Parliament.
May 20-22, 1972	Austria	Salzburg	Informal visit; met with Chancellor Kreisky.
May 22-30, 1972	U.S.S.R.	Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev	State visit; met with Premier Kosygin and General Secretary Brezhnev. Signed SALT I and ABM Treaties.
May 30-31, 1972	Iran	Tehran	Official visit; met with Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi.

Date	Country	Locale/ Dependent Area	Remarks
(Richard Nixon—cont.)			
May 31-June 1, 1972	Poland	Warsaw	Official visit; met with First Secretary Gierek.
May 31-June 1, 1973	Iceland	Reykjavik	Met with President Eldjarn and Prime Minister Johanneson, and French President Pompidou.
April 5-7, 1974	France	Paris	Attended memorial services for former President Pompidou. Met afterward with interim President Poher, Italian Prime Minister Leone, British Prime Minister Wilson, West German Chancellor Brandt, Danish Prime Minister Hartling, Soviet President Podgorny, and Japanese Prime Minister Tanaka.
June 10-12, 1974	Austria	Salzburg	Met with Chancellor Kreisky.
June 12-14, 1974	Egypt	Cairo, Alexandria	Met with President Sadat.
June 14-15, 1974	Saudi Arabia	Jidda	Met with King Faisal.
June 15-16, 1974	Syria	Damascus	Met with President Assad.
June 16-17, 1974	Israel	Tel Aviv, Jerusalem	Met with President Katzir and Prime Minister Rabin.
June 17-18, 1974	Jordan	Amman	State visit; met with King Hussein.
June 18-19, 1974	Portugal	Lajes Field (The Azores)	Met with President Spínola.
June 25-26, 1974	Belgium	Brussels	Attended North Atlantic Council meeting, and met separately with King Baudouin and Queen Fabiola, Prime Minister Tindemans; and with German Chancellor Schmidt, British Prime Minister Wilson, and Italian Prime Minister Rumor.
June 27- July 3, 1974	U.S.S.R.	Moscow, Minsk, Oreanda	Official visit; met with General Secretary Brezhnev, President Podgorny, and Premier Kosygin.

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March 3, 1996, Sunday, Late Edition - Final

SECTION: Section 6; Part 2; Page 19; Column 2; Sophisticated Traveler Magazine

LENGTH: 2730 words

HEADLINE: Escape to the Azores

BYLINE: By Robert D. Kaplan; Robert D. Kaplan's most recent book is "The Ends of the Earth: A Journey at the Dawn of the 21st Century" (Random House).

BODY:

AS ALWAYS, IT IS THE GETTING THERE THAT COUNTS. THE MORE RUGGED the journey, the more secure the memory of it against the ravages of time -- and the deeper the awareness of where you have arrived. That is why I was determined to make the voyage from Sao Miguel, the largest of the Azores, to Santa Maria, the southernmost island, by boat.

For about \$60, I booked passage for myself, my wife, Maria, and our 10-year-old son, Michael, on a small cargo ship. Santa Maria was some 50 miles and seven hours to the south across a choppy ocean. By plane, it would have taken 25 minutes and cost only a bit more, but why deny ourselves what was sure to be a treasured memory?

The Acores (Portuguese for goshawks, although the powerful birds that greeted the first settlers are now known to have been chicken hawks) are the ultimate islands, truly isolated: some 900 miles west of Lisbon and 2,110 miles east of New York City, in the middle of the Atlantic, where the ocean reaches depths of more than 10,000 feet.

For the visitor, they offer mile-long sandy bays of heartbreaking beauty, rimmed with vineyards and hydrangeas, where there are only a few dozen bathers on summer weekends. In the towns, you find an ethnic, 1950's world in which the men all drink and smoke, and crime, even pickpocketing, is extremely rare; the wine and coffee are strong, heavily flavored and cheap, and the food is wholesome, even a bit crude, because designer cuisine and decaf have yet to be thought of. There is a passing resemblance to Greece after the civil war and before "Never on Sunday," though instead of a warm bathtub (the Aegean Sea in summer), the Azores are surrounded by the bracing, untamable Atlantic.

Our ship, the Baia dos Anjos (Bay of the Angels), was some 70 feet long and weighted down with cooking-gas containers, machinery and vegetables. About 20 passengers were allowed to squeeze into a small room and onto the upper deck. We were the only tourists. No food or drinks were available, but we had brought our own supplies, and there was a clean toilet. We left at 5 in the afternoon, covering our ears against the three farewell bursts of the nearby ship's horn. Most of the journey we spent on deck, in chairs roped to the guardrails. The prow dipped far below the horizon, then far above it, as the ship went up one canyon of mid-Atlantic water, then down another. From the upper deck, the ocean appeared a dark and inky blue; from a porthole at surface level, it was a floodlighted aquamarine. With his binoculars, Michael watched sea gulls skimming the water in places where fish broke the surface.

6TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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NEW YORK TIMES

June 17, 1974, Monday

SECTION: Page 3, Column 7

LENGTH: 173 words

BYLINE: BY HENRY GINIGER

JOURNAL-CODE: NYT

ABSTRACT:

Portuguese Pres Antonio de Spinola will fly to Portuguese Azores to meet US Pres Nixon on June 19 during latter's stopover on return to Washington from Middle East. Repts of meeting are confirmed by US Embassy, Lisbon. Meeting will be Spinola's 1st with foreign chief of state since he assumed leadership of Govt. No formal agenda reptonly has been prepared. Expected topics include status of US air base, Lajes, Portugal's colonial problems in Mozambique, Angola and Portuguese Guinea and continuing Arab oil boycott of Portugal. Agreement with Portugal giving US right to use air facilities on Terceira expired in Feb. 2 countries have been negotiating renewal. There is some opposition to base and Amer presence among Azores populace. US used base to ferry mil supplies to Israel during Middle East War last Oct. Spinola is expected to seek information from Nixon on current Arab policy. Hopes for Nixon's support for self-determination policy for African territories through referendums that could lead to independence. (M).

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

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The New York Times

February 6, 1994, Sunday, Late Edition - Final

SECTION: Section 5; Page 8; Column 1; Travel Desk

LENGTH: 2500 words

HEADLINE: Nine Atlantic Islands of Balmy Beauty

BYLINE: By BILL STRUBBE; BILL STRUBBE is a freelance writer who specializes in international travel, politics and environmental issues.

BODY:

ACCORDING to local lore, the Azores -- the nine islands jutting up from the Atlantic floor some 900 miles off the coast of Portugal -- are all that remain of the fabled Atlantis after it sank beneath the waves. Whatever their origin, few would dispute the beauty of this balmy archipelago, where misty peaks loom over whitewashed villages and, in the summer months, hydrangea hedges wind like lavender ribbons across verdant hillsides. Temperatures in the Azores average 55 degrees in winter and 74 in summer, ideal for plants and people. Wild ginger, yellow cannas, miniature roses, pink azaleas and heathergrow riotously along the roadsides. With an uncharacteristic thrift of words, William F. Buckley Jr. wrote in his book "Atlantic High" that the Azores "are, quite simply stated, the most beautiful group of islands in the world." Yet tourism has remained modest in the Azores: about 122,000 people visited the Azores from January through October 1993, down from 145,000 for the corresponding period the year before. After a five-hour direct flight from Boston, we touched down in late July on the largest of the Azores: Sao Miguel, reminiscent of New Zealand, Hawaii, even Ireland.



In Ponta Delgada, the capital of Sao Miguel and administrative center of the Azores, the formidable 16th-century Forte de Sao Bras, guards the harbor entrance. A promenade paved with black and white stones graces the city's waterfront where tourists and local people dip in the immense swimming pool overlooking the harbor. Pedestrian street malls, colorful flower boxes and the numerous Baroque church bell towers hewn from black basalt maintain the old-world character of this city of about 100,000.

Forty minutes away, above the town of Ribeira Grande, steaming plumes from the volcanic fumarolas, or steam vents, rise above the fields. A few minutes past the fumarolas is Caldeira Velha, a favorite trysting spot for locals, where my friend and I indulged in a soak by candlelight, under a waterfall cascading into a pool at a perfect 101 degrees. The most famous view on Sao Miguel is from the rim of Caldeira das Sete Cidades, a dormant crater where, legend has it, Spanish bishops fleeing the Moors founded seven cities. From the edge of the caldeira, there is a spectacular view of the lakes, one azure and the other emerald green, separated by a narrow strip of land.

Poised on the southern edge of the caldeira is the vacant, five-star Hotel Monte Palace, exemplifying the depressed state of Portuguese tourism. In the 1980's developers built a glut of five-star hotels on the nine islands; today they are still unable to fill the 4,000 beds. The tourist growth rate in recent years has slowed because of economic changes in the European Union, so hotel

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and food prices are still a great bargain. You can get a clean, comfortable hotel room with a view of the ocean for about \$50 and a traditional island meal for under \$15.

On our 10-day trip, we visited three of the islands: Sao Miguel, Terceira and Sao Jorge. The two easternmost islands are Sao Miguel, and its neighbor, Santa Maria. About a hundred miles northwest of them, five islands make up the central archipelago: Terceira, the most densely populated; Graciosa, also called Ilha Branca (white island), because of its blond beaches; Sao Jorge, known for its woven rugs and blankets; Pico, with the highest mountain in the Azores (7,611 feet) and Pico's sister island of Faial. Demarcating Europe's westernmost point, and last to be discovered, are the ruggedly beautiful Flores, and the tiny island of Corvo, with its single village of 1,000 people.

The islands appeared in Genoese maps in 1351. It was the Portuguese who, in 1439, first settled on the island of Santa Maria. Windmills and fair-haired children attest to the subsequent arrival of a number of Flemish and French homesteaders. As the European empires expanded, the Spanish and Portuguese repeatedly fought over the Azores because of its strategic location on the trade routes to the Americas and India. In modern times propeller planes and trans-Atlantic ships refueled in the islands. The United States military base on the island of Terceira, still home to several thousand American soldiers and their families, was an important staging ground for the Normandy invasion.

The Azores became an autonomous region of Portugal in 1976 flying its own flag of a goshawk and nine stars on a blue field.

Though the blue represents the ocean, it reminds me more of the ubiquitous hydrangeas cascading in waves down the hillsides, lining the winding roads, poking up through the stone fences, ensconced in vases in every restaurant and window.

Emigration from the Azores began in the 18th century as reflected in Herman Melville's "Moby Dick": "No small number of these whaling seamen belong to the Azores, where the outward bound Nantucket seamen frequently touch to augment their crews from the hearty peasants of these rocky shores." Later immigrants followed in the wake of their whaling forbears and established communities in Rhode Island, Massachusetts and eventually in Canada.

Not surprisingly, we spotted numerous T-shirts emblazoned with Harvard, New Bedford and Providence. In the town square of Capelas, on Sao Miguel, the Massachusetts flag flapped in the breeze right under that of Portugal and the Azores. We even bumped into Patrick Kennedy, a State Representative in Rhode Island, on a trip to the homeland of his sizable Azorean constituency.

While the lack of economic opportunity and slow pace of island life are responsible for the mass exodus, the latter also draws tourists and expatriates. The intimacy, colorful folklore and unspoiled landscape captivate urban visitors.

One verdant and romantic spot is the Terra Nostra Botanical Garden in the thermal spa center of Furnas on the island's east end. The garden was developed from a plantation cultivated around the summer house of Thomas Hinkling, a Bostonian who arrived on Sao Miguel in 1769 and established a thriving citrus export business there. There is an outdoor thermal pool and paths winding

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among ponds that reflect centuries-old trees, exotic flowers, and a profusion of azaleas in Spring. At various stations around Furnas, spigots offer the visitor a smorgasbord of natural waters; cold, tepid, naturally carbonated, sulfured. At nearby Furnas Lake, picnickers can be seen eating the local specialty, cozido nas Caldeiras, a meat and vegetable stew cooked by immersion in the steaming earth. If you're not patient enough to wait the five hours required cooking time, you can sample the dish at the restaurant of the Terra Nostra, an elegant Art Deco Hotel in Furnas. After four days on Sao Miguel, we were ready for some island hopping. Competing with the many Azorean emigrants visiting their homeland during peak season, we were unable to book flights on short notice to Flores; instead, we cheerfully settled for a visit to the sparsely populated Sao Jorge, the largest island of the archipelago and the only one where clams are raised. While waiting for one of the infrequent buses that run the length of the island, we decided to hitchhike since we were unable to rent a car. After a ride in the back of a cattle truck, dung and all, we were picked up by an islander who spent the remainder of his day off playing tour guide.

Our first stop on the island's south shore was the town of Urzelina, where a church steeple stands curiously alone amid a garden. Our driver and newfound friend, Manuel Azeredo, explained that in 1808 the island's central peak blew its lid and engulfed the village. The steeple is all that remains above ground today, although the 3,425-foot-high mountain, Pico da Esperanca, still dominates the island. Manuel continued: "A cow was to be dedicated on the Feast of the Holy Ghost, slaughtered to feed the poor. The lava and ash rained down everywhere except on the bit of pasture where the cow was standing -- a miracle!"

The story reflects the islands' deep Catholic traditions, with social and cultural life revolving around the ecclesiastical calendar. The highlights of the colorful Festivities of Pentecost (April to June) are the coronation of an Emperor and Empress, music and dance of the Folices, distribution of food and wine (Pensoes) to the needy.

On saints' days, each village honors its patron saint with a festa and church procession over streets carpeted with fresh flower petals laid out in elaborate designs. Your hotel will tell you when and where to catch the festas, but visitors may stumble on one in progress as we did.

In the village of Sao Sebastiao on Terceira, St. Francis and his animal entourage were perched on the back of a truck, the pious monk puffing away on cigarettes and drinking a beer. Following the schoolchildren, singing and dancing, was an inexplicable float with a paunchy man in Esther Williams drag splashing in a wading pool under a palm tree. Presumably some saints have a sense of humor.

On our third day on Sao Jorge, we rented horses for the gentle, two-hour ride to the top of the ridge running the length of narrow Sao Jorge, from which there is a panoramic view of the four other islands of the central archipelago: Terceira, to the east; Gracioso, with its clacking windmills and waving wheat fields, to the northeast; the imposing volcano of Pico Island rising 2,351 meters to the southwest. Directly west of the ridge and reachable by car ferry from the town of Calheta on Sao Jorge and from Pico, is the island of Faial, rocked by major volcanic eruptions in 1957 and in 1937.

The New York Times, March 3, 1996

The sun set, and out came a shooting starscape that seemed so close we felt as if we were in a planetarium, with the roaring sea providing the sound effects and the tipping boat the 360-degree camera movement. From the brochures, we had gathered that Santa Maria was visually the least impressive of the nine islands. We had chosen it only because it required a sufficiently long voyage to provide a taste of the real ocean. We had not been disappointed.

At midnight, we stepped onto a strange dock at the end of a dark and empty harbor, wondering what daylight would bring. If travel is less movement than the sensation of movement, and of journeying, it doesn't get much better than this.

* * *

Christopher Columbus arrived at Santa Maria in 1493. It was his first landfall on the voyage back from discovering the New World. The humble church (smaller than our ship) in which Columbus and his crew offered thanks to the Lord still stands in the tiny village of Anjos, on Santa Maria's northern coast. Like all of the churches and many of the houses in the Azores, the Nossa Senhora dos Anjos (Our Lady of the Angels) has a whitewashed facade reminiscent of the sun-splashed tropics, bordered by black volcanic stones suggesting the funereal north. This architecture is one of many examples of Portugal's uneasy mix. Unlike the Mediterranean lands of Greece and Italy, and most of Spain, Portugal is not entirely southern, or happy. The Atlantic, remember, is often cold. And Portugal's forests, especially in the volcanic, soil-rich Azores, are deep and dark, swallowing rather than reflecting light. The Portuguese earth and seaboard brood, disturb and challenge.

* * *

We spent the night at the Hotel Praia de Lobos in Vila do Porto, the island capital. Morning found us wandering the streets of the town, a blinding-white cubistic cluster on a rolling, olive-colored moonscape, crisscrossed by cactus, that gives way to yawning headlands that, in turn, drop off into black cliffs fronting a creamy blue ocean. The chimneys caught my eye first -- conical, triangular and trapezoidal -- making me think of saltshakers. The town seemed empty, with only a handful of tourists in late July, and so, so quiet. The only noises I remember are the sounds of canaries, thrushes and crickets, and the crack of dominoes emanating from a dark cafe. I came upon a number of small, cobblestone squares punctuated by mottled stone fountains and rimmed by white houses with moldy red roofs, like so many of the squares I had seen on the coast of West Africa, where the Portuguese had once been active. Only here the squares were not teeming with humanity and street life. And the island winds were so cool that, in the shade, out of the hot sun, Santa Maria felt like Maine -- instantly you needed a sweater.

Inside the 16th-century Fort of Sao Bras, its white walls, black basalt stones and rusted cannons overlooking the harbor, I beheld a horizon that seemed to lie halfway up the sky. So vast was this oceanscape, and so indistinguishable from the heavens above, that it was like the blue planetary skin of the earth as seen from space: I felt that if I jumped into it I would keep falling. I have traveled in nearly 70 countries, but I have never seen ocean views like those in the Azores, which come at you time after time, from atop cliffs and headlands, forcing you to crane your neck and turn your head.

Santa Maria is some 10 miles long and 5 miles wide, with only about 6,500 inhabitants. It and Sao Miguel were probably the first of the Azores to be discovered, in 1427 by Portuguese mariners (though the Phoenicians may have

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known about these islands). The Portuguese landed here on Aug. 15, the feast of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, thus the name Santa Maria. Though the island was visited by Columbus and pillaged by Turkish and Moorish pirates in the 16th and 17th centuries, there was very little history for us to concentrate on (or to feel guilty about not concentrating on). And aside from the small church in Anjos where Columbus prayed, there were no sites to see. Even that church was locked, and our taxi driver, Jose Pacheco, had to hunt through the village for the key: reduced to only three or four families in winter, Anjos may be no more crowded now than when Columbus visited. Inside, the church evoked a hollow loneliness, with dirty and humble whitewashed walls, though, by the altar, I noticed a few ceramic tiles painted blue, gold and mint-green.

With little to do or to see on Santa Maria, we meditated upon the light and the landscape. The light was rinsed by rain showers that came and went throughout the day, then refined by the wind that blew away the rain clouds. This was the severe light of photographic memory, made somber by the black volcanic soil and the black basalt stones, despite the summer sea.

Mr. Pacheco, whom we had hired for the day for \$60, drove us in his Mercedes to a lush part of the island, where the dark greens of the heather, the cedars, the turnip and bean fields, merged with the pinks and fiery purples of the oleanders and hydrangeas to create a cozy landscape. I wondered if the feeling of saudade -- the Portuguese sense of loss and melancholy -- truly is, as often claimed, a product of the long voyages of the nation's sailors. Might it not be something inchoate, arising from a darkly beautiful countryside made poignant by sharp light, the discoloration of gray stone walls by salt winds and by the heavy pounding of an ocean?

As we drove, Michael occupied himself with his binoculars, picking out the bulls in the herds of cattle grazing by the road. At noon we came to the Bay of Sao Lourenco, where the first Portuguese settlers arrived in the 15th century, but which the tourist industry has yet to discover. Michael ran into the water to body surf. He had about a third of the half-mile-long beach to himself. The soft volcanic sand was black and gold. Behind us, beyond a few white houses, vineyards separated by gray stone walls rose steeply up the mountainside, forming an amphitheater.

Nearby was a restaurant consisting of a few tables and chairs, and a large tent where the cook worked. We ate a heap of fried shrimp and grilled squid, dripping in lemon and olive oil accompanied by an ice-cold bottle of Casal Garcia Vinho Verde, a very light white wine. Then came coffee and ice cream. There was no printed menu. The sun and wind were in our faces. The bill for four (our driver ate with us) was \$48, including a tip. We spent the next day at a different beach, Praia Formosa -- another strip of sand encased by spectacular headlands with only a few people around.

With the boat trip now a secure memory and my restlessness subdued, we returned from Santa Maria to Sao Miguel by plane. Even the Santa Maria airport -- built by the Americans in 1944 as a trans-Atlantic refueling stop -- was part of the Azorean magic. I had spent a predawn hour there in 1971, on the way back from Europe. It had not changed: the same low wooden ceilings and lack of air-conditioning because of the fresh ocean breezes blowing through the open doors -- another black-and-white movie setting. Nor were there foreign newspapers or magazines available to distract me. Thus, I was in a perfect state to soak up the ambiance of Sao Miguel.

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A word of caution: Sao Miguel is the biggest and most populous of the nine islands: 40 miles long, 10 miles wide, with some 125,915 people. Part of its southern coast is developed, with crowded beaches, modern supermarkets and a few high-rise hotels. The effect is less ugliness than ordinariness, contributing to the false notion that the Azores have been ruined. But this is nonsense, as any exploration of the overwhelming remainder of Sao Miguel reveals.

The island's capital, Ponta Delgada, in the middle of the developed part of the southern coast, remains a Moorish and baroque jewel. Among the cleanest and architecturally purest of Portuguese cities, it is also the perfect size: big enough to exude urbanity yet small enough to cover on foot from one end to the other. The sidewalks are mosaics of rounded black and white stones, and many of the streets are cobbled. Signs are made of blue-and-white glazed tiles, azulejos. Many of the offices still use typewriters. The parks, luxuriant with trees and flowers from both northern and southern climes, are populated, here and there, by vigorously wrestling lovers. The open-air passion suggested a naivete of a bygone era.

So, too, did the public swimming area in the town of Lagoa, where I took Michael. Kids dived into the ocean from high, rocky cliffs. In the United States, lawyers would have closed it down with legal challenges about safety. I am being atavistic, I know. But can't escape be what a vacation is for? To find a place where people still smoke, drive with utter abandon and clutter their homes with portraits of saints as protection?

One day, we drove for two hours from Ponta Delgada to the northeast corner of Sao Miguel, appropriately called Nordeste, which made me think of California's Big Sur as first seen by Spanish explorers: a set of dramatic, forest-clad cliffs, the deep green color of seaweed, ending in pristine bays. From the dirt road, we climbed down a winding, whitewashed staircase to a beach of dark sand more than 300 yards long. It was a late Saturday afternoon. I counted 22 people on the beach. Michael and I went body surfing.

On the way back, we stopped at the Furnas Valley, where, amid rhododendrons, morning glories, hydrangeas and an enamel-blue lake surrounded by towering cedars, there are small craters bubbling with sulfurous mud and spouting boiling, mineral-rich water, some of it carbonated. We ate a local specialty prepared by a relative of my wife's who we looked up, cozido nas caldeiras, a meat and vegetable stew heated inside pits that had been dug in the steaming earth. The volcanic activity makes the soil here rich, and the ground was covered in places by a bright green moss that had the look of velvet.

The following day we drove west from Ponta Delgada to Sete Cidades, where, according to legend, Spanish bishops fleeing the Moors founded seven cities. Here was a crater with a perimeter of 7.5 miles that contained two lakes: one a soupy green, the other an opalescent blue. From any lookout, you saw a triple waterscape -- the twin lakes and the ocean, separated from the lakes by a wall of lush mountains that flattened out into shimmering green pastures where cows grazed above the pounding surf.

Another excursion brought us to Lagoa do Fogo (Fire Lake), also an extinct crater filled with tropical blue water that formed a multiple waterscape with an ocean bounded by dark, mossy green mountains. And again, the blue of the

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tropics and the greenery of northern Europe made a perfectly composed, full-bodied landscape, ribbed with miles of lavender hydrangeas and grape-dark Atlantic clouds moving overhead. Footpaths led from the road down to the lake and more miles of empty beaches in the middle of summer.

We also took a boat to the tiny island of Vila Franca, off the southern coast of Sao Miguel, where giant ocher rocks have been twisted into Rodinesque shapes by the wind and water.

The combination of so many beautiful landscapes and the vinho verde I was drinking had a soporific effect. I would occasionally fixate on a dilapidated section of whitewashed wall, mottled and moldy from salt winds and algae. There would often be a lintel of dark ocher stone and red clay roof tiles greening with fungus. And, in some corner of my vision, there was always a single, magnificent, blue-and-white glazed tile portraying a saint or just naming a street.

In "Tristes Tropiques," Claude Levi-Strauss writes that the more accessible a place becomes, and the more knowledge has been accumulated about it, the less there is to see once you are there because of the way modernity dilutes traditional landscapes. But the volcanic Azores are, for the moment, suspended in a fragile equilibrium: accessible, yet, to a sufficient degree, untouched.

TWO LITTLE ISLANDS

SAO MIGUEL: One should avoid the big hotels by the harbor in Ponta Delgada, which have little character and can be noisy, though the Hotel Sao Pedro (telephone: 96-2223; fax: 96-629319), with a Baroque facade and a colonial interior, is an exception. Double rooms are under \$100. Otherwise, I recommend two truly elegant establishments in quiet areas. The Hotel Talisman (96-629502; fax: 96-22875), Rua Marques da Praia e Monforte, is decorated in rich, eccentric colors and has the atmosphere of a fine pension. Doubles are around \$110. The Senhora da Rosa (96-32470; fax: 96-35375) is a new country inn a few minutes from Ponta Delgada, with doubles for about \$110.

All the restaurants in the center of Ponta Delgada are adequate, but the best restaurants are in smaller towns. The best seafood I had was at Jaime, in the town of Vila Franca do Campo, where a dinner of limpets, shrimp and aromatic vinho verde costs around \$65, for two. But that is about as expensive as dining gets in the Azores. A similar dinner at Traineira, a good restaurant in the town of Lagoa, costs about \$50.

Ilha Verde (96-25200; fax: 96-27702), in Ponta Delgada, rents cars for around \$50 a day. Taxis are not metered but are reasonably priced. For instance, the trip from Ponta Delgada to Lagoa, which takes 15 minutes of steady driving, costs about \$7.

SANTA MARIA: At the cozy new Hotel Praia de Lobos in Vila do Porto (96-82286; fax: 96-82482), doubles are \$80. The main street of Vila do Porto has a few places where a dinner for two is around \$30.

For a good driver on Santa Maria, call Jose Pacheco (82199) when you arrive.

GRAPHIC: Photos: The chapel in Anjos, on Santa Maria, where Columbus prayed in 1493. (Lisa Limer) (pg. 68); On Santa Maria, the geometric chimneys of the

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typically Azorean houses made the author think of saltshakers. On Sao Miguel, a local specialty is cozido nas caldeiras, a stew cooked in a volcanic pit. Multicolored hydrangeas bloom in profusion beside the dirt road in Nordeste, the northeast corner of Sao Miguel. (pg. 19); On Sao Miguel, young men bathe under a waterfall. The Capela de Nossa Senhora da Paz, in Vila Franca do Campo, is reached by stairs decorated with azulejos depicting the life of the Virgin. A fisherman checks his gear on the beach at Vila Franca do Campo. (pg. 20-21) (Lisa Limer for The New York Times)

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June 2, 1995, Friday, Late Edition - Final

SECTION: Section A; Page 5; Column 6; Foreign Desk

LENGTH: 85 words

HEADLINE: U.S. Signs Azores Pact

BYLINE: By The New York Times

DATELINE: LISBON, June 1

BODY:

Secretary of State Warren Christopher signed an agreement here today that extends a 44-year-old accord with Portugal allowing the United States to use the Lajes air base on the Azores Islands, 800 miles west of Lisbon.

The agreement, which American officials say is part of an effort to improve trans-Atlantic ties, also promises to broaden military, scientific and commercial cooperation.

To compensate Portugal for the use of the base, Washington has agreed to provide millions of dollars of aid.

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LOAD-DATE: June 2, 1995

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May 13, 1997, Tuesday SURVEYS M

SECTION: SURVEY - MACAO; Pg. 03

LENGTH: 860 words

HEADLINE: THE FUNDACAO ORIENTE
Dogged by contention

BYLINE: by Peter Wise

BODY:

* by Peter Wise

Dogged by contention

For several years controversy has overshadowed the real business of the organisation

For a philanthropic foundation set up to "foster historical and cultural links" between Portugal and Asia, especially China and Macao, the Fundacao Oriente has provoked an unusual degree of political controversy and diplomatic discord.

Opponents in Macao have called it "a notorious example of a western power seizing resources from a developing Asian country". China and Portugal have been discussing its future for six years, often acrimoniously, and are only now nearing agreement.

In Portugal the foundation, with assets worth about Es40bn, has been a source of mutual recrimination between the two main political parties. Mr Carlos Monjardino, its chairman and a former governor of Macao, has fought and won three libel suits against detractors and is pursuing another three.

Controversy was perhaps inevitable for a Portuguese foundation with its headquarters in Lisbon funded from the revenues of Macao's monopoly gambling concession - held by Dr Stanley Ho, the Asian entrepreneur - in an arrangement written into the gaming contract only a few months before Portugal agreed in March 1987 to return Macao to China in 1999.

For several years, political contention has overshadowed the real business of the foundation - cultural and social activities ranging from providing support for flood victims in southern China to helping fund the Macao Ping-Pong Association's world championship bid.

The foundation believes controversy will subside after an agreement between China and Portugal due to be concluded within three months which switches the funding to a new foundation with identical objectives. This will be based in Macao, but the Fundacao Oriente will be allowed to go on working in Macao and China indefinitely.

Financial Times May 13, 1997, Tuesday

The Fundacao Oriente originated from a long-held wish by Dr Ho to set up a charitable fund. Mr Monjardino, negotiating the concession as acting governor in 1986, suggested a cultural foundation as a more suitable alternative.

A philanthropic foundation set up by one of Portugal's earlier benefactors, Calouste Gulbenkian, was chosen as a model for the statutes. The late Armenian millionaire, known as Mr Five Per Cent for his share of the earnings of several oil wells, set up the Gulbenkian Foundation in Lisbon in gratitude for the shelter Portugal gave him during the second world war. It is now one of the biggest cultural foundations in the world.

For different reasons Dr Ho could lay claim to the same sobriquet. Five per cent is the amount of net gambling revenue he wrote into the terms of the gaming concession, which expires in 2001, to be set aside for the Fundacao Oriente. Portugal was happy to agree. For accounting purposes, the 5 per cent was later adjusted to the roughly equivalent amount of 1.6 per cent of gross revenue.

Controversy arose in Portugal when figures linked to the centre-right Social Democrats insinuated that the foundation was using its resources in favour of the centre-left Socialists. Mr Monjardino, who acknowledges that he is close to the Socialists although not a party member, says sniping was motivated by attempts to establish political control over a relatively wealthy organisation.

But the foundation, he says, has resisted all attempts at political manipulation. He has the accounts audited by Price Waterhouse every six months and publishes the details of every activity that it provides support for - about 600 a year.

Wrangling in Portugal undermined the standing of the foundation when its status was being questioned by China. A high-profile dispute gradually developed over what Portugal's President Jorge Sampaio says is a secondary issue in the handover negotiations that could be rapidly resolved.

The main issue was that the Fundacao Oriente is funded from revenues originating in Macao but is a Portuguese entity over whose assets China will have no control. A Macao newspaper said this was an "example of privatisation of public resources based on the already outdated principles of colonialism".

Mr Monjardino rejects this as fallacious. "Dr Ho wanted the financing of the foundation to be included in the gaming contract," he says. "If Portugal had said 'no', the money would have simply remained in his company." In addition, 65 to 70 per cent of foundation's subsidies, which total US\$ 10m to US\$ 15m a year, go to Macao and China.

Under the new agreement, Dr Ho will finance a new Macao-based foundation, not yet given a name, on exactly the same terms. He is also expected to reach a private arrangement to continue providing some finance for the Fundacao Oriente at least until 2001, after which its income will come mainly from the investment of capital.

Partly as compensation for the loss of its main source of finance, Beijing will permit the Fundacao Oriente to continue operating in Macao and China after 1999.

"This is the point we insisted on and the reason it took so long to reach an agreement," says Mr Monjardino. "Working in Macao and China is what the foundation was created for."

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December 9, 1996, Monday

SECTION: HOME NEWS

LENGTH: 1241 words

HEADLINE: CHILDREN NEED SPECIAL MINISTER - REPORT

BYLINE: Andrew Woodcock, PA News

BODY:

The structure of government in Britain is failing the nation's children and allowing the needs of a generation of youngsters to go un-met, according to a think-tank report published today. A Minister for Children should be appointed to fight for young people and co-ordinate action on children's affairs, which are at present split between 14 different departments, says the 170-page Gulbenkian Foundation report. There should also be a Children's Rights Commissioner to act as an independent extra-parliamentary watchdog for young people, entitled Effective Government Structures for Children. Report co-author Rachel Hodgkin told PA News that children were losing out because they could not vote and were not seen as a priority by politicians. "There is a noticeable silence, not just from the Government, but from all three parties. It is extraordinary how children are seen as some sort of liability in this pre-election period," she said. "Uniquely to the UK, instead of it being an asset to any political party to say 'We are the party for children', children are so unpopular in this country that they are seen as not an asset. "What we are saying is that the general public does not have a problem with seeing that children deserve special treatment from government. They don't have the vote and yet they are the most vulnerable to the impact of what government does." The lack of an overall Government strategy for Britain's 13 million under-18s was reflected in rising levels of juvenile crime, increasing child poverty and record numbers of exclusions from school, said Ms Hodgkin, principal policy officer of the National Children's Bureau, who wrote the report with Children's Rights Development Bureau chairman Peter Newell. More than 200 organisations within and outside government from more than 80 different countries were consulted for the report, which also took evidence from an opinion poll survey of the British public, she said. The report's blueprint for change called for the Minister for Children to head a Cabinet Office Children's Unit, and to lead an Inter-Ministerial Group on Children, which would co-ordinate government action for young people - if necessary, "knocking heads together" to ensure that different departments co-operated. A Parliamentary select committee on children should be also set up to scrutinise the effect of government policies on the young, it said. Sir Peter Newsam, chairman of the Gulbenkian Foundation's advisory group, said: "As a country, we pride ourselves on our concern for children's welfare. But too many things seem to be going wrong. "Getting them right requires renewed political commitment, and the governmental and administrative structures through which the commitment can be expressed." Baroness David, chairman of the all-party Parliamentary group for children and a member of the advisory group, said: "No government would intentionally seek to treble the proportion of children living in poverty, escalate school exclusions or create a system for dealing with juvenile crime which - according to the Audit Commission - is wasteful and ineffective. "They are the inevitable

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consequences of a failure to give children political priority and co-ordinate government for children's benefit." Ms Hodgkin added: "Children are, after all, our future. If we want a happy old age, we are going to have to be looking after the next generation."

The Gulbenkian Foundation, set up in 1956 under the terms of the will of oil tycoon Calouste Gulbenkian, conducts research in the fields of the arts, education and social welfare. It is based in Portugal, and has a British branch with an annual budget of L2 million.

Mr Newell added later: "The structure of government in Britain is failing the nation's children and allowing the needs of a generation of youngsters to go unmet. "The structure of government is failing children in that there is no overall strategy and conflicting departments are not co-ordinated, and this affects all of Britain's 13 million under-18 year-olds. "It is in everyone's interests that government should have a priority focus on children. They are the future and the costs of neglecting them are huge. "The costs of our proposals would be tiny in comparison. "We need to ensure that children are visible to people in government when they are making policy and that the real effects of policies on children are considered."

The report's proposals are strongly supported by the public, according to an opinion poll for the Gulbenkian Foundation. Among the results of the representative poll of 1,000 adults are:

More than two-thirds (69%) believe politicians give little thought to the effects of their policies on children.

Four out of five (80%) agree that a Minister for Children should be appointed, with the figure rising to 85% among parents.

The appointment of an independent Children's Rights Commissioner was supported by 85%, with the figure rising to 97% among the 15-24 year-old age-group. The report's authors said: "The political parties should hear the clear message of this poll. "An overwhelming proportion of voters want to see new structures for children at the heart of government, and believe that politicians take too little account of children." Sir Peter Newsam, who has sent copies of the report to leaders of all three main political parties, added: "There is a widespread belief that this is the time for the main political parties to demonstrate their commitment to children and to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, and to set out their proposals for structures within government itself that would adequately reflect that commitment."

The poll was carried out by Audience Selection between November 29 and December 1.

Junior health minister Simon Burns said that the report failed to take into account numerous government initiatives to promote child welfare and the substantial liaison between departments that already takes place. He said that the new bureaucracy proposed by the report would involve "massive administrative costs". He told PA News: "The Government totally recognises that children's issues are paramount. Everybody wants to minimise any suffering to children and any tragedies, and there are a range of initiatives that seek to do that. "I feel that with this report, they have missed that fact and come up with a number of, on the face of it, eye-catching proposals which simply do not face up to what is happening in the real world. "It suggests that in government, the right hand doesn't know what the left is doing in relation to children and that is just not the case. "There is no mention in the report of the record amount of money being spent on children's services in this country. "What is recommended in the report would mean massive administrative costs. If you are talking

Press Association Newsfile, December 9, 1996

about whole new structures and bureaucracy within government, that does not come cheap." The report seemed to rely too heavily on media reports of exceptional cases and to ignore the vast majority of cases in which services were successfully provided, said Mr Burns. It failed to take account of Government schemes such as the Children's Strategy Group, the Children's Services Plans and the Refocusing Children's Services initiative, which aim to improve the support offered to young people, he added.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH



The President's Interagency Council on Women

Telephone (202)647-6227 • Fax (202)647-5337

From: Theresa Roan

Date: 7/3

To: David Shepley

Of: _____

Fax Number: 4570-5709

Subject: _____

Message: This is Barbara Turner's
1st cut at repeat economic
stories

Number of Pages (Including Cover Sheet): 3

Economic Impacts on Women in Central/Eastern Europe and the Former Soviet Union: Some Positive Factors

While women have borne a disproportionate burden in the transition to a market economy (e.g. higher rates of unemployment and poverty than men; discrimination in the workplace) there are also some positive developments and trends. In the transitional period of East European and New Independent States of the former Soviet Union (ENI) countries toward competitive market economies, small and micro-enterprise development plays a significant role in economic growth and employment generation, particularly among women.

ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS SUPPORTING WOMEN

FUNDUSZ MICRO Poland: Established in 1994 with support from the USAID-funded Polish American Enterprise Fund, Fundusz Micro promotes the development of the Polish private sector through loans to microenterprises. Fundusz Micro operates a network of branches throughout Poland. It is the largest microenterprise fund in the Europe and New Independent States region and is aimed at microenterprises that are unable to obtain bank loans, either because their requirements are too small to be profitable to banks or because they lack the necessary collateral/track record. In 1995/96 Fundusz Mikro had its first full year of lending operations. During that time, it extended over 2000 loans, through 17 branches. By March, 1997, Fundusz Micro had made over 4,000 loans. Over 50% of these loans were made to women entrepreneurs. The repayment rate on loans has been over 99% and 15% of these loans have been extended to repeat clients.

Foundation for International Community Assistance (FINCA)

Kyrgyzstan: FINCA has developed a village banking methodology to help very low income entrepreneurs, primarily women, to lift themselves out of poverty. The provision of basic financial services has an immediate impact on the lives of its clients, encouraging them to invest and grow their businesses, build assets through savings, and take full and productive part in their local economies. Currently FINCA has 264 village banks and 3300 members in 3 regions. 88% of village bank members are women. Most village bank members are small traders (70%) however some are micro producers (30%) in such areas as bread and dairy products. Repayment rates on loans exceed 98%.

Opportunity International: Opportunity International builds indigenous independent microenterprise development institutions (Partner Agencies") which are managed by voluntary Boards of Directors made up of local leaders. They are now active in six countries (Bulgaria, Russia, Poland, Romania, Macedonia, and Croatia) with direct and indirect support from USAID. In 1996, more than 1,200 loans were disbursed amounting to more than \$3.3 million dollars. More than 3,700 jobs were created or sustained. 66% of these loans were to women. On average, each \$1000 lent impacts at least one new job. In 1997 Opportunity International

will make more than 3,750 loans totaling \$7.5 million.

Center for International Private Enterprise (CIPE) Women Entrepreneurs in Hungary:

In Hungary with support from CIPE, the Small Enterprise Development Foundation (SEED) exemplifies the impact that advocacy based on well researched information can have in furthering the cause of women entrepreneurs in national policy making circles. SEED conducted an in-depth study on Hungarian women's entrepreneurial activities and participation in the labor force. The survey concluded that women entrepreneurs now represent more than 40% of the businesses founded in Hungary since 1990. Its findings led to the creation of government agencies focused on dealing with the multifaceted problems facing women in business, including the creation of the Equal Opportunity Office at the Ministry of Industry and Trade to address some of the major issues women entrepreneurs face.

Other Areas of Positive Impact:

* In virtually all of the countries in Central/Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union, the first phase of privatization involved the sale of retail shops. Many were purchased by the store managers, a large percentage of whom were women.

* Associations of businesswomen are multiplying across the region. Throughout East/Central Europe, in Russia and Ukraine, and even in Central Asia, professional women involved in business are coming together to push for greater access to start-up and investment capital, an end to discriminatory labor practices and other issues related to women's full participation in the emerging market economy.

* A smaller number of NGOs/PVOs involved in issues of principal concern to women have begun to tackle higher unemployment rates for women through such strategies as formation of agricultural or other types of cooperatives (e.g. in Albania), and job retraining programs (e.g. in Kyrgyzstan). In war-torn Azerbaijan, international donors and their in-country partners are funding income generation projects (small loans and basic business training) targeting women refugees and internally displaced persons, and registering excellent results.

* There are strong generational differences with respect to the economic impact on women of the end of Soviet style central planning. The transition has taken an especially high toll on pensioners, the large majority of whom are women. Moreover, education is and will continue to be a major factor in how well people do in the emerging market economy and younger women have much higher education levels than their senior counterparts. There is reason to think the younger women (and probably urban as opposed to rural women) are better off than the overall data convey.

MEMO

Fr: Carrie Greenstein
Re: The Azores
Da: July 3, 1997

Lajes

On June 2, 1995, Secretary of State Warren Christopher signed an agreement in Lisbon to extend the accord with Portugal that allows the U.S. to use the Lajes air base on the Azores Islands. The agreement was part of an effort to improve trans-Atlantic ties and to broaden military, scientific and commercial cooperation. The U.S. agreed to compensate Portugal for the use of the base through millions of dollars worth of aid. (Approximately \$160 million annually.) The US has maintained this NATO base since 1951.

The Azores Today

The population count stands at a modest 100,000. Terceira (where Lajes is), is the most densely populated.

The Azores are made up of nine islands:

Sao Miguel

Santa Maria, on February 18, 1493, Santa Maria was the first stop of Christopher Columbus on his voyage from the West Indies

Sao Jorge, known for its woven rugs and blankets

Terceira, so named because it was the third island discovered, site of the Lajes air base and the most densely populated island, Vasco de Gama, when returning from India in 1499, landed here, where his brother died

Graciosa or Ilha Branca (White Island), because of its blond beaches

Pico, with the highest mountain on the Azores at 7,611 feet

Faial, rocked by major volcanic explosions in 1937 and 1957

Flores, the last island to be discovered

Corvo, with its single village of 1,000

William F. Buckley wrote in his book, *Atlantic High*, that the Azores are, "quite simply stated, the most beautiful group of islands in the world."

History of the Azores

According to local lore, the Azores (9 islands total), are all that remain of the fabled Atlantis after it sank in the waves.

The islands first appeared in Genoese maps in 1351. Their discovery was due to Prince Henry the Navigator, of Portugal, who sent Goncalo Velho Cabral in search of them. Velho reached and

named Santa Maria in 1432. The Portuguese first settled on the island of Santa Maria in 1439. And between 1450 and 1466, significant number of Flemish and French also arrived, and later, smaller numbers of Bretons and Moors.

As the European empires expanded, the Spanish and Portuguese fought over the islands because of their strategic location on trade routes to India and America. From 1580 to 1640, the Azores were under Spanish control. There was no local central government until 1766, when a governor was installed on Terceira. A constitution was enacted in 1832.

Emigration from the Azores began in the 18th century as reflected in Melville's *Moby Dick*, "No small number of these whaling seamen belong to the Azores, where the outward bound Nantucket seamen frequently touch to augment their crews from the hearty peasants of these rocky shores."

In 1976, the Azores became an autonomous region of Portugal, flying a flag with a goshawk and nine stars. (Azores is Portuguese for goshawks, although the birds that greeted the first settlers are now known to have been chicken hawks.)

Presidential Visits to the Azores

President Nixon visited the Azores twice. The first visit was to Terceira from December 13-14, 1971, to discuss international monetary problems with French President Pompidou and Portuguese prime Minister Caetano.

The second Nixon visit was to Lajes field from June 18-19, 1974, to meet with President Spínola.

The remarks from these visits are attached.

Azores and WWII (See memo from Michael)

In 1941, the Azores were slated to be the Portuguese seat of government if Portugal were overrun by Germany. In May, 1941, President Roosevelt had 25,000 men poised to occupy the islands in case of a German attack. In October, 1993, after negotiations with Portugal, the UK, its oldest ally, began using air bases on the islands. At first, US forces were excluded, but the problem was resolved in 1944 by disguising US aircraft as British ones.

Charles Darwin and the Azores

"On the last day of August we anchored for the second time at Porto da Praya in the Cape Verde archipelago; thence we proceeded to the Azores, where we stayed six days. On the 2nd of October we made the shore, of England; and at Falmouth I left the Beagle, having lived on board the good little vessel nearly five years."

Charles Darwin in "Voyage of the Beagle"

In the summer of 1836, after five years of exploration aboard the "good little vessel" *Beagle*, Charles Darwin spent 6 days in the Azores in his return voyage to England. Among other places, Darwin visited Furnas do Enxofre, a sulphurous geothermal field at Terceira, describing the observations made at that place in his work "*Geological Observations on Volcanic Islands*", published in 1844. This is what Darwin says about Terceira and the visit to Furnas do Enxofre:

Terceira in the Azores

The central part of this island consist of irregularly rounded mountains of no great elevation, composed of trachyte, which closely resembles in general character the trachyte of Ascension, presently to be described. This formation is in many parts overlaid, in the usual order of superposition, by streams of basaltic lava, which near the coast compose nearly the whole surface. The course which these streams have followed from their craters, can often be followed by the eye. The town of Angra is overlooked by a crateriform hill (Mount Brazil), entirely built of thin strata of fine-grained, harsh, brown-coloured tuff. The upper beds are seen to overlap the basaltic streams on which the town stands. This hill is almost identical in structure and composition with numerous crateriformed hills in the Galapagos Archipelago.

Effects of steam on the trachytic rocks - In the central part of the island there is a spot [Furnas do Enxofre], where steam is constantly issuing in jets from the bottom of a small ravine-like hollow, which has no exit, and which abuts against a range of trachytic mountains. The steam is emitted from several irregular fissures: it is scentless, soon blackens iron, and is of much too high temperature to be endured by the hand. The manner in which the solid trachyte is changed on the borders of these orifices is curious: first, the base becomes earthy, with red freckles evidently due to the oxidation of particles of iron; then it becomes soft; and lastly, even the crystals of glassy feldspar yield to the dissolving agent. After the mass is converted into clay, the oxide of iron seems to be entirely removed from some parts, which are left perfectly white, whilst in other neighbouring parts, which area of the brightest red colour, it seems to be deposited in greater quantity; some other masses are marbled with two distinct colours. Portions of the white clay, now that they are dry, cannot be distinguished by the eye from the finest prepared chalk; and when placed between the teeth they feel equally soft-grained; the inhabitants use this substance for white-washing their house. The cause of the iron being dissolved in one part, and close by being again deposited, is obscure; but the fact has been observed in several other places. (*) In some half decayed specimens, I found small, globular aggregations of yellow hyalite, resembling gum-arabic, which no doubt had been deposited by the steam.

As there is no escape for the rain-water, which trickles down the sides of the ravine-like hollow, whence the steam issues, it must all percolate downwards through the fissures at its bottom. Some of the inhabitants informed me that it was on record that flames (some luminous appearance?) had originally proceeded from these cracks, and that the flames had been succeeded by the steam; but I was not able to ascertain how long this was ago, or anything certain on the subject. When viewing the spot, I imagined that the injection of a large mass of rock, like the cone of phonolite at Fernando Noronha, in a semi-fluid state, by arching the surface might have caused a wedge-shaped hollow with cracks at the bottom, and that the rain-water

percolating to the neighbourhood of the heated mass, would during many succeeding years be driven back in the form of steam.



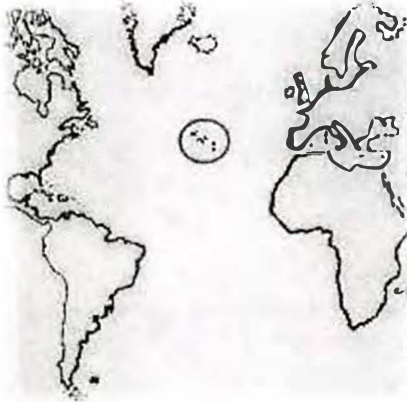
Charles Robert Darwin (1809-1882)

"I have called this principle, by which each slight variation, if useful, is preserved, by the term Natural Selection."

Other pages with information on Darwin and his works:

- ☐ ["Voyage of the Beagle" \(Texto completo Inglês/Complete English text\)](#)
- ☐ [Charles Robert Darwin \(1809-1882\)](#)
- ☐ [Charles Darwin](#)

Azores, where is that?



The Azores are a group of 9 inhabited islands and a dozen islets lying in the central part of the North Atlantic Ocean, at about the same latitude as Lisbon and New York.

The islands are aligned along a NW-SE trend, spanning 620 km from the northwestern (Corvo island - 39° 45' N, 31° 17' W.) to the southeasternmost island (St. Maria - 36° 55' N, 24° 45' W).

The central part of the Azores is about 2,000 km from the western coast of the Iberian Peninsula, 2,500 km SE of Cape Race (Newfoundland), and about 4,000 km east of New York.

The islands form three groups: (1) the eastern, with the islands of S. Miguel (the largest island with 774 sq. km), St. Maria and the islets of Formigas; (2) the central, with Terceira (where this server is located), Graciosa, S. Jorge, Pico, and Faial); and (3) the western, with Flores and Corvo (the smallest inhabited island with only 16 sq. km).



The total land area is only 2,344 sq. km, but the oceanic area enclosed in the Economic Exclusive Zone (EEZ) exceeds 1,000,000 sq. km, making the Azorean ZEE the largest within the European Union.

The islands are all of recent volcanic origin (the last land eruption was in 1958) and very mountainous (the highest elevation is 2351 m at Mount Pico).

The climate is temperate oceanic, with temperatures ranging from 10 °C in winter to 25°C in summer. Rainfall is plentiful (generally above 1,200 mm/yr), giving the islands a very characteristic lush green.

The islands are an autonomous region within the Portuguese Republic, endowed with its own Parliament and Government. As Portugal is a full member of the European Union, the Azores are also territory of the Union, lying within the Schengen borderless area.

The population was 236,000 inhabitants at the time of the last census (1991), but is slowly declining. Most Azoreans are cattle farmers, being that the most important activity in the islands. Cattle graze freely year-round in semi-permanent pastures divided in small patches by high stone walls, which contribute to the overall typicism of the Azorean landscape.

Fishing and other maritime activities are also important - the islands of Faial (the town of Horta), S. Miguel (at Ponta Delgada, the largest city of the Azores), and Terceira (at Praia da Vitória), have marinas and medium sized harbour facilities. Sea water temperatures vary from 16°C in winter to 23°C in late summer.

The islands are served by three international airports: Lajes at Terceira (IATA code: TER), Ponta

NSC Europe

69151

69461

Delgada at S. Miguel (IATA code: PDL), and Horta at Faial (IATA code: HOR).

[More information about the Azores](#)



TOM HOLLYMAN, FROM PHOTO RESEARCHERS

The Azores Islands are so hilly that many farms, such as these on Santa Maria, must be terraced.

The azo dyes are highly versatile because they can be tailored to meet a large range of requirements. For instance, chemists can make an azo dyestuff that will dye wool and silk, that is soluble in water, and that is insoluble in non-polar organic solvents simply by adding a sulfo group to the dyestuff molecule. They also can make a water-insoluble product (a pigment) by precipitating the aqueous solution of an azo dye with a reagent such as barium chloride.

Names for Azo Dyes. The *Colour Index*, the "bible" of all dyestuff chemists, manufacturers, and users, lists all commercial dyestuffs. It has brought order from chaos by allocating one C.I. number to all chemically identical dyes. Before its publication, dye nomenclature was confusing because companies used different trade names.

CURT BAMBERGER, *Patent Chems, Inc.*

AZORES, a'zôrz, an archipelago in the Atlantic Ocean belonging to Portugal. It is located between latitudes 36°56' and 39°43' N and longitudes 24°46' and 31°16' W. The archipelago consists of nine small islands and the Formigas rocks, arranged in three distinct groups spaced widely across 390 miles (628 km) of ocean. The total area of the archipelago is 893 square miles (2,314 sq km).

Of the three groups, the southeastern portion, comprising São Miguel and Santa Maria, lies about 870 miles (1,400 km) west of Lisbon. The central group consists of Terceira, Graciosa, São Jorge, Pico, and Faial. The northwestern group includes Flores and Corvo, each about 2,300 miles (3,700 km) from New York City. The total population of the three island groups is over 250,000.

The Azores are divided into three political districts, which do not coincide with the islands' natural groupings. The districts send representatives to the Corporative Chamber at Lisbon. Each district is named after its capital, which, in each case, is also its chief seaport. The capitals are

Ponta Delgada on São Miguel; Angra do Heroísmo on Terceira; and Horta on the island of Faial.

Most of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics. Since 1534 the Azores have been a diocese of the archbishopric of Lisbon, with its seat at Angra. Most of the people are Portuguese. Some residents are also of Flemish and Breton stock.

Physical Features and Climate. Geologically the islands are typical volcanic formations, composed of basalts and trachytes. Volcanic outbursts and earthquakes have occurred at intervals since the archipelago was colonized, except on Santa Maria, Graciosa, Corvo, and Flores, which have remained practically undisturbed. On most of the islands the dying effects of recent vulcanism are seen in the hot springs and fumaroles. At times undersea eruptions off some of the larger eastern islands have built up conical islets that are soon destroyed by waves.

The islands differ from one another in the details of their landforms. Pico consists mainly of the lofty 7,613-foot (2,320-meter) cone after which it is named. São Jorge is a spear-shaped ridge and Corvo a vast crater. São Miguel, by far the largest and most populous island, is a tripartite structure with a tremendous crater on the west joined by a central hilly region to a high sharp ridge on the east. Santa Maria, different in its geology from the others, lacks cones and crater lakes, although the island has extensive calcareous deposits.

Climatically the Azores are warm, moist, and equable. In winter, strong westerly and southerly winds are common and bring rain on an average of about one day in two. In summer the Azorean high-pressure area affects the islands more frequently; northerly and easterly winds become common, and normally rain falls about one day in four. The total annual rainfall decreases eastward from about 60 inches (1,520 mm) on Flores to 30 inches (760 mm) on Santa Maria. At sea level the mean monthly temperatures range from 57° F (14° C) in February to 72° F (22° C) in August. Maximum temperatures rarely exceed 84° F (29° C).

Economy. The islanders depend mainly on farming and fishing for their livelihood. The moist, fertile soils yield abundantly, and subtropical and temperate crops flourish. Near sea level the numerous crops include pineapples, bananas, oranges, wine grapes, tobacco, and tea. From elevations of 1,600 to 3,000 feet (500 to 900 meters), cereal crops and pastures prevail, with luxuriant tree growth on a few islands. Above 3,000 feet, shrubs (including bay laurel and arborescent heath) are dominant. Only on Pico Island does the terrain exceed 3,700 feet (1,130 meters) in height. The most valuable marine products are tunny and the cachalot, or sperm whale. Canned tunny and whale oil, together with pineapples, butter, and cheese, are the leading exports.

International communications provide some employment. Horta is the hub of transatlantic submarine cables, as well as an important radio center. The airport on Santa Maria serves numerous transatlantic commercial lines, while the extensive military airfield at Lajes on Terceira is the main Atlantic airbase for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

History. The Azores were probably known in the 14th century, but their effective discovery was due to Prince Henry the Navigator, of Portugal, who sent Gonçalo Velho Cabral in search

of them. Velho found the Formigas in 1431 and reached and named Santa Maria in 1432. São Miguel was probably seen soon afterward, and by 1439 the central group, including Terceira (so named because it was the third to be seen), had been visited. The western group was reached by 1452. The first European colonists of the Azores were Portuguese, but between 1450 and 1466 many Flemish colonists arrived and, later, smaller numbers of Bretons and Moors. On Feb. 18, 1493, Santa Maria was Christopher Columbus's first stop on his return voyage from the West Indies. Vasco da Gama, when returning from India in 1499, landed at Terceira, where his brother died.

From 1580 to 1640 the Azores were under Spanish control. As the rendezvous point for the Spanish convoys returning from Latin America, they attracted raids by Elizabethan sea captains, including Sir Richard Grenville, of the *Revenge*, who was mortally wounded in a battle against a Spanish fleet off Flores in 1591. There was no local central government in the Azores until 1766, when a governor was installed on Terceira. In 1832 a new constitution was enacted.

The first airplane to cross the Atlantic, a U.S. Navy NC-4, landed at Horta on May 17, 1919, proceeding to Ponta Delgada on May 20 and to Lisbon on May 27. The civilian airport on Santa Maria and the military airfield on Terceira were established during World War II, making the Azores a center of communication between the United States and Europe throughout the war. The United States has maintained a NATO base in the Azores since 1951.

ROBERT P. BECKINSALE*
University of Oxford

AZORÍN, ä-thō'rën (1873–1967), pseudonym of José Martínez Ruiz, prolific Spanish journalist and author regarded as one of Spain's foremost 20th-century writers. His concise and refined language and impressionistic style greatly influenced the Generation of 1898 (a term he himself coined), a movement of young writers seeking to restore the Golden Age glory of Spanish culture. He was the movement's acknowledged leader.

Martínez Ruiz was born in Monóvar, Alicante, Spain, on June 8, 1873. He studied law in Valencia, Granada, and Salamanca but decided to become a journalist. He took a position with the Madrid newspaper *El País* ("The Country") in 1896 but soon found his outspokenness a liability and turned to writing literary criticism, essays, and fiction. He adopted the pseudonym Azorín for a trilogy of autobiographical novels, *La voluntad* (1902; "The Will"), *Antonio Azorín* (1902), and *Las confesiones de un pequeño filósofo* (1904, "Confessions of a Minor Philosopher"). In these and in books such as *De alma castellana* (1900, "The Castilian Soul") and his essay collections *La ruta de Don Quijote* (1905, "The Route of Don Quixote") and *Una hora de España (entre 1560 y 1590)* (1924; Eng. tr., *An Hour of Spain between 1560 and 1590*, 1930), Azorín sought to revivify Spanish letters and foster an appreciation of the Spanish past. Although Azorín wrote dramas, short stories, and novels, the essay is his most characteristic form.

Azorín was elected to the Spanish Academy in 1924. He edited the journal *Revista de occidente* ("Magazine of the West") from 1923 until 1936. A supporter of the Republicans in the Civil War, he spent the war years in Paris as a colum-

nist for the Buenos Aires *La Nación* ("The Nation"), with which he remained associated until his death. He died in Madrid on March 2, 1967.

AZOV, ə-zôf', a city in the Rostov oblast, in the southern part of the Russian federation, 16 miles (26 km) southwest of Rostov-on-Don, with which it is connected by rail. Azov has also been known as Azak and Tana. Situated on the Don River's left bank, Azov was once a fishing port; however, extensive silting occurred, and the city no longer functions as a port. Now an industrial center, Azov's industries include fish processing, light manufacturing, and lumber milling.

The city was built near the site of the ancient Greek colony of Tanais (500–600 B.C.) and is one of the oldest towns in the lower Don Valley. For many centuries its name and its rulers varied. In the 10th century it was part of Kievan Russia. It was given the name Tana when it became a Genoese colony in 1316–1322. Tana was taken by the Turks in 1471, changed hands twice in the Russo-Turkish wars under Peter the Great (reigned 1682–1725), and was annexed by Russia in 1739. The annexation was confirmed by the Treaty of Kuchuk Kainarju in 1774. Population: 81,000 (1987 est.).

THEODORE SHABAD*
Author of "Geography of the USSR"

AZOV, Sea of, ə-zôf', an arm of the Black Sea, lying between the Crimean Peninsula, the east Ukrainian coast, and the north Caucasus. In Roman times it was known by the Latin name of Palus Maeotis. It is connected with the Black Sea by Kerch Strait. The Sea of Azov is about 210 miles (340 km) long and 85 miles (137 km) wide and has an area of 14,515 square miles (37,606 sq km). The sea narrows in its eastern part to form the Gulf of Taganrog, which receives the Don River. In the western part, the Arabat Tongue, a 70-mile- (110-km-) long peninsula, separates the Azov Sea from the Sivash (Putrid Sea), a 1,000-square-mile (2,590-sq-km) salty backwater along the northeast coast of the Crimea. The Sea of Azov is shallow and flat-bottomed, with a maximum depth of approximately 46 feet (14 meters), and is considered to be the world's shallowest sea. Its water, constantly replenished by the Don and Kuban rivers, is almost fresh. The coastal waters are frozen from the end of December until the end of February. A counterclockwise current, impelled by the prevailing winds, parallels the coasts.

The sea is rich in fish, the principal food fish being anchovies, pike, perch, bream, carp, sturgeon, salmon, and herring. The principal ports on the sea are Rostov-on-Don, Zhdanov, Taganrog, Azov, Berdyansk, and Kerch. The chief shipping route is that connecting Kerch and Zhdanov, used mostly for carrying Kerch iron ore to the Zhdanov steel plants. Other commodities shipped on the sea include coal from the Donets Basin, salt, fish, and grain.

THEODORE SHABAD*
Author of "Geography of the USSR"

AZPEITIA, äth-pä'tyā, a town in the Basque region of Spain, in Guipúzcoa province, 16 miles (26 km) southwest of San Sebastián. Marble, jasper, and limestone are quarried in the area. Manufactures include furniture, chocolate, and flour.

Near Azpeitia is the famous convent of Saint

Re8.
UAB46
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289
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The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation



Facts and Figures

Armaments Cooperation

identification capability. The system is known as the MIDS Low Volume Terminal. The project definition phase has been completed and full-scale development is expected to begin in 1990.

Shipborne Inertial Navigation System

In 1987, Canada, the Netherlands, Spain and the United Kingdom agreed to the collaborative acquisition of a NATO Low Cost Shipborne Inertial Navigation System. The responses to the Request for Proposals are being evaluated and a contract is expected to be signed in 1989.

Defence Research Activities

In addition to equipment-oriented projects, there are also many joint ventures of a scientific or technical nature, initially sponsored by the Defence Research Group. Examples are given below:

Azores Fixed Acoustic Range (AFAR)

In 1967, eight NATO nations (Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, the United Kingdom and the United States) took the initial step towards the construction of a deep-water acoustic range in the Atlantic Ocean off the Island of Santa Maria in the Azores. The transmitting and receiving antennae were implanted in 1970 and 1971, and the range was operational from May 1972 until May 1979, yielding a large amount of data on underwater sound propagation, and thus enhancing the Alliance's capabilities in underwater detection.

Mobile Acoustic Communications Study (MACS)

In 1976, three of the AFAR Nations—France, the Federal Republic of Germany and the United States—agreed to carry out underwater sound propagation measurements between mobile platforms in various maritime environments to complement the AFAR data, especially regarding bulk and bottom effects. Four sea trips took place in 1976 and 1977, and the project was terminated in 1979, after completion of the data evaluation.

European Transonic Windtunnel (ETW)

In 1978 France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom embarked on the preliminary design of a large-scale transonic windtunnel of the cryogenic type, i.e. operating at very low temperature. Following the preliminary design phase, conducted by a multi-national technical group in Amsterdam, it was decided to build the ETW in the Federal Republic of Germany. The project is in its Final Design Phase.

restructuring of national and international programs to recognize new realities and essential new priorities. You have established the basis for a generation or more of peace.

It has been a privilege and honor to serve you and to play a small role in assisting you in exercising American leadership for world peace and in supporting your determination that our nation remain both strong and free.

I want to emphasize that my decision to resign from a full time government position has been made for strictly personal reasons. I am, of course, available to assist you from private life in any way you may feel appropriate. I am certain the American people will re-elect you in 1972 so that you can continue your great work for peace and stability both at

home and abroad. I want to help and will help in this important job of pointing out in coming months your accomplishments, your goals, and the importance of your re-election to the welfare not just of the United States, but to the entire Free World.

It has been the greatest honor of my lifetime to have served in your Administration. Your leadership, backed by courage, wisdom and understanding, has been magnificent. Thank you for the opportunity to serve my President and my country.

Respectfully yours,

DAVID PACKARD

[The President, The White House, Washington, D.C. 20500]

393 Statement on the Death of General David Sarnoff. *December 12, 1971*

THE DEATH of General David Sarnoff is a great loss not only for America but for the world. A monumental figure in electronic communications, history will record him as a man of pioneering vision and indomitable action. General Sarnoff had those qualities of spirit that embody the highest tradition of our Nation—imagination, daring, patriotism, and generosity. Mrs. Nixon and I join his family and the

Nation at large in mourning the passing of this gifted American.

NOTE: General Sarnoff, 80, died after a lengthy illness in New York City. He was chairman of the board of the Radio Corporation of America from 1947 until his retirement in 1970. At the time of his death, he was honorary chairman of the board.

The statement was released at Lajes Field, the Azores.

394 Toasts of the President, Prime Minister Marcello Caetano of Portugal, and President Georges Pompidou of France at a Dinner Hosted by the Prime Minister During Meetings in the Azores. *December 13, 1971*

Mr. Prime Minister, or Mr. President as you may be called, President Pompidou, all of the distinguished guests here this evening:

As the one who has the privilege of offering the last toast of the evening, I first

pay my respects to those that have preceded me.

As we sit around this table, I am sure that all of us are aware of the fact that perhaps never before in the history of our nations, or the history of the world, have

the President of France, the President of the United States, and the Prime Minister of Portugal been so honored at a dinner of this type, and I join President Pompidou in expressing our very warm appreciation to our host for giving us such a generous welcome on Portuguese soil.

President Pompidou and the Prime Minister have both spoken eloquently of the historical backgrounds of our various countries. I come from what is usually described as the New World, but it has just occurred to me how much that New World, the American hemisphere, owes to the Old World, and particularly to the two countries represented at this table from that Old World.

For example, last week I met in Washington the President of the largest country in South America and the Prime Minister of the largest country in North America. The President of Brazil spoke Portuguese, and his great country represents the enormous contribution that was made by the Portuguese settlers in that part of the world.

The Prime Minister of Canada spoke English, but he came from the French part of Canada, and his presence and what he spoke of indicated the enormous contribution that France has made not only to Canada but to the United States and all the New World.

We, of course, in the United States owe so much to France from the time that we became a nation during our Revolution—and speaking as a native of the State of California, I am aware of the fact that my State was first discovered by a Portuguese captain, *Cabrillo*.

So what the New World is and what it may become is due to the ability, the exploration, the genius that we have inherited from the Old World, and particularly

from these nations that are represented here tonight.

Now, as we meet, we find that sometimes we are competitors, we in the New World and those in the Old World, in Europe particularly.

When I arrived at the airport on the Spirit of '76, a Boeing 707, I saw parked in front of me a Concorde which had carried the President of France.¹ Our Ambassador to France, Mr. Watson, pointed out that he had come from France at a speed three times as fast as we had come from the United States. I do not speak in envy; I only wish we had made the plane ourselves.

We do live in a time, a fortunate time, when the competition between our great countries is competition which builds progress for all of our people that can be shared in a peaceful way. It is inevitable that there will be problems arising in trade and monetary affairs, in all those areas where advanced societies may compete. But where those problems can be settled peacefully, as they always will between our countries, it can only mean that the whole world benefits from the competition that each gives to others.

A nation or a people that lives as an island unto themselves inevitably will fall behind the rest of the world. There are some voices in our country who speak of turning inward, of turning away from responsibilities in the world. But those are not the voices that will make the future of America. The future of America will be made by a people who will welcome the opportunity to compete with other nations in the world, and to play our role, bear

¹ On December 14, 1971, prior to his departure from Lajes Field, the Azores, the President inspected the French supersonic aircraft Concorde.

our fair share of the burdens which are involved in world leadership.

I have spoken of what the New World owes to the Old World, and particularly what the Americans owe to Portugal and to France. What can the New World do, and particularly what can America do to repay that debt?

We can be responsible partners in the world community. And in this Christmas season, with these Christmas flowers, and on this island with the Christmas name, Jesus Christ, we can think of a world which we hope will be a peaceful world. France, Portugal, the United States may have some differences in trade, in other areas, but we are totally united in our devotion to peace and in building a world in which all nations may enjoy the blessings of peace.

It is my sincere hope, as the President of France and the President of the United States meet here as guests of the Prime Minister of Portugal, on Portuguese soil, that our meetings will not only contribute to the solution of our temporary economic differences, but that in the great tradition of our two countries, our meetings will contribute to the cause of peace and freedom in the world. There would be no better Christmas present for the world than to have a meeting such as this, between the heads of state and heads of government of two great nations, make progress toward the goal of a more peaceful world.

It is in that spirit, in the true spirit of Christmas, that I offer a toast to the Prime Minister of Portugal, to the President of Portugal, and to the President of the French Republic.

NOTE: The President spoke at 10:30 p.m. in the Governor's Palace at Angra do Heroísmo on

Terceira Island, in response to toasts proposed by Prime Minister Caetano and President Pompidou.

In his opening remarks, President Nixon was referring to the fact that Prime Minister Caetano's official title was President of the Council of Ministers of Portugal.

The Prime Minister's remarks follow:

It is to me a singular privilege to welcome to Portuguese territory the heads of state of two friendly nations.

In these days, so full of the worries that reflect the birth pangs of a new world, it is good that, from time to time, the people's leaders should look for a small island. Small islands have about them a mythical charm. They are a haven—not for oblivion, but for meditation. Man needs to know his own limits if his actions are to be realistic and fertile, and an island is, by definition, a piece of land limited on all sides.

This island where we stand is one of the many discovered by those Portuguese who ventured across unknown seas aboard their frail vessels during the 14th and the 15th centuries. These islands were desert. The Portuguese navigators revealed their existence, gave them names, and added to them a human dimension.

They had to possess a lot of courage, those fellow countrymen of mine of five centuries ago. But they needed a good deal of imagination, too, for the places they christened are numberless, be it over the oceans or on the continents, in Africa, in America, in Asia, in Oceania—there where today the presence of Portugal is, in many cases, still alive.

Sometimes the beauty of the new land excited such wonder that the native lyrical talent of the Portuguese soul would flow free, and then the islands received names like Flores, Graciosa, or Formosa.

At other times, his sense of the real would lead the sailor or geographer to pick out one of the physical traits of the place in order to name it. But when no other way remained, Heaven came to the rescue, and, thus, the whole calendar of saints has been scattered around the earth by the devotion of the Portuguese.

Here in this archipelago, called Azores because it was so rich in that particular species of bird, the first island to be discovered was piously dedicated to Saint Mary. The second one was placed under the protection of Saint

Michael. And then the discoverers reached the third. Three is a magic number. It had to be celebrated in a special way, and the island was given the name of Jesus Christ.

During its first period of settlement, the island was indeed called Jesus Christ. And more than any other land it is linked through its former name with the culture and civilization which ennobled Europe and marked the growth of the Americas.

On the other hand, placed between Europe and the Americas, the archipelago of the Azores has always been a connecting link between the two continents. Lord of Ilha Terceira in the earlier period of its colonization, a Corte-Real, is found to be connected with the discovery of Newfoundland. In later times, when the size of the population outgrew the scanty space of these islands and was scarce in the vast areas of the Americas, there started in that direction a continuous flow of emigrants which has not yet ceased.

In the United States of America, Azoreans build up the major part of the Portuguese community. Many of them came from this island where, since the last war, an air base has been established that has rendered no small service to the cause of the West and to the security of the Atlantic.

The two peoples cannot but understand each other. The Portuguese are sensitive to the prestige of a nation which, like the American, bases its greatness on the moral strength of its civic life and on the indomitable energy of its children, and they admire the courage with which it fights to preserve the freedom of the Western World. Here, in the Azores, is one of the bulwarks for that struggle.

[After delivering the above remarks in English, the Prime Minister continued his remarks in French. A translation follows:]

However, if the President of the United States of America has good motives to find in this place many affinities with his country and to be welcome here with warm friendship, the reasons why the President of the French Republic may feel in friendly country are none the less.

In order to colonize the islands in the 15th century, the Portuguese resorted to other peoples in Europe. And many of the first settlers came from territories which nowadays are

French or which enjoyed at the time a very close relationship with France.

At São Miguel there is a village called Bretonha. And the language spoken there is still typical compared to the other parts of the island. Many of those who accepted to take part in the adventure of covering with human life these bits of solidified lava were Flemish. The landscape, the habits, the language have kept an indelible imprint left by those men who brought with them their own tradition and the elements of a culture that has so strongly contributed to the wealth of French culture, which was then taking its modern form.

You cannot compare France's cultural influence in Portugal to that of any other country. No economic or political influences can be called to justify this fact. The only valid explanation must come from affinities of the mind. The cultured Portuguese admires the French literature, French art, the French way of life and of being. And it is not only admiration that he feels; it is also love. Sadness overcomes him when he sees, so often, how misjudged and badly known his country is, owing to lack of information, but he forgives many a thing out of that tolerance which, in the heart of the Lusitanian, goes hand in hand with friendship.

Luckily, the relations between the two peoples are very cordial, and that cordiality is mirrored in the relations between their governments. Many Portuguese are at present working in France, thus contributing towards the economic prosperity of the country and creating one more link between the two mother countries.

These are indeed good reasons to welcome warmly the presence on Portuguese soil of the President of the French Republic.

The world expects a lot from this meeting between the two of you, Mr. Presidents, and it is justified in doing so. Two gentlemen are talking face to face. Two experienced statesmen are drawing up the balance of a critical situation. The leaders responsible for two great nations are facing courageously, but carefully, the difficulties of the present and the ways of the future.

My wish is that the atmosphere of this place may contribute to an understanding in these talks and to their happy conclusion. Beyond

its stormy, wintry aspects, a feature of this island is its human climate of goodness and mutual understanding. It is full of a passionate wish to help others, of an unbounded yearning to better life, a yearning nourished by a stubborn hope and expressed in patient and honest work.

We have, very close to here, the anti-cyclone center. I know nothing about meteorology, but the word does convey to me that, were it not for the currents which brake the whirlwinds built up in the same direction as the rotation of the earth, we would lay open to much more frequent catastrophes. Nature has created the normal movement, but it has also foreseen a remedy to its excesses.

Allow me, Mr. Presidents and gentlemen, to give now a thought to all the men scattered throughout the world whose destinies lie in the hands of those who have been assigned to heavy responsibilities of governing, and to wish, on this island of Jesus Christ, that mankind be still in time to hear the resonances of the Christian message.

I toast to the health of the President of the United States of America and of the President of the French Republic. I toast to the peoples they represent. And I toast to the success of the talks which have started today.

Following Prime Minister Caetano's remarks, President Pompidou spoke in French. A translation follows:

Mr. President:

Thank you for your kind words and for the warm welcome extended to us by the Government of Portugal and the people of Terceira. Well do we know your country's hospitality, but this evening, after a full day's work in the midst of these natural surroundings that civilization has not destroyed but made even more beautiful, I sense particularly strongly all that these islands—the ocean itself—mean for a European and a Frenchman. Perhaps it is the invisible presence of three continents which makes us feel the full pressure of the universe we live in.

The Azores, which belong to the old continent because geologically they are this side of the mid-Atlantic ridge, are really the extreme

tip of Portugal itself. For many years they were the westernmost outpost of our civilization, at a time the great Portuguese sailors were ever carrying further afield the frontiers of Europe.

The ancestors of those who peopled these islands came from the various nations of Europe, and even the variety of the scenery reflects the different lands of our continent.

But we cannot talk of the Europe of the past without mentioning the Europe which is in the making and which we know you are ready to take part in. Once the European Community felt strong enough to expand, you saw clearly that you should establish special ties with it—which is also our view—and thus important negotiations have started in Brussels. It is France's wish, in keeping with her philosophy at the Hague Conference, that they should succeed and that an agreement be reached which, while taking into account the specific features of the Portuguese economy, will bring your country both immediate benefits and the future prospects which it is entitled to expect from an arrangement designed to bring its economy gradually closer to that of the Common Market countries.

May I add that in the Azores, where we are meeting, traditions still reflect memories of France. French sailors were at one time attracted to the idea of settling in these beautiful islands, and although I have not been able to check this myself, I understand that their influence lingers on in certain aspects of local pronunciation. In any case, these island districts of Portugal fully contribute to the ties of all kinds which unite our two countries. First and foremost I should mention the cultural exchanges which through the centuries have never ceased to make the Franco-Portuguese relationship a particularly intimate one—and all the stronger because it is based not only on historical circumstances but even more on the preestablished harmonies which spring from the two countries' common Latin origin.

Today, this profound mutual understanding, which is based on far more than interest, facilitates extensive exchanges among people, and in so doing becomes even stronger. Despite inevitable difficulties which we solve together, the immigration of numbers of your compatriots to France has contributed, especially in recent

years, and is contributing to a strengthening and a deepening of Franco-Portuguese friendship, while at the same time being beneficial, directly or indirectly, to the economy of both countries.

In turning towards President Nixon, with whom I had frank and searching talks early in 1970 and whom I saw again in sad circumstances in November of the same year, I would like to say that it would be difficult to find a better place for talks between the President of the United States and the President of the French Republic. The Azores were on the route of the great liners, which seemed to be drawn like a magnet to São Miguel; more recently they have been an airline stop between Europe and America; and so they are a link between the two continents. It is not without significance that we should be meeting here tonight, 26 years after the Second World War.

Our world today is, to be sure, one of uncertainty. Deplorable conflicts, like the one which is causing such tragedy between India and Pakistan, are there to remind us that nothing is ever settled once and for all, even if the fantastic development of the means of destruction produced by modern science has so far made men shrink from the prospect of wars such as those which Europe and, through Europe, the world have known twice in the 20th century.

However, the stability of Europe, the economic growth and prosperity of our societies, international exchanges, the universality that has now been achieved in the United Nations—all these are factors of encouragement. If we are here tonight, it is no doubt because we want to prevent the difficulties of the monetary system of the West from upsetting a family of nations whose prosperity is fundamental for world equilibrium, but it is also because the United States and France, along with other countries, have deliberately and resolutely chosen to strive for better understanding among peoples and for the elimination of divisions based on ideological opposition. This is no easy task. But as representative of a country which today has ties of friendship and cooperation with nearly all states, I see in this gathering tonight an alliance between the tradition of European civilization, the dynamism of the New World, and even the Latin genius—all of which is a symbol of unity and hope.

I give you the toast: Admiral Américo Thomaz, President of the Republic of Portugal; our host, President Marcello Caetano; Mr. Richard Nixon, President of the United States of America; and the longstanding and longlasting friendship between the people of Portugal, the people of America, and the people of France.

395 Remarks of the President and President Pompidou of France Following Their Meetings in the Azores.

December 14, 1971

PRESIDENT Pompidou and I have just concluded our very extensive discussions. In those discussions, we have made significant progress in the problem that I know many have been concerned with on the international monetary situation.

That progress will be indicated by the joint statement which will be read to the members of the press after the President and I have addressed you briefly now.

However, in addition to that subject

which is covered by our joint statement, the President and I discussed a wide range of international issues, and we also discussed a wide range of bilateral issues.

I can only characterize the meetings by saying that, as was the previous case when I have met with the President, our discussions were not only candid and frank but, above all, they were constructive and, we believe, contributed in this instance not only to good relations between our two

countries but also to progress on the economic and other fronts for better understanding in the world.

[At this point, President Pompidou spoke in French. The President then resumed speaking.]

Ladies and gentlemen, I want to express, on my part, on behalf of all of the American party, our very deep gratitude to the Prime Minister of Portugal and to the Government of Portugal and to the people of this city and of this island for their very warm hospitality. We leave here with unforgettable memories of magnificent weather, of very friendly people, and also of hospitality and friendship which cannot be excelled any place in the world. The fact that we met—the President of France and I—under such pleasant circumstances, I am sure, contributed to the fact that our meeting was, we believe, a very successful meeting. Thank you.

NOTE: The President spoke at 1:38 p.m. in the

rose garden outside the Junta Geral at Angra do Heroísmo on Terceira Island.

A translation of President Pompidou's remarks follows:

The excellent hospitality which the Portuguese Government has afforded us has contributed to giving our conversation an agreeable character. It was not needed to make them friendly. I am happy, following these 2 days of talks, to be able to say, as President Nixon said, that these conversations have been constructive.

They dealt, as you were told, with all conceivable subjects, whether it be bilateral matters of interest to the United States and France, whether it be our respective views on world problems now pending, and more generally about everything that can help the return and the strengthening of peace.

As was natural, part of our conversation was devoted to economic and monetary problems. We have, I believe, well prepared [for] the meeting which the Group of Ten is to hold in the near future, and I think that we will have made a constructive contribution to the solution of these problems.

396 Joint Statement Following Meetings in the Azores With President Pompidou of France. *December 14, 1971*

PRESIDENT Nixon and President Pompidou reached a broad area of agreement on measures necessary to achieve a settlement at the earliest possible date of the immediate problems of the international monetary system. In cooperation with other nations concerned, they agreed to work toward a prompt realignment of exchange rates through a devaluation of the dollar and revaluation of some other currencies. This realignment could, in their view, under present circumstances, be accompanied by broader permissible margins of fluctuation around the newly established exchange rates.

Aware of the interest of measures in-

volving trade for a lasting equilibrium of the balance of payments, President Pompidou confirmed that France, together with the governments of the other countries which are members of the European Economic Community, was preparing the mandate which would permit the imminent opening of negotiations with the United States in order to settle the short-term problems currently pending and to establish the agenda for the examination of fundamental questions in the area of trade.

President Nixon underscored the contribution that vigorous implementation by the United States of measures to restore

domestic wage-price stability and productivity would make toward international equilibrium and the defense of the new dollar exchange rate.

The Presidents agreed that discussion should be undertaken promptly in appropriate forums to resolve fundamental and interrelated issues of monetary reform.

NOTE: The joint statement was released at Angra do Heroísmo on Terceira Island, the Azores.

On December 13, 1971, the White House released the transcript of remarks by Secretary of State William P. Rogers and French Minister of Foreign Affairs Maurice Schumann on trade and foreign policy matters following their meeting in the Azores. The remarks are printed in the Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents (vol. 7, p. 1656).

On the same day, the White House also released the transcript of a news briefing by Secretary of the Treasury John B. Connally on economic and monetary affairs following his discussions in the Azores with French Minister of Economy and Finance Valéry Giscard d'Estaing. The briefing is printed in the Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents (vol. 7, p. 1658).

On December 15, the President met with the bipartisan leadership of the Congress to brief them on the monetary and financial aspects of his trip to the Azores. Following the meeting, Senators Mike Mansfield and Hugh Scott, Speaker of the House Carl Albert, Representatives Hale Boggs and Gerald R. Ford, and Clark MacGregor, Counsel to the President for Congressional Relations, held a news conference. A transcript of it was released by the White House and is printed in the Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents (vol. 7, p. 1666).

397 Remarks at Andrews Air Force Base on Returning From the Azores. December 14, 1971

Ladies and gentlemen:

As you know, we have just returned from an historic meeting in the Azores with President Pompidou. President Pompidou and I agreed, at the conclusion of our meeting, that our joint statement that has been issued to the press and some brief oral statements that we made would be the only statements we would make at this time. However, Secretary Connally, on the international economic front, and Secretary Rogers, on the international issues other than economic, will give you a brief fill-in of the other matters that were covered. I will say nothing more because of our understanding with the President that we would both at this point stand on what we have already said.

NOTE: The President spoke at approximately 4:15 p.m. at Andrews Air Force Base, Md.

Secretary of the Treasury John B. Connally spoke as follows:

Thank you. With respect to the international monetary affairs, I would simply like to say that the communiqué that was issued by the two Presidents was not specific in its treatment of the many items that were discussed. This was partially, deliberately so designed for the simple reason that our international monetary problems encompass the actions and the reactions of a great many more countries than just the United States and France. Consequently, we are not in a position to divulge all of the details of the discussion. I think it is fair to say that the meeting between the two Presidents resulted in a very significant step forward—looking toward the settlement of the international monetary problems that exist. The Group of Ten meeting which will occur here this weekend hopefully will bring us even closer to a solution. I would not now predict that we will finally settle it this weekend because I can't prejudice the actions of other nations. I will say that, beyond any question, the very significant step that results from the meeting of the two Presidents will contribute enormously toward an alternate solution and an early solution.

Q. Mr. Secretary, could you tell us anything about the timetable for devaluation and any idea of what the devaluation will be?

SECRETARY CONNALLY. No, we don't know the timetable, again, simply because this is going to depend entirely upon the actions of the Group of Ten and all the nations. And this is the thing that we want to emphasize, that this is not a two-nation affair. It is a package of actions that have to be taken by the Group of Ten. Trade issues have to be included. So, I can't give you a timetable, but we are certainly looking in the very short range for a solution to all these problems.

Q. One other question, Mr. Secretary. Do you feel assured that other nations will revalue their currencies forthwith to accommodate us?

SECRETARY CONNALLY. Well, certainly anticipated in any solution to the problem is a revaluation of some of the currencies around the world, yes.

Following the remarks of Secretary Connally, Secretary of State William P. Rogers spoke as follows:

I would just like to add, ladies and gentlemen, that I think that the conversations between President Nixon and President Pompidou were most significant and, as the President said, I think this was a historic meeting. We were able, during the course of 7 hours in our discussions, to come to a better understanding of common problems in the foreign affairs field. We particularly discussed the very tragic events in South Asia. We have a common position on the European Security Conference. I think that the planning that we are doing on mutual and balanced force reductions all indicate that the relations between France and the United States have been greatly improved as a result of this visit, and I think that the President, particularly, deserves a great deal of credit for resolving or helping to resolve these difficult problems in the monetary, economic, and trade field. And I think that the action that Secretary Connally has taken to give leadership in this field is very significant, and I am sure that it is going to be a great help to me in the field of foreign affairs.

Thank you.

398 Statement About the Absence of Emergency Strike Legislation for Labor Disputes in the Transportation Industry. *December 15, 1971*

NEARLY 2 years have passed since I proposed to Congress a realistic solution to emergency disputes in transportation.

In that period several rail crises and port shutdowns have retarded economic recovery and injured thousands of individuals who have no direct voice in the disputes process that can so adversely affect them. Workers in many industries have been thrown out of work. Losses in perishables have been tremendous. The overall impact on the American people, and especially on our farmers, has been devastating.

The Congress itself, under pressure

from rail crises, has been forced to take crash actions and write improvised solutions.

Today, as Congress prepares to go into recess, emergency strike legislation still languishes deep in committee files.

In view of all these circumstances, I find it imperative to call to the attention of the Congress the fact that longshoremen in nearly all of our ports are working only because of Taft-Hartley injunctions, and that these have limited duration. A renewed work stoppage on our west coast is possible—and legal under present law—as early as Christmas Day.

190 Remarks on Arrival in the Azores.

June 18, 1974

Mr. President:

I am very pleased that our first stop after returning from the Mideast is in this friendly country of Portugal, and I look forward to the first opportunity to have a talk with you about our mutual relations between two countries that have such a close, friendly relationship.

PRESIDENT ANTÓNIO DE SPÍNOLA. I am

also very happy to have this opportunity to meet with the President of the United States, the first chief of state I meet after the events of the 25th of April.

THE PRESIDENT. I am very honored.

NOTE: The President spoke at approximately 8:30 p.m. at Lajes Field.

President Spínola spoke in Portuguese. His remarks were translated by an interpreter.

191 Remarks at the Conclusion of Discussions With
President António de Spínola of Portugal.

June 19, 1974

Mr. President:

As you have stated, we have just had a very constructive exchange of views with regard to mutual problems that our two countries face.

In coming to Portugal, I feel that I have had the opportunity to visit with a new friend and also to renew an old friendship, the friendship between our two countries.

A great challenge faces the President and his government at this time. I think that challenge can best be described by some symbolism. A very strong wind is blowing across these islands today, and the winds of political change have never blown stronger all over the world than they are today.

What we must all understand is that change by itself, however, is not something that is necessarily good. Change that sweeps away what was obsolete and what may have been wrong in the past is, of course, what we consider beneficial. But then new institutions must be created.

And that is often the most difficult problem involved when these changes occur, not the sweeping away of what was bad in the past, but the building of something new to take its place.

President Spínola is one of those rare leaders who recognizes this problem and this challenge. And I have assured him that he will have not only the understanding of the Government of the United States but, to the extent that we are able, our support in meeting the challenge, because an independent, free, prosperous Portugal is vital not only to the Atlantic Alliance but vital also to the interest of the United States as well as to the interest of the people of Portugal.

And I can assure all of those who are in this country that the United States will continue to be a good friend and a trusted ally of Portugal and that we look forward to working with President Spínola toward the great goals he has set for his government.

And Mr. President, finally, I want to

express on behalf of all the American party our deep appreciation of the warm hospitality that you and others from your government have extended to us as we have stopped here after a very long and arduous trip to the Mideast.

NOTE: The President spoke at approximately 1 p.m. at the Portuguese Officers Club, Lajes Field, in response to the remarks of President Spínola.

President Spínola spoke in Portuguese. His remarks were translated by an interpreter as follows:

I can state that the working session that has just been completed between the Presidents of the United States and Portugal took place in

an atmosphere of the greatest cordiality, in which the positions of the two countries regarding the present situation were very clearly stated.

A very important factor underlying the success of these talks was a total identity in the thinking regarding a staunch defense of peace, the respect for the democratic principles and the hallowed principles that underlie the right to self-determination of peoples, which is expressed in the free will of those peoples regarding the choice of their destiny.

There was also an exchange of views regarding the needs of Portugal in the areas of cooperation as well as technical, economic, and financial support which would enable Portugal to be economically on a par with the other countries in Europe.

192 Statement on Departure From the Azores.

June 19, 1974

I AM DELIGHTED that our trip to the Middle East has given us the unexpected but very welcomed opportunity to begin a new friendship with President Spínola and to renew an old friendship with the nation he represents.

Although our talks this morning were brief, President Spínola and I were able to review all of the major issues affecting relations between the United States and Portugal and to touch upon many larger issues as well. A major topic of our discussion was the importance that the United States attaches to Portugal's contribution to NATO and to Western security. In addition, I was pleased that in our meeting, President Spínola told us in the most convincing terms of the desires of Portugal for even stronger and closer ties with the United States. We welcome her friendship, just as we welcome the friendship of all other nations.

This meeting has also served as a valu-

able reminder that the challenges of peace are not isolated to any single area of the world. A truly effective structure of peace must embrace every area of the world, convincing every nation that its dreams can only be realized in peace and not in war.

For the last 6 days, we have been preoccupied with the problems of the Middle East. I outlined to President Spínola the results of the trip we are now concluding and emphasized our irreversible commitment to continuing an active, constructive role there.

But now, as we return to the United States, we will refocus our attention on two other crucial areas of the world: Europe and the Soviet Union. Next week I will travel to Brussels for meetings with heads of state from the NATO alliance. I will then go on to Moscow for our third summit meeting with Soviet leaders. Both of these visits are an essential part of our

continuing efforts to reduce tensions around the world and to solve problems through negotiation, not confrontation.

To President Spínola and to the people of Portugal, we extend our grateful thanks

for our present and fruitful visit to the Azores, and we pledge our continuing friendship in the future.

NOTE: The statement was released at Lajes Field, the Azores.

193 Remarks on Returning From the Middle East.

June 19, 1974

Mr. Vice President, members of the Cabinet, and all of you who have been so very kind to come out and welcome us back after our trip to the Mideast:

It is hard to realize that over the past 9 days that we have had the opportunity to meet with the leaders of five countries of the Mideast, as well as the President of Portugal and the Prime Minister of Austria.

As I have said, this trip now comes to an end, but it is only the beginning of a much longer journey, a journey that will be difficult, a journey that has many pitfalls potentially in it, but one that is worth taking, a journey on which we are embarked and on which we will continue, a journey toward a lasting peace, not only in the Mideast but all over the world.

Let me say, too, that with regard to the trip itself, at this point in our relations with the nations in that area, some observations, I think, can be made.

I have, over the past 21 years, visited that area on several occasions, and I would say that a profound and, I believe, lasting change has taken place in these respects:

First, where there was no hope for peace, there is now hope.

Second, where there was hostility for America in many parts of that part of the world, there is now friendship.

Third, while we did have the opportunity to meet new friends in Egypt and in

Syria, we were able to reassure old friends in Israel and in Saudi Arabia and in Jordan.

What this all adds up to, of course, is not that we have instant peace as a result of one series of negotiations or just one very long trip, but what it does mean is that we are on the way. And it does mean, too, that we must dedicate ourselves to stay the course, as the Vice President has indicated, to stand tall until we reach our goal.

Also, I would like to say a word with regard to those television clips I am sure many of you saw, of literally millions of people in Cairo and Alexandria and Damascus, and in Jidda, in Jerusalem, and in Amman—millions of people welcoming the President of the United States and his wife.

What did this mean? What it really meant was not a welcome in a personal sense, but it meant something far more significant. It meant very simply that millions of people in that part of the world who have known nothing but poverty and war for the last 30 years desperately want peace and they want progress. They believe that America wants peace and progress, not only for ourselves but for them, too. They believe that we will help in achieving peace and progress without exacting the price of domination over them.

In other words, what those people were

saying to us and what we convey to you, our fellow Americans all over this great Nation, is that for millions and millions of people in that part of the world, there is trust for America, there is respect for America and really some very strong affection for America.

I would say, as we conclude this part of this very long journey, we must not let these people down. We must help, because America must play and will play the crucial role in continuing the progress toward peace and continuing also to build on the foundations of these new relationships with nations where those relationships have been broken in times past.

Waging peace is, in fact, more difficult than waging war because it is more complex—the goal sometimes one loses sight of as he becomes involved in the tactics that are necessary to achieve that goal.

But while waging peace is more difficult than waging war, I think, as all of us realize, the rewards are infinitely greater. And I think on this day that every American can be proud that his country, in that part of the world and, I would say, in most of the world, is trusted as a nation which first has the responsibility to lead toward achieving the great goal of progress and peace for all peoples, but also we can be proud of the fact that we are not backing away from that responsibility.

Let us be worthy of the hopes, of the trust of millions of people that most of us will never meet. This is a great goal.

Thank you.

NOTE: The President spoke at approximately 4:35 p.m. on the South Lawn at the White House.

Vice President Gerald R. Ford had welcomed the President as follows:

Mr. President, Mrs. Nixon:

It is a great privilege and honor for me to

have the opportunity of welcoming both of you back on a very successful peace mission, which you have accomplished with great dignity and distinction.

When you left a few days ago, there was some apprehension in some quarters that this vitally important mission might not achieve the objectives that we all hope for, but I think, as we have followed your journeys in five countries, we have seen that the actions taken by you have cemented the great accomplishments of the Secretary of State during his negotiations.

The welcome given to you and Mrs. Nixon in five countries is a tribute to you, Mr. President, to Mrs. Nixon, and I think to the American people.

Over the years, it has been my privilege, Mr. President, to welcome you back on a number of peace missions that you undertook. I was in the group that welcomed you when you came back from the Soviet Union in 1972, when you came back from that historic mission to the People's Republic of China.

In each and every case, there have been solid achievements leading us and the world down the road of peace. Of course, it has been wonderful to see, as we did, Mrs. Nixon, not only on this trip but other trips, where she actually charmed and captivated the people of all countries.

Mr. President, I think it is fair to say that Mrs. Nixon could now be called the First Lady of the World.

Mr. President, about 10 days ago, I was here with many others to wish you Godspeed. Our prayers were with you at that time, and I think it might be appropriate now to quote from that Biblical injunction: Blessed is the peacemaker.

Mr. President, the American people know that the road to peace is long and very, very difficult, but the American people historically have stood tall and strong as they met the conflicts on the battlefield. I am just as confident, Mr. President, that the American people will stand tall and strong as they now move forward in the efforts to achieve the peace that you have worked so strenuously to lay the groundwork for, not only in the Middle East but in Europe and in Southeast Asia.

The American people will be united. They

will be tall, and they will back you as they have in the past, in seeking the peace that is sought by all.

There is an Arabic saying that goes something like this, and I hope I can quote it correctly: May Allah make the end better than the beginning.

It seems to me that this welcome here is

indicative of the attitude that the American people have in all 50 States. They appreciate your accomplishments, they appreciate what you have done for America, and they are grateful for the foundation that you have laid for a lasting peace in the world as a whole.

We welcome you back and are glad you are here.

194 Letter Accepting the Resignation of Peter M. Flanigan
as Assistant to the President. June 24, 1974

Dear Peter:

It is with the deepest regret and a personal sense of sadness that I accept your resignation as Assistant to the President and Executive Director of the Council on International Economic Policy, effective on a date to be determined.

While I have long known of your intention to return to private life, nevertheless, I am always reluctant to see so valued a friend and associate depart. You know of my profound admiration for your splendid achievements over the past five years, and I shall not dwell on them at length. Let me say, however, that of the many men and women who have served our Administration, few can match—and none exceed—the exceptional skills, energy and dedication you brought to your duties.

Through our early association in the campaigns, your work from 1969 to 1971 in the domestic field and, still more recently in the area of international economics and trade, I have always had full confidence in your abilities to deal with complex problems with immense effectiveness and unfailingly good judgement. It is with a particular sense of satisfaction that I recall the key roles you have played in such diverse areas as the transition from the draft to an all-volunteer armed forces,

and the progress we have made toward reform of the international economic system. Throughout, we have shared a common commitment to a strong and prosperous America in a world at peace, and it has been a constant source of reassurance to me to have your assistance and productive support in these efforts. I shall always treasure your loyal friendship and your superb service to our Party, this Administration and to our Nation.

As you depart, I want you to know how much I appreciate your offer to devote part of your time in the future to public service. You may be certain we will take advantage of your generosity. Pat joins with me in extending to Brigid and you our heartfelt good wishes for every success and happiness in the years ahead.

Sincerely,

RICHARD NIXON

NOTE: The text of Mr. Flanigan's letter of resignation, released with the President's letter, read as follows:

Dear Mr. President:

Since the formation of New Yorkers for Nixon in 1959, my participation in your campaigns and in your Administrations has been the most stimulating and rewarding experiences of my life. I am grateful for the opportunity to serve the Nation, and proud that the opportunity has been as part of your Presidency.

You may recall our conversation at Camp

O U T G O I N G F A X



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UNCLASSIFIED
CLASSIFICATION

Date 3 JULY 1997

To: MS. BRENDA COSTELLO - FIRST LADY'S OFFICE

Fax Number: (202) 456-2131

Subject: FACT SHEETS ON OSCE

From: MONA SUTPHEN

MESSAGE/REMARKS:

BRENDA:

THE BACKGROUND INFORMATION YOU REQUESTED ON THE OSCE IS ATTACHED.
UNFORTUNATELY, I COULD NOT GET THE BIO SHEET ON AMBASSADOR BROWN.
THE ADVANCE TEAM IN VIENNA MAY BE ABLE TO OBTAIN A COPY FOR YOU
MORE SUCCESSFULLY.

HAVE A GOOD WEEKEND,

JUL 03 '97 03:13PM

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OSCE Factsheet

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Fact Sheet

What is the OSCE?

The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) is a pan-European security organization whose 55 participating States span the geographical area from Vancouver to Vladivostok.

The OSCE takes a comprehensive view of security. Its bodies and institutions take a co-operative approach to a wide range of security-related issues including arms control, preventive diplomacy, confidence- and security-building measures, human rights, election monitoring and economic security.

All States participating in OSCE activities have equal status and decisions are made on the basis of consensus.

How is it structured?

Delegations of the OSCE participating States meet almost daily in the Hofburg Congress Centre in Vienna. The OSCE's regular body for political consultation and decision-making is the Permanent Council which meets once a week. The Hofburg is also the site of meetings of the Forum for Security Co-operation (which deals with arms control and confidence- and security-building measures), the Joint Consultative Group (responsible for promoting implementation of the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe) and the Open Skies Consultative Commission.

In addition to these bodies, the political directors of participating States meet three times a year in Prague as the Senior Council. Furthermore, the OSCE foreign ministers of participating States hold an annual Ministerial Council Meeting and every two years an OSCE Summit of all Heads of State or Government is convened.

The OSCE comprises several institutions. The Secretariat, which provides operational support to the Organization, is based in Vienna. The OSCE also maintains a small office in Prague.

The Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR), which is active in monitoring elections, assisting in the drafting of constitutions and laws and promoting the development of civil societies, is situated in Warsaw.

An OSCE institution of particular importance in the field of early warning and conflict prevention is the High Commissioner on National Minorities. The High Commissioner assesses, and defuses at the earliest possible stage, situations involving national minority issues. Through advice and recommendations, he encourages the parties to pursue non-confrontational policies.

The Chairman-in-Office (CIO) of the OSCE has overall responsibility for executive action. The Chairmanship rotates annually. In 1997 it is held by Denmark and in 1998 it will pass to Poland. The Chairman, Danish Foreign Minister Niels Helveg Petersen, is assisted in his work by the previous and succeeding Chairmen who together constitute the Troika.

The Secretary General of the OSCE is Mr. Giancarlo Aragona of Italy. His three year term of office began in June 1996. Based in Vienna, he acts as the representative of the Chairman-in-Office and supports him in all activities aimed at attaining the goals of the OSCE. The Secretary General's tasks also include the management of OSCE structures and operations.

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OSCE Factsheet

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As a regional arrangement under Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations, the OSCE has been established as a **primary instrument in the OSCE region for early warning, conflict prevention and crisis management in Europe**. It has deployed **Missions** in several countries in the OSCE area including: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Estonia, Georgia, Latvia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Moldova, Tajikistan, and Ukraine. The OSCE has also deployed an Assistance Group to Chechnya.

In what has been called the OSCE's biggest operational challenge, the Dayton Peace Agreement gave the Organization important roles in supervising the election process, monitoring human rights and assisting with negotiations on confidence building measures and arms control in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The OSCE also serves as a framework for conventional arms control and confidence-building measures. The most important of the agreements, the Vienna Document 1994, obliges States to show transparency and predictability in their military activities. It has recently adopted a military Code of Conduct setting out principles to guide the role of armed forces in democratic societies. The OSCE has also developed several mechanisms for settling disputes.

The OSCE's **Parliamentary Assembly** meets once a year to discuss issues pertinent to OSCE affairs and consider declarations, recommendations and proposals to enhance security and co-operation in the OSCE area. The Assembly's Secretariat is located in Copenhagen.

The Organization recently established a **Court of Conciliation and Arbitration** in Geneva. Participating States, who are signatories to the Convention on Conciliation and Arbitration, may submit a dispute to the Court for settlement by the Arbitral Tribunal or the Conciliation Commission. The OSCE is also the repository of the EU-Initiated Pact on Stability.

From CSCE to OSCE

The OSCE was created in the early 1970s under the name of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE) to serve as a multilateral forum for dialogue and negotiation between East and West.

The **Helsinki Final Act** of the CSCE, signed in 1975, established the basic principles governing the behaviour of States towards their citizens and each other.

Until 1990, the CSCE functioned as a series of meetings and conferences setting norms and commitments and periodically reviewing their implementation. The Paris Summit in 1990 set the CSCE on a new course. In the **Charter of Paris for a New Europe** the CSCE was called upon to contribute to managing the historic change in Europe and respond to the new challenges of the post-cold war period.

To facilitate the implementation of these tasks several offices and institutions were created, meetings became more regular and the Conference's work became more structured.

In November 1990 an important arms control agreement, the **Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE)**, was negotiated in the framework of the CSCE process.

Further developments came through a series of regular meetings between 1990 and 1994 which established new mechanisms, offices and principles for addressing the challenges of post-cold war Europe.

The 1994 Budapest Summit, recognizing that the CSCE was no longer simply a Conference, changed its name to the OSCE. This gave the Organization a new political impetus and was also a reflection of its institutional development since the end of the Cold War.

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From CSCE to OSCE: Historical Retrospective

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The Helsinki Final Act laid the basis for further development of the CSCE process. The document is not a treaty, but a politically binding agreement. It is divided into three main parts, or "baskets," concerning:

- 1) Questions relating to security in Europe;
- 2) Co-operation in the field of economics, science and technology, and the environment;
- 3) Co-operation in humanitarian and other fields.

The document called for regular follow-up meetings to review the implementation of CSCE agreements, to set new standards and norms, to expand co-operation and to maintain political dialogue.

Such meetings were held in Belgrade, Madrid and Vienna. At these meetings, all the CSCE participating States agreed upon important commitments aimed at upholding human rights, and measures to build confidence among the participants. In addition, a number of expert meetings were held on such specific topics as democratic institutions, human rights, human contacts, peaceful settlement of disputes, the environment, the media, science, culture and economic co-operation. Thus a process was initiated which consisted of a series of follow-up meetings to review the implementation of the Helsinki Act and elaborate upon its provisions as necessary.

After Helsinki, the CSCE was no more than a diplomatic conference. In order to keep the organization flexible no permanent structures were created and no long-term schedules made. There was no permanent body to undertake operational action between meetings. It was not until the momentous change of 1989-1990 that the participating States could agree on the need for permanent CSCE bodies and on their composition and functions.

The CSCE's greatest advantage during the unstable political climate of the 1970s and 1980s was its ability to approach issues in a comprehensive way.

Of particular importance was the linkage of human rights to general security and co-operation. The CSCE established that a country systematically violating the fundamental liberties of its own citizens could not be internationally trusted and should even be considered as a potential threat to other countries.

The first negotiated results in the field of human rights and humanitarian co-operation were very modest provisions. They required, for example, favourable consideration of applications for travel for family visits or the reuniting of families and for exit permits for mixed marriages. Weeks of negotiation were necessary to reach agreement that visa fees should be reduced. Step by step, tighter provisions were introduced to eliminate restrictive interpretations and delays in issuing travel documents. The Helsinki Final Act was also used to develop a somewhat freer access to information, to limit jamming of radio broadcasts in Eastern Europe and to relax the control over speech and print.

A complicated network of linkage and quid-pro-quo resulted in a balancing of interests, which created the basis for a continuing CSCE process. Through meetings, political dialogue, negotiation of new commitments and a constant pressure to implement them, the CSCE became a catalyst of peaceful change in Europe. It is widely associated with the democratic revolution which came to Eastern Europe at the end of the 1980s and the beginning of the 1990s.

What was the secret of the CSCE's vitality? Why was it able to progress despite sometimes formidable challenges? The Final Act was not, of course, a magic formula for dismantling the "socialist" system. The CSCE must also be seen as just one element in a very complex and comprehensive process. Progress by the CSCE was as much a result of changing realities as an instrument of further change. There are, however, specific CSCE contributions. First, the CSCE

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Today the OSCE is taking a leading role in fostering security through co-operation in Europe. It works to achieve this goal by co-operating closely with other international and regional organizations and maintaining close links with numerous non-governmental organizations.

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From CSCE to OSCE: Historical Retrospective

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From CSCE to OSCE: Historical Retrospective

The Organization for Security and Co-operation (OSCE) in Europe was created in the early 1970s. Under the name of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE), it was called upon to serve as a multilateral forum for dialogue and negotiation between East and West. From 1975 to 1990, the CSCE, as its name implied, functioned as a series of conferences and meetings where new commitments were negotiated and their implementation reviewed. The Paris Summit Meeting in 1990 marked the beginning of institutionalisation aimed at meeting the challenges presented by the post-Cold War period.

The development of the security situation in Europe in the 1990s has led to a fundamental change in the CSCE. Reflecting this change, the 1994 Budapest Summit changed its name to OSCE. Today, the OSCE comprises 55 participating States from the region stretching from Vladivostok to Vancouver, including the United States, Canada and all the countries of Europe and the former Soviet Union.

The origin of the OSCE can be traced back to the early 1950s, with a proposal from the Soviet Union to create an all-European security conference. Other Eastern European countries, including Poland, made similar proposals. Finland offered Helsinki as a venue for the conference in 1969, inviting all the European countries, the United States and Canada. In 1972, 35 States agreed to enter into multilateral consultations concerned with preparations for the conference, and the stage was set for the preparatory talks in Helsinki with the original 35 signatory nations. In 1973, the consultations concluded with the "Blue Book," which outlined final recommendations for the scope and rules of procedure for the Conference. The negotiations went on for almost two years in Geneva.

On 1 August 1975 in Helsinki, the Heads of State or Government of the 35 participating States signed the Helsinki Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe. The Act established basic principles for behaviour among the participating States and of governments toward their citizens:

1. Sovereign equality, respect for the rights inherent in sovereignty;
2. Refraining from the threat or use of force;
3. Inviolability of frontiers;
4. Territorial integrity of States;
5. Peaceful settlement of disputes;
6. Non-intervention in internal affairs;
7. Respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, including freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief;
8. Equal rights and self-determination of peoples;
9. Co-operation among States;
10. Fulfilment in good faith of obligations under international law.

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From CSCE to OSCE: Historical Retrospective

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provided a political platform and moral support for the champions of democratic change inside the Warsaw Pact countries, such as "Charter 77" in Czechoslovakia or "Solidarity" in Poland. They were the true victors in the 1989 "autumn of peoples." They derived legitimacy and a certain power from the ideas enshrined in the Helsinki Act. Second, by building an elaborate system of political channels and bridges, the CSCE made it possible for the West, including many neutral and non-aligned countries, to build continuously upon the ongoing changes within the "socialist system."

To symbolically close the Cold War chapter of European history and, in the process, address the issues facing the "new" Europe, the CSCE States decided to convene a summit in Paris. The Paris Summit Conference, the first summit meeting since Helsinki, took place from 19 to 21 November 1990. It was a historic event in that it formally recognised the end of the Cold War.

The Charter of Paris for a New Europe signed at the Summit marked the turning point in the history of the CSCE in the post-Cold War era, serving as a transition point for the CSCE from its role as a forum for negotiation and dialogue to that of an active operational structure. The document aimed at defining the CSCE's identity in a new international environment. The first standing institutions: the Conflict Prevention Centre in Vienna, the Office for Free Elections in Warsaw (now known as the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights) and the Secretariat in Prague were established. The Paris Charter also created three political consultation and decision-making bodies: regular summit meetings of Heads of State or Government; the Council of Ministers consisting of foreign ministers from the participating States; and the Committee of Senior Officials to assist the Council and manage day-to-day business. The disintegration of Yugoslavia and the collapse of the Soviet Union as well as the split-up of Czechoslovakia resulted in the emergence of new States. The newly independent States applied for membership, and the number of OSCE participating States increased to 54 with the adoption in the fall of 1995 of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia that enjoyed previously observer status as a fully participating State. The principality of Andorra was the most recent state to join the OSCE, becoming the 55th participating state in 1996.

The military security environment changed radically. An important arms control agreement, the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE) was negotiated within the framework of the CSCE process and signed in November 1990. The CFE limits non-nuclear ground and air forces from the Atlantic to the Ural Mountains.

Further impetus and possibilities for concerted action within the CSCE framework were outlined in the new Helsinki Document of July 1992. It established a number of practical tools to strengthen the CSCE's contribution to the protection of human rights and the management of the unprecedented change under way in Europe. It declared the CSCE a regional arrangement in the sense of Chapter VIII of the UN Charter. In particular, it called for an ambitious role for the CSCE in early warning, conflict prevention and crisis management. The newly created High Commissioner on National Minorities was tasked with responding, at the earliest possible stage, to ethnic tensions that have the potential to develop into a conflict within the region. In December 1992, the CSCE Council established a new post of the Secretary General, and in 1993, a strengthened Secretariat in Vienna.

In December 1993, a new body, the Permanent Committee (since December 1994 the Permanent Council), was established in Vienna, significantly expanding the possibilities for political consultation, dialogue and decision-making on a weekly basis.

The new operational profile of the CSCE expanded with the dispatch of several conflict prevention and crisis management missions to areas of potential or actual conflicts.

Determined to give the CSCE new political impetus at the 1994 Budapest Summit, 52 Heads of State or Government from CSCE participating States renamed CSCE the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE). The Budapest Document declared the OSCE to be the primary instrument for early warning, conflict management and crisis management in the OSCE.

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From CSCE to OSCE: Historical Retrospective

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region. The document established the possibility of the OSCE sending a peacekeeping mission to Nagorno-Karabakh. The document also called for strengthening the competencies of the Chairman-in-Office as well as those of the Secretary General and the Secretariat, the High Commissioner on National Minorities and the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights. A "Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security" was adopted setting forth principles guiding the role of armed forces in democratic societies. The document also called for a discussion within the OSCE on a model of common and comprehensive security based on CSCE principles and commitments.

The 1995 Ministerial Council Meeting in Budapest approved a programme for the OSCE to fulfil new challenging tasks put before it under the Dayton Agreement on Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The next major summit will be held in Lisbon in December 1996.

The priorities of the OSCE today are:

- to consolidate common values and build civil societies;
- to prevent local conflicts, restore stability and bring peace to war-torn areas;
- to overcome real and perceived security deficits and to avoid the creation of new divisions by promoting a co-operative system of security.

SENT BY: US MISSION UNVIE

15-11-95 16:15

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November 15, 1995

TO: IO - Amb. Lyman, Designate
THROUGH: IO - Ms. Kimble
FROM: UNVIE - John B. Ritch, III
SUBJECT: UNVIE: Functions and Overview

I. Functions and Responsibilities:

The U.S. Mission to the UN System Organizations in Vienna (UNVIE) provides permanent U.S. representation to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and to the other UN organizations with headquarters in Vienna. UNVIE's primary goal is to influence the substantive policies of these organizations to support U.S. interests. In so doing, we seek to prevent the intrusion of extraneous political issues and to encourage efficient operations and restrained budgets. We pursue these goals through close, daily contact with the agency secretariats and other diplomatic missions; an intensive analysis and reporting program; and the promotion of qualified U.S. citizens as professional officials and cost-free experts in the organizations.

The IAEA, arguably the central instrument of USG policy to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons, takes up about eighty percent of UNVIE's time and effort. First and foremost, we promote the maintenance and improvement of an effective IAEA program of safeguards. This involves traditional controls at peaceful nuclear installations, uniquely tailored inspection activities in Iraq and North Korea, and a determined effort to expand IAEA capabilities to detect and thereby deter covert nuclear activities. We also encourage a growing nuclear safety program and the transfer to developing countries of nuclear technologies (for agriculture, medicine, and industry) that are highly cost-efficient tools of sustainable development.

The UN Drug Control Program (UNDCP), a product of the 1991 consolidation of three Vienna-based UN drug units, has a higher profile lately due to the President's and UNSYG's focus on the link between narcotics trafficking and organized crime, and on the potential UN role in combatting them. UNDCP advises governments on implementation of treaties, analyzes and publishes data on drug abuse and illicit drug traffic, and trains laboratory and law enforcement officials.

The UN Crime Branch, which is seeking to become a UN Division (the U.S. opposes this now, but is open to persuasion), employs about 13 professionals providing international anti-crime project development and law enforcement advice. An ECOSOC-created Crime Commission meets annually to provide policy guidance to the Crime Branch.

07/03/97 THU 17:08 FAX 202 647 8902

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The UN Relief and Works Administration (UNRWA) provides health, education and social services to 3.2 million Palestinian refugees in Gaza, the West bank, Syria, Jordan and Lebanon. Our primary interest is to ensure that UNRWA continues to provide those services efficiently until a comprehensive regional peace is achieved and UNRWA's functions can be transferred to governing authorities, especially the Palestinian Authority in Gaza and the West Bank.

The UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) has a long, unfortunate history of mismanagement and inefficiency, coupled with an uncertain mission: public promotion of industrial development. UNIDO is now into the second year of a major reform program, perhaps the most far-reaching in the UN system. Even before the reform package can be put to a serious test, however, domestic U.S. budget pressures are forcing us to withdraw from UNIDO

Finally, a handful of smaller UN programs are located in Vienna, but require little direct UNVIE involvement beyond general oversight.

II. Overview of Major Issues:

IAEA: In the wake of events in Iraq and North Korea, the IAEA is strengthening its safeguards program by acquiring expanded technical capabilities and increased access to sites and information so as to achieve credible assurance that covert nuclear weapons activities are not taking place. This new focus on detecting and thereby deterring "undeclared" activities will supplement the Agency's traditional pre-Iraq role of assuring that materials at declared facilities are not being diverted to weapons use. UNVIE's major goal in the next year is to promote expanded safeguards in the face of some member state resistance, based on a reluctance to allow an institutionalized expansion of IAEA intrusiveness.

An important USG interest will be establishing a cost-effective implementing organization for the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty now being negotiated in Geneva. UNVIE is supporting the recent Washington decision that the CTBTO should be sited in Vienna, with the IAEA performing the maximum negotiable role in administration and verification.

UNIDO: We expect to announce U.S. withdrawal before the end of the year, perhaps with a small payment toward our assessment, possibly without paying any of the \$40 million now due and the \$30 million more we will owe for 1996. UNIDO may have to cut as much as a quarter of its 850-person staff, depending on how much the USG pays while withdrawing. In any case, we will have little leverage left in the organization during our final year there. Other local missions have little enthusiasm for any effort to dissolve UNIDO on grounds that its mandate is no longer relevant.

7-03-1997 4:54PM

FROM AMB_RICHARDSON 2124154303

P. 11

07/03/97 THU 17:08 FAX 202 647 8902

STATE DEPT WASH DC IO/T

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- 3 -

UNRWA: The Agency is scheduled to complete its move from Vienna to Gaza and Amman next fall. It will also be acquiring a new Commissioner General starting in February. UNVIE will work closely with the Agency to help with both transitions and will also be pressing UNRWA to begin planning for the eventual devolution of its role to the Palestinian Authority.

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JOHN B. RITCH III

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(202) 342-0374

Obersteingasse 11
Vienna, Austria A-1190
(431) 369-2095

CURRENT POSITION:

(9/95)

**United States Ambassador
to the United Nations, Vienna
and
Resident United States Representative
to the International Atomic Energy Agency**

Also U.S. Representative to -

**United Nations Industrial Development Organization;
United Nations Works and Relief Agency (Palestinian Refugees); and
United Nations Drug Control Program**

Head, U.S. Delegation to the UN Industrial Development Board, 1994 and 1995**Senior Member, U.S. Delegation to U.S.-North Korea Nuclear Negotiations, 1994**

**Senior Adviser, U.S. Delegation to the UN Conference
to Review and Extend the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, 1995**

PREVIOUS PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE:**Senior Staff, U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, 1972-1993**

- Staff Director, Subcommittee on European Affairs, 1977-1993
- Deputy Chief of Staff of entire Committee, 1987-1993
- Principal advisor, U.S. Senate Delegation to the NATO Assembly, 1977-1993
- Drafter of numerous speeches and legislative initiatives,
including SEED (Support for East European Democracy) Act of 1989
- Responsible for State Department/foreign aid oversight and authorizing legislation, 1972-77
- Hired by Chairman Fulbright and served under Chairmen Sparkman, Church, Percy, Lugar, Pell

President, Viking Management, Inc. (Real Estate Development Company), 1974-1993

- Acquired, financed, rehabilitated 55 apartment units (\$4,000,000 project)
- Directed ownership entity and management of apartment units (\$500,000 annual revenue)
- American Institute of Architects (AIA) award for excellence in historic preservation

United States Army, 1965-72: Captain, Infantry

- Special Assistant, Army Chief of Staff, Pentagon, 1970-72
- Coach, Korean Olympic Basketball Team, 1970
- Infantry Company Commander, Korean DMZ, 1969-70
- Paratrooper and Graduate School, 1965-68

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US Mission to the UN System
Organizations in Vienna
UNVIE

AMBASSADOR

John B. Ritch, III
Secretary: Theda Kettler

DCM

Joseph C. Snyder, III
Secretary: Barbara DeLeon

POLITICAL/ECONOMIC SECTION

Responsibilities: UNIDO, UNDCP, Crime Branch, UNRWA, COPUOUS,
UNCITRAL, UNOV

Chief: Raymond Snider
Political/Economic Officer: Henry S. Ensher
Secretary: Kevin Wood

IAEA SECTION

Responsibilities: All matters pertaining to IAEA, NPT and
CTBT

Counselor for Nuclear Policy: Leroy C. Simpkins
Counselor for Nuclear Technology: Bruce A. Cooper
Senior Science Attache: Marvin Peterson
NRC Rep: James Richardson
DOE Rep: Lisa Hilliard
Political/Science Officers:
Jennifer Brush
Steven Bowers
Timothy Schierbeak
Lisa Owens
Secretaries:
Linda Jackson
Carol Emery

INTERNATIONAL SAFEGUARDS PROJECT OFFICE

Responsibilities: Placement of US experts in IAEA positions

Chief: Susan E. Pepper
Secretary: Donna McCowan

ADMIN/MISSIONS

Responsibilities: Represent UNVIE and the OSCE Delegation in
the Vienna Joint Administrative Organization

Administrative Officer: Peter Prahar
Administrative Assistant: Eva Kudera
Drivers:
Fritz Seidl
Alex Kolar

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- 2 -

EDUCATION:

- 1965-68, Rhodes Scholar, Oxford University, Oxford, England
M.A. in Philosophy, Politics, and Economics (specialization in international economics)
- 1961-65, United States Military Academy, West Point, New York
Bachelor of Science
- Honors: Academic All-American and all-National Invitational Tournament teams, basketball
Eastern Collegiate Athletic Association award: the "Outstanding Scholar-Athlete" of 1965

MEMBERSHIPS:

- International Institute of Strategic Studies
- Council on Foreign Relations
- American Association of Rhodes Scholars

PERSONAL:

- Age: 52
- Married to Christina Ritch; two daughters (18, 14)
- Health: Excellent

PUBLICATIONS:

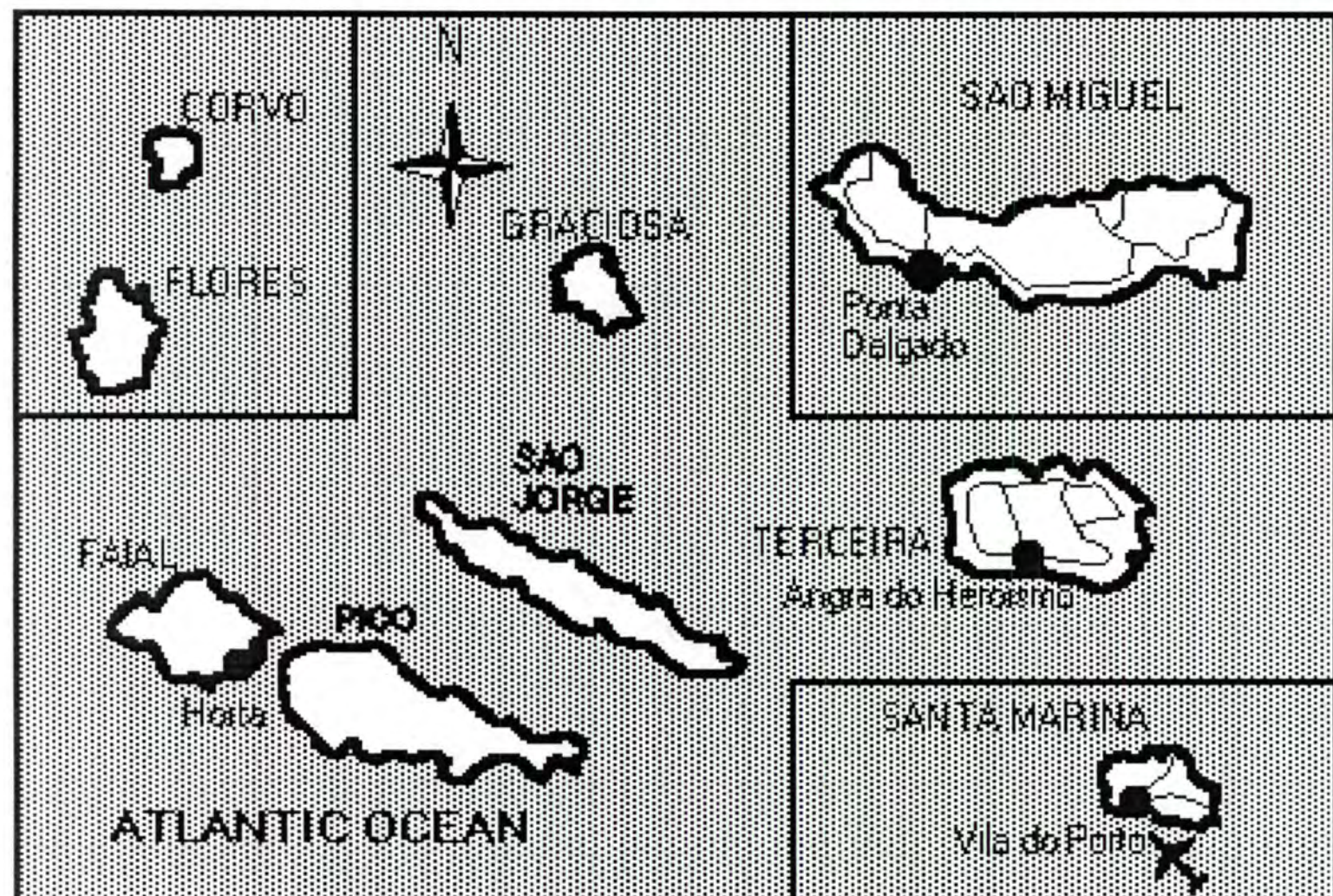
Examples of Senate Foreign Relations Committee publications, 1972-1993:

- *The ABM Treaty Interpretation Resolution*, 1987
(book-length defense of the integrity and purpose of the ABM Treaty)
- *Hidden War: The Struggle for Afghanistan*, 1984
(based on travel with Afghan rebels)
- *Dangerous Stalemate: Superpower Relations in Autumn 1983*, 1983
(based on meeting with Soviet President Andropov)
- *SALT and the NATO Allies*, 1979
(explicating NATO doctrine and European support for SALT ratification)
- *Hungarian Communism Today*, 1978
(describing Hungary's subtle evolution toward capitalism)
- *Revolution Into Democracy: Portugal After the Coup*, 1976
(book-length exposition of Portuguese revolution)
- *Heroin: Can the Supply Be Stopped?*, 1972
(based on investigation of the "French connection")

Law Review Articles:

- "The Treaty Power: Upholding a Constitutional Partnership"
Penn Law Review, May 1989
(co-author, with Senator Joseph R. Biden, Chairman, Judiciary Committee)
- "The War Power at a Constitutional Impasse: A 'Joint Decision' Solution"
Georgetown Law Journal, December 1988
(co-author, with Senator Joseph R. Biden, Chairman, Judiciary Committee)

Articles in *The Atlantic**Arms Control Today**Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*



Facts On File World News Digest, January 11, 1980
Reference: 1980, p. 24E2

DISASTERS & ACCIDENTS
=====

Quake Hits Azores Islands.

An earthquake struck Portugal's Azores Islands in the mid-Atlantic Jan. 1, toppling buildings, killing at least 52 persons and leaving more than 300 persons injured.

The earthquake, reportedly the worst to hit the island archipelago since the 1950s, measured 7.0 on the Richter scale, according to the U.S. Geological Survey's Earthquake Information Service. The quake's center was placed 75 miles (140 kilometers) north of the Azores.

Terceira Island was reported the hardest-hit, while lesser damage was also reported on Faial, Pico and San Jorge in the 10-island chain. According to regional government officials, communications were disrupted and electricity and water supplies cut off in many areas.

The U.S. Air Force base at Lajes on Terceira Island reportedly suffered minor damage.

Air Force disaster relief teams from the U.S. base at Lajes were reported assisting in the rescue operations.

The Lajes base was a refueling point and used for submarine reconnaissance flights.

Item Number: 198000115

Facts On File World News Digest, December 23, 1983
Reference: 1983, p. 961A2

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS; PORTUGAL

=====

Accord on U.S. Air Base Renewed

Officials for the U.S. and Portugal signed agreements Dec. 13 granting the U.S. the right to maintain an air base in the Azores in exchange for more U.S. economic and military assistance for Portugal.

The documents were signed in Lisbon by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Portuguese Foreign Minister Jaime Gama.

The Azores are located in the mid-Atlantic about 900 miles (1,400 kilometers) west of Portugal. The U.S. had operated a military base on Terceira Island since World War II. The prior agreement had expired in February, but the U.S. had been permitted to continue operating the base while the renewal was negotiated.

The pact provided for continued U.S. use of the base to November 1991. The U.S. pledged to provide \$145 million in assistance in the current (1984) fiscal year, and the administration promised to seek congressional approval for continued aid at the same level or higher during the lifetime of the pact. Of the total for fiscal 1984, \$105 million represented military assistance and \$40 million economic aid.

Item Number: 198304017

Facts On File World News Digest, March 11, 1988
Reference: 1988, p. 170A1

EUROPE
=====

Portugal

Premier in U.S. for Base Talks.

Premier Anibal Cavaco Silva Feb. 24 met in Washington with President Reagan and held talks on the U.S. military base in the Portuguese Azores. The leaders agreed to open formal discussions on the level of compensation the U.S. would pay Portugal for use of the base.

Cavaco Silva's trip to Washington followed a Feb. 3-4 trip to Lisbon by U.S. Defense Secretary Frank Carlucci.

At the heart of the discussions was a reduction in aid for Portugal resulting from U.S. budget cuts. Under the most recent (1983) agreement on the base, Portugal had expected U.S. aid to rise to \$200 million per year. But after 1985, U.S. aid fell to just \$117 million in fiscal 1988 from \$207.9 million. President Reagan had asked for \$163 million in his fiscal 1989 budget.

Under the 1983 agreement, which did not have the strength of a legally binding treaty, Portugal was able to request formal renegotiation of the pact. It was under that provision that Cavaco Silva and Reagan agreed to begin new discussions.

Cavaco Silva Feb. 24 stressed, however, that his nation had no "intention of ceasing or reducing the facilities enjoyed by the U.S." in the Azores.

The dispute with Portugal came as the U.S. was seeking to relocate its tactical fighter force of F-16 aircraft that Spain had ordered the U.S. to withdraw from a base near Madrid. [See 1988, p. 89E2]

Item Number: 198800679

Facts On File World News Digest, February 10, 1989
Reference: 1989, p. 100E1

ACCIDENTS AND DISASTERS

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Azores Plane Crash Kills 144.

A charter jet carrying 137 Italian tourists and seven American crew members crashed into a fog- covered mountain in the Azores Islands off Portugal Feb. 8. All those aboard were believed killed in the crash.

The Boeing 707 had been approaching an airport on the island of Santa Maria for refueling when it crashed into Pico Alto mountain and burst into flames.

The plane, which was owned by a small U.S. charter company called Independent Air Holdings, had been en route from Bergamo, Italy to the Dominican Republic and Jamaica.

Item Number: 198900410

Facts On File World News Digest, March 17, 1989
Reference: 1989, p. 192D1

ACCIDENTS AND DISASTERS

=====

Radio Blamed in Azores Crash.

Portuguese investigators had stated that overlapping radio messages probably led to the fatal crash of a chartered jet in the Azores, it was reported March 15. Investigators from the transport ministry said that the pilot had apparently been confused by simultaneous communications to and from air traffic controllers and had mistakenly descended to 2,000 feet (600 m) when he should have remained at 3,000 feet (900 m). (See p. 100E1)

Item Number: 198900798