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WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 6/10/87 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: -----

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: TEMPELHOF AIRPORT

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
BAKER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	GRISCOM	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DUBERSTEIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	HENKEL	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
MILLER - OMB	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	HOBBS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BALL	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	KING	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BAUER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	MASENG	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CARLUCCI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	RISQUE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CRIBB	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	RYAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CRIPPEN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SPRINKEL	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CULVAHOUSE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	TUTTLE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DAWSON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>DOLAN</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DONATELLI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS: FYI -- The attached has been forwarded to the President.

RESPONSE:

(Robinson/Griscom)
June 9, 1987
6:00 p.m. (Italy)

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: TEMPELHOF AIRPORT
WEST BERLIN, GERMANY
FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1987

Thank you, thank you all. Chancellor Kohl, Mayor Diepgen, General Mitchell, ladies and gentlemen: It's an honor for me to be able to join you today at this 750th birthday party for the city of Berlin. I'm especially pleased to be here today because -- well, it's not often that I get to go to a birthday party for something older than myself.

Let me begin by conveying the warmest greetings of the American people to all of you here today. While only a small fraction of the Berlin community can be here in this hall, our good wishes go to all the residents of this marvelous city, wherever they may live.

I am happy to see so many young people here this afternoon. There are two groups of local teenagers I would like to greet in a special way -- the graduating classes of the Berlin-American high school and of the city's John F. Kennedy School. Congratulations on a job well done!

This is a celebration for all of Berlin. To those of you in the East who are watching on television but unable to attend in person, you are here with us in spirit. The traditional banners of Berlin's twenty districts, east and west, around this hall, remind me of the kinship that exists among all people of this city.

By its very existence and character, Berlin remains the most compelling argument for an open world. We are reminded of the

many traditions of openness and democracy that have marked the history of this city.

America has a special relationship with Berlin that extends beyond formal political or economic ties. Like America, Berlin is a place of great energy. We see our own hopes and ideals mirrored in the energy and courage of Berliners and draw strength from our joint efforts here.

This sense is symbolized by the nearly 14,000 American soldiers, airmen, and their families who live and work in close cooperation with Berliners to ensure the defense of our common goals. And let me make one point clear: Our troops will remain here as long as they are wanted and needed by Berliners to demonstrate to the other side that force and coercion cannot succeed.

Several thousand other Americans from all walks of life make an important contribution to the business and cultural life of this city. We have joined the centuries-old tradition of Berlin and, in a real sense, we have become Berliners.

A few moments ago here at Tempelhof, I shook hands with three men who testify to the way you Berliners and we Americans play such a proud role in each others' lives: Three former U.S. Air Force pilots, veterans of one of the most remarkable operations in modern history, the Berlin Airlift.

On his flights, Colonel Gale Halvorsen tossed small, candy-filled parachutes to the children of Berlin as his plane approached the Tempelhof runway. Yes, Colonel Halvorsen was one of the famous Rosinenbomber [Rose-EEN-in-bomber] pilots who every

Berliner of that generation still remembers with warmth and affection.

Another Airlift veteran, Captain Jack Bennett, has many friends here today; he lives in Berlin.

As for Colonel Allen Chealander, when the Soviets blockaded Berlin, Colonel Chealander had been back in civilian life for just 8 months. He and his wife had an infant son and another child on the way. Those precious 8 months were the first Colonel Chealander had been able to devote to his family since the long years of the War. Yet, when called up for the Airlift, he never hesitated. Looking back on those days of constant hardship, of danger scorned, Colonel Chealander says simply this: "We had a job to do, and we did it." In those few words, hear the understatement of a hero.

I am especially pleased that Colonel Chealander and his son, who saw him only briefly before he returned to service to help fight the Blockade and who is now my own military aide, are both with us here today.

I have met other heroes as well, German heroes of Berlin.

Truemmerfrauen [Try-mer-FRAU-in] -- women who 40 years ago collected and cleaned bricks from the rubble to rebuild their homes, their churches, their schools, their very way of life.

A political leader who served in that one freely-elected city parliament for all Berlin. But in those immediate post-war days, she discovered her own party falling under Communist influence and helped start the F.D.P. here in West Berlin.

A scholar, expelled by the Soviets from the city's old Humboldt University in the east, who then joined in founding what has become one of the world's major institutions of higher learning, the Free University of Berlin.

A group of RIAS [REE-oss] employees of the first hour who helped us get the voice of freedom on the city's airwaves in those early post-war years and ever since. For 40 years, radio in the American sector has been a voice of freedom and an essential part of our continuing commitment to Berlin. Now, we are taking another important step in German-American relations by moving forward to make RIAS [REE-oss] television a reality.

An East Berlin border guard who decided to live in freedom rather than building a wall that removes even the most basic rights of freedom and self-government.

Then, too, I have met Berliners whose actions speak with confidence of the city's present and future: A professor at the Free University who has flown in outer space as a member of the German D-1 astronaut program. Winners of the 1987 computer contest sponsored by the "Berlin-U.S.A." initiative. And the director of a school where the children of many East German and Polish emigre families receive their first Western education. Incidentally, I understand that each year these pupils are among the highest achievers in all Berlin.

In each face, I've seen abiding pride in this city and its accomplishments. Indeed, there has been something deeply moving -- something humbling -- about meeting these heroes of Berlin. I feel your pride in what you have done for your city,

your zest for life, your confidence and hope from having overcome so many obstacles, and the strength of your commitment to overcome those that remain. You have demonstrated to the world the value of human liberty, and perhaps the courage of your example is the greatest gift you give to us every day of our lives.

Today, when most Americans think of Berlin, they recall our post-war relationship with this city. As we celebrate this 750th birthday, it's worth remembering that America's ties with Berlin go back many years. More than 20 American communities bear the name "Berlin." Three of our Founding Fathers -- Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, and John Adams -- negotiated a treaty of friendship and commerce with Frederick the Great in 1785, establishing a basis for the special relationship we enjoy today.

Americans were affected in other ways by this city when some of the "best and brightest" people active in Berlin came to the United States. Albert Einstein, George Grosz [Grose], Arnold Schoenberg [SHEWN-berg], Kurt Weill [Vile], Mies [Meez] van der Rohe [ROW-ah] -- the list of former residents of this city who changed the face of modern America is practically limitless.

So, we celebrate with you today, remembering the heroic deeds of these [indicate on-stage heroes] and all Berliners, and the long-standing relationship between our two countries. But let's not forget the painful lessons of the not-so-recent past

and draw on those experiences. Together, we can build a better future for this city, for Europe, and for the world.

As we look toward the 21st century, the ideals the world associates with the free part of Berlin are gaining in recognition. History did not come to an end in 1945, and it will not do so now. Berlin is a city of the future. It stands as a beacon for freedom and shines brightly for all Berliners to see.

In the name of the American people, I want to congratulate all 3 million Berliners on the occasion of your anniversary. Perhaps more than the people of any other city, you, the free people of Berlin, have demonstrated to the world the value of human liberty. So it is that we have much to celebrate today. So it is that, on behalf of my Nation, I thank you.

Having witnessed your courage and determination for all these years, I am confident in extending the heartfelt best wishes of all Americans for your city's future.

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 6/8/87 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: NOON on 6/9/87

SUBJECT: REVISED PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: TEMPELHOF AIRPORT
 (6/8 - 10am draft)

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
BAKER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	GRISCOM	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DUBERSTEIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	HENKEL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
MILLER - OMB	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	HOBBS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BALL	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	KING	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BAUER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	MASENG	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CARLUCCI	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	RISQUE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CRIBB	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	RYAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CRIPPEN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SPRINKEL	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CULVAHOUSE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	TUTTLE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DAWSON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>DOLAN</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DONATELLI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS: Please provide any comments directly to Tony Dolan in Venice by noon on Tuesday, June 9th, with an info copy to the Senior Staff Reception office. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

Rhett Dawson
Ext. 2702

(Robinson/Griscom)
June 8, 1987
10:00 a.m. (Italy)

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: TEMPELHOF AIRPORT
WEST BERLIN, GERMANY
FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1987

Thank you, thank you all. Chancellor Kohl, Mayor Diepgen, General Mitchell, ladies and gentlemen: It's an honor for me to be able to join you today at this 750th birthday party for the city of Berlin. I'm especially pleased to be here today because -- well, it's not often that I get to go to a birthday party for something older than myself.

Let me begin by conveying the warmest greetings of the American people to all of you here today. While only a small fraction of the Berlin community can be here in this hall, our good wishes go to all the residents of this marvelous city, wherever they may live.

This is a celebration for all of Berlin. To those of you in the East who are watching on television but unable to attend in person, you are here with us in spirit. The traditional banners of Berlin's twenty districts, east and west, around this hall, remind me of the kinship that exists among all people of this city.

By its very existence and character, Berlin remains the most compelling argument for an open world. We are reminded of the many traditions of openness and democracy that have marked the history of this city.

America has a special relationship with Berlin that extends beyond formal political or economic ties. Like America, Berlin is a place of great energy, drawing creative people across

Germany and the world and turning them into productive citizens. We see our own hopes and ideals mirrored in the energy and courage of Berliners and draw strength from our joint efforts here.

This sense is symbolized by the nearly 20,000 American soldiers and airmen who work in close cooperation with Berliners to ensure the defense of our common goals. And let me make one point clear: Our troops will remain here as long as they are wanted and needed by Berliners to demonstrate to the other side that force cannot succeed.

Several thousand other Americans from all walks of life make an important contribution to the business and cultural life of this city. We have joined the centuries-old tradition of Berlin and, in a real sense, we have become Berliners.

A few moments ago here at Tempelhof, I shook hands with three men who testify to the way you Berliners and we Americans play such a proud role in each others' lives: Three former U.S. Air Force pilots, veterans of one of the most remarkable operations in modern history, the Berlin Airlift.

On each flight he made, Colonel Gale Halvorsen tossed small, candy-filled parachutes to the children of Berlin as his plane approached the Tempelhof runway. Yes, Colonel Halvorsen was one of the famous Rosinenbomber pilots who every Berliner of that generation still remembers with warmth and affection.

Another Airlift veteran, Captain Jack Bennett, has many friends here today; he lives in Berlin.

As for Colonel Alan Chealander, when the Soviets blockaded Berlin, Colonel Chealander had been back in civilian life for just 8 months. He and his wife had an infant son and another child on the way. Those precious 8 months were the first Colonel Chealander had been able to devote to his family since the long years of the War. Yet, when called up for the Airlift, he never hesitated. Looking back on those days of constant hardship, of danger scorned, Colonel Chealander says simply this: "We had a job to do, and we did it." In those few words, hear the understatement of a hero.

I am especially pleased that Colonel Chealander and his son, who saw him only briefly before he returned to service to help fight the Blockade and who is now my own military aide, are both with us here today.

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Truemerfrauen -- women who 40 years ago collected and cleaned bricks from the rubble to rebuild their homes, their churches, their schools, their very way of life.

A political leader who served in that one freely elected city parliament for all Berlin. But in those immediate post-war days, she discovered her own party falling under Communist influence and helped start the F.D.P. here in West Berlin.

A scholar, expelled by the Soviets from the city's old Humboldt University in the east, who then joined in founding what has become one of the world's major institutions of higher learning, the Free University of Berlin.

A group of RIAS employees of the first hour who helped us get the voice of freedom on the city's airwaves in those early post-war years and ever since. For 40 years, radio in the American sector has been a voice of freedom and an essential part of our continuing commitment to Berlin. Now, we are taking another important step in German-American relations by moving forward to make RIAS television a reality.

An East Berlin border guard who decided to live in freedom rather than building a wall that removes even the most basic rights of freedom and self-government.

Then, too, I have met Berliners whose actions speak with confidence of the city's present and future: A professor at the Free University who has flown in outer space as a member of the German D-1 astronaut program. Winners of the 1987 computer contest sponsored by the "Berlin-U.S.A." organization. And the director of a school where the children of many East German and Polish emigre families receive their first Western education. Incidentally, I understand that each year these pupils are among the highest achievers in all Berlin.

In each face, I've seen abiding pride in this city and its accomplishments. Indeed, there has been something deeply moving -- something humbling -- about meeting these heroes of Berlin. I feel your pride in what you have done for your city, your zest for life, your confidence and hope from having overcome so many obstacles, and the strength of your commitment to overcome those that remain. You have demonstrated to the world the value of human liberty, and perhaps the courage of your

example is the greatest gift you give to us every day of our lives.

Today, when most Americans think of Berlin, they recall our post-war relationship with this city. As we celebrate this 750th birthday, it's worth remembering that America's ties with Berlin go back many years. More than 20 American communities bear the name "Berlin." Three of our Founding Fathers -- Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, and John Adams -- negotiated a treaty of friendship and commerce with Frederick the Great in 1785, establishing a basis for the special relationship we enjoy today.

Americans were affected in other ways by this city when some of the "best and brightest" people active in Berlin sought refuge in the United States. Albert Einstein, George Grosz, Arnold Schoenberg, Kurt Weill, Mies van der Rohe -- the list of former residents of this city who changed the face of modern America is practically limitless.

So, we celebrate with you today, remembering the heroic deeds of these [indicate on-stage heroes] and all Berliners, and the long-standing relationship between our two countries. But let's not forget the painful lessons of the not-so-recent past and draw on those experiences. Together, we can build a better future for this city, for Europe, and for the world.

As we look toward the 21st century, the ideals the world associates with the free part of Berlin are gaining in recognition. History did not come to an end in 1945, and it will

not do so now. Berlin is a city of the future. It stands as a beacon for freedom and shines brightly for all Berliners to see.

In the name of the American people, I want to congratulate all 3 million Berliners on the occasion of your anniversary. Perhaps more than the people of any other city, you, the free people of Berlin, have demonstrated to the world the value of human liberty. So it is that we have much to celebrate today. So it is that, on behalf of my Nation, I thank you.

Having witnessed your courage and determination for all these years, I am confident in extending the heartfelt best wishes of all Americans for your city's future.

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 06/01/87 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 2:00 p.m. Tuesday 06/02

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: TEMPELHOF AIRPORT
(06/01 6:30 p.m. draft)

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
BAKER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	GRISCOM	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DUBERSTEIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	HENKEL	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
MILLER - OMB	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	HOBBS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BALL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	KING	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BAUER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	MASENG	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CARLUCCI	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	RISQUE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CRIBB	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	RYAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CRIPPEN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SPRINKEL	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CULVAHOUSE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	TUTTLE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DAWSON	<input type="checkbox"/> P	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SS	DOLAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DONATELLI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

Please provide any comments/recommendations to Tony Dolan by 2:00 p.m. on Tuesday, June 2nd, with an info copy to my office. Thanks.

RESPONSE:

(Robinson/ARD)

June 1, 1987

6:30 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: TEMPELHOF AIRPORT
WEST BERLIN, GERMANY
FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1987

Thank you, thank you all. Chancellor Kohl, Mayor Diepgen, ladies and gentlemen: It's an honor for me to be able to join you today at this 750th birthday party for the city of Berlin. I'm especially pleased to be here today because -- well, it's not often that I get to go to a birthday party for something older than myself.

But if you'll permit me, I would like to say just a word about some of those it has been my privilege to meet during this visit to Berlin.

A few moments ago here at Tempelhof, I shook hands with three men who testify to the way you Berliners and we Americans play such a proud role in each others' lives: Three former U.S. Air Force pilots, veterans of one of the most remarkable operations in modern history, the Berlin Airlift.

On each flight he made, Colonel Gale Halvorsen tossed candy to the children of Berlin as his plane approached the Tempelhof runway -- yes, Colonel Halvorsen was the famous Rosinenbomber [candy bomber]. Captain Jack Bennett has many friends here today; he lives in Berlin.

As for Colonel Alan Chealander, when the Soviets blockaded Berlin, Colonel Chealander had been back in civilian life for just 8 months. He and his wife had an infant son and another child on the way, and those precious 8 months were the first Colonel Chealander had been able to devote to his family since

the long years of the War. Yet when called up for the Airlift, he never hesitated. Looking back on those days of constant hardship, of danger scorned, Colonel Chealander says simply this: "We had a job to do, and we did it." In that sentence, hear the understatement of a hero.

I have met other heroes today, heroes of Berlin who are themselves Berliners:

Truemmerfrauen -- women who 40 years ago collected and cleaned bricks to rebuild their homes, their churches, their schools. A scholar, expelled from Humboldt University by the Soviets, who then joined in founding what has become one of the world's major institutions of higher learning, the Free University of Berlin. A political leader who in the late 1940's discovered her own party falling under Communist influence, then helped to start the the F.D.P. here in West Berlin. And, yes, veterans of the uprising of 1953.

Then, too, I have met Berliners whose actions speak with confidence of the city's present and future: A professor at the Free University who has flown in outer space as a member of the German D-1 astronaut program. Winners of the 1987 computer contest sponsored by the "Berlin-U.S.A." organization. And the director of a school where the children of many East German and Polish emigre families receive their first Western education. Incidentally, I understand that each year these pupils are among the highest achievers in all Berlin.

In each face, I've seen abiding pride in this city and its accomplishments. Indeed, there has been something deeply

moving -- something humbling -- about meeting these heroes of Berlin. And it has struck me that in this city where nothing is taken for granted -- where freedom is so deeply cherished -- you Berliners live life with a particular zest, a particular fullness. Perhaps more than the people of any other city, you, the free people of Berlin, have demonstrated to the world the value of human liberty. So it is that we have much to celebrate today. So it is that, on behalf of my Nation, I thank you.

And now, from the people of America to the people of Berlin:
A very happy birthday.

(ROHRBACHER)

JUNE 12, 1987

ARRIVAL STATEMENT
BONN, GERMANY

I AM DELIGHTED TO BE BACK IN BONN AT THE END OF A LONG AND HIGHLY GRATIFYING EUROPEAN TRIP. I COME TO YOU FROM BERLIN, THAT GREAT AND DYNAMIC CITY THAT SYMBOLIZES THE ENDURING COMMITMENT OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE AND THEIR ALLIES TO FREEDOM AND DEMOCRACY. THUS, IT'S ALL THE MORE APPROPRIATE THAT MY FINAL STOP IS THE CAPITAL OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY -- ONE OF OUR CLOSEST ALLIES AND FIRMEST FRIENDS. IT IS A PLEASURE FOR ME TO MEET ONCE AGAIN WITH CHANCELLOR HELMUT KOHL, WHO HAS BEEN A CLOSE PERSONAL FRIEND AND A LEADER I TRUST AND ADMIRE.

CHANCELLOR KOHL AND I, TOGETHER WITH OTHER ALLIES AND PARTNERS, HAVE ALREADY HAD THE OPPORTUNITY IN VENICE TO ADDRESS MANY OF THE MAJOR ISSUES CONFRONTING THE WORLD TODAY. THERE, IMPORTANT STEPS WERE TAKEN TO ENSURE THE CONTINUED ECONOMIC PROGRESS AND FREEDOM FOR OUR NATIONS. HERE IN BONN, WE WILL BE TALKING IN PARTICULAR ABOUT PROGRESS IN ARMS REDUCTIONS AND EAST-WEST RELATIONS. CHANCELLOR KOHL AND THE GOVERNMENT HE HEADS HAVE BEEN STAUNCH SUPPORTERS OF INITIATIVES DESIGNED TO ESTABLISH A NEW AND SAFER MILITARY BALANCE AT SIGNIFICANTLY LOWER LEVELS OF ARMAMENTS. WHILE THERE IS STILL A LONG WAY TO GO, WE HAVE TAKEN SIGNIFICANT STRIDES IN THIS DIRECTION IN RECENT MONTHS. WE WILL CONTINUE TO CONSULT ACTIVELY TOGETHER AS WE PURSUE NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE SOVIET UNION.

- 3 -

I LOOK FORWARD TO THE MEETING WITH
CHANCELLOR KOHL THAT IS ABOUT TO BEGIN.
I ONLY REGRET THAT MY TIME IN BONN WILL BE
SO BRIEF.

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WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 06/02/87 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: ----

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ARRIVAL STATEMENT
BONN, GERMANY
(06/02 3:00 p.m. draft)

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BAKER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	GRISCOM	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DUBERSTEIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	HENKEL	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
MILLER - OMB	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	HOBBS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BALL	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	KING	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BAUER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	MASENG	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CARLUCCI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	RISQUE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CRIBB	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	RYAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CRIPPEN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SPRINKEL	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CULVAHOUSE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	TUTTLE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DAWSON	<input type="checkbox"/> P	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> US	<u>DOLAN</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DONATELLI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u> </u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

The attached has been forwarded to the President.

RESPONSE:

(Rohrabacher edit/ARD)
June 2, 1987
3:00 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ARRIVAL STATEMENT
BONN, GERMANY 1987 JUN 12 11 10
TUESDAY, JUNE 12, 1987

I am delighted to be back in Bonn at the end of a long and highly gratifying European trip. I come to you from Berlin, that great and dynamic city that symbolizes the enduring commitment of the German people and their allies to freedom and democracy. Thus, it's all the more appropriate that my final stop is the capital of the Federal Republic of Germany -- one of our closest allies and firmest friends. It is a pleasure for me to meet once again with Chancellor Helmut Kohl, who has been a close personal friend and a leader I trust and admire.

Chancellor Kohl and I, together with other allies and partners, have already had the opportunity in Venice to address many of the major issues confronting the world today. There, important steps were taken to ensure the continued economic progress and freedom for our nations. Here in Bonn, we will be talking in particular about progress in arms reductions and East-West relations. Chancellor Kohl and the government he heads have been staunch supporters of initiatives designed to establish a new and safer military balance at significantly lower levels of armaments. While there is still a long way to go, we have taken significant strides in this direction in recent months. We will continue to consult actively together as we pursue negotiations with the Soviet Union.

Page 2

I look forward to the meeting with Chancellor Kohl that is about to begin. I only regret that my time in Bonn will be so brief.

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 6/1/87 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: NOON on 6/2/87

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ARRIVAL STATEMENT -- BONN, GERMANY

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BAKER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	GRISCOM	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DUBERSTEIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	HENKEL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
MILLER - OMB	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	HOBBS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BALL	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	KING	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BAUER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	MASENG	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CARLUCCI	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	RISQUE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CRIBB	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	RYAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CRIPPEN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SPRINKEL	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CULVAHOUSE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	TUTTLE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DAWSON	<input type="checkbox"/> P	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SS	<u>DOLAN</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DONATELLI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS: Please provide any comments directly to Tony Dolan by noon on Tuesday, June 2nd, with an info copy to my office. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

(Rohrabacher edit/ARD)

June 1, 1987

2:00 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ARRIVAL STATEMENT
BONN, GERMANY
TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1987

I am delighted to be back in Bonn at the end of a long and highly gratifying European trip. I come to you from Berlin, that great and dynamic city that symbolizes the enduring commitment of the German people and their allies to freedom and democracy. Thus, it's all the more appropriate that my final stop is the capital of the Federal Republic of Germany -- one of our closest allies and firmest friends. It is a pleasure for me to meet once again with Chancellor Helmut Kohl, who has been a close personal friend and a leader who I have come to trust and admire.

Chancellor Kohl and I, together with other allies and partners, have already had the opportunity in Venice to address many of the major issues confronting the world today. There, important steps were taken to ensure the continued economic progress and freedom for our nations. Here in Bonn, we will be talking in particular about progress in arms control and East-West relations. Chancellor Kohl and the government he heads have been staunch supporters of initiatives designed to maintain the military balance at significantly lower levels of armaments. While there is still a long way to go, we have taken significant strides in this direction in recent months. We will continue to consult actively together as we pursue negotiations with the Soviet Union.

I look forward to the meeting with Chancellor Kohl that is about to begin. I only regret that my time in Bonn will be so brief.

(ROHRBACHER)

JUNE 12, 1987

DEPARTURE STATEMENT
BONN, GERMANY

MY TALKS WITH CHANCELLOR KOHL AND HIS COLLEAGUES HAVE FULFILLED ALL MY EXPECTATIONS. THEY CONFIRM THAT RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC ARE THOSE OF CLOSE ALLIES AND FRIENDS.

CHANCELLOR KOHL AND I, TOGETHER WITH OTHER ALLIES AND PARTNERS, HAVE ALREADY HAD THE OPPORTUNITY IN VENICE TO ADDRESS MANY OF THE MAJOR ISSUES CONFRONTING THE WORLD TODAY. THERE, IMPORTANT STEPS WERE TAKEN TO ENSURE THE CONTINUED ECONOMIC PROGRESS AND FREEDOM FOR OUR NATIONS. HERE IN BONN, WE TALKED IN PARTICULAR ABOUT PROGRESS IN ARMS REDUCTIONS AND EAST-WEST RELATIONS.

CHANCELLOR KOHL AND I AGREE FULLY ON THE NECESSITY OF CONTINUING OUR CLOSE CONSULTATIONS, AS WE PURSUE OUR COMMON GOALS OF REDUCING THE DANGER TO EUROPE POSED BY THE THREATENING POLICIES AND MILITARY MIGHT OF THE WARSAW PACT. WE SHARE DEEP SATISFACTION WITH NATO'S 1979 DOUBLE-TRACK DECISION ON INTERMEDIATE NUCLEAR FORCES -- I.N.F. IT WAS CONTROVERSIAL WHEN THE ALLIANCE FIRST AGREED UPON IT, YET TIME IS PROVING IT AN UNEQUIVOCAL SUCCESS. WE HOPE TO REACH AGREEMENT WITH THE SOVIET UNION BEFORE THE END OF 1987, WHICH WOULD DRASTICALLY REDUCE AND POSSIBLY ELIMINATE A CLASS OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS THAT POSES A PARTICULAR THREAT TO OUR FRIENDS AND ALLIES IN EUROPE AND ASIA.

- 3 -

AS WE PROCEED IN OUR QUEST FOR A SAFER
AND MORE STABLE PEACE, I LOOK FORWARD
TO CONTINUING CLOSE COOPERATION AND
CONSULTATION WITH CHANCELLOR KOHL AND HIS
GOVERNMENT.

#

(ROHRBACHER)

JUNE 12, 1987

DEPARTURE STATEMENT

BONN, GERMANY

MY TALKS WITH CHANCELLOR KOHL AND HIS COLLEAGUES HAVE FULFILLED ALL MY EXPECTATIONS. THEY CONFIRM THAT RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC ARE THOSE OF CLOSE ALLIES AND FRIENDS.

CHANCELLOR KOHL AND I AGREE FULLY ON THE NECESSITY OF CONTINUING OUR CLOSE CONSULTATIONS, AS WE PURSUE OUR COMMON GOALS OF REDUCING THE DANGER TO EUROPE POSED BY THE THREATENING POLICIES AND MILITARY MIGHT OF THE WARSAW PACT. WE SHARE DEEP SATISFACTION WITH NATO'S 1979 DOUBLE-TRACK DECISION ON INTERMEDIATE NUCLEAR FORCES -- I.N.F.

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AS WE PROCEED IN OUR QUEST FOR A SAFER AND MORE STABLE PEACE, I LOOK FORWARD TO CONTINUING CLOSE COOPERATION AND CONSULTATION WITH CHANCELLOR KOHL AND HIS GOVERNMENT.

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WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 06/02/87 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: ----

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: DEPARTURE STATEMENT
BONN, GERMANY
(06/02 3:00 p.m. draft)

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BAKER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	GRISCOM	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DUBERSTEIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	HENKEL	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
MILLER - OMB	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	HOBBS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BALL	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	KING	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BAUER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	MASENG	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CARLUCCI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	RISQUE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CRIBB	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	RYAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CRIPPEN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SPRINKEL	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CULVAHOUSE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	TUTTLE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DAWSON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	DOLAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DONATELLI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:
The attached has been forwarded to the President.

RESPONSE:

(Rohrabacher edit/ARD)
June 2, 1987
3:00 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: DEPARTURE STATEMENT
BONN, GERMANY
TUESDAY, JUNE 12, 1987

My talks with Chancellor Kohl and his colleagues have fulfilled all my expectations. They confirm that relations between the U.S. and the Federal Republic are those of close allies and friends.

Chancellor Kohl and I agree fully on the necessity of continuing our close consultations, as we pursue our common goals of reducing the danger to Europe posed by the threatening policies and military might of the Warsaw Pact. We share deep satisfaction with NATO's 1979 double-track decision on Intermediate Nuclear Forces -- I.N.F. It was controversial when the Alliance first agreed upon it, yet time is proving it an unequivocal success. We hope to reach agreement with the Soviet Union before the end of 1987, which would drastically reduce and possibly eliminate a class of nuclear weapons which poses a particular threat to our friends and allies in Europe and Asia.

As we proceed in our quest for a safer and more stable peace, I look forward to continuing close cooperation and consultation with Chancellor Kohl and his government.

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 6/1/87 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: NOON on 6/2/87

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: DEPARTURE STATEMENT -- BONN, GERMANY

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BAKER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	GRISCOM	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DUBERSTEIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	HENKEL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
MILLER - OMB	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	HOBBS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BALL	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	KING	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BAUER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	MASENG	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CARLUCCI	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	RISQUE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CRIBB	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	RYAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CRIPPEN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SPRINKEL	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CULVAHOUSE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	TUTTLE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DAWSON	<input type="checkbox"/> P	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MSS	<u>DOLAN</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DONATELLI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS: Please provide any comments directly to Tony Dolan by noon on Tuesday, June 2nd, with an info copy to my office. Thanks.

RESPONSE: _____

(Rohrabacher edit/ARD)

June 1, 1987

2:00 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: DEPARTURE STATEMENT
BONN, GERMANY
TUESDAY, JUNE 12, 1987

My talks with Chancellor Kohl and his colleagues have fulfilled all my expectations. They confirm that relations between the U.S. and the Federal Republic are those of close allies and friends.

Chancellor Kohl and I agree fully on the necessity of continuing our close consultations, as we pursue our common goals of reducing the threat to Europe posed by the military might of the Warsaw Pact. We share deep satisfaction that the NATO double-track decision, so controversial when the Alliance first agreed upon it, has been an unequivocal success. We are now close to an agreement with the Soviet Union which would eliminate a class of nuclear weapons which poses a particular threat to the free people of Europe.

As we proceed in our quest for a more stable world, I look forward to continuing close cooperation and consultation with Chancellor Kohl and his government.

Document No. _____

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 06/10/87 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: NOON Thursday 06/11

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL RADIO TALK: TRADE
(06/10 6:00 p.m. draft-DC)

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
BAKER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	GRISCOM	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DUBERSTEIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	HENKEL	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
MILLER - OMB	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	HOBBS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BALL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	KING	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BAUER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	MASENG	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CARLUCCI	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	RISQUE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CRIBB	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	RYAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CRIPPEN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SPRINKEL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CULVAHOUSE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	TUTTLE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DAWSON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	DOLAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DONATELLI	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

Please provide any comments/recommendations directly to Speechwriters' Office by Noon on Thursday, June 11th, with an info copy to this office. Thanks.

RESPONSE:

(Robinson)
June 10, 1987
6:00 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL RADIO TALK: TRADE
SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1987
1987 JUN 13 11 00

My fellow Americans: Tomorrow is Flag Day -- the 210th anniversary of the first official American flag. Nancy and I hope that you'll join us and millions of other Americans tomorrow evening at 7:00 p.m., Eastern Daylight Time, as we participate in the annual "Pause for the Pledge of Allegiance." The 31 words of the Pledge of Allegiance to our flag take only a few minutes to recite, yet their meaning reaches across the many decades of our history as a free people.

Now, to turn for a moment to the trip abroad that we just completed. Monday evening, in a televised address from the Oval Office, I'll present to the Nation a full report on the Venice Economic Summit. I'll also speak about a matter of world importance, the just-ended meeting in Reykjavik, Iceland, of Secretary of State George Shultz and his counterparts from the countries that make up the NATO Alliance. Secretary Shultz and the NATO foreign ministers reached crucial decisions about American arms reduction proposals -- decisions that could move us closer to a new agreement with the Soviets.

For now, though, I'd like to talk with you about a matter that played a central role in the Venice Summit, world trade.

We in the United States hear much these days about balances and imbalances of world trade -- about the whole question of how competitive our country is with the rest of the world. Congress in particular is paying a great deal of attention to this issue,

and there are those on Capitol Hill who seem to think we can somehow make America more prosperous by putting up barriers and imposing tariffs -- that is, by not even trying to compete with the rest of the world.

Now, I don't doubt for a moment that when it comes to world trade, our country could improve in a number of ways -- and in just a minute, I'll speak about that. But first, it's terribly important for the American people and those in Congress to understand one fact. Despite the impressions you may have received, it simply isn't the case that in recent years our country has become less and less competitive with other nations. The truth is, we're competing better. For example, consider these figures.

In the 1970's, both Europe and Japan consistently out-performed the United States in terms of real economic growth. But since 1982, America's real economic growth has averaged nearly 4 percent a year, the same rate as that of Japan and a much better performance than that in most of Europe.

One measure of how an economy is doing is how well it creates new jobs, and by this standard the United States wins the world contest, hands down. Just since 1982, our country has created more than 13-1/2 million jobs -- more than the number of jobs created during the past decade by Japan and Europe combined.

And it's important to note that growth in the United States is more sustainable now than it was in the 1970's, because today our economic growth is virtually non-inflationary. Indeed, the month our Administration first took office, inflation was running

at 12 percent. But since 1981, our country has averaged a rate of inflation of less than 4 percent -- a remarkable achievement.

One final fact. Our economic growth here in the United States has prompted and sustained economic growth throughout the world. It's not too much to say that without America's economic recovery -- now into its 53rd consecutive month -- most of the rest of the world and especially the export economies of Europe and Asia would have grown sluggishly or not at all.

What does this mean? It means that we're already doing something right -- that because of our policies of low taxes, deregulation, and a sound currency, the world economy is better off and America is already becoming more and more competitive.

As I said, we can do better -- and our Administration is working hard to remove foreign barriers to trade. When several weeks ago Japan showed an unwillingness to stop certain unfair trade practices, I imposed economic sanctions. I'm pleased to say that the Japanese got the message, beginning to behave in a fairer manner; and on the first day of the Summit, I was able to lift part of the sanctions. But it was a clear lesson for all who trade with our country: This Administration will insist upon trade that is both free and fair. When we are forced to impose sanctions, we do so only so that in the end we can expand trade still further.

For Congress to go in the opposite direction -- for Congress to place severe restrictions on international trade with tariffs and barriers -- this would damage our own prosperity and that of virtually the entire world. I urge Congress to bear this in mind

Page 4

as major trade legislation comes to the floor. As I said, the United States is already becoming more competitive, not less. Now it's up to Congress to show that it understands economic reality.

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

Document No. _____

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 06/10/87 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: NOON Thursday 06/11

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL RADIO TALK: TRADE
(06/10 6:00 p.m. draft-DC)

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
BAKER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	GRISCOM	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DUBERSTEIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	HENKEL	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
MILLER - OMB	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	HOBBS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BALL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	KING	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BAUER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	MASENG	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CARLUCCI	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	RISQUE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CRIBB	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	RYAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CRIPPEN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SPRINKEL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CULVAHOUSE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	TUTTLE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DAWSON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	DOLAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DONATELLI	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

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6:00 p.m.

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Page 2

and there are those on Capitol Hill who seem to think we can somehow make America more prosperous by putting up barriers and imposing tariffs -- that is, by not even trying to compete with the rest of the world.

Now, I don't doubt for a moment that when it comes to world trade, our country could improve in a number of ways -- and in just a minute, I'll speak about that. But first, it's terribly important for the American people and those in Congress to understand one fact. Despite the impressions you may have received, it simply isn't the case that in recent years our country has become less and less competitive with other nations. The truth is, we're competing better. For example, consider these figures.

In the 1970's, both Europe and Japan consistently out-performed the United States in terms of real economic growth. But since 1982, America's real economic growth has averaged nearly 4 percent a year, the same rate as that of Japan and a much better performance than that in most of Europe.

One measure of how an economy is doing is how well it creates new jobs, and by this standard the United States wins the world contest, hands down. Just since 1982, our country has created more than 13-1/2 million jobs -- more than the number of jobs created during the past decade by Japan and Europe combined.

And it's important to note that growth in the United States is more sustainable now than it was in the 1970's, because today our economic growth is virtually non-inflationary. Indeed, the month our Administration first took office, inflation was running

at 12 percent. But since 1981, our country has averaged a rate of inflation of less than 4 percent -- a remarkable achievement.

One final fact. Our economic growth here in the United States has prompted and sustained economic growth throughout the world. It's not too much to say that without America's economic recovery -- now into its 53rd consecutive month -- most of the rest of the world and especially the export economies of Europe and Asia would have grown sluggishly or not at all.

What does this mean? It means that we're already doing something right -- that because of our policies of low taxes, deregulation, and a sound currency, the world economy is better off and America is already becoming more and more competitive.

As I said, we can do better -- and our Administration is working hard to remove foreign barriers to trade. When several weeks ago Japan [↓] ~~showed an unwillingness to stop certain unfair trade practices,~~ ^{failed to enforce a trade agreement on semiconductors} ~~showed an unwillingness to stop certain unfair trade practices,~~ ^{reluctantly} I imposed economic sanctions. I'm pleased to say that the Japanese ^{enforcing the agreement} ~~got the message,~~ ^{reacted positively, immediately} ~~beginning to behave in a fairer manner;~~ ^{made progress in} and on the first day of the Summit, I was able to lift part of the sanctions. But it was a clear lesson for all who trade with our country: This Administration will insist upon trade that is both free and fair. When we are forced to impose sanctions, we do so only so that in the end ^{trade} we can expand trade still further.

For Congress to go in the opposite direction -- for Congress to place severe restrictions on international trade with tariffs and barriers -- this would damage our own prosperity and that of virtually the entire world. I urge Congress to bear this in mind

△ We have characterized this as a "failure to enforce" -- the SOJ has not been doing anything unfair, it is Japanese companies.

Page 4

as major trade legislation comes to the floor. As I said, the United States is already becoming more competitive, not less. Now it's up to Congress to show that it understands economic reality.

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

