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Folder Title:
Departure Statement [Prime Minister Bildt-Sweden] 2/20/92 [OA 7568] [1]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
G	26	22	3	3

To Michelle
 Date 2/12 Time 9:15a

WHILE YOU WERE OUT
 M. ~~Edward~~ Edward
 of Keeton
 Phone 647-6071
 Area Code Number Extension

TELEPHONED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PLEASE CALL	
CALLED TO SEE YOU		WILL CALL AGAIN	
WANTS TO SEE YOU		URGENT	

RETURNED YOUR CALL

Message
pls. delete speech
ref. to Wallenberg
donation.

Operator AF

AMPAD EFFICIENCY® 23-021 CARBONLESS

To Michelle
 Date 10 Feb Time 10:25

WHILE YOU WERE OUT
 M. Edward Keeton
 of _____
 Phone 647-6071
 Area Code Number Extension

TELEPHONED		PLEASE CALL	
CALLED TO SEE YOU		WILL CALL AGAIN	
WANTS TO SEE YOU		URGENT	

RETURNED YOUR CALL

Message _____

Operator AF

AMPAD EFFICIENCY® 23-021 CARBONLESS

To MICHELLE
 Date Feb 13 '92 Time 8:35a

WHILE YOU WERE OUT
 M. Mr. Gustafson
 of National Archives
 Phone 501 5395
 Area Code Number Extension

TELEPHONED		PLEASE CALL	
CALLED TO SEE YOU		WILL CALL AGAIN	
WANTS TO SEE YOU		URGENT	

RETURNED YOUR CALL

Message
signers of Federal Medal
Amer. Recognition First.

Operator DE

AMPAD EFFICIENCY® 23-021 CARBONLESS



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This message consists of 8 page(s)
 (incl cover)

Date: 1992-02-14

To: Michele Nix, the White House, speech writer

From: Lars Romert

Enclosed you will find a summary of a book let about the history of Swedish American relations and some pages about John Hanson that I talked about.

Greetings

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Summary

In 1783, the year of the Treaty of Amity and Commerce, there was hunger in Sweden. One hundred years later the same hunger in poor regions of Sweden would contribute to the exodus of one million Swedes to the new nation on the other side of the Atlantic. Since the 1720's the population had grown rapidly and in 1780 there were some two million Swedes. Poor harvests kept many of them unemployed. Life in farmers' villages was hard and money was rare. Some people had to beg.

Fire ravaged the small towns. Proper sewage systems were not yet invented so the streets received the litter. The smell must have been abominable. Excessive migration to the towns was checked by the high mortality. The situation was the worst in Stockholm, the capital. Johan Tobias Sergel, the painter and sculptor depicted not only Bellman at his morning schnaps but also the miserable housing conditions of the poor.

The King, Gustavus III, had put an end to the so called "period of freedom" by a coup d'état in 1772. That freedom had been only for those better off in society. Foreign policy had been adventurous. At the same time, the age of Enlightenment had had influence also in Northern Europe and laws were passed on the freedom of religion; the freedom of the press act had been promulgated already in 1766. The king's coup was popular at the outset since he put the state's administration under pressure to take decisions. He lost popular support, however, when he monopolized the production of liquor in 1781.

The lower classes had no influence on their own destinies. The nobility had exclusive rights to posts in the higher administration of the state. Social tensions were strong, and soon the French

revolution would open the doors upon a new era. Carl Michael Bellman had written most of his famous epistles but they remained yet to be published. Bengt Lidner praised the freedom fighters in America in a poem named for the year 1783 and Johan Henric Kellgren was yet to become the first director of the Swedish Academy, which nowadays chooses the Nobel laureate in literature each year.

Plantations in the South were the market-places for slaves in Amerika but those who financed and built the ships for the trade from the Gorée Island lived mainly in Massachusetts. The cultivation of tobacco, rice and indigo yielded profits to the plantation owners and trade companies in Mother England. Europe also learned to smoke more than peace pipes.

The 13 colonies housed some two million inhabitants. The towns and villages were well organized. The trappers bargained with the Indians west of the Appalachian Mountains. In Massachusetts, pilgrim traditions were so strong that dissidents had to flee to Rhode Island, Connecticut and Long Island. There was greater harmony between the various religious groups in the middle colonies even though the Quakers dominated in Pennsylvania. The aristocracy thrived in the South, a puritan oligarchy ruled New England and the middle colonies were mixed societies where the first harbours were developed and the crafts flourished.

England had won the great colonial war with France and in London's judgment the colonies should share the economic burdens of the war. The Stamp Act and, in particular, custom duties on tea were to become memorable ingredients of the American revolution. The 13 colonies were not at all homogeneous in economic or social structure. However, they were unanimous in their condemnation of England's behavior. The long War of Independence formally ended in 1783 by which time the former colonies were on the brink of bankruptcy. Under the circumstances the United States was eager to conclude treaties with other nations in order to benefit from trade unhampered by British restrictions.

28 It must have come as a pleasant surprise that Sweden, a neutral state

in the war, volunteered to negotiate on such a treaty. Previously concluded treaties with France (1778) and the Netherlands (1782) must have been regarded as only natural since these states had been allied with the United States.

Gustavus III personally supervised the foreign policy of Sweden. He, too, was impressed by the ideas of Enlightenment and he sympathized with the cause of the American colonies to such a degree that, in a letter, he facetiously proposed the idea of personally joining the rebels. On second thought, he must have feared that the rebels, by opposing their lawful king in England, were setting a dangerous precedent, possibly affecting other monarchies. There were two other and certainly more important reasons for a treaty with the United States. One was the refusal of England to accept the new international law recognizing that a free ship carries free cargo. Swedish export of timber, tar and iron was of greatest importance. Another reason was that the king personal positively biase towards France, philosophically, culturally and, not least economically. Soon after the treaty with the United States was concluded, the king left Paris with another treaty guaranteeing redoubled subsidies from France, desperately needed at the time. The negotiator on the Swedish side was Count Gustav Philip Creutz, born in Finland, then part of Sweden. Having entered the chancellery of the prime minister in Stockholm, he perfected his poetic talents and became one of the two most renowned rococo poets in Sweden. He was the protégé of both the prime minister and the governor of the Crown Prince Gustavus, later to become King Gustavus III. At the age of 32, he was appointed envoy to Spain and en route to the Iberian peninsula, he visited Voltaire, whom he admired. After three years he was promoted and in 1766 he took up his post as envoy to France. The opposition to Crown Prince Gustavus, now holding power in Sweden, did not prevent Creutz from clandestinely fostering the interests of the future king. This dual loyalty paid off. He was appointed prime minister himself by the king in 1783 shortly after the treaty with the United States was concluded. Gustavus III must have held the count in

high esteem because he paid his huge gambling debts to enable him to leave France.

Benjamin Franklin is too well-known to the English speaking reader to be adequately treated in this summary fashion. Worth mentioning perhaps is the fact that Franklin, on September 17, 1782, had already been appointed by John Hanson, America's first minister to Sweden. We know that he never took up this post. John Hanson was the first president of the United States in Congress Assembled. His Swedish ancestry has not been definitely established, but most authorities believe that his great-grandfather, Johan Hansson, was killed with Gustavus II Adolphus at Lützen in Germany in 1632. John's grandfather, who had the same name, came to New Sweden in Delaware in 1643 at the age of 13.

Gustavus III failed in his attempt to become mediate between England and its former colonies. He therefore hastened to secure a bilateral treaty with the new nation in order to support the new international rules pertaining to the rights of neutral ships in times of war. And the Swedes acted quickly. Creutz contacted Franklin during the autumn of 1782 and a draft treaty was ready in January the next year. The king feared, however, that his ambassador had acted too hastily. Had a treaty been concluded prior to a peace treaty between England and the United States, Sweden would technically have been at war with England. Thus the original draft was burned and a new one was inked on March 5 but dated April 3 in the hope that preliminary peace conditions would be published in London in the meantime. Stockholm ratified the treaty on May 23 and Philadelphia followed on July 29. The United States waited tactfully to proclaim the ratification until September 25, allowing for the peace treaty with England first to be concluded in Paris.

Only three weeks after the peace treaty Sweden appointed its first consul in Boston. George Washington reciprocated in 1797 when he appointed the first consul of the United States in Northern Europe, in Göteborg, the port city on the west coast of Sweden. The importance of the treaty for the development of trade between Sweden and the United States was insignificant, since with peace

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came continued trade between the United States and England.

The Swedish-American treaty was followed by similar treaties between the United States and Prussia and Morocco. Negotiations with Denmark and Austria failed since the Europeans did not trust the Confederation's ability to enforce such treaties throughout the 13 states. They thought that the United States soon would cease to exist.

Our treaty was in effect for a period of 15 years. It expired on February 6, 1799. Parts of it were however renewed in treaties of 1816 and 1827. The latter was cancelled by the United States on February 4, 1918 and it was formally terminated exactly one year later.

JOHN HANSON

*First President of the United States
Under the Articles of Confederation*

by

AMANDUS JOHNSON

kei

g the years, has been to degrade John Hanson and his services to the nation.

The three main contentions (with a corollary to the second) of various efforts have been: 1. That John Hanson was not of English origin, or at best, had but a slight Swedish strain; 2. That Hanson was not President of the United States at all, that he was merely the presiding officer of Congress and nothing more; that in any event he was not the first President under the Articles of Confederation; 3. That the Articles of Confederation should not be considered a Constitution at all, but merely an agreement between the States to have their representatives meet at times to discuss mutual problems.

John Hanson's direct Swedish ancestry can be traced in early documents. (The statements to the contrary in an eastern Swedish-American weekly and other articles deserve no attention). The Swedish coat of arms of John Hanson, published in Benson's *Sweden and the American Revolution* and elsewhere, is not authentic. (Lewenhaupt of Stockholm, the great authority on the subject, so pronounced it.)

The second and third contentions of the writers, however, that John Hanson was merely a presiding officer of the Continental Congress and nothing more, that he was not the first President under the Articles of Confederation, and that the "Articles" were not a Constitution at all, cannot be dismissed quite so summarily.

It has also been claimed that John Hanson was English and that he studied in England. During my researches in London, Oxford and Cambridge I found that John Hanson had actually studied at one of the colleges at Cambridge, and that John Hanson was from the West Indies and not from Maryland.

The writer of this article has conducted investigations on the life and times of John Hanson off and on since 1903, when he published an article on John Hanson and for the first time presented "the Great President" to a Swedish-American public. His large collections on the subject were destroyed in a fire in 1921, but since 1925 the material has been gradually gathered, and through the generosity of a member of the Board of Governors of the American Swedish Historical Foundation, it has been possible to extend the researches to England (Oxford, Cambridge and the British Museum). As a result we have in *The American Swedish Historical Museum, Philadelphia*, what the writer believes to be a complete list of books and documents in print that refer to John Hanson, and a catalogue (and in many cases copies) of the manuscript material known to exist in this country and abroad (deeds and wills of the John Hanson family, etc., letters from and to John Hanson, etc., references to him and his work in contemporary diaries, etc.). On the basis of this material the writer planned to publish a book in 1933, the 150th anniversary of the death of John Hanson, but my work collecting money and running the American Swedish Historical Museum during the depression made it impossible.

To maintain that John Hanson was a mere presiding officer of Congress in 1781-82 betrays either a lack of knowledge of the times or a desire to pervert facts. It assumes that *there was no government and no head of the nation before Washington took office in 1789*, an assumption that is not substantiated by historic evidence. When the President and Congress gradually stopped functioning in the beginning of 1789 (due to the general feeling that "a new order of things had come") the business of the nation was paralyzed, trade in the large cities "almost ceased" and a lethargy spread over the Colonies, which seemed to put an end to commercial, political and mercantile activities.

The United States of America has since its formation functioned under *two separate Constitutions*, the Articles of Confederation, ratified on the *first Thursday in March, 1781*, and the Constitution of the United States, which went into effect on the *first Wednesday in March, 1789*.¹⁰

In order to arrive at a clear understanding of the meaning and intent of the first Constitution and to show how conditions in the country had in some instances outgrown its provisions when it was ratified in 1781, it will be necessary to review briefly the history and growth of the principles embodied in the document.

The Articles of Confederation passed through the severe test of long, and sometimes heated, debate, covering a period of nearly four years, before they were printed in their final form. On July 21, 1775, a document containing thirteen "Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union" was presented to the General Congress, then meeting in Philadelphia.¹¹ These Articles Dr. Benjamin Franklin

¹⁰ See *New York Packet*, March 31, 1789.

¹¹ *Secret Journals of Congress*, I, 267; *Journals of Congress*, II, 195 ff., 456. In the *Journals of Congress* it is stated that the Articles were proposed by the delegates of the several colonies. The document is endorsed: "Sketch of Articles of Confederation, July '75. This sketch in the handwriting of Doctor Franklin." *Journals of Congress*, II, 199.

¹² Many writers and historians have considered the Articles of Confederation a Constitution. In the *Harper's Encyclopedia of United States History* we read: "Federal Hall [in New York] was designed as the place, for the meeting of the first Congress under the new Constitution." This certainly indicates that the writer considered the Articles of Confederation a Constitution (the old, or first Constitution).

Webster defines a constitution thus: "The fundamental organic law or principles of government of a nation, state, society, or other organized body of men, embodied in written documents." The Articles of Confederation are certainly such "written documents," presenting "the fundamental organic law or principles of government."

See *Harper's Encyclopedia*, II, 320. For the difference between the *Articles of Confederation* of 1781, and the second Constitution of 1789, see Story, William W., *The American Question*, London, 1862.

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Date: 2-10-92

FACSIMILE COVER PAGE

TO

Name: Michelle Nix, President's Speech Writing Team

Location: The White House, W.D.C.

Telephone Number: (202) 456-7750 FAX Equipment Number: (202) 456-6218

FROM

Name: Marie-Louise Bernal

Location: European Law Division, Law Library

Telephone Number: (202) 707-9866 FAX Equipment Number: (202) 707-1820

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LAW LIBRARY
EUROPEAN LAW DIVISION

February 10, 1992

TO: Michelle Nix, President's Speech Writer, the White House

FROM: Marie-Louise H. Bernal, Legal Research Analyst *MLB*
European Law Division, Law Library

SUBJECT: Swedish Proverbs on Friendship Translated into English

The Road to a Friend's House is Never Long, if He Lived Ever so Far Away

The Only Way to Have and Keep a Friend is to be One Yourself

Not to Have Friends is Worse Than Having Enemies

You can Live Without Having a Brother, but not Without Having a Friend

One True Friend is Better Than One Hundred Acquaintances

A Faithful Friend is a Rarity

Old Friends are Best Friends

A Good Friend is Hard to Get but can Easily be Lost

To Make Your Friend Blush is to Lose Him

The One who Ceases to Be a Friend Has Never Been One

Friendship Comes Before Kinship

Friendship Cannot be Repaid with Other Than Friendship

Old Friendship and Old Wine Improve with Age

A Little Quarreling Only Strengthens the Friendship

(Hinchliffe/Nix)
February 10, 1992 3 p.m.
SWEDEN Draft One

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: DEPARTURE OF P.M. BILDT
February 20, 1992 1:30 p.m.
South Lawn

Mr. Prime Minister, I'm delighted to have welcomed you on your first official visit to Washington -- and to have shared very profitable, congenial talks.

Prime Minister Bildt has come here at a time when the face of Europe is being transformed -- and when Sweden itself is beginning a new chapter in its history. As he himself said on his election night last September, "The winds of political change blowing through Europe have finally reached Sweden."

He understands well his nation's past -- just over 100 years ago his great-great-grandfather was Prime Minister. But, even more, Prime Minister Bildt represents a new generation of leadership in a country seeking a new role in Europe and at home -- seeking what the Prime Minister promises will be a "New Start for Sweden".

We welcome Sweden's desire to play a more active part in the emerging global community -- and we believe that in today's Europe we have a rich, shared agenda. Prime Minister Bildt is as committed as I to democracy and free markets, and I know that as active partners in the common endeavor to create a free, open, and prosperous world -- the United States and Sweden will make a real difference.

The Prime Minister and I spoke very openly about how,

together, the U.S. and Sweden can become increasingly active partners in helping to shape a New Europe. Around us we see historic opportunities which our predecessors could only have dreamed about -- challenges made possible by the dramatic collapse of communism; by Europe's beginning steps toward integration; by the continuing role of NATO; and by the development of the CSCE process.

Also, while we spoke, I told the Prime Minister how much we appreciated Sweden's contribution to the Coordinating Conference on aid to the former Soviet Union. We spoke of how the U.S. welcomes Sweden's efforts in the Baltic region, and of how we will continue to cooperate -- making the most of the help we each provide. We also discussed the upcoming CSCE review meeting in Helsinki -- I reassured the Prime Minister that our commitment to the CSCE process is strong; and that we will work closely with Sweden in its capacity as the next chair of the CSCE Council of Ministers.

[SWEDISH PROVERB/QUOTE TO COME] As the Prime Minister and I talked, it became clear that our shared values of democracy and freedom provide a firm foundation for cooperation. And it also became clear that we share a deep and unswerving commitment to peace. Peacekeeper is a role Sweden performs well, especially at the United Nations. Sweden has taken a firm stand against terrorism, supporting our efforts to bring to justice those who brought down Pan Am 103. During the Gulf War, Sweden provided humanitarian and economic assistance -- and I look to Sweden to

join us and others in insisting on full Iraqi compliance with UN resolutions. And as a country with some of the world's most advanced technology, Sweden is a vital partner in our global nonproliferation efforts.

Our two nations also share a common determination to do what we can to encourage democratization and free enterprise. For instance, we're determined to build a more open international trading system, and to bring the Uruguay Round of GATT negotiations to a successful conclusion.

Our partnership in the service of democracy is not new. Americans and Swedes share over 350 years of friendship -- dating back to 1638, when the Kingdom of Sweden established a colony along the Christina River in Delaware. When American colonists produced our Declaration of Independence, [NAMES TO COME] signed their names -- and they were patriots of Swedish origin. John Hansen, the man elected President in our nation's first attempt at unity under the Articles of Confederation, was of Swedish descent. And Sweden was one of the first nations to sign a Treaty of Friendship and Commerce with the newly independent United States.

That legacy of partnership continues today -- for instance, through the new investor visa arrangements our governments concluded today, [[and the donation of Wallenberg memorabilia by the Swedish government to the Holocaust Museum.]] As a result of the warm talks we've had here in Washington, I know our partnership of mutual respect will continue into the future.

Mr. Prime Minister, let me extend to you our sincere thanks for the new spirit of cooperation and friendship that strengthens our relations. Your visit clearly has helped build the basis for a solid partnership as we face -- together -- the challenges that lie ahead. Thank you, and may God bless both our lands.

#

(Hinchliffe/Nix)
February 10, 1992 3 p.m.
SWEDEN Draft One

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#

(Hinchliffe/Nix)
February 11, 1992 3 p.m.
ALEC Draft Two

**PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: AMERICAN LEGISLATIVE EXCHANGE COUNCIL
Friday, February 21, 1992 11:30 a.m.
Room 450**

Fred [Noye], Sam [Brunelli], everyone -- it's a pleasure to welcome you to the White House. As you know, this last week has been hectic: Barbara finally told me I was taking things too personally when I overreacted to a weather report in New Hampshire's Union Leader which said: "the sap is running again."

I'm glad to meet with you: the citizen legislators who make up the real heart of this country. I admire ALEC; I'm impressed by your commitment to the pro-growth, pro-freedom, pro-family values that have underscored our nation since its birth.

You've also created an unparalleled example in your private-public partnership: teamwork that recognizes free enterprise is America's basic building block. I want to salute Ron Scheberle, who I understand received your Outstanding Business Leader Award. And I want to take a minute to recognize some special ALEC members who weren't able to be with us a year ago -- because they were on active duty during the war in the Gulf. [NAMES TO COME]

Since we last met, our world has changed dramatically. We've buried the Cold War; crushed Saddam Hussein's aggression; seen communism fall and democracy emerge. To see the new world spirit we haven't had to look further than the television: the Olympics show the heart of this global community. And your own "Project Freedom" has brought the light of the Jeffersonian principles we share to the reborn Eastern Europe. But Jefferson himself said:

"I like the dreams of the future better than the history of the past." So we turn our efforts toward what we can make happen for our kids' future. Step by step we must make our dreams concrete.

We must move decision-making closer to the people. With our founding ideal of federalism, we must ensure that states remain our laboratories of democracy: producing and nurturing our best ideas for education, health care, welfare, and so much more.

I'm impressed at how ALEC works to liberate people from dependency on government. Your book, "Breaking the Chain," shows how policies delivered at the state level will empower our children and our children's children for a future filled with opportunity for them to realize their own American dream. \\

Empowerment is the key concept for our future. As Sam [Brunelli] said, "People are not free, cannot be free, unless they take control of their lives and achieve true economic freedom." That's all about choice. We've come far. Regardless of race or creed, Americans can now choose where to worship; choose where to sit on a bus; choose where to live; choose their child-care. Now we must ensure that tenant-owners can choose to care for their homes; that we can choose the medical treatment we need; and that parents can choose where to send their kids to school. That's what being "pro-choice" is really all about. \\

A few weeks ago, I stood in front of Congress and talked about the state of our nation's future. I told the country two things. One: we've got to get our economy moving. Two: America has the best human resources in the world: we can do it.

I've given this country a common-sense economic growth package made up of short- and long-term initiatives. I've spelled out specific actions to jump-start this economic recovery and I call for Congress to act by March 20 -- just 28 days from now. You know how important this is -- join me in the call for action.

My plan will strengthen the real-estate industry: traditionally, an engine of growth for our economy. My plan will encourage risk-taking and investment by means such as cutting the tax on long-term capital gains -- this will produce new jobs by helping to expand existing businesses and create new ones. My plan will reform the government -- holding the line on spending.

For your states, Congressional action by March 20 will mean hope; economic growth; and the promise of a good, solid future. It will immediately give your states: a 13% increase in money for highway funding; 158% increase in Conservation Fund grants; 15% increase for education; and 27% increase in Head Start.

I ask for your help in getting Congress to act. You and I have been allies before in getting the hard work of government done. We need to be allies again. You're the ones who see the problems up close every day. Talk to your Senators and Representatives. Tell them to pass these measures by March 20 and get America on the right road to the future. \\ \\

When we look toward that future, we see so much that can be done: long-term plans to equip us with the vision and the skills to thrive in the new age of international competition. Your states and companies are already retooling for this challenge --

setting the standard for the federal government to follow.

These are some of the long-term proposals I urge Congress to adopt. First: Get our deficit under control. Cut unnecessary spending. Trim the pork-barrel fat. Get rid of 246 programs that don't deserve federal funding. And give me the line-item veto -- as 43 states already have. \\

Second, Congress must stop forcing unfunded mandates upon states. This is clearly unfair -- an abuse of power that's the equivalent of a 20th century Stamp Act -- and it must stop. ///

Third, since states come up with many innovative programs, we must let them apply their own resources and imaginations to important social problems. This means, for instance, the Block Grant of \$14.6 billion in fully funded federal programs to be turned over to the states. You need greater flexibility in administering this funding; in managing your own programs. States truly do R&D work for the nation: Washington should set you free.

For instance, consider welfare reform. Many of you are rethinking your welfare systems. We want to help you -- we'll get you waivers as quickly as we can.

Fourth, the government must redouble efforts to help the family: the most fundamental building block of our society. It's been said that the best department of health and human services is the family. I know it's our hope for the future. So I've convened the Commission on America's Urban Families. I've called for an increased personal income tax exemption of \$500 per child. And I've outlined plans in health care and education to give

families a greater stake -- and choice -- in their own lives.

Much of this work can and will be done on the state level. Many of you have already responded to "America 2000" -- our clarion call to revolutionize America's schools. 32 states have embraced the challenge; but we need every state, every community, and every individual to ensure that every American kid will be ready for the 21st century.

State legislatures are where the action is when it comes to education. You can help create a statewide climate that allows for -- that encourages -- real changes in schools. Each one of you can create America 2000 programs in your own communities. \\

Another important area is health care. About two weeks ago I introduced a system built on choice, not central control. One that keeps down costs but opens up doors. One that guarantees Americans that, despite job change or serious problems, they'll still be able to count on the coverage they need. In addition, my plan gives states flexibility to design new universal access programs for the poor -- programs that provide quality services to all their citizens in the way that works best for that state.

I've also introduced our Access to Justice Act, to make our judicial system simpler and more efficient. We must encourage cooperation, not litigation. We must be fair, we must be honest, and we must accept our responsibilities as citizens of this land. We want to hold out our hands to help -- not to have lawyers tie them up in red tape. \\

Then there's my Model Act addressing volunteer liability

tort reform. Something's wrong when a father can't coach his kid's Little League team because he's afraid of being sued. States can adapt the Model Act to their own statutes. Alabama was the first to enact it -- thanks to Perry Hooper's leadership, it passed in 4 months. Volunteer service is at the heart of the whole process of renewal this country must face. We need to pull together, not push apart -- pulling together is the American spirit and that's what's going to win for us now and always. \\

When all these proposals are in place -- when Americans are freed of the burdens of excessive government -- we will be able to do great things. You are the citizen legislators of this land -- you have within your grasp the power to set this country moving on course toward a great future. You can start right now, on Capitol Hill with a visit to your Congressional delegation -- then you can head home and take the message and the dream with you. I see the faces of America: and I know we can do anything.

Thank you for what you do, and may God bless you all.

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(Hinchliffe/Nix)
February 10, 1992 3 p.m.
SWEDEN Draft One

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: DEPARTURE OF P.M. BILDT
February 20, 1992 1:30 p.m.
South Lawn

awk [Mr. Prime Minister, it's been a ~~great~~ ^{great} delight to have]
welcomed you on your first official visit to Washington -- and to
have shared very profitable, congenial talks.

Prime Minister Bildt has come here at a time when the face
of Europe is being transformed -- and when Sweden itself is
beginning a new chapter in its history. As he himself said on ^{his}
election night last September, "The winds of political change
blowing through Europe have finally reached Sweden."

He understands well his nation's past -- just over 100 years
ago his great-great-grandfather was Prime Minister; and he traces
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But, even more, Prime Minister Bildt represents a new
generation of leadership in a country seeking a new role in
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We welcome Sweden's desire to play a more active part in the
emerging global community -- and we believe that in today's
Europe we have a rich, shared agenda. Prime Minister Bildt is as
committed as I to democracy and free markets, and I know that as
active partners in the common endeavor to create a free, open,

and prosperous world -- the United States and Sweden will make a real difference.

The Prime Minister and I ~~(golf joke? anecdote?)~~ spent most of our time talking about just how, together, we can shape that New Europe. Around us ^{are} historic opportunities our predecessors could only dream about -- challenges made possible by the dramatic collapse of communism; by Europe's beginning steps toward integration; by the continuing role of NATO; and by the development of the CSCE process. Well, now that the Prime Minister and I have finished our ~~very~~ open and far-reaching talk, I feel more certain than ever that the U.S. and Sweden will be increasingly active partners in creating a Europe that fulfills its exciting promise.

Specifically, I told the Prime Minister how much we appreciated Sweden's contribution to the Coordinating Conference on aid to the former Soviet Union. We welcome Sweden's efforts in the Baltic region, and look forward to further cooperation -- making the most of the help each of us provides. We also discussed the upcoming CSCE review meeting in Helsinki -- I reassured him that our commitment to ^{the} CSCE process is strong; and that we will work closely with Sweden in its capacity as the next chairman of the CSCE Council of Ministers.

(Swedish proverbs re: democracy and freedom) As the Prime Minister and I talked, it became clear that our shared values of democracy and freedom provide a firm foundation for cooperation. And it also became clear that we share a deep and unswerving

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Bildt per modification

commitment to peace. Peacekeeper is a role Sweden performs well, especially at the United Nations. Sweden has taken a firm stand against terrorism, supporting our efforts to bring to justice those who brought down Pan Am 103. During the Gulf War, Sweden provided humanitarian and economic assistance -- and I look to Sweden to join us and others in insisting on full Iraqi compliance with UN resolutions. And as a country with some of the world's most advanced technology, Sweden is a vital partner in our global nonproliferation efforts.

Our two nations also share a common determination to do what we can to encourage democratization and free enterprise. For instance, we're determined to build a more open international trading system, and to bring the Uruguay Round of GATT negotiations to a successful conclusion.

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That legacy of partnership continues today -- whether through the new investor visa arrangements our governments

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Mr. Prime Minister, again let me extend to you our sincere thanks for the new spirit of cooperation and friendship underlying our relations. Your visit has clearly helped lay the basis for a solid partnership as we have the challenges ahead. Thank you, and may God bless both our lands.

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The Prime Minister and I spoke very openly about how, together, the U.S. and Sweden can become increasingly active partners in helping to shape a New Europe. Around us we see historic opportunities which our predecessors could only have dreamed about -- challenges made possible by the dramatic collapse of communism; by Europe's beginning steps toward integration; by the continuing role of NATO; and by the development of the CSCE process.

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--Bildt -- nickname? hobby?

--has GB been to Sweden?

--quotes from Swedish writers, philosophers, government leaders
(inc. Gillis Bildt), etc.

--Swedish proverbs from LOC

Bildt - Baker
- Brady

Ed Keaton

5

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(inc. ~~Gillis Bildt~~, etc.)

(e.g. golf, tennis, horseback - or something unusual on visit, do be able to be turned into a joke or anecdote)

1983^{as} Vice President

--Swedish proverbs from LOC

Last PM of Sweden to visit was Ingvar Carlsson

Wreath laying ceremony

Mia

Carl Sandburg - Swedish Americans
Charles Lindbergh

~~E~~ Log Cabin - introduced by Swedish
Inventor - spherical ball bearing

Think twice, speak once

SCANDINAVIAN PROVERBS

Worry often gives a small thing a big shadow.

-- Swedish proverb

He who lets the small things bind him leaves the great undone behind him.

-- Danish proverb

You may light another's candle at your own without loss.

-- Danish proverb

The road to a criminal's house is never long.

-- Danish proverb

John Morton of Pennsylv.
was of Finnish-Swedish
descent

(Only one mentioned in
signing of Decl. Indep book)

In 1781

Sweden was one of the first
countries to recognize the
United States.

One of the first trade
agreements we had was
one w/ Sweden

Bastleg

Departure Statement
Official Working Visit of Swedish Prime Minister Bildt
February 20, 1992

I warmly welcome Carl Bildt, Sweden's new Prime Minister, for his first official visit to Washington. The Prime Minister comes at a time when the face of Europe is being transformed and Sweden itself is beginning a new chapter in its history. He represents a new generation of leadership in a new Sweden that seeks a new role in Europe. We welcome Sweden's desire to play a more active role and believe that in today's Europe we have a rich and common agenda. As active partners in the common endeavor to create a free, open, and prosperous Europe, the United States and Sweden will make a real difference.

We spent most of our time discussing how we can together contribute to shaping that New Europe. We must respond to the challenges and historic opportunities presented by the dramatic collapse of communism, Europe's steps toward integration, the continuing role of NATO, and the development of the CSCE process. At the end of our very open and far-reaching talk, it's clearer to me than ever that the United States and Sweden will be increasingly active partners in creating a Europe which is free, secure, open and prosperous.

On specific areas of partnership and cooperation, I told the Prime Minister how much we appreciated Sweden's contribution to the Coordinating Conference on aid to the former Soviet Union. We welcome Sweden's efforts in the Baltic

region generally and look forward to further cooperation to make the most of the assistance we each provide. We also discussed the upcoming CSCE review meeting in Helsinki. The U.S. commitment to the CSCE process is strong. We will work closely with Sweden in its capacity as the next chairman of the CSCE Council of Ministers.

Outside Europe as well, our shared values of democracy and freedom provide a firm foundation for cooperation. As a country with some of the world's most advanced technology, Sweden is a vital partner in our global nonproliferation efforts. We appreciate Sweden's constructive role at the United Nations, especially in peacekeeping. We remember the humanitarian and economic assistance Sweden provided during the Gulf War and look to Sweden to join us and others in insisting on full Iraqi compliance with UN resolutions. Sweden has taken a firm stand against terrorism, supporting our efforts to bring to justice those who brought down Pan Am 103. Our two countries are determined to build a more open international trading system and bring the Uruguay Round of GATT negotiations to a successful conclusion. Throughout the world we share a common determination to do what we can to encourage democratization and free enterprise.

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Latest draft 2/12 3:15

(Hinchliffe/Nix)
February 10, 1992 3 p.m.
SWEDEN Draft One

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February 20, 1992 1:30 p.m.
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He understands well his nation's past -- just over 100 years ago his great-great-grandfather was Prime Minister. But, even more, Prime Minister Bildt represents a new generation of leadership in a country seeking a new role in Europe and at home -- seeking what the Prime Minister promises will be a "New Start for Sweden".

We welcome Sweden's desire to play a more active part in the emerging global community -- and we believe that in today's Europe we have a rich, shared agenda. Prime Minister Bildt is as committed as I to democracy and free markets, and I know that as active partners in the common endeavor to create a free, open, and prosperous world -- the United States and Sweden will make a real difference.

The Prime Minister and I spoke very openly about how,

together, the U.S. and Sweden can become increasingly active partners in helping to shape a New Europe. Around us we see historic opportunities which our predecessors could only have dreamed about -- challenges made possible by the dramatic collapse of communism; by Europe's beginning steps toward integration; by the continuing role of NATO; and by the development of the CSCE process.

Also, while we spoke, I told the Prime Minister how much we appreciated Sweden's contribution to the Coordinating Conference on aid to the former Soviet Union. We spoke of how the U.S. welcomes Sweden's efforts in the Baltic region, and of how we will continue to cooperate -- making the most of the help we each provide. We also discussed the upcoming CSCE review meeting in Helsinki -- I reassured the Prime Minister that our commitment to the CSCE process is strong; and that we will work closely with Sweden in its capacity as the next chair of the CSCE Council of Ministers.

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That legacy of partnership continues today ~~-- for instance,~~ *w/contemporary themes* through the new investor visa arrangements our governments ~~concluded today~~ *agreed upon* ~~[[and the donation of Wallenberg memorabilia by the Swedish government to the Holocaust Museum.]]~~ *ex* As a result of the warm talks we've had here in Washington, I know our partnership of mutual respect will continue into the future.

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(Hinchliffe/Nix)
February 18, 1992
SWEDEN Draft Three

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: DEPARTURE OF P.M. BILDT
SOUTH LAWN
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1992
1:30 P.M.

Janet Holt NSC X-1996

Mr. Prime Minister, I'm delighted to have welcomed you on your first official visit to Washington -- and to have shared very profitable, congenial talks.

Prime Minister Bildt comes here at a time when Europe is being transformed -- and when Sweden itself is beginning a new chapter in its history. As the Prime Minister remarked on his election night last September, "The winds of political change blowing through Europe have finally reached Sweden."

He understands well his nation's past -- just ^{more than} over 100 years ago his great-great-grandfather was Prime Minister. But, even more, Prime Minister Bildt represents a rising generation of leadership for a people seeking a new role in Europe and a new birth of freedom and initiative in Swedish domestic policy.

← Lars Romert Swedish embassy (202) 944-5600

We welcome Sweden's desire to play a more active part in the emerging global community. Prime Minister Bildt is committed to democracy and free markets, and I know that as active partners in the common endeavor to create a free, open, and prosperous world -- the United States and Sweden will make a real difference.

Sweden and the United States share a deep and unswerving commitment to peace, and Sweden is a vital partner in our global nonproliferation efforts. A model peacekeeper, Sweden has shown its commitment to this function of collective security many times

The Economist Newspaper Sept 21, 1991 Pg 60 Rector Library Report by Lars Foyen Oct. 1

Janet Holt NSC X-1996

with distinction in the United Nations system.

Sweden has taken a firm stand against terrorism, supporting our efforts to bring to justice those who sabotaged Pan Am Flight 103. During the Gulf War, Sweden provided humanitarian and economic assistance.

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That legacy of partnership continues today on contemporary issues -- for example, through the new investor visa arrangements our governments agreed upon today. After today's talks, I am confident that our friendship will continue to flourish.

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NSC
Dr. Jane Holl
x 1996

Dr. Jane Holl
NSC
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Keaton
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State Dept.

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Keaton
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