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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

July 1, 1992

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AND PRIME MINISTER MIYAZAWA OF JAPAN
UPON DEPARTURE

The Rose Garden

4:31 P.M. EDT

PRESIDENT BUSH: Mr. Prime Minister, to you and to the other members of the Japanese delegation, it is a real pleasure to have you back here at the White House.

We've had a very successful discussion inside, one that reaffirms the importance of the strong relationship between our two nations. We discussed, of course, our global partnership. We reviewed the prospects for the meeting that we're both attending -- next week's G-7 summit in Munich.

First on our agenda was our mutual commitment to global peace and prosperity. And I'm encouraged by what the Prime Minister told me about Japan's plans to stimulate economic growth. I had a chance to fill him in on ours. Both of us confirmed our desire for a strong and lasting recovery. And we also discussed the Uruguay Round and the necessity of redoubling our efforts to increase global prosperity. This will directly benefit both the people of the United States and Japan, and we both want to see a successful conclusion of that round.

I also told the Prime Minister that I welcome the passage of Japan's Peace Cooperation Bill. That will allow Japan to participate actively in building a lasting peace in Cambodia and in other world trouble spots. And we agreed to cooperate on other regional threats and problems from nuclear and missile proliferation concerns in North Korea to the resolution of the POW-MIA issue with Vietnam.

We talked about how at Munich we can assist in assuring the safety of nuclear power in the former Soviet Union. We reaffirmed full United States support for Japan's position on the Northern Territories.

And finally, I assured the Prime Minister of the importance of Asia to the United States, of our resolve to maintain our forward military presence in the Pacific and our appreciation for Japan's host nation support.

We've made progress in resolving some of the differences between us, particularly with regard to our trade relationship. Over the past six months, we've reached significant agreements to improve American industries' access to Japan's \$9 billion computer market, to their \$27 billion paper markets. And these agreements are very good news to the American worker.

Still, I feel we have more to do. And, Mr. Prime Minister, I want to mention our continued interest and access to your markets for automobiles and auto parts, semiconductors, as well as cooperation on the super collider and striking down structural impediments to freer trade.

MORE

We'll track our progress on every item identified by our action plan. And, sir, you can be assured we will do our part to improve our own competitiveness.

And I've made it clear, and I'll continue to make it clear, that this administration and the American people are absolutely committed to trade that is both free and fair. Protectionism simply is not the answer. And the record is clear. Our efforts the past three years have substantially increased American exports to Japan. And I will work to support the efforts of America's private sector to create an export vision to open foreign markets that mean more American jobs.

So we need to continue expanding, not closing, our trade relations. And whether it's protectionist measures in this country or in Japan, the result is the same thing. Protectionism punches a hole in a healthy economy.

So I'm confident that the Prime Minister and I depart here today knowing that we do not help our respective nations by hurting each other. He stood for that principle for a long, long time in various positions that he's held in Japan. And I hope that I stand for that principle.

And as important as our economic interaction is, I think it's also important for us to remember that America and Japan share three very important values: our support for the free market economic system; our love of political democracy; and our mutual interest in global peace and security.

And I am optimistic that our two nations can work closely to advance and protect these values in the Pacific Rim and elsewhere across the globe. And when these values are threatened, it's critical that our two nations united. And our unity will be vital if these three key values are to survive and prosper in the new world that we see.

So let me say, Mr. Prime Minister, that I believe that this new period in world affairs holds great promise for the American-Japanese relationship. And, once again, it is an honor to host you here in Washington to reaffirm our partnership, the respect and trust between our people, and to welcome you as a friend.

Thank you, sir.

PRIME MINISTER MIYAZAWA: Thank you very much, Mr. President, for your very kind remarks. And also thank you for giving me this low podium. (Laughter.)

This is my official visit to the United States as Prime Minister -- first visit, really. I am delighted to have this opportunity to speak directly to the American people for whom I have profound respect.

Today, I am also very pleased that, as an ally and a friend, I have had very frank and productive talks with President Bush. We will be continuing our talks in Camp David later today. But before going there, let me give you my thoughts on the following four salient issues.

First, the President and I reviewed our respective relationship with Russia and other new independent states of the former Soviet Union. We agreed that it's critically important that the international community should work together to help their transition to democracy and a market economy.

I am immensely grateful for the President's firm support of Japan's position on the Northern Territory Issue. President Bush

MORE

made it clear such support in his talk with President Yeltsin the other day. It was a helpful and thoughtful step to let Mr. Yeltsin understand the global implications of this territorial problem.

Secondly, the President and I talked about some of the important issues in the dynamic region of Asia and the Pacific including the situations in the Korean Peninsula and in Cambodia. We reaffirmed our determination to work together to enhance peace and prosperity in this region. We both recognize that the American military presence and Japanese host nation support together contribute greatly to the stability of this region at this time of change.

The third point is that the President and I are pleased to see the global partnership forged both in the political and economic dimensions. Politically, it has come to have a truly global extension, ranging from Asia to Russia and East and Central Europe. In the economic area such global partnership includes cooperation in bringing the Uruguay Round to an early and successful conclusion; prevention of protectionism; promotion of international structure adjustments; environmental protection, including forest conservation and development assistance.

In this connection, in the area of macroeconomic policy, the President and I shared a common view that it is essential for the moment to make sustained recovery over our two economies more certain. Taking account over a joint statement on the strategy for world growth issued in January this year, in this regard, I -- in this regard, explained to the President the efforts made up to now by Japan for ensuring sustained growth over the Japanese economy and expressed my determination that in case these measures do not bring sufficient effect, I'll examine the situation and undertake every possible means, including necessary substantial additional fiscal measures, keeping in mind the objectives set out in the new five-year economic plan of my government.

The President, on his part, expressed his determination to reduce budget deficit and to raise the competitiveness of the U.S. industries.

Finally, the management of the bilateral relations is indeed important. With this in mind, the President and I reviewed and confirmed that the Tokyo Declaration and this plan of action have been steadily implemented and we are committed to the further follow-ups.

In this historical period of transition, I deeply admire President Bush for his bold and outstanding leadership. I have also been greatly encouraged by his sincere efforts to reduce fiscal deficit and to strengthen industrial competitiveness and to maintain the open and free world economy without succumbing to protectionist pressures.

America will, no doubt, remain the world leader in the post-Cold War era. I assure you that Japan, too, will work hand in hand with the United States by assuming greater roles and responsibilities in the spirit of the global partnership between our two countries.

Thank you very much.

END


4:42 P.M. EDT

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

FACT CHECK!

June 29, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: DAVID F. DEMAREST ^{DP}
FROM: MIKE JOHNS 
SUBJECT: PROPOSED REMARKS TO THE PRESS AT THE DEPARTURE OF
PRIME MINISTER MIYAZAWA

I. SUMMARY

On Wednesday, July 1 at 4:30 p.m. in the Rose Garden, you will deliver a brief press statement prior to departing for Camp David with Japanese Prime Minister Miyazawa.

II. DISCUSSION

Your remarks, (approximately 5 minutes / cards), focus on the importance of strong U.S.-Japanese relations, including comments on recent trade agreements, the potential for an enhanced Japanese role in world affairs, and the common values between our two nations.

Johns/Bunton
Draft five
June 29, 1992

PRESS STATEMENT WITH PRIME MINISTER MIYAZAWA
Wednesday, July 1, 1992
Rose Garden, 4:30 pm

Mr. Prime Minister, and members of the Japanese delegation, it's been a pleasure to have you at the White House.

The Prime Minister and I have just concluded a very successful discussion -- one that reaffirms the importance of the strong relationship between our two nations. We discussed our global partnership and we reviewed the prospects for next week's G-7 Summit in Munich.

Papers/NSC [

First on our agenda was our mutual commitment to global peace and prosperity. I am encouraged by what the Prime Minister told me about Japan's plans to stimulate economic growth. Both of us confirmed our desire for a strong, lasting recovery. We also discussed the Uruguay Round and the necessity to redouble our efforts to increase global prosperity. This will directly benefit both the people of the United States and Japan.

I also told the Prime Minister that I welcome the passage of Japan's Cooperation Bill -- which will allow Japan to participate actively in building a lasting peace in Cambodia and other world trouble spots. And we agreed to cooperate on other regional threats and problems from nuclear and missile proliferation concerns in North Korea to the resolution of the POW/MIA issue with Vietnam. We talked about how, *in the* at Munich, we can assist in assuring the safety of nuclear power in the former Soviet Union.

USTR [I also am pleased to announce that we have made progress in resolving some of the differences between us -- particularly with regard to our trade relationship. Over the past six months, we have reached significant agreements to improve American industries' access to Japan's \$9 billion computer and \$27 billion paper markets. These agreements are very good news to the American worker.

Still, we have more to do: Mr. Prime Minister, I want to mention our continued interest in access to your markets for automobiles, auto parts, and semiconductors, as well as cooperation on the SuperCollider and striking down structural impediments to freer trade.

I have made it clear -- and I will continue to make it clear -- that this administration, and the American people, are absolutely committed to trade that is both free and fair. Protectionism simply is not the answer.

We need to continue expanding, not closing, our trade relations. Whether it's protectionist measures in this country or in Japan -- the result is the same: protectionism punches a hole in a healthy economy. So, I'm confident that the Prime Minister and I depart here today knowing that we do not help our respective nations by hurting each other.

And as important as our economic interaction is, I think it also is important for us to remember that America and Japan share three very important values -- our support for the free-market

economic system; our love of political democracy; and our mutual interest in global peace and security.

I am optimistic that our two nations can work closely to advance and protect these values -- in the Pacific Rim and elsewhere. When these values are threatened, it is critical that our two nations unite. Our unity will be vital if these three key values are to survive and prosper in the new world we seek.

Let me say, Mr. Prime Minister, that I believe that this new period in world affairs holds great promise for the American-Japanese relationship. Once again, it's an honor to host you here in Washington, to reaffirm our partnership, and to welcome you as a friend.

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12:15 P.M. NEWS UPDATE

YELTSIN VISIT/POW (Moscow/AP) -- President Yeltsin "misspoke" at last week's summit when he said American POWs from the Vietnam War may have been held in the Soviet Union, a U.S. official investigating the issue said. Wrapping up five days of meetings with Russian security and government officials to try to determine whether any American POWs are still living, former U.S. Amb. Malcolm Toon said: "My gut feeling is that there's nobody alive under Russian control." Toon said, "It is clear to me that he misspoke because we have found nobody here that will tell us that Mr. Yeltsin's information was correct based on solid information."

JAPAN/MIYAZAWA VISIT (Tokyo/Reuter) -- Prime Minister Miyazawa will bring President Bush the good news that he plans measures to stimulate his country's economy and cut its trade surplus when they meet next week, Japanese officials said. "Bush will be very happy to hear that Japan is working on a sizable supplementary budget," a Japanese official said. "A pledge of economic-boosting measures from other countries will help the President with his bid for reelection." Government officials also said that Japan will reiterate that it will not give any large-scale financial aid to Russia until a territorial dispute is resolved.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA (Reuter) -- Secretary Baker dampened speculation that the international community was about to use force to get humanitarian aid to starving civilians in Sarajevo. Baker told journalists before a meeting with Archbishop Monsengwo Pasinya of Zaire that reports from Sarajevo were very pessimistic. But he added: "The current United Nations plan calls for the provisioning of international relief pursuant to a cease-fire and pursuant to a political understanding. My understanding of that resolution is that it does not authorize the use of force."

COURT DECISION/SEGREGATION (AP) -- The Supreme Court ruled that Mississippi's state-run colleges and universities are unlawfully segregated by race even though whites and blacks can attend the school of their choice. The court, in an 8-1 ruling, said Mississippi has not done enough to overcome its history of legally enforced segregation because most black students still attend educationally inferior, predominantly black schools.

COURT DECISION/HOUSE SEAT (AP) -- The Supreme Court upheld a Census Bureau decision that Massachusetts will lose a seat in the House and Washington state will gain one. The court unanimously said Massachusetts should lose the seat as a result of the 1990 census.

URUGUAY ROUND (Geneva/UPI) -- The EC is to blame for blocking a successful end to the Uruguay Round of trade talks because it is unable to come up with an acceptable offer on agriculture, U.S. trade negotiator Rufus Yerxa said. Yerxa said the negotiations are in danger only because of the issue of the EC's "excessive levels of export subsidies" for farmers.

PERSONAL INCOME (UPI) -- Personal income rose a modest 0.3 percent in May, outpaced by consumer spending, which went up 0.5 percent, the Commerce Department said. The May increase follows an April rise of 0.1 percent.

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To Jeanie
Date _____ Time 4:35

WHILE YOU WERE OUT

M. MIKE
of _____
Phone X2683

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

RETURNED YOUR CALL

Message _____
Japanese ???

Operator _____

1991 dollar value exports w/ Japan
\$48.1 billion in merchandise
USIA - ECON OFF
PETER

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

June 26, 1992

TO: MICHAEL JOHNS

FROM: TORDEL PATTERSON

Pan-
Should I
incorporate these
points? Can we
blend the two?
Let me know.
Mike

PRESS STATEMENT WITH PRIME MINISTER MIYAZAWA

Prime Minister Miyazawa, I warmly welcome you to Washington. Today we reaffirmed the strong relationship between our two great nations; we discussed our Global Partnership; and we reviewed the prospects for the G-7 Summit in Munich next week.

First on our agenda was and is our mutual commitment to global peace and prosperity. I am encouraged by what the Prime Minister said about Japan's plans to stimulate economic growth. Both of us confirmed our desire for a strong, lasting recovery. We discussed the Uruguay Round and the necessity to redouble our efforts to achieve a result that will increase global prosperity, directly benefiting the people of the United States and Japan.

I told the Prime Minister that I welcomed the passage of Japan's Peace Cooperation Bill which will allow Japan to participate on the ground to build a lasting peace in Cambodia and other world trouble spots. We discussed regional issues: nuclear and missile proliferation concerns in North Korea; approaches to China; Japanese support for complete resolution of the POW/MIA issue with Vietnam; Cambodia; and Japan's relations with Russia. I told the Prime Minister that the United States strongly supports settlement of the Northern Territories issue between Japan and Russia and continues to advocate Japan's legal and historical claim to these islands.

We reviewed the Plan of Action that we announced in Tokyo in January. We have since then reached bilateral agreements to improve competitive US industries' access to Japan's computer and paper markets. We have more to do: Mr. Prime Minister I do not

want to recite a list of issues, but I do want to mention our continued interest in access to your markets for glass and semiconductors, as well as cooperation on the SuperCollider and the Structural Impediments or SII negotiations.

As I discussed with the Prime Minister, the United States and Japan continue to have difficulties over trade. We discussed these in a very open and objective manner. I made it clear that this Administration, and the American people, are absolutely committed to ensuring that trade is both free and fair. The record shows that our efforts over the past three years have resulted in tremendous opportunity and results for American business in Japan. By further opening markets, both of us stand to gain. Closing markets stunts growth and dooms progress.


In addition to discussing global economic growth, we discussed how at Munich we can assist in assuring the safety of nuclear power in the former Soviet republics. We also spoke briefly about our efforts to achieve our common environmental goals, and Prime Minister Miyazawa generously offered to support our forestry initiative.

Six months ago, when I traveled to Japan, Prime Minister Miyazawa and I announced the Tokyo Declaration. At that time we resolved to contribute to a just, peaceful and prosperous world through global partnership. I was confident then, and I am even more confident today, that there is no more important relationship between any two countries than that between the United States of America and Japan. Mr. Prime Minister, today I

EMW
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reaffirm our partnership, our personal friendship and the respect and trust between our two great peoples.

Johns/Buntc
Draft four
June 26, 1992

Department 

PRESS STATEMENT WITH PRIME MINISTER MIYAZAWA
Wednesday, July 1, 1992
Rose Garden, 4:30 pm

Mr. Prime Minister, and members of the Japanese delegation,
let me welcome you once again to the White House.
Say what a pleasure it has been to once again have you visit

The Prime Minister and I have just concluded a very
successful discussion -- one that ~~once again~~ affirms the
importance of a strong ^{the} relationship between our two nations.
~~friendship~~ *friendship*
We ~~also~~ made real progress in resolving some of the
differences among us -- particularly with regard to our trade
relationship.

I'll be honest. The Prime Minister and I have discussed some
of these differences in a very candid fashion. But we did so --
as we will continue to do so -- knowing that these differences
are, in a sense, disagreements among friends. And, as friends, we
are committed to resolving our differences in a spirit of
civility.

I say this because, when it comes to ~~our~~ trade ~~relations~~, we
know that America and Japan are on the same ship known as the
international economy. *I'm pleased to announce that American*
exports to Japan ~~now~~ ^{totalled over} \$48 billion; that makes Japan the
second largest market in the world for American goods.

And we need to continue expanding, ~~not closing~~, our trade
relations. Whether it's protectionist measures in this country or
in Japan -- the result is the same: protectionism punches a hole

in a healthy economy. (~~So, I'm confident that~~) the Prime Minister and I depart here today knowing that we do not help our respective nations by hurting each other.

For my part, I have made it clear that this administration, ~~(and the American people,)~~ are absolutely committed to trade that is both free and fair. Protectionism is simply not the answer. We must ensure that our trade with Japan does justice to the American worker. And, toward this objective, we have made some substantial progress since our meeting in Tokyo this past January: we have reached bilateral agreements to improve American industries' access to Japan's computer and paper markets. These agreements ^{are} ~~will be~~ good news to the American worker.

Still, we have more to do; Mr. Prime Minister, ~~I do not want to recite a list of issues,~~ ^{We will work for open} but ~~I do want to mention our~~ ^{Japan's} continued interest in access to your markets for glass and semiconductors, as well as cooperation on the SuperCollider and striking down structural impediments to freer trade.

And as important as our economic interaction is, ~~I think~~ it also is important for us to remember that America and Japan together share three very important values -- our support for the free-market economic system; our love of political democracy; and our mutual interest in global peace and security.

I am optimistic that our two nations can work closely to advance these values -- in the Pacific Rim and elsewhere. Together, it also is important that our two nations unite when

Bryan Johnson
trade

546-4400

Heritage Foundation Contacts from Michael

Security

Ken Conboy, ^{Asia} analyst

Heritage

546-4400

these values are threatened. Our unity is vital if these three key values are to find a secure home in the new world we seek.

Toward this end, I have told the Prime Minister that I welcome the passage of Japan's Peace Cooperation Bill -- which will allow Japan to participate (on the ground) to build a lasting peace in Cambodia and other world trouble spots. We also agreed to cooperate on other regional threats and problems such as nuclear and missile proliferation concerns in North Korea and resolution of the POW/MIA issue with Vietnam.

And, finally, I have told the Prime Minister that the United States strongly supports settlement of the Northern Territories issue between Japan and Russia, and that we continue to support Japan's legal and historical claim to these lands.

Let me say, Mr. Prime Minister, that I believe that this new period in world affairs holds great promise for the ~~American-~~ ^{between our countries} Japanese relationship. Once again, it's an honor to host you here in Washington, and ~~to welcome you as a friend.~~

[We'll now be happy to take some questions.]

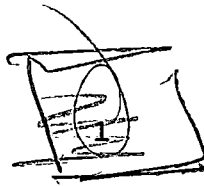
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Jeannie-

FYI.

Mike

7



Johns/Bunton
Draft four
June 26, 1992

PRESS STATEMENT WITH PRIME MINISTER MIYAZAWA

Wed 7-1-92 Rose Garden 4:30

Mr. Prime Minister, and members of the Japanese delegation, let me welcome you once again to the White House.

The Prime Minister and I have just concluded a very successful discussion--one that once again affirms the importance of a strong relationship between our two nations.

We also made real progress in resolving some of the differences among us--particularly with regard to our trade relationship.

I'll be honest. The Prime Minister and I have discussed some of these differences in a very candid fashion. But we did so--as we will continue to do so--knowing that these differences are, in a sense, disagreements among friends. And, as friends, we are committed to resolving our differences in a spirit of civility.

I say this because, when it comes to our trade relations, we know that America and Japan are on the same ship known as the international economy. I'm pleased to announce that American exports to Japan now total \$48.1 billion; that makes Japan the second largest market in the world for American goods.

And we need to continue expanding, not closing, our trade relations. Whether it's protectionist measures in this country or in Japan--the result is the same: protectionism punches a hole in a healthy economy. So, I'm confident that the Prime Minister and

I depart here today knowing that we do not help our respective nations by hurting each other.

For my part, I have made it clear that this administration, and the American people, are absolutely committed to trade that is both free and fair. Protectionism is simply not the answer. We must ensure that our trade with Japan does justice to the American worker. And, toward this objective, we have made some substantial progress since our meeting in Tokyo ^{this past} last January: we have reached bilateral agreements to improve American industries' access to Japan's computer and paper markets. These agreements ^{are} ~~will be~~ good news to the American worker.

Still, we have more to do: Mr. Prime Minister, I do not want to recite a list of issues, but I do want to mention our continued interest in access to your markets for glass and semiconductors, as well as cooperation on the SuperCollider and striking down structural impediments to freer trade.

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I am optimistic that our two nations can work closely to advance these values in the Pacific Rim and elsewhere. Together, it also is important that our two nations unite when these values are threatened. Our unity is vital if these three key values are to find a secure home in the new world we seek.

Toward this end, I have told the Prime Minister that I welcome the passage of Japan's Peace Cooperation Bill—⁵which will ← allow Japan to participate on the ground to build a lasting peace in Cambodia and other world trouble spots. We also agreed to cooperate on other regional threats and problems such as nuclear and missile proliferation concerns in North Korea and resolution of the POW/MIA issue with Vietnam.

And, finally, I have told the Prime Minister that the United States strongly supports settlement of the Northern Territories issue between Japan and Russia, and that we continue to support Japan's legal and historical claim to these lands.

Let me say, Mr. Prime Minister, that I believe that this new period in world affairs holds great promise for the American-Japanese relationship. Once again, it's an honor to host you here in Washington, and to welcome you as a friend.

We'll now be happy to take some questions. ↗

#

Poland file

DRAFT

THE OFFICIAL WORKING VISIT
TO
WASHINGTON, D.C.
OF
HIS EXCELLENCY
KIICHI MIYAZAWA
PRIME MINISTER
OF
JAPAN

DRAFT

JUNE 30 TO JULY 2, 1992

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

TUESDAY
JUNE 30

- 3:05 pm- Greeted by Assistant Chief of Protocol Smith,
3:10 pm Andrews Air Force Base, Maryland.
- 3:10 pm- United States Presidential Helicopters to Pentagon
3:20 pm Helicopter Pad, Arlington, Virginia.
- 3:20 pm- Greeted by Chief of Protocol Weinmann, Pentagon
3:25 pm Helicopter Pad.
- 3:35 pm Arrive Blair House.

DRAFT

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

TUESDAY

JUNE 30

(Continued)

- 6:00 pm- Wreath Laying Ceremony, Tomb of the Unknown
6:30 pm Soldier, Arlington National Cemetery, Arlington,
Virginia.
- 7:15 pm Dinner offered by Ambassador Kuriyama in honor of
Prime Minister Miyazawa, Ambassador's Residence.

Overnight: Blair House.

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

WEDNESDAY
JULY 1

Private Breakfast, Blair House.

Private Meetings, Blair House.

Private Lunch, Blair House.

1:30 pm Meeting with Senator Dole and Senator Mitchell,
2:00 pm Capitol Hill.

2:00 pm- Meeting with Speaker of the House Foley, Capitol
2:30 pm Hill.


→ 3:25 pm- Greeted by Chief of Protocol Weinmann, West Lobby
3:30 pm The White House.

3:30 pm- Photo Opportunity with President Bush, Oval Office,
3:35 pm The White House.

3:35 pm- Expanded Meeting with President Bush, Cabinet Room,
4:30 pm The White House. *Bi-lat*

PITTS/SCOW/BRADY/BAKER/SOLOMAN/HALL/CHENEY *Amb. Annunzio Zellich*
4:30 pm- Departure Statements, ~~South Lawn~~, The White *VP*
4:45 pm House. *Rose Garden*

- ▲ - POTUS / P.M.
- ▲ - NOTETAKERS (GEN.)
- ▲ - INTERP

 Translation: —
→ think PM remark in Eng.
or have translator present
in case.

-TORVELL-

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

WEDNESDAY

JULY 1

(Continued)

5:15 pm- *informal* Dinner offered by President Bush, Camp David.
7:10 pm

7:45 pm- Attend concert of Luciano Pavoratti, Capitol Center,
: pm Landover, Maryland.

Meet FLOTUS

TBD pm Arrive Blair House.

Depart - WH

Overnight: Blair House.

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

THURSDAY
JULY 2

8:00 am- Breakfast offered by Vice President Quayle, Vice
9:00 am President's Residence.

9:15 am- Private Meetings, Blair House.
11:45 am

12:00 pm- Lunch with Members of the National Press Club,
2:00 pm National Press Club.

2:15 pm- TV interview with ABC News, National Press Club.
2:45 pm

3:00 pm- Meeting with Chairman of the Board Graham of the
3:30 pm Washington Post, Chairman's Office, The Washington
Post Building.

5:00 pm- Joint Press Interview, Madison Hotel.
5:30 pm

5:40 pm- Meeting with Secretary Cheney, Blair House.
6:10 pm

7:00 pm- Private Dinner, Blair House.
8:15 pm

8:15 pm- Bid Farewell to Blair House Staff, Blair House.
8:20 pm

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

THURSDAY

JULY 2

(Continued)

8:30 pm- Farewell Ceremony with Chief of Protocol Weinmann
8:35 pm and Farewell Committee, Pentagon Helicopter Pad,
Arlington, Virginia.

8:35 pm- United States Presidential Helicopters to Andrews
8:45 pm Air Force Base, Maryland.

8:50 pm Depart Andrews Air Force Base en route London,
England via special Japanese flight.

24 June

PP - Deprotein state 3-5 mi

Prep. for G-7 unit

depart of camp for 1-1

follow P & A

TP this aft. - tonight

Tok - will call Mike today to talk

Meet in Cab for 1 hr -

trading partners / what we have in common

13:30 pm

Dec 12

Chin
catalyst

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how low
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GT Bill

OPINION

Japan isn't the new Evil Empire

For the past four decades, the central purpose of American foreign policy could not have been more clear: to contain the geopolitical and military expansion of the Soviet Union.

During the Cold War, Americans rightly saw in the Soviet Union a threatening regime that often sought advancement at the expense of American interests. Communism was seen by many Americans as a clear threat to democratic capitalism, and steps were taken to ensure that it did not prevail.

It is somewhat understandable, then, that many politicians approach American relations with Tokyo with a similar degree of trepidation and determination. Japan, after all, represents a major global economic force that continues to grow at impressive, nearly staggering, levels. To many Americans, this economic success threatens our own economic stature. Remarkably, some now view Japan as nothing short of the new evil empire.

However, it is all too costly to blame all our economic problems on the Japanese. This is wrong and dangerous, and it would be unfortunate if America and Japan drifted toward an economic Cold War. The areas of friction between the two nations



THOMAS H. KEAN

OPINION SHAPER

are not insurmountable; they often are exacerbated by finger-pointing politicians on both sides of the Pacific. Furthermore, beyond the trade debate, America and Japan share many common values and interests that make us logical allies, not enemies.

Japanese protectionism, of course, remains the central area of concern in American-Japanese relations. America should expect free and fair trade from all countries of the world. But the costs of protectionism are not one-way. Both nations are hurt by these practices. Because of Japanese protectionism in key economic sectors like automobiles, America, obviously, loses a valuable export market.

But protectionism also hurts the Japanese consumer, who, unable to purchase many American consumer products, pays

Morris County and New Jersey have a lot to gain from Japan, and vice versa.

more than he needs to for many consumer goods. Both societies have a self-interest in lowering these trade barriers.

Still, despite Japanese protectionism in some economic sectors, Japan continues to be a lucrative market for American products. Last year America exported more goods to Japan than any other nation except that of our largest trading partner, Canada. New Jersey companies exported \$732 million in goods to Japan in 1991.

Of particular note to Morris County, our state accounted for \$263 million in chemical and allied exports to Japan in 1990, the most recent year for which we have that data.

Meanwhile, Japanese companies like Sony and Sharp are among the 1,200 foreign firms that do business in New Jersey and provide more than 120,000 jobs for our

residents.

This vast economic interaction, and the potential for it to grow even further, is one of the key reasons that America and Japan need to focus on strengthening their relations in the years to come.

Japan's importance to America is also evident in other areas. Unlike the Soviet Union during the Cold War, Japan shares many global interests with America. Both nations owe their success to democracy and capitalism, and both nations have an interest in seeing these values flourish worldwide.

As Japan's geopolitical influence grows, an opportunity emerges for Washington and Tokyo to work closely in crafting constructive foreign policies in support of economic and political freedom. These values, in turn, should make the world a safer and more prosperous place.

Washington and Tokyo also have a mutual interest in ensuring Japan's security is not threatened by regional military powers, such as North Korea or China. Of particular concern is the pariah nation of Kim Il-Sung in North Korea, widely viewed to possess nuclear weapons capability. Together, America and Japan must work to ensure that such autocrats do not

threaten the Pacific rim.

Rather than antagonizing American-Japanese relations through rash rhetoric and protectionist threats, American politicians should seek two other objectives:

■ We should seek to find and develop common ground with Japan on areas of mutual interest, especially defense and foreign policy.

■ Americans should not view Japan in an adversarial role; rather, we should seek to learn what we can from Japanese economic success. Some Japanese practices, especially the cooperative interaction between Japanese suppliers and producers, would be worthwhile if implemented in America.

Like any two economic competitors, America and Japan will continue to have frictions in their economic interaction and possibly in other areas. But this friction should not overshadow the fact that Japan is not the enemy. It is, rather, a potentially valued friend.

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