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Record Group/Collection: George H.W. Bush Presidential Records
Collection/Office of Origin: Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series: Speech File Draft Files
Subseries: Chron File, 1989-1993

OA/ID Number: 13476
Folder ID Number: 13476-010

Folder Title:
China Welcome Toast, 2/25/89

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
G	25	6	1	3

CAMP DAVID

China visits

1 1978

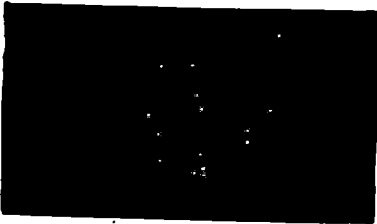
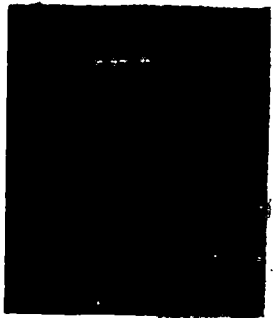
1 1980 (campaign)

1 early 80's as v.p.

Q: was therde another
in later 80's

Don ghregg will know.

BPB had one addtional trip so
just add one to her total



(Klugmann)
February 17, 1989
4:00 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: WELCOMING BANQUET TOAST
GREAT HALL OF THE PEOPLE
BEIJING, CHINA
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1989

President Yang, Premier Li, distinguished guests:

Barbara and I are delighted to be returning once again to China. ~~I first came here in 1974 and departed at the end of 1975. It's been 14 years since we made our home here, and over these years, we've paid your remarkable country several visits.~~ *Since then I have been back — twice; Barbara —* *twice.*

And, each time we come, ~~Barbara and I~~ *we* are fascinated by the dynamic change and growth, all of which takes place against an extraordinary, unchanging backdrop of a great culture several thousand years old.

There is a Chinese proverb that says "one generation plants a tree, the next sits in its shade." And there is a timeless wisdom in that. But thanks to your reforms -- courageous reforms, and I don't minimize the difficulties -- the Chinese people are planting great and sturdy trees some of which are bearing fruit right now, for this generation.

Today, the people of China have more opportunities to express themselves and to make important decisions in their personal and professional lives. And your new and farsighted economic program is already improving the lives of the people, as it will for generations to come. And the expansion of your international relationships is also creating new possibilities for peace, prosperity, and world leadership, and the United States welcomes the enlarged role that China has taken in the world.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN 2/17/89

When ~~Barbara~~ and I first arrived in Beijing in ¹⁹⁷⁴~~1973~~, it was a period when our two countries were just beginning to renew contact after almost a quarter century of estrangement, ~~and hostility~~. It was not easy; there were great differences between us. But in the principles of the historic Shanghai Communique, signed 17 years ago this coming Monday, we found a common basis for moving beyond those differences to find our shared interests. So, together, we helped to plant a tree. And we should keep planting trees.

We value the new relationship our two countries have established with each other. Our friendship is continuing to develop, and that is good. For a relationship must be strong enough to tackle areas of disagreement as well as those of common interest, and it must be based on respect for the individual as well as the integrity of states.

✓
✓
✓
We remain firmly committed to the principles set forth in the three joint communiques that form the basis of our relations. And based on the bedrock principle that there is but one China, we have found ways to address ^{Taiwan Constructively and} without rancor, ~~the sensitive issue~~ ^{Americans} of Taiwan. [As my predecessor said when he came to China] we have ^{everywhere, whether they are in Taiwan, Hong Kong or in our own country,} a long historical friendship with the Chinese people ~~on Taiwan~~. ^{just} ~~even~~ as we have a new and important relationship with the People's Republic of China. And in the last few years we have seen an encouraging expansion of family contacts, travel, indirect trade, and other forms of peaceful interchange across ^{Taiwan} the Strait, which has come not from outside pressure, but from the interests of the Chinese people themselves. This trend -- this new environment -- is consistent with America's present and

long-standing interest in a peaceful resolution of ^{their differences} ~~the Taiwan~~ question by the Chinese themselves.

The United States and the People's Republic of China have also found common interest in a growing economic relationship. ~~in which our two-way trade has increased from near zero to some \$14 billion, and~~ ^{when I came here in 1974 our two-way trade totaled \$14 billion, and} ~~for this we must credit the reforms China embarked upon ten years ago under Chairman Deng Xiaoping's farsighted leadership.~~

And we have seen greater exchanges in education as well, with tens of thousands of Chinese students now studying in the United States, just as thousands of U.S. scholars have studied and taught in the farthest corners of China.

And we have developed an active program of military cooperation that is forging ties of friendship between our defense establishments, even as we have found a diplomatic unity in our shared opposition to policies of international aggression and domination.

Our two countries, as nuclear powers and as permanent members of the U.N. Security Council, have a special responsibility for preserving world peace. We owe it to mankind to work together for peace and international stability.

The United States has pressed forward with the Soviet Union in the arms reduction process, achieving under the I.N.F. Treaty an agreement to eliminate U.S. and Soviet intermediate-range nuclear missiles ^{on our insistence,} from Asia as well as Europe. We are mindful of the danger posed to other countries by the proliferation of deadly weapon technologies, including chemical weapons, particularly in regions of the world marked by conflict.

7
11/1/68
* on sentence

And we are pleased that improved relations between China and the Soviet Union may contribute to the search for self-determination and peace for the Cambodian people and to stability in Korea. I hope this is part of a larger pattern of reduced global tensions. That would be in the interest of China, of the Soviet Union, of the United States, of East Asia, and of the world.

There can be little doubt that even as the people of our two countries are watching this meeting, the world as a whole is watching the larger movement of our two great Nations as we build ever firmer bonds across the vast ocean that joins us.

Shorten

Two centuries ago, just a few years after the United States was established, the first American merchant ship sailed across the Pacific to then distant China. Those early Americans found an ancient culture, one which inspires and fascinates my countrymen to this day. But today, in a world that has grown smaller and at a time in which history progresses ever faster, America also sees a China that is boldly moving toward the future, releasing the enterprise and imagination of her citizens, so that they can lead their nation toward the great role that she is destined to play on the world stage.

have had the great good fortune to travel across
Barbara and I are personally grateful for the friendship and your vast & beautiful land as guests of the Chinese people. We went from the high kindness that we have been shown over the years by the Chinese plateau of Tibet to the great city of Chengdu, where we visited the home of your people. And the expanding relationship between your country and poet, Dufu (DOO-FOO), and where we later ^{personally} opened the first American consulate ours has been a source of satisfaction to us, as well. Let us in western China. We then had the unforgettable experience of traveling by boat continue, then, to work together, to plant trees together, so through the hauntingly beautiful and historic Yangtze Gorges ~~(Gorges)~~ where we that the next generation, ours and yours, can sit together in the relished the history of the three kingdoms and could almost hear the poet shade.
Li Bo's description of "monkeys who screamed from the two sides without stopping" Then Wu Han, where the first bridge ~~spanned~~ the Yangtze, and finally Gueting and the Li River where we saw the mountains and vistas of your paintings &

So please let me ask you all to join me, and Barbara, in a toast: To the health of President Yang; to the health of Premier Li; to the health of Chairman Deng and General Secretary Zhao; to Barbara's and my dear close friends here tonight; and to Sino-American friendship. Ganbei!

#128

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Beijing, China)

For Immediate Release

February 25, 1989

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AT WELCOMING BANQUET

Great Hall of the People
Beijing, China

8:15 P.M. (L)

THE PRESIDENT: Well, President Yang and Premier Li, distinguished guests: Barbara and I are delighted to be returning once again to China. I first came here in 1974 and departed at the end of 1975. And since then, including this visit, I have been back five times and Barbara six times. And each time we come, we are fascinated by the dynamic change and growth, all of which takes place against an extraordinary, unchanging backdrop of a great culture several thousand years old.

There's a Chinese proverb that says, "One generation plants a tree, the next sits in its shade." And there's a timeless wisdom in that. But thanks to your reforms -- courageous reforms, and I don't minimize the difficulties -- the Chinese people are planting great and sturdy trees, some of which are bearing fruit right now, for this generation.

Today, the people of China have more opportunities to express themselves and to make important decisions in their personal and professional lives. And your new and farsighted economic program is already improving the lives of the people, as it will for generations to come. The expansion of your international relationships is also creating new possibilities for peace, prosperity, and world leadership, and the United States welcomes the enlarged role that China has taken in the world.

When I first arrived in Beijing in 1974, it was a period when our two countries were just beginning to renew contact after almost a quarter of a century of estrangement. And it wasn't easy. There were great differences between us. But in the principles of the historic Shanghai Communique, signed 17 years ago this coming Monday, we found a common basis for moving beyond those differences to find our shared interests. So, together, we helped to plant a tree. And we should keep planting trees.

We value the new relationship our two countries have established with each other. Our friendship is continuing to develop, and that's good. For a relationship must be strong enough to tackle the challenges of the future.

The United States and the People's Republic of China have also found common interest in a growing economic relationship. When I came here in 1974, our two-way trade totaled about \$900 million; and now it is some \$14 billion. And for this we must credit the reforms China embarked upon 10 years ago under Chairman Deng Xiaoping's farsighted leadership.

And we've seen greater exchanges in education as well, with tens of thousands of Chinese students now studying in the United States, just as thousands of U.S. scholars have studied and taught in the farthest corners of China.

And we've developed an active program of military cooperation that is forging ties of friendship between our defense establishments, even as we've found a diplomatic unity in our shared opposition to policies of international aggression and domination.

Our two countries, as nuclear powers, as permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, have a special responsibility for preserving world peace. We owe it to mankind to work together for peace and international stability.

The United States has pressed forward with the Soviet Union in the arms reduction process, achieving under the INF Treaty an agreement to eliminate U.S. and Soviet intermediate-range nuclear missiles, on our insistence, from Asia as well as Europe. We are mindful of the danger posed to other countries by the proliferation of deadly weapon technologies, including chemical weapons, particularly in the regions of the world that are marked by conflict.

The prospect of improved relations between China and the Soviet Union inspires hope for new progress in the search for self-determination and peace for the Cambodian people and stability for Korea.

There can be little doubt that even as the people of our two countries are watching this meeting, the world as a whole is watching the larger movement of our two great nations as we build even firmer bounds across the vast ocean that joins us.

Barbara and I have had the great good fortune to travel around your vast and beautiful land as guests of the Chinese people. We went from the high plateau of Tibet to the great city of Chengdu where we visited the home of your Tang poet Dufu, and where we later personally opened the first American Consulate in the western part of the People's Republic of China. And we then had the unforgettable experience of traveling by boat through the hauntingly beautiful and historic Yangtze -- the Gorges -- where we relished the history of the Three Kingdoms and could almost hear the poet Li Bo's description of "the monkeys who screamed from the two sides without stopping." And then on to Wuhan and the first bridge to span the Yangtze, and finally Guilin and the beautiful Li River where we saw the mountains and waters of your paintings and poetry.

Barbara and I are grateful for the friendship and kindness that we have been shown over the years by the Chinese people.

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 02/18/89

ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: -----

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: WELCOMING BANQUET TOAST, GREAT HALL OF THE
 PEOPLE, BEIJING
 (02/17 4:00 p.m. draft)

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☒	MCCLURE	☐	☒
SUNUNU	☐	☒	NEWMAN	☐	☐
SCOWCROFT	☐	☒	PORTER	☐	☒
DARMAN	☐	☒	STUDDERT	☐	☒
BATES	☐	☒	UNTERMAYER	☐	☐
BREEDEN	☐	☐	ROGERS	☐	☒
CARD	☐	☒	WINSTON	☒	☒
CICCONI	☐	☒		☐	☐
DEMAREST	☐	☒		☐	☐
FITZWATER	☐	☒		☐	☐
GRAY	☐	☒		☐	☐
HAGIN	☐	☐		☐	☐

REMARKS:

The attached has been forwarded to the President.

RESPONSE:

James W. Cicconi
 Assistant to the President
 and Deputy to the Chief of Staff
 Ext. 2702

(Klugmann)
February 17, 1989
4:00 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: WELCOMING BANQUET TOAST
GREAT HALL OF THE PEOPLE
BEIJING, CHINA
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1989

1989 FEB 17 PM 5:55

President Yang, Premier Li, distinguished guests:

Barbara and I are delighted to be returning once again to China. It's been 14 years since we made our home here, and over these years, we've paid your remarkable country several visits. And, each time we come, Barbara and I are fascinated by the dynamic change and growth, all of which takes place against an extraordinary, unchanging backdrop of a great culture several thousand years old.

There is a Chinese proverb that says "one generation plants a tree, the next sits in its shade." And there is a timeless wisdom in that. But thanks to your reforms -- courageous reforms, and I don't minimize the difficulties -- the Chinese people are planting great and sturdy trees some of which are bearing fruit right now, for this generation.

Today, the people of China have more opportunities to express themselves and to make important decisions in their personal and professional lives. And your new and farsighted economic program is already improving the lives of the people, as it will for generations to come. And the expansion of your international relationships is also creating new possibilities for peace, prosperity, and world leadership, and the United States welcomes the enlarged role that China has taken in the world.

When Barbara and I first arrived in Beijing in 1975, it was a period when our two countries were just beginning to renew contact after almost a quarter century of estrangement and hostility. It was not easy; there were great differences between us. But in the principles of the historic Shanghai Communique, signed 17 years ago this coming Monday, we found a common basis for moving beyond those differences to find our shared interests. So, together, we helped to plant a tree. And we should keep planting trees.

We value the new relationship our two countries have established with each other. Our friendship is continuing to develop, and that is good. For a relationship must be strong enough to tackle areas of disagreement as well as those of common interest, and it must be based on respect for the individual as well as the integrity of states.

We remain firmly committed to the principles set forth in the three joint communiques that form the basis of our relations. And based on the bedrock principle that there is but one China, we have found ways to address without rancor the sensitive issue of Taiwan. As my predecessor said when he came to China, we have a long historical friendship with the Chinese people on Taiwan, even as we have a new and important relationship with the People's Republic of China. And in the last few years we have seen an encouraging expansion of family contacts, travel, indirect trade, and other forms of peaceful interchange across the Strait, which has come not from outside pressure, but from the interests of the Chinese people themselves. This trend -- this new environment -- is consistent with America's present and

long-standing interest in a peaceful resolution of the Taiwan question by the Chinese themselves.

The United States and the People's Republic of China have also found common interest in a growing economic relationship in which our two-way trade has increased from near zero to some \$14 billion, and for this we must credit the reforms China embarked upon ten years ago under Chairman Deng Xiaoping's farsighted leadership.

And we have seen greater exchanges in education as well, with tens of thousands of Chinese students now studying in the United States, just as thousands of U.S. scholars have studied and taught in the farthest corners of China.

And we have developed an active program of military cooperation that is forging ties of friendship between our defense establishments, even as we have found a diplomatic unity in our shared opposition to policies of international aggression and domination.

Our two countries, as nuclear powers and as permanent members of the U.N. Security Council, have a special responsibility for preserving world peace. We owe it to mankind to work together for peace and international stability.

The United States has pressed forward with the Soviet Union in the arms reduction process, achieving under the I.N.F. Treaty an agreement to eliminate U.S. and Soviet intermediate-range nuclear missiles from Asia as well as Europe. We are mindful of the danger posed to other countries by the proliferation of deadly weapon technologies, including chemical weapons, particularly in regions of the world marked by conflict.

And we are pleased that improved relations between China and the Soviet Union may contribute to the search for self-determination and peace for the Cambodian people and to stability in Korea. I hope this is part of a larger pattern of reduced global tensions. That would be in the interest of China, of the Soviet Union, of the United States, of East Asia, and of the world.

There can be little doubt that even as the people of our two countries are watching this meeting, the world as a whole is watching the larger movement of our two great Nations as we build ever firmer bonds across the vast ocean that joins us.

Two centuries ago, just a few years after the United States was established, the first American merchant ship sailed across the Pacific to then distant China. Those early Americans found an ancient culture, one which inspires and fascinates my countrymen to this day. But today, in a world that has grown smaller and at a time in which history progresses ever faster, America also sees a China that is boldly moving toward the future, releasing the enterprise and imagination of her citizens, so that they can lead their nation toward the great role that she is destined to play on the world stage.

Barbara and I are personally grateful for the friendship and kindness that we have been shown over the years by the Chinese people. And the expanding relationship between your country and ours has been a source of satisfaction to us, as well. Let us continue, then, to work together, to plant trees together, so that the next generation, ours and yours, can sit together in the shade.

So please let me ask you all to join me, and Barbara, in a toast: To the health of President Yang; to the health of Premier Li; to the health of Chairman Deng and General Secretary Zhao; to Barbara's and my dear close friends here tonight; and to Sino-American friendship. Ganbei!

(Klugmann)
February 21, 1989
2:00 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: WELCOMING BANQUET TOAST
GREAT HALL OF THE PEOPLE
BEIJING, CHINA
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1989

President Yang, Premier Li, distinguished guests:

Barbara and I are delighted to be returning once again to China. I first came here in 1974 and departed at the end of 1975. Since then, I have been back four times; Barbara five times. And, each time we come, we are fascinated by the dynamic change and growth, all of which takes place against an extraordinary, unchanging backdrop of a great culture several thousand years old.

There is a Chinese proverb that says "one generation plants a tree, the next sits in its shade." And there is a timeless wisdom in that. But thanks to your reforms -- courageous reforms, and I don't minimize the difficulties -- the Chinese people are planting great and sturdy trees some of which are bearing fruit right now, for this generation.

Today, the people of China have more opportunities to express themselves and to make important decisions in their personal and professional lives. Your new and farsighted economic program is already improving the lives of the people, as it will for generations to come. The expansion of your international relationships is also creating new possibilities for peace, prosperity, and world leadership, and the United States welcomes the enlarged role that China has taken in the world.

When I first arrived in Beijing in 1974, it was a period when our two countries were just beginning to renew contact after almost a quarter century of estrangement. It was not easy; there were great differences between us. But in the principles of the historic Shanghai Communiqué, signed 17 years ago this coming Monday, we found a common basis for moving beyond those differences to find our shared interests. So, together, we helped to plant a tree. And we should keep planting trees.

We value the new relationship our two countries have established with each other. Our friendship is continuing to develop, and that is good. For a relationship must be strong enough to tackle areas of disagreement as well as those of common interest, and it must be based on respect for the individual as well as the integrity of states.

We remain firmly committed to the principles set forth in the three joint communiques that form the basis of our relations. And based on the bedrock principle that there is but one China, we have found ways to address Taiwan constructively and without rancor. We Americans have a long historical friendship with Chinese people everywhere, whether they are in Taiwan, Hong Kong, or in our own country, just as we have a new and important relationship with the People's Republic of China. And in the last few years we have seen an encouraging expansion of family contacts, travel, indirect trade, and other forms of peaceful interchange across the Taiwan Strait, which has come not from outside pressure, but from the interests of the Chinese people themselves. This trend -- this new environment -- is consistent

with America's present and long-standing interest in a peaceful resolution of their differences by the Chinese themselves.

The United States and the People's Republic of China have also found common interest in a growing economic relationship. When I came here in 1974, our two-way trade totaled about \$900 million; now it is some \$14 billion. For this we must credit the reforms China embarked upon ten years ago under Chairman Deng Xiaoping's farsighted leadership.

And we have seen greater exchanges in education as well, with tens of thousands of Chinese students now studying in the United States, just as thousands of U.S. scholars have studied and taught in the farthest corners of China.

And we have developed an active program of military cooperation that is forging ties of friendship between our defense establishments, even as we have found a diplomatic unity in our shared opposition to policies of international aggression and domination.

Our two countries, as nuclear powers and as permanent members of the U.N. Security Council, have a special responsibility for preserving world peace. We owe it to mankind to work together for peace and international stability.

The United States has pressed forward with the Soviet Union in the arms reduction process, achieving under the I.N.F. Treaty an agreement to eliminate U.S. and Soviet intermediate-range nuclear missiles, on our insistence, from Asia as well as Europe. We are mindful of the danger posed to other countries by the proliferation of deadly weapon technologies, including chemical weapons, particularly in regions of the world marked by conflict.

The prospect of improved relations between China and the Soviet Union inspires hope for new progress in the search for self-determination and peace for the Cambodian people and stability for Korea.

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Barbara and I have had the great good fortune to travel across your vast and beautiful land as guests of the Chinese people. We went from the high plateau of Tibet to the great city of Chengdu, where we visited the home of your Tang [TONG] poet Dufu [DOO-FOO], and where we later personally opened the first American consulate in western China. We then had the unforgettable experience of traveling by boat through the hauntingly beautiful and historic Yangtze Gorges where we relished the history of the three kingdoms and could almost hear the poet Li Bo's description of "monkeys who screamed from the two sides without stopping." Then on to Wu Han and the first bridge to span the Yangtze, and finally Gueilin [GWAY-LIN] and the Li River where we saw the mountains and waters of your paintings and poetry.

Barbara and I are grateful for the friendship and kindness that we have been shown over the years by the Chinese people. And the expanding relationship between your country and ours has been a source of satisfaction to us, as well. Let us continue, then, to work together, to plant trees together, so that the next generation, ours and yours, can sit together in the shade.

So please let me ask you all to join me, and Barbara, in a toast: To the health of President Yang; to the health of Premier Li; to the health of Chairman Deng and General Secretary Zhao; to Barbara's and my dear close friends here tonight; and to Sino-American friendship. Ganbei!

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON



2/21/89

Date: _____

TO: CHRISS WINSTON

FROM: **JOHN S. GARDNER** *JSG*
**Special Assistant to the President
and Assistant Staff Secretary**

- ☐ Information
- ☒ Action
- ☐ Let's Discuss

Here are Ambassador Lilley's changes to the remarks. Per Jim, please prepare a new hard bond for the President ASAP, which we will take up to him this afternoon. Also, please check the number of trips to China. *Thanks!*

CAMP DAVID

China visits

1 1978

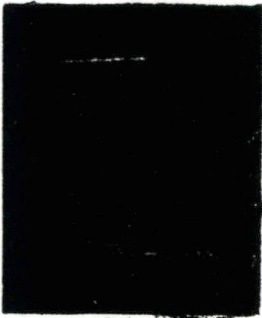
1 1980 (campaign)

1 early 80's as v.p.

Q: was therde another
in later 80's

Don ghregg will know.

BPB had one addtional trip so
just add one to her total



(Klugmann)
February 17, 1989
4:00 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: WELCOMING BANQUET TOAST
GREAT HALL OF THE PEOPLE
BEIJING, CHINA
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1989

President Yang, Premier Li, distinguished guests:

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~~It's been 14 years since we made our home here, and over~~
^ Since then I have been back — 4 times; Barbara —
~~these years, we've paid your remarkable country several visits.~~ *4 times.*

And, each time we come, ~~Barbara and I~~ *we* are fascinated by the dynamic change and growth, all of which takes place against an extraordinary, unchanging backdrop of a great culture several thousand years old.

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THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN 2/17/89

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✓
✓
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The United States and the People's Republic of China have also found common interest in a growing economic relationship. ~~When I came here in 1974 our two-way trade totaled \$1 billion, and for this we must credit the reforms China embarked~~ ^{which our two-way trade has increased from near zero to some \$14 billion, and} ~~Now it is some 14 billion.~~

upon ten years ago under Chairman Deng Xiaoping's farsighted leadership.

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7
highly
* misanthropic

And we are pleased that improved relations between China and the Soviet Union may contribute to the search for self-determination and peace for the Cambodian people and to stability in Korea. I hope this is part of a larger pattern of reduced global tensions. That would be in the interest of China, of the Soviet Union, of the United States, of East Asia, and of the world.

There can be little doubt that even as the people of our two countries are watching this meeting, the world as a whole is watching the larger movement of our two great Nations as we build ever firmer bonds across the vast ocean that joins us.

shorten

Two centuries ago, just a few years after the United States was established, the first American merchant ship sailed across the Pacific to then distant China. Those early Americans found an ancient culture, one which inspires and fascinates my countrymen to this day. But today, in a world that has grown smaller and at a time in which history progresses ever faster, America also sees a China that is boldly moving toward the future, releasing the enterprise and imagination of her citizens, so that they can lead their nation toward the great role that she is destined to play on the world stage.

Barbara and I ^{have had the great good fortune to travel across} are personally grateful for the friendship and kindness that we have been shown over the years by the Chinese people. We went from the high plateau of Tibet to the great city of Chengdu, where we visited the home of your Tang poet, Dufu (DOO-FOO), and where we later ^{personally} opened the first American consulate ~~ours~~ has been a source of satisfaction to us, as well. Let us in western China. We then had the unforgettable experience of traveling by boat through the hauntingly beautiful and historic Yangtze Gorges ~~(Gorges)~~ where we that the next generation, ours and yours, can sit together in the shade. ^{relished the history of the three kingdoms and could almost hear the poet}

Li Po's description of monkeys who screamed from the two sides without stopping. Then Wu Han, where the first bridge ~~spanned~~ the Yangtze, and finally Gustlin and the Li River where we saw the mountains and waters of your paintings, y

- Delete π w/ lines through it.
- Then Lilly π (handwritten)
- Then typed π .

Thanks

So please let me ask you all to join me, and Barbara, in a toast: To the health of President Yang; to the health of Premier Li; to the health of Chairman Deng and General Secretary Zhao; to Barbara's and my dear close friends here tonight; and to Sino-American friendship. Ganbei!

**REMARKS: WELCOMING BANQUET TOAST
GREAT HALL OF THE PEOPLE
BEIJING, CHINA
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1989**

PRESIDENT YANG, PREMIER LI, DISTINGUISHED GUESTS:

BARBARA AND I ARE DELIGHTED TO BE RETURNING ONCE AGAIN TO CHINA. I FIRST CAME HERE IN 1974 AND DEPARTED AT THE END OF 1975. SINCE THEN, INCLUDING THIS VISIT, I HAVE BEEN BACK 5 TIMES; BARBARA 6 TIMES.

2

AND, EACH TIME WE COME, WE ARE FASCINATED BY THE DYNAMIC CHANGE AND GROWTH, ALL OF WHICH TAKES PLACE AGAINST AN EXTRAORDINARY, UNCHANGING BACKDROP OF A GREAT CULTURE SEVERAL THOUSAND YEARS OLD.

THERE IS A CHINESE PROVERB THAT SAYS "ONE GENERATION PLANTS A TREE, THE NEXT SITS IN ITS SHADE." AND THERE IS A TIMELESS WISDOM IN THAT. BUT THANKS TO YOUR REFORMS -- COURAGEOUS REFORMS, AND I DON'T MINIMIZE THE DIFFICULTIES -- THE CHINESE PEOPLE ARE PLANTING GREAT AND STURDY TREES SOME OF WHICH ARE BEARING FRUIT RIGHT NOW, FOR THIS GENERATION.

TODAY, THE PEOPLE OF CHINA HAVE MORE OPPORTUNITIES TO EXPRESS THEMSELVES AND TO MAKE IMPORTANT DECISIONS IN THEIR PERSONAL AND PROFESSIONAL LIVES. YOUR NEW AND FARSIGHTED ECONOMIC PROGRAM IS ALREADY IMPROVING THE LIVES OF THE PEOPLE, AS IT WILL FOR GENERATIONS TO COME. THE EXPANSION OF YOUR INTERNATIONAL RELATIONSHIPS IS ALSO CREATING NEW POSSIBILITIES FOR PEACE, PROSPERITY, AND WORLD LEADERSHIP, AND THE UNITED STATES WELCOMES THE ENLARGED ROLE THAT CHINA HAS TAKEN IN THE WORLD.



WHEN I FIRST ARRIVED IN BEIJING IN 1974, IT WAS A PERIOD WHEN OUR TWO COUNTRIES WERE JUST BEGINNING TO RENEW CONTACT AFTER ALMOST A QUARTER CENTURY OF ESTRANGEMENT. IT WAS NOT EASY; THERE WERE GREAT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN US. BUT IN THE PRINCIPLES OF THE HISTORIC SHANGHAI COMMUNIQUE, SIGNED 17 YEARS AGO THIS COMING MONDAY, WE FOUND A COMMON BASIS FOR MOVING BEYOND THOSE DIFFERENCES TO FIND OUR SHARED INTERESTS. SO, TOGETHER, WE HELPED TO PLANT A TREE. AND WE SHOULD KEEP PLANTING TREES.

WE VALUE THE NEW RELATIONSHIP OUR TWO COUNTRIES HAVE ESTABLISHED WITH EACH OTHER. OUR FRIENDSHIP IS CONTINUING TO DEVELOP, AND THAT IS GOOD. FOR A RELATIONSHIP MUST BE STRONG ENOUGH TO TACKLE AREAS OF DISAGREEMENT AS WELL AS THOSE OF COMMON INTEREST, AND IT MUST BE BASED ON RESPECT FOR THE INDIVIDUAL AS WELL AS THE INTEGRITY OF STATES.

WE REMAIN FIRMLY COMMITTED TO THE PRINCIPLES SET FORTH IN THE THREE JOINT COMMUNIQUEES THAT FORM THE BASIS OF OUR RELATIONS.



AND BASED ON THE BEDROCK PRINCIPLE THAT THERE IS BUT ONE CHINA, WE HAVE FOUND WAYS TO ADDRESS TAIWAN CONSTRUCTIVELY AND WITHOUT RANCOR. WE AMERICANS HAVE A LONG HISTORICAL FRIENDSHIP WITH CHINESE PEOPLE EVERYWHERE, WHETHER THEY ARE IN TAIWAN, HONG KONG, OR IN OUR OWN COUNTRY, JUST AS WE HAVE A NEW AND IMPORTANT RELATIONSHIP WITH THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

AND IN THE LAST FEW YEARS WE HAVE SEEN AN ENCOURAGING EXPANSION OF FAMILY CONTACTS, TRAVEL, INDIRECT TRADE, AND OTHER FORMS OF PEACEFUL INTERCHANGE ACROSS THE TAIWAN STRAIT, WHICH HAS COME NOT FROM OUTSIDE PRESSURE, BUT FROM THE INTERESTS OF THE CHINESE PEOPLE THEMSELVES. THIS TREND -- THIS NEW ENVIRONMENT -- IS CONSISTENT WITH AMERICA'S PRESENT AND LONG-STANDING INTEREST IN A PEACEFUL RESOLUTION OF THEIR DIFFERENCES BY THE CHINESE THEMSELVES.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA HAVE ALSO FOUND COMMON INTEREST IN A GROWING ECONOMIC RELATIONSHIP. WHEN I CAME HERE IN 1974, OUR TWO-WAY TRADE TOTALED ABOUT \$900 MILLION; NOW IT IS SOME \$14 BILLION. FOR THIS WE MUST CREDIT THE REFORMS CHINA EMBARKED UPON TEN YEARS AGO UNDER CHAIRMAN DENG XIAOPING'S FARSIGHTED LEADERSHIP.

AND WE HAVE SEEN GREATER EXCHANGES IN EDUCATION AS WELL, WITH TENS OF THOUSANDS OF CHINESE STUDENTS NOW STUDYING IN THE UNITED STATES, JUST AS THOUSANDS OF U.S. SCHOLARS HAVE STUDIED AND TAUGHT IN THE FARTHEST CORNERS OF CHINA.

AND WE HAVE DEVELOPED AN ACTIVE PROGRAM OF MILITARY COOPERATION THAT IS FORGING TIES OF FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN OUR DEFENSE ESTABLISHMENTS, EVEN AS WE HAVE FOUND A DIPLOMATIC UNITY IN OUR SHARED OPPOSITION TO POLICIES OF INTERNATIONAL AGGRESSION AND DOMINATION.



OUR TWO COUNTRIES, AS NUCLEAR POWERS AND AS PERMANENT MEMBERS OF THE U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL, HAVE A SPECIAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR PRESERVING WORLD PEACE. WE OWE IT TO MANKIND TO WORK TOGETHER FOR PEACE AND INTERNATIONAL STABILITY.

THE UNITED STATES HAS PRESSED FORWARD WITH THE SOVIET UNION IN THE ARMS REDUCTION PROCESS, ACHIEVING UNDER THE I.N.F. TREATY AN AGREEMENT TO ELIMINATE U.S. AND SOVIET INTERMEDIATE-RANGE NUCLEAR MISSILES, ON OUR INSISTENCE, FROM ASIA AS WELL AS EUROPE.

WE ARE MINDFUL OF THE DANGER POSED TO OTHER COUNTRIES BY THE PROLIFERATION OF DEADLY WEAPON TECHNOLOGIES, INCLUDING CHEMICAL WEAPONS, PARTICULARLY IN REGIONS OF THE WORLD MARKED BY CONFLICT.

THE PROSPECT OF IMPROVED RELATIONS BETWEEN CHINA AND THE SOVIET UNION INSPIRES HOPE FOR NEW PROGRESS IN THE SEARCH FOR SELF-DETERMINATION AND PEACE FOR THE CAMBODIAN PEOPLE AND STABILITY FOR KOREA.

THERE CAN BE LITTLE DOUBT THAT EVEN AS THE PEOPLE OF OUR TWO COUNTRIES ARE WATCHING THIS MEETING, THE WORLD AS A WHOLE IS WATCHING THE LARGER MOVEMENT OF OUR TWO GREAT NATIONS AS WE BUILD EVER FIRMER BONDS ACROSS THE VAST OCEAN THAT JOINS US.

BARBARA AND I HAVE HAD THE GREAT GOOD FORTUNE TO TRAVEL ACROSS YOUR VAST AND BEAUTIFUL LAND AS GUESTS OF THE CHINESE PEOPLE.

WE WENT FROM THE HIGH PLATEAU OF TIBET TO THE GREAT CITY OF CHENGDU [CHUHNG-DOO], WHERE WE VISITED THE HOME OF YOUR TANG [TAHNG] POET DUFU [DOO-FOO], AND WHERE WE LATER PERSONALLY OPENED THE FIRST AMERICAN CONSULATE IN THE WESTERN PART OF THE P.R.C. WE THEN HAD THE UNFORGETTABLE EXPERIENCE OF TRAVELING BY BOAT THROUGH THE HAUNTINGLY BEAUTIFUL AND HISTORIC YANGTZE [YAHNG-ZEH] GORGES WHERE WE RELISHED THE HISTORY OF THE THREE KINGDOMS AND COULD ALMOST HEAR THE POET LI BO'S [LEE-BWAH'S] DESCRIPTION OF "MONKEYS WHO SCREAMED FROM THE TWO SIDES WITHOUT STOPPING."

THEN ON TO WUHAN AND THE FIRST BRIDGE TO SPAN THE YANGTZE, AND FINALLY GUEILIN [GWAY-LIN] AND THE LI RIVER WHERE WE SAW THE MOUNTAINS AND WATERS OF YOUR PAINTINGS AND POETRY.

BARBARA AND I ARE GRATEFUL FOR THE FRIENDSHIP AND KINDNESS THAT WE HAVE BEEN SHOWN OVER THE YEARS BY THE CHINESE PEOPLE. AND THE EXPANDING RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN YOUR COUNTRY AND OURS HAS BEEN A SOURCE OF SATISFACTION TO US, AS WELL. LET US CONTINUE, THEN, TO WORK TOGETHER, TO PLANT TREES TOGETHER, SO THAT THE NEXT GENERATION, OURS AND YOURS, CAN SIT TOGETHER IN THE SHADE.

**SO PLEASE LET ME ASK YOU ALL TO JOIN ME, AND BARBARA,
IN A TOAST: TO THE HEALTH OF PRESIDENT YANG; TO THE
HEALTH OF PREMIER LI; TO THE HEALTH OF CHAIRMAN DENG AND
GENERAL SECRETARY ZHAO; TO BARBARA'S AND MY DEAR CLOSE
FRIENDS HERE TONIGHT; AND TO SINO-AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP.
GANBEI!**

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WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 2/16/89 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: COB TODAY

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: WELCOMING BANQUET TOAST

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☒	MCCLURE	☒	☐
SUNUNU	☐	☒	NEWMAN	☐	☐
SCOWCROFT	☒	☐	PORTER	☒	☐
DARMAN	☒	☐	STUDDERT	☒	☐
BATES	☒	☐	UNTERMAYER	☐	☐
BREEDEN	☐	☐	WINSTON	☒	☒
CARD	☐	☒	ROGERS	☐	☒
CICCONI	☐	☒		☐	☐
DEMAREST	☒	☐		☐	☐
FITZWATER	☐	☒		☐	☐
GRAY	☒	☐		☐	☐
HAGIN	☐	☐		☐	☐

REMARKS:

Please provide your comments/recommendations directly to Chriss Winston's office with an info copy to my office by close of business Today, Thursday, February 16. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

James W. Cicconi
Assistant to the President
and Deputy to the Chief of Staff
Ext. 2702

(Klugmann)
February 15, 1989
9:30 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: WELCOMING BANQUET TOAST
BEIJING, CHINA 1989 FEB 16 AM 11:03
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1989

President Yang, distinguished guests:

Barbara and I are delighted to be returning once again to China. It's been 14 years since we made our home here, and over these years, we've paid your remarkable country several visits. And, each time we come, Barbara and I are fascinated by the dynamic change and growth, all of which takes place against an extraordinary, unchanging backdrop of a great culture several thousand years old.

There is a Chinese proverb that says "one generation plants a tree, the next sits in its shade." And there is a timeless wisdom in that. But thanks to your reforms -- courageous reforms, and I don't minimize the difficulties -- the Chinese people are planting great and sturdy trees some of which are bearing fruit right now, for this generation.

Today, the people of China have more opportunities to express themselves and to make important decisions in their personal and professional lives. And your new and farsighted economic program is already improving the lives of the people, as it will for generations to come. And the expansion of your international relationships is also creating new possibilities for peace, prosperity, and world leadership, and the United States welcomes the enlarged role that China has taken in the world.

When Barbara and I first arrived in Beijing in 1975, it was a period when our two countries were just beginning to renew contact after almost a quarter century of estrangement and hostility. It was not easy; there were great differences between us. But in the principles of the historic Shanghai Communiqué, signed 17 years ago this coming Tuesday, we found a common basis for moving beyond those differences to find our shared interests. So, together, we helped to plant a tree. And we should keep planting trees.

We value the new relationship our two countries have established with each other. Our friendship is continuing to develop, and that is good. For a relationship must be strong enough to tackle areas of disagreement as well as those of common interest, and it must be based on respect for the individual as well as the integrity of states.

We remain firmly committed to the principles set forth in the three joint communiqués that form the basis of our relations. And based on the principle that there is but one China, we have found ways to address without rancor the sensitive issue of Taiwan. As my predecessor said when he came to China, we have a long historical friendship with the Chinese people on Taiwan, even as we have a new and important relationship with the People's Republic of China. We believe that the deeply-rooted differences that remain between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait should be left to the Chinese people themselves to peacefully resolve.

The United States and the People's Republic of China have found common interest in a growing economic relationship in which

our two-way trade has increased from near zero to some \$14 billion, and for this we must credit the reforms China embarked upon ten years ago under Deng Xiaoping's farsighted leadership.

And we have seen greater exchanges in education as well, with tens of thousands of Chinese students now studying in the United States, just as thousands of U.S. scholars have studied and taught in the farthest corners of China.

And we have developed an active program of military cooperation that is forging ties of friendship between our defense establishments, even as we have found a diplomatic unity in our shared opposition to policies of international aggression and domination.

Our two countries, as nuclear powers and as permanent members of the U.N. Security Council, have a special responsibility for preserving world peace. We owe it to mankind to work together for peace and international stability.

(Damon) The United States has pressed forward with the Soviet Union in the arms reduction process, achieving under the I.N.F. Treaty ^{An agreement to} ~~the elimination of~~ intermediate-range nuclear missiles from Asia as well as Europe. We are mindful of the danger posed to other countries by the proliferation of deadly weapon technologies, including chemical weapons, particularly in regions of the world marked by conflict.

And we are pleased that improved relations between China and the Soviet Union can contribute to the search for peace in Cambodia and stability in Korea. I hope this is part of a larger pattern of reduced global tensions. That would be in the

interest of China, of the Soviet Union, of the United States, of East Asia, and of the world.

There can be little doubt that even as the people of our two countries are watching this meeting, the world as a whole is watching the larger movement of our two great Nations as we build ever firmer bonds across the vast ocean that joins us.

Two centuries ago, just a few years after the United States was established, the first American merchant ship sailed across the Pacific to then distant China. Those early Americans found an ancient culture, one which inspires and fascinates my countrymen to this day. But today, in a world that has grown smaller and at a time in which history progresses ever faster, America also sees a China that is boldly moving toward the future, releasing the enterprise and imagination of her citizens, so that they can lead their Nation toward the great world role that she is destined to play on the world stage.

Barbara and I are personally grateful for the friendship and kindness that we have been shown over the years by the Chinese people. And the expanding relationship between your country and ours has been a source of satisfaction to us, as well. Let us continue, then, to work together, to plant trees together, so that the next generation, ours and yours, can sit together in the shade.

So please let me ask you all to join me, and Barbara, in a toast: To the health of President Yang; to the health of Chairman Deng, ^GGeneral Secretary Zhao, and Premier Li; to Barbara's and my dear close friends here tonight; and to Sino-American friendship. Ganbei!

Demon

February 16, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR JIM CICONI

FROM; DENISE SCHWARZ
OFFICE OF CABINET AFFAIRS

SUBJECT; PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS; WELCOMING BANQUET TOAST
LOG #007729

We have reviewed the remarks and have no changes.
I have called this to Chriss Winston's office directly.

Attachment

no comment

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 2/16/89

ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY:

COB TODAY

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: WELCOMING BANQUET TOAST

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☒	MCCLURE	☒	☐
SUNUNU	☐	☒	NEWMAN	☐	☐
SCOWCROFT	☒	☐	PORTER	☒	☐
DARMAN	☒	☐	STUDDERT	☒	☐
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CICCONI	☐	☒		☐	☐
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GRAY	☒	☐		☐	☐
HAGIN	☐	☐		☐	☐

REMARKS:

Please provide your comments/recommendations directly to Chriss Winston's office with an info copy to my office by close of business Today, Thursday, February 16. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

James W. Cicconi
 Assistant to the President
 and Deputy to the Chief of Staff
 Ext. 2702

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

CABINET AFFAIRS STAFFING MEMORANDUM

Date: _____ Number: _____ Due By: 4:00 P.M.
Subject: _____

	Action	FYI		Action	FYI
ALL CABINET MEMBERS	☐	☐	CEA	☐	☐
Vice President	☐	☐	CEQ	☐	☐
✓ State	☒	☐	OSTP	☐	☐
✓ Treasury	☒	☐	_____	☐	☐
Defense	☒	☐	_____	☐	☐
Justice	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐
Interior	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐
Agriculture	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐
Commerce	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐
Labor	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐
HHS	☐	☐	Scowcroft	☐	☐
HUD	☐	☐	Porter	☐	☐
Transportation	☐	☐	Breen	☐	☐
Energy	☐	☐	Cicconi (For WH Staffing)	☐	☐
Education	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐
Veterans	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐
OMB	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐
USTR	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐
Chief of Staff	☐	☐	Executive Secretary for:		
UN	☐	☐	DPC	☐	☐
CIA	☐	☐	EPC	☐	☐
National Drug Policy	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐
EPA	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐
GSA	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐
NASA	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐
OPM	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐
SBA	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐

REMARKS:

RETURN TO:

☐ David Q. Bates
Cabinet Secretary
456-2174
(1st Floor, West Wing)

☐ Associate Director
Office of Cabinet Affairs
456-2800
(Room 235, OE0B)

(Klugmann)
February 15, 1989
9:30 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: WELCOMING BANQUET TOAST
BEIJING, CHINA FEB 16 11:03
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1989

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There is a Chinese proverb that says "one generation plants a tree, the next sits in its shade." And there is a timeless wisdom in that. But thanks to your reforms -- courageous reforms, and I don't minimize the difficulties -- the Chinese people are planting great and sturdy trees some of which are bearing fruit right now, for this generation.

Today, the people of China have more opportunities to express themselves and to make important decisions in their personal and professional lives. And your new and farsighted economic program is already improving the lives of the people, as it will for generations to come. And the expansion of your international relationships is also creating new possibilities for peace, prosperity, and world leadership, and the United States welcomes the enlarged role that China has taken in the world.

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Stephanie

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 2/16/89 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: COB TODAY

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	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☒	MCCLURE	☒	☐
SUNUNU	☐	☒	NEWMAN	☐	☐
SCOWCROFT	☒	☐	PORTER	☒	☐
DARMAN	☒	☐	STUDDERT	☒	☐
BATES	☒	☐	UNTERMEYER	☐	☐
BREEDEN	☐	☐	WINSTON	☐	☒
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CICCONI	☐	☒		☐	☐
DEMAREST	☒	☐		☐	☐
FITZWATER	☐	☒		☐	☐
GRAY	☒	☐		☐	☐
HAGIN	☐	☐		☐	☐

REMARKS:

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RESPONSE:

TO: Chriss Winston

The NSC concurs with changes noted; especially note the required changes on *James W. Cicconi*

Brent Scowcroft

James W. Cicconi
Assistant to the President
and Deputy to the Chief of Staff
Ext. 2702

(Klugmann)
February 15, 1989
9:30 p.m.

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1989

~~Premier~~ Premier Li
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draft for Taiwan
Section

(62)

common roots traditions

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 16, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR CHRISS WINSTON

FROM: ROGER B. PORTER *RBP*
SUBJECT: Presidential Remarks: Welcoming Banquet
Toast

We have no suggested policy changes and approve of the draft in its present form.

If you have any questions, please let me know.

cc: Jim Cicconi

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 2/16/89 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: COB TODAY

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: WELCOMING BANQUET TOAST

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☒	MCCLURE	☒	☐
SUNUNU	☐	☒	NEWMAN	☐	☐
SCOWCROFT	☒	☐	PORTER	☒	☐
DARMAN	☒	☐	STUDDERT	☒	☐
BATES	☒	☐	UNTERMAYER	☐	☐
BREEDEN	☐	☐	WINSTON	☐	☒
CARD	☐	☒	ROGERS	☐	☒
CICCONI	☐	☒		☐	☐
DEMAREST	☒	☐		☐	☐
FITZWATER	☐	☒		☐	☐
GRAY	☒	☐		☐	☐
HAGIN	☐	☐		☐	☐

REMARKS:

Please provide your comments/recommendations directly to Chriss Winston's office with an info copy to my office by close of business Today, Thursday, February 16. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

James W. Cicconi
Assistant to the President
and Deputy to the Chief of Staff
Ext. 2702

(Klugmann)
February 15, 1989
9:30 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: WELCOMING BANQUET TOAST
BEIJING, CHINA FEB 16 11:03
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1989

President Yang, distinguished guests:

Barbara and I are delighted to be returning once again to China. It's been 14 years since we made our home here, and over these years, we've paid your remarkable country several visits. And, each time we come, Barbara and I are fascinated by the dynamic change and growth, all of which takes place against an extraordinary, unchanging backdrop of a great culture several thousand years old.

There is a Chinese proverb that says "one generation plants a tree, the next sits in its shade." And there is a timeless wisdom in that. But thanks to your reforms -- courageous reforms, and I don't minimize the difficulties -- the Chinese people are planting great and sturdy trees some of which are bearing fruit right now, for this generation.

Today, the people of China have more opportunities to express themselves and to make important decisions in their personal and professional lives. And your new and farsighted economic program is already improving the lives of the people, as it will for generations to come. And the expansion of your international relationships is also creating new possibilities for peace, prosperity, and world leadership, and the United States welcomes the enlarged role that China has taken in the world.

When Barbara and I first arrived in Beijing in 1975, it was a period when our two countries were just beginning to renew contact after almost a quarter century of estrangement and hostility. It was not easy; there were great differences between us. But in the principles of the historic Shanghai Communique, signed 17 years ago this coming Tuesday, we found a common basis for moving beyond those differences to find our shared interests. So, together, we helped to plant a tree. And we should keep planting trees.

We value the new relationship our two countries have established with each other. Our friendship is continuing to develop, and that is good. For a relationship must be strong enough to tackle areas of disagreement as well as those of common interest, and it must be based on respect for the individual as well as the integrity of states.

We remain firmly committed to the principles set forth in the three joint communiques that form the basis of our relations. And based on the principle that there is but one China, we have found ways to address without rancor the sensitive issue of Taiwan. As my predecessor said when he came to China, we have a long historical friendship with the Chinese people on Taiwan, even as we have a new and important relationship with the People's Republic of China. We believe that the deeply-rooted differences that remain between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait should be left to the Chinese people themselves to peacefully resolve.

The United States and the People's Republic of China have found common interest in a growing economic relationship in which

our two-way trade has increased from near zero to some \$14 billion, and for this we must credit the reforms China embarked upon ten years ago under Deng Xiaoping's farsighted leadership.

And we have seen greater exchanges in education as well, with tens of thousands of Chinese students now studying in the United States, just as thousands of U.S. scholars have studied and taught in the farthest corners of China.

And we have developed an active program of military cooperation that is forging ties of friendship between our defense establishments, even as we have found a diplomatic unity in our shared opposition to policies of international aggression and domination.

Our two countries, as nuclear powers and as permanent members of the U.N. Security Council, have a special responsibility for preserving world peace. We owe it to mankind to work together for peace and international stability.

The United States has pressed forward with the Soviet Union in the arms reduction process, achieving under the I.N.F. Treaty the elimination of intermediate-range nuclear missiles from Asia as well as Europe. We are mindful of the danger posed to other countries by the proliferation of deadly weapon technologies, including chemical weapons, particularly in regions of the world marked by conflict.

And we are pleased that improved relations between China and the Soviet Union can contribute to the search for peace in Cambodia and stability in Korea. I hope this is part of a larger pattern of reduced global tensions. That would be in the

interest of China, of the Soviet Union, of the United States, of East Asia, and of the world.

There can be little doubt that even as the people of our two countries are watching this meeting, the world as a whole is watching the larger movement of our two great Nations as we build ever firmer bonds across the vast ocean that joins us.

Two centuries ago, just a few years after the United States was established, the first American merchant ship sailed across the Pacific to then distant China. Those early Americans found an ancient culture, one which inspires and fascinates my countrymen to this day. But today, in a world that has grown smaller and at a time in which history progresses ever faster, America also sees a China that is boldly moving toward the future, releasing the enterprise and imagination of her citizens, so that they can lead their Nation toward the great world role that she is destined to play on the world stage.

Barbara and I are personally grateful for the friendship and kindness that we have been shown over the years by the Chinese people. And the expanding relationship between your country and ours has been a source of satisfaction to us, as well. Let us continue, then, to work together, to plant trees together, so that the next generation, ours and yours, can sit together in the shade.

So please let me ask you all to join me, and Barbara, in a toast: To the health of President Yang; to the health of Chairman Deng, general Secretary Zhao, and Premier Li; to Barbara's and my dear close friends here tonight; and to Sino-American friendship. Ganbei!

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RESPONSE:

76:11:09 1989 FEB 16

RECEIVED

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Assistant to the President
and Deputy to the Chief of Staff
Ext. 2702

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February 15, 1989
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*Howard
(X4624)*
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Holen
(X 5178)

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REMARKS:

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RESPONSE:

TO: Chriss Winston

The NSC concurs with changes noted; especially note the required changes on Jaiwan.

Brent Scowcroft

James W. Cicconi
Assistant to the President
and Deputy to the Chief of Staff
Ext. 2702

(Klugmann)
February 15, 1989
9:30 p.m.

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BEIJING, CHINA FEB 15 11:03
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1989

~~Premier~~ Premier Li

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We value the new relationship our two countries have established with each other. Our friendship is continuing to develop, and that is good. For a relationship must be strong enough to tackle areas of disagreement as well as those of common interest, and it must be based on respect for the individual as well as the integrity of states.

We have found ways to address without rancor the particularly sensitive issue of Taiwan. In the three joint communiques that form the basis of U.S. relations with the People's Republic of China, the United States has consistently affirmed that our policy is based on the bedrock principle that there is but one China. This not only accords with our historic respect for China's territorial integrity. Equally important, it also reflects our conviction that the deeply rooted differences that remain between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait can best be resolved peacefully within a one China framework.

There has been some encouraging progress achieved over the last few years. The expanded family contacts, easier travel, indirect trade, and other forms of peaceful interchange -- all this has helped create a new environment. And why has it happened? The answer is simple: not because of outside pressure, but for the best possible reason -- because it reflects the interests of those directly involved, the Chinese people themselves, who are emphasizing anew their common roots and traditions.

This trend is consistent with America's longstanding interest in a peaceful resolution of the Taiwan question by the Chinese themselves. Our policies will continue to foster a climate conducive to progress in this direction.

The United States and the People's Republic of China have also found common interest in a growing economic relationship in which our two-way trade has increased from near zero to some \$14 billion, and for this we must credit the reforms China embarked upon ten years ago under ^{Chairman} Deng Xiaoping's farsighted leadership.

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And we are pleased that improved relations between China and the Soviet Union ^{may} ~~can~~ contribute to the search for ^{self-determination and} peace ^{in for} ~~in~~ ^{people to} ~~the~~ Cambodia and ^{stability} in Korea. I hope this is part of a larger pattern of reduced global tensions. That would be in the interest of China, of the Soviet Union, of the United States, of East Asia, and of the world.

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RESPONSE:

OK
GJW

James W. Cicconi
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and Deputy to the Chief of Staff
Ext. 2702

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February 15, 1989
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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 16, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR CHRISS WINSTON
DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
FOR COMMUNICATIONS

FROM: NELSON LUND *NL*
ASSOCIATE COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Presidential Remarks: Welcoming Banquet Toast
(Beijing, China)

At James Cicconi's request, Counsel's office has reviewed the captioned draft remarks. Counsel's office has no legal objections.

Thank you for giving us the opportunity to review these remarks.

cc: C. Boyden Gray
Counsel to the President

James W. Cicconi
Assistant to the President
and Deputy to the Chief of Staff

(Klugmann)
February 15, 1989
9:30 p.m.

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There can be little doubt that even as the people of our two countries are watching this meeting, the world as a whole is watching the larger movement of our two great Nations as we build ever firmer bonds across the vast ocean that joins us.

Two centuries ago, just a few years after the United States was established, the first American merchant ship sailed across the Pacific to then distant China. Those early Americans found an ancient culture, one which inspires and fascinates my countrymen to this day. But today, in a world that has grown smaller and at a time in which history progresses ever faster, America also sees a China that is boldly moving toward the future, releasing the enterprise and imagination of her citizens, so that they can lead their Nation toward the great world role that she is destined to play on the world stage.

Barbara and I are personally grateful for the friendship and kindness that we have been shown over the years by the Chinese people. And the expanding relationship between your country and ours has been a source of satisfaction to us, as well. Let us continue, then, to work together, to plant trees together, so that the next generation, ours and yours, can sit together in the shade.

So please let me ask you all to join me, and Barbara, in a toast: To the health of President Yang; to the health of Chairman Deng, general Secretary Zhao, and Premier Li; to Barbara's and my dear close friends here tonight; and to Sino-American friendship. Ganbei!

(Klugmann)
February 15, 1989
9:30 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: WELCOMING BANQUET TOAST
BEIJING, CHINA
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1989

President Yang, distinguished guests:

Barbara and I are delighted to be returning once again to China. It's been 14 years since we made our home here, and over these years, we've paid your remarkable country several visits. And, each time we come, Barbara and I are fascinated by the dynamic change and growth, all of which takes place against an extraordinary, unchanging backdrop of a great culture several thousand years old.

There is a Chinese proverb that says "one generation plants a tree, the next sits in its shade." And there is a timeless wisdom in that. But thanks to your reforms -- courageous reforms, and I don't minimize the difficulties -- the Chinese people are planting great and sturdy trees some of which are bearing fruit right now, for this generation.

Today, the people of China have more opportunities to express themselves and to make important decisions in their personal and professional lives. And your new and farsighted economic program is already improving the lives of the people, as it will for generations to come. And the expansion of your international relationships is also creating new possibilities for peace, prosperity, and world leadership, and the United States welcomes the enlarged role that China has taken in the world.

When Barbara and I first arrived in Beijing in 1975, it was a period when our two countries were just beginning to renew contact after almost a quarter century of estrangement and hostility. It was not easy; there were great differences between us. But in the principles of the historic Shanghai Communiqué, signed 17 years ago this coming Tuesday, we found a common basis for moving beyond those differences to find our shared interests. So, together, we helped to plant a tree. And we should keep planting trees.

We value the new relationship our two countries have established with each other. Our friendship is continuing to develop, and that is good. For a relationship must be strong enough to tackle areas of disagreement as well as those of common interest, and it must be based on respect for the individual as well as the integrity of states.

We remain firmly committed to the principles set forth in the three joint communiqués that form the basis of our relations. And based on the principle that there is but one China, we have found ways to address without rancor the sensitive issue of Taiwan. As my predecessor said when he came to China, we have a long historical friendship with the Chinese people on Taiwan, even as we have a new and important relationship with the People's Republic of China. We believe that the deeply-rooted differences that remain between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait should be left to the Chinese people themselves to peacefully resolve.

The United States and the People's Republic of China have found common interest in a growing economic relationship in which

our two-way trade has increased from near zero to some \$14 billion, and for this we must credit the reforms China embarked upon ten years ago under Deng Xiaoping's farsighted leadership.

And we have seen greater exchanges in education as well, with tens of thousands of Chinese students now studying in the United States, just as thousands of U.S. scholars have studied and taught in the farthest corners of China.

And we have developed an active program of military cooperation that is forging ties of friendship between our defense establishments, even as we have found a diplomatic unity in our shared opposition to policies of international aggression and domination.

Our two countries, as nuclear powers and as permanent members of the U.N. Security Council, have a special responsibility for preserving world peace. We owe it to mankind to work together for peace and international stability.

The United States has pressed forward with the Soviet Union in the arms reduction process, achieving under the I.N.F. Treaty the elimination of intermediate-range nuclear missiles from Asia as well as Europe. We are mindful of the danger posed to other countries by the proliferation of deadly weapon technologies, including chemical weapons, particularly in regions of the world marked by conflict.

And we are pleased that improved relations between China and the Soviet Union can contribute to the search for peace in Cambodia and stability in Korea. I hope this is part of a larger pattern of reduced global tensions. That would be in the

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So please let me ask you all to join me, and Barbara, in a toast: To the health of President Yang; to the health of Chairman Deng, general Secretary Zhao, and Premier Li; to Barbara's and my dear close friends here tonight; and to Sino-American friendship. Ganbei!

Toast by President Bush at Welcoming Banquet

Beijing

February 25, 1989

President Yang, distinguished guests.

Barbara and I are delighted to be returning once again to China. It's been fourteen years since we made our home here and during that time, we've paid your fascinating country several visits. And, each time we come, I say to Barbara: "Just look at that skyline! Just look how the neighborhood has changed!"

But the changes in China have gone far beyond new buildings of steel and stone. The daily life of the Chinese people has been transformed as well. Thanks to your reforms -- courageous reforms, and I don't minimize the difficulties -- the Chinese people now have more opportunities to express themselves and to make important decisions in their personal and professional lives.

Theme
to
Keep

We have a saying in the West that "Rome was not built in a day." Clearly, accomplishing any major task worthy of a great nation takes time, perseverance, and hard work.

Our two governments have much work to do. But I would say this: we can rely on the solid relationship we have established with each other, a relationship based on correct domestic and foreign policies that have made this progress possible.

theme

You know, experience is a great teacher. My experience of China since the mid-seventies gives me confidence that we will succeed in building a better future for our children and grandchildren -- a future of peace, and hope, and plenty.

Let me talk a moment more about that experience. In 1975, when Barbara and I first arrived in Beijing, our two countries were in the early phases of reestablishing contact after almost a quarter of a century of estrangement and hostility. The going was tough. But we found a common basis for overcoming our differences. You can find it in the principles of the historic Shanghai Communique, signed seventeen years ago this coming Tuesday. Those principles remain valid today and by following them, our relationship can weather the test of time in the future, just as it has in the past.

theme

Look at our economic progress together. Our economic relationship has grown from near zero to a two way trade of 14 billion dollars. And it's true in education as well. Tens of thousands of Chinese students are now studying in U.S. institutions of higher learning, just as thousands of U.S. scholars have studied and taught in the farthest corners of China.

theme

Our program of scientific and technological exchanges now is intense and broad-ranging. We have an active program of military cooperation that is forging ties of friendship between our defense establishments. *theme*

And, we have found ways to address without rancor the particularly sensitive issue which we call Taiwan. In the three joint communiques that form the basis of U.S. relations with the People's Republic of China, the United States has consistently affirmed that our policy is based on this bedrock principle: there is but one China, and its integrity must be respected. Our adherence to this principle also reflects our conviction that the deeply rooted differences that remain on both sides of the Taiwan Strait can best be resolved peacefully within a one China framework. *Keep (language finely nuanced for policy)*

There has been some encouraging progress achieved on both sides of the Taiwan Strait over the last few years. The expanded family contacts, easier travel, indirect trade, and other forms of peaceful interchange -- all this helps and it would have been unthinkable only a few years ago. And why has it happened? Above all because this progress reflects the common roots, traditions and interests of those directly involved -- the Chinese people themselves. This change for the better has enabled the Chinese people on both sides of the Taiwan Strait to turn their remarkable energies to more constructive tasks -- economic development and improving the quality of life. *Keep*

All of these trends are consistent with America's longstanding interest in a peaceful resolution of the Taiwan question. Our policies will continue to foster further progress on both sides of the Strait by the Chinese people themselves.

Keep

Let me sum it all up. We have the foundation and the desire to build our bilateral relationship between the United States and the People's Republic of China still further. The house of peace we are building together is both solid enough and flexible enough to meet the challenges and the opportunities of a changing world. I want to say a few words now about one of those areas of the wider world on which we found much to agree -- our respective relations with the Soviet Union. We are pleased that improved relations between China and the Soviet Union can contribute to the search for peace in Cambodia and stability in Korea. I hope this is part of a larger pattern of reduced global tensions. That would be in the interest of China, of the Soviet Union, of the United States, of East Asia, and of the world.

theme

But let's be clear about the origin of some of these hopeful signs of change. The process of improving Sino-American relations begun in the 1970s helped to launch the world toward a better way of doing things -- of using negotiations rather than force to resolve serious international differences.

Together, and individually, the United States and China have helped to set the pace for peaceful and productive change around the world. In country after country, we see nations decentralizing their economies, opening up to international commerce and increasing the role of market forces. The reforms in China embarked upon ten years ago under Deng Xiaoping's farsighted leadership have fostered a decade of impressive domestic growth and a remarkable expansion of U.S.-China trade.

Together, and individually, China and the United States have opposed policies of intimidation and domination by others. Let us expand our cooperation in this area.

The INF Treaty, with its provision for elimination of intermediate range missiles from Asia, exemplifies American determination to do so. For our part, as we press forward in the arms reduction process with the Soviet Union, the United States will not lose sight of the dangers posed to other countries by the proliferation of deadly technologies, particularly those in regions of the world marked by conflict and tension. I have in mind nuclear weapons, chemical weapons, and the means for their delivery. I don't want to see ever again the sight of a mother helpless to ward off the winds of death from chemical warfare. America's goal is not to deny countries the means to insure their own security. Our goal is a safer world.

Heane

As nuclear powers and permanent members of the UN Security Council with a special responsibility for preserving world peace, China and the United States owe it to mankind to work together. Let us free the world from the specter of conflicts fought with such weapons -- wars which could cause destruction on an unimaginable scale, especially among civilian populations.

them

It's a big job and a tough job. But experience should give us both strength and wisdom. Just as we were able to transform relations between China and the United States, so the two of us, working separately and together, can help transform the world. We have the vision of nations living as peaceful neighbors, where right, not might, will rule international relations. I look forward to a flourishing Sino-American relationship in the years to come, to the benefit of both our countries, of the region, and of the world.

Over the years, the expansion of U.S.-China relations has been a source of deep personal satisfaction to Barbara and myself. We spent some of the happiest moments of our lives here. And I believe we did our little bit to confirm the clarity and coherence of the strategic vision which drew us together in the first place.

Now that vision is in our hands, yours and mine. Let us all be worthy of it.

And so, let me ask you all to join me and Barbara in a
toast:

--to the health of President Yang;

--to the health of Chairman Deng, general Secretary Zhao,
and Premier Li;

to Barbara's and my dear close friends here tonight;

and to Sino-American friendship.

Ganbei!

keep

(Klugmann)
February 17, 1989
4:00 p.m.

To PRES.

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: WELCOMING BANQUET TOAST
GREAT HALL OF THE PEOPLE
BEIJING, CHINA
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1989

President Yang, Premier Li, distinguished guests:

Barbara and I are delighted to be returning once again to China. It's been 14 years since we made our home here, and over these years, we've paid your remarkable country several visits. And, each time we come, Barbara and I are fascinated by the dynamic change and growth, all of which takes place against an extraordinary, unchanging backdrop of a great culture several thousand years old.

There is a Chinese proverb that says "one generation plants a tree, the next sits in its shade." And there is a timeless wisdom in that. But thanks to your reforms -- courageous reforms, and I don't minimize the difficulties -- the Chinese people are planting great and sturdy trees some of which are bearing fruit right now, for this generation.

Today, the people of China have more opportunities to express themselves and to make important decisions in their personal and professional lives. And your new and farsighted economic program is already improving the lives of the people, as it will for generations to come. And the expansion of your international relationships is also creating new possibilities for peace, prosperity, and world leadership, and the United States welcomes the enlarged role that China has taken in the world.

When Barbara and I first arrived in Beijing in 1975, it was a period when our two countries were just beginning to renew contact after almost a quarter century of estrangement and hostility. It was not easy; there were great differences between us. But in the principles of the historic Shanghai Communique, signed 17 years ago this coming Monday, we found a common basis for moving beyond those differences to find our shared interests. So, together, we helped to plant a tree. And we should keep planting trees.

We value the new relationship our two countries have established with each other. Our friendship is continuing to develop, and that is good. For a relationship must be strong enough to tackle areas of disagreement as well as those of common interest, and it must be based on respect for the individual as well as the integrity of states.

We remain firmly committed to the principles set forth in the three joint communiques that form the basis of our relations. And based on the bedrock principle that there is but one China, we have found ways to address without rancor the sensitive issue of Taiwan. As my predecessor said when he came to China, we have a long historical friendship with the Chinese people on Taiwan, even as we have a new and important relationship with the People's Republic of China. And in the last few years we have seen an encouraging expansion of family contacts, travel, indirect trade, and other forms of peaceful interchange across the Strait, which has come not from outside pressure, but from the interests of the Chinese people themselves. This trend -- this new environment -- is consistent with America's present and

long-standing interest in a peaceful resolution of the Taiwan question by the Chinese themselves.

The United States and the People's Republic of China have also found common interest in a growing economic relationship in which our two-way trade has increased from near zero to some \$14 billion, and for this we must credit the reforms China embarked upon ten years ago under Chairman Deng Xiaoping's farsighted leadership.

And we have seen greater exchanges in education as well, with tens of thousands of Chinese students now studying in the United States, just as thousands of U.S. scholars have studied and taught in the farthest corners of China.

And we have developed an active program of military cooperation that is forging ties of friendship between our defense establishments, even as we have found a diplomatic unity in our shared opposition to policies of international aggression and domination.

Our two countries, as nuclear powers and as permanent members of the U.N. Security Council, have a special responsibility for preserving world peace. We owe it to mankind to work together for peace and international stability.

The United States has pressed forward with the Soviet Union in the arms reduction process, achieving under the I.N.F. Treaty an agreement to eliminate U.S. and Soviet intermediate-range nuclear missiles from Asia as well as Europe. We are mindful of the danger posed to other countries by the proliferation of deadly weapon technologies, including chemical weapons, particularly in regions of the world marked by conflict.

And we are pleased that improved relations between China and the Soviet Union may contribute to the search for self-determination and peace for the Cambodian people and to stability in Korea. I hope this is part of a larger pattern of reduced global tensions. That would be in the interest of China, of the Soviet Union, of the United States, of East Asia, and of the world.

There can be little doubt that even as the people of our two countries are watching this meeting, the world as a whole is watching the larger movement of our two great Nations as we build ever firmer bonds across the vast ocean that joins us.

Two centuries ago, just a few years after the United States was established, the first American merchant ship sailed across the Pacific to then distant China. Those early Americans found an ancient culture, one which inspires and fascinates my countrymen to this day. But today, in a world that has grown smaller and at a time in which history progresses ever faster, America also sees a China that is boldly moving toward the future, releasing the enterprise and imagination of her citizens, so that they can lead their nation toward the great role that she is destined to play on the world stage.

Barbara and I are personally grateful for the friendship and kindness that we have been shown over the years by the Chinese people. And the expanding relationship between your country and ours has been a source of satisfaction to us, as well. Let us continue, then, to work together, to plant trees together, so that the next generation, ours and yours, can sit together in the shade.

So please let me ask you all to join me, and Barbara, in a toast: To the health of President Yang; to the health of Premier Li; to the health of Chairman Deng and General Secretary Zhao; to Barbara's and my dear close friends here tonight; and to Sino-American friendship. Ganbei!

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 2/16/89 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: COB TODAY

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: WELCOMING BANQUET TOAST

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☒	MCCLURE	☒	☐
SUNUNU	☐	☒	NEWMAN	☐	☐
SCOWCROFT	☒	☐	PORTER	☒	☐
DARMAN	☒	☐	STUDDERT	☒	☐
BATES	☒	☐	UNTERMEYER	☐	☐
BREEDEN	☐	☐	WINSTON	☐	☒
CARD	☐	☒	ROGERS	☐	☒
CICCONI	☐	☒		☐	☐
DEMAREST	☒	☐		☐	☐
FITZWATER	☐	☒		☐	☐
GRAY	☒	☐		☐	☐
HAGIN	☐	☐		☐	☐

REMARKS:

Please provide your comments/recommendations directly to Chriss Winston's office with an info copy to my office by close of business Today, Thursday, February 16. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

no comments
JD

James W. Cicconi
Assistant to the President
and Deputy to the Chief of Staff
Ext. 2702

(Klugmann)
February 15, 1989
9:30 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: WELCOMING BANQUET TOAST
BEIJING, CHINA 1989 FEB 15 AM 11:03
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1989

President Yang, distinguished guests:

Barbara and I are delighted to be returning once again to China. It's been 14 years since we made our home here, and over these years, we've paid your remarkable country several visits. And, each time we come, Barbara and I are fascinated by the dynamic change and growth, all of which takes place against an extraordinary, unchanging backdrop of a great culture several thousand years old.

There is a Chinese proverb that says "one generation plants a tree, the next sits in its shade." And there is a timeless wisdom in that. But thanks to your reforms -- courageous reforms, and I don't minimize the difficulties -- the Chinese people are planting great and sturdy trees some of which are bearing fruit right now, for this generation.

Today, the people of China have more opportunities to express themselves and to make important decisions in their personal and professional lives. And your new and farsighted economic program is already improving the lives of the people, as it will for generations to come. And the expansion of your international relationships is also creating new possibilities for peace, prosperity, and world leadership, and the United States welcomes the enlarged role that China has taken in the world.

When Barbara and I first arrived in Beijing in 1975, it was a period when our two countries were just beginning to renew contact after almost a quarter century of estrangement and hostility. It was not easy; there were great differences between us. But in the principles of the historic Shanghai Communique, signed 17 years ago this coming Tuesday, we found a common basis for moving beyond those differences to find our shared interests. So, together, we helped to plant a tree. And we should keep planting trees.

We value the new relationship our two countries have established with each other. Our friendship is continuing to develop, and that is good. For a relationship must be strong enough to tackle areas of disagreement as well as those of common interest, and it must be based on respect for the individual as well as the integrity of states.

We remain firmly committed to the principles set forth in the three joint communiques that form the basis of our relations. And based on the principle that there is but one China, we have found ways to address without rancor the sensitive issue of Taiwan. As my predecessor said when he came to China, we have a long historical friendship with the Chinese people on Taiwan, even as we have a new and important relationship with the People's Republic of China. We believe that the deeply-rooted differences that remain between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait should be left to the Chinese people themselves to peacefully resolve.

The United States and the People's Republic of China have found common interest in a growing economic relationship in which

our two-way trade has increased from near zero to some \$14 billion, and for this we must credit the reforms China embarked upon ten years ago under Deng Xiaoping's farsighted leadership.

And we have seen greater exchanges in education as well, with tens of thousands of Chinese students now studying in the United States, just as thousands of U.S. scholars have studied and taught in the farthest corners of China.

And we have developed an active program of military cooperation that is forging ties of friendship between our defense establishments, even as we have found a diplomatic unity in our shared opposition to policies of international aggression and domination.

Our two countries, as nuclear powers and as permanent members of the U.N. Security Council, have a special responsibility for preserving world peace. We owe it to mankind to work together for peace and international stability.

The United States has pressed forward with the Soviet Union in the arms reduction process, achieving under the I.N.F. Treaty the elimination of intermediate-range nuclear missiles from Asia as well as Europe. We are mindful of the danger posed to other countries by the proliferation of deadly weapon technologies, including chemical weapons, particularly in regions of the world marked by conflict.

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REMARKS:

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RESPONSE:

I was out of town on 16th - Sorry to miss chance to comment - JWC

James W. Cicconi
Assistant to the President
and Deputy to the Chief of Staff
Ext. 2702

(Klugmann)
February 15, 1989
9:30 p.m.

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