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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

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**OA/ID Number:** 13490  
**Folder ID Number:** 13490-003

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**Folder Title:**  
Bhutto Departure 6/6/89

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Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
<b>G</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CLASSIFICATION

CIRCLE ONE BELOW

IMMEDIATE

PRIORITY

ROUTINE

MODE

SECURE FAX # \_\_\_\_\_

ADMIN FAX # \_\_\_\_\_

RECORD # \_\_\_\_\_

PAGES 5 (plus cover sheet)

DTG \_\_\_\_\_

RELEASER \_\_\_\_\_

FROM/LOCATION

1. EDWARD McNALLY, PRESIDENTIAL SPEECHWRITING, THE WHITE HOUSE

TO/LOCATION/TIME OF RECEIPT

1. CHRISS WINSTON, DEPUTY ASS'T TO THE PRESIDENT, LONDON WHITE HOUSE

2. (DO NOT AWAKEN)

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_

7. \_\_\_\_\_

INFORMATION ADDRESSES/LOCATION/TIME OF RECEIPT

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS/REMARKS:

LONDON WHITE HOUSE:

DO NOT WAKE MS. WINSTON.

PLEASE HOLD FOR DELIVERY TO HER AFTER  
SHE ARISES ON THURSDAY MORNING IN  
LONDON.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CLASSIFICATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

**DRAFT**

Determined To Be an Administrative  
Marking Per E.O. 12356 Sec. 1.1 (a)

*RML 9/27/04*

(McNally/Martin)  
May 31, 1989  
7:00 p.m.  
Draft One  
(B:BHUTTO)

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: DEPARTURE OF PRIME MINISTER BHUTTO  
THE ROSE GARDEN  
TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1989  
11:30 A.M.

It was a special pleasure for Barbara and me to welcome Prime Minister Bhutto to the White House this morning as my first official guest.

Our relationship goes back several years to the time she was attending Harvard and accompanied her father to the United Nations. In my recent autobiography, I referred to her father's 1971 appeal as the "most compelling speech" I heard at the UN. More recently, we met in Tokyo last February, where I believe we were the most newly elected heads of government.

As you'll see in just a moment, Prime Minister Bhutto's reputation for intelligence and eloquence is well-deserved. And one observer noted that it was an asset to today's talks that the leaders of both our countries are fluent in the same tongue. That was nice. Fluency in English is not something I'm often accused of.

But we've just concluded a round of very frank discussions on a matter of traditional importance to both leaders. And I think it's a fair characterization to say that the Prime Minister has flatly refused my latest offer -- she's not going double or nothing on this year's Harvard-Yale game.

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Pakistan and the United States have enjoyed a long history of good relations. And I especially welcomed this opportunity to reaffirm our close bilateral ties and to explore ways to further strengthen our relationship. In this regard, I reassured the Prime Minister of our continued commitment to assist in Pakistan's security, economic and cultural development -- areas that contribute to Pakistan's democratic growth and stability.

Prime Minister Bhutto knows our country well and has many friends here. In our meeting, on behalf of the American people, I congratulated her on Pakistan's historic return to democracy last year. This is a development of which the people of Pakistan can be truly proud.

We discussed how important it is for all elements of Pakistan society -- the government, its military and civilian leaders, its political parties, and above all, the people of Pakistan themselves -- to insure that democracy is not just an abstract concept, but that it works.

The Prime Minister and I also shared an extensive review of the situation in Afghanistan.

For the last decade, the United States and Pakistan have cooperated in supporting the Afghan resistance in its fight against foreign invasion and occupation.

During that time, Pakistan steadfastly withstood relentless terrorist attacks and other intimidation tactics, so that the Afghan people might once again live under a freely elected government that represents the will of the Afghan people. We

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were and are proud of our common efforts to make Afghan independence a reality.

The effectiveness of our consistent policy of diplomatic and material support to the Mujaheddin was demonstrated in February of this year, as the last Soviet troops withdrew from Afghanistan. We agreed that the job is not done, however, so long as an unwelcome regime remains in power in Kabul. The Mujaheddin will continue their struggle for self-determination, an objective we and Pakistan have long supported -- and will continue to support.

Prime Minister Bhutto and I discussed ways to encourage a political solution in Afghanistan that will lead to a broad-based, non-aligned representative government -- willing to live in peace with its neighbors -- to replace the illegitimate regime in Kabul. The United States, in close consultation with Pakistan, will continue to explore any serious avenue with the potential to lead us toward this end.

The Prime Minister and I also reviewed our mutual efforts to enhance the stability of the South Asia region -- an important objective we share. She assured me that Pakistan's nuclear program is committed to peaceful purposes. I underlined the commitment of my Administration to discouraging the proliferation of both nuclear and chemical weapons, as well as ballistic missiles.

We also discussed the requirements of U.S. law that relate to Pakistan's nuclear program. I applauded her and Indian Prime

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Minister Gandhi's signing of an agreement not to launch strikes at each other's nuclear facilities. This agreement, and others concluded by Pakistan and India, have brought us closer to our common goal: a region -- and a world -- where all can thrive without the threat of nuclear war.

We hope they will pave the way for further progress, including new initiatives to curb the spread of nuclear weapons in the subcontinent.

We also had a chance to share our mutual concern about the twin scourges of drug production and narcotics consumption. I commended the Prime Minister's tough stance on eradicating opium cultivation, and expressed our appreciation for the recent extradition to the United States of alleged drug trafficker Malik Saleem.

To effectively combat this menace requires constant, unrelenting, enforcement action. And I encouraged the Prime Minister to undertake a vigorous enforcement campaign against drugs produced in and transiting Pakistan, offering U.S. assistance in this effort. The Prime Minister and I agreed to continue our close cooperation in the fight against drugs.

Finally, in the economic and social fields, I commended Prime Minister Bhutto for her strong commitment to economic reform. I noted that the agreements for U.S. assistance to education and housing that will be signed during her visit demonstrate the American desire to help Pakistan's people.

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In conclusion, Madame Prime Minister, our discussions have made me keenly aware that you -- as the democratic leader of a great nation of over one hundred million people -- carry a heavy burden. As I reiterated to you throughout our meetings this morning, you can rest assured that we will do all we can to help you with this burden.

You know, this is a particularly appropriate setting for us to see off Prime Minister Bhutto and her husband. A few days before their wedding in 1987 -- while Pakistan was still under military rule -- an American writer asked Mr. Zardari if he knew what he was in for. "Yes, yes," he said with a smile, "No one is promising me a rose garden."

Well, here you are.

Prime Minister Bhutto, on behalf of the American people, I applaud and encourage you and the people of Pakistan in your valiant efforts to move forward to promote democracy at home -- and peace and stability throughout South Asia. God bless you and the people of your homeland. And Godspeed you on your journey home -- and in the challenges ahead.

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**DRAFT**

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Determined To Be an Administrative  
Marking Per E.O. 12356 Sec. 1.1 (a)

*RM 9/27/04*

REMARKS FOLLOWING PRESIDENT'S MEETING WITH PRIME MINISTER BHUTTO  
JUNE 6, 1989, 11:30 A.M.

It was a special pleasure for Barbara and me to welcome Prime Minister Bhutto to the White House this morning as my first official guest. Our relationship goes back several years to the time she was attending Harvard and accompanied her father to the United Nations, and more recently to our meeting in Tokyo last February where I believe we were the most newly elected heads of government.

Pakistan and the United States have enjoyed a long history of good relations, and I especially welcomed this opportunity to reaffirm our close bilateral ties and to explore ways to further strengthen our relationship. In this regard, I reassured the Prime Minister of our continued commitment to assist in Pakistan's security, economic and cultural development, areas that contribute to Pakistan's democratic growth and stability.

Prime Minister Bhutto knows our country well and has many friends here. In our meeting, on behalf of the American people, I congratulated her on Pakistan's historic return to democracy last year. This is a development of which the people of Pakistan can be truly proud. We discussed how important it is for all elements of Pakistan society -- the Government of Pakistan, its military and civilian leaders, its political parties, and above all, the people of Pakistan themselves -- to insure that democracy is not just an abstract concept but that it works.

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The Prime Minister and I also had an extensive review of the situation in Afghanistan. For the last decade, the United States and Pakistan have cooperated in supporting the Afghan resistance in its fight against foreign invasion and occupation. During that time, Pakistan steadfastly withstood relentless terrorist attacks and other intimidation tactics so that the Afghan people might once again live under a freely elected government that represents the will of the Afghan people. We were and are proud of our common efforts to make Afghan independence a reality.

The effectiveness of our consistent policy of diplomatic and material support to the Mujaheddin was demonstrated in February of this year, as the last Soviet troops withdrew from Afghanistan. We agreed that the job is not done, however, so long as an unwelcome regime remains in power in Kabul. The Mujaheddin will continue their struggle for self-determination, an objective we and Pakistan have long supported -- and will continue to support.

Prime Minister Bhutto and I discussed ways to encourage a political solution in Afghanistan that will lead to a broad-based, non-aligned representative government to replace the illegitimate regime in Kabul, willing to live in peace with its neighbors. The United States, in close consultation with Pakistan, will continue to explore any serious avenue with the potential to lead us toward this end.

The Prime Minister and I also reviewed our mutual efforts to enhance the stability of the South Asia region, an important objective we share. She assured me that Pakistan's nuclear program is committed to peaceful purposes. I underlined the commitment of my Administration to discouraging the proliferation of both nuclear and chemical weapons, as well as ballistic missiles. In that context, we also discussed the requirements of U.S. law that relate to Pakistan's nuclear program. I applauded her and Indian Prime Minister Gandhi's signing of an agreement not to launch strikes at each other's nuclear facilities. This agreement, and others concluded by Pakistan and India, have brought us closer to our common goal: a region--and a world -- where all can thrive without the threat of nuclear war. We hope they will pave the way for further progress, including new initiatives to curb the spread of nuclear weapons in the subcontinent.

We also had a chance to share our mutual concern about the twin scourges of drug production and narcotics consumption. I applauded the Prime Minister's tough stance on eradicating opium cultivation and expressed our appreciation for the recent extradition to the United States of the drug trafficker Malik Saleem. To effectively combat this menace requires constant, unrelenting enforcement action, and I encouraged the Prime Minister to undertake a vigorous enforcement campaign against drugs produced in and transmitting Pakistan, offering U.S.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

assistance in this effort. The Prime Minister and I agreed to continue our close cooperation in the fight against drugs.

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In conclusion, Madame Prime Minister, our discussions have made me keenly aware that you, as the democratic leader of a great nation of over one hundred million people, carry a heavy burden. As I reiterated to you throughout our meetings this morning, you can rest assured that we will do all we can to help you with this burden. On behalf of the American people, I applaud and encourage you and the people of Pakistan in your valiant efforts to move forward to promote democracy at home and peace and stability throughout South Asia.

REMARKS: DEPARTURE STATEMENT  
PRIME MINISTER BHUTTO  
THE ROSE GARDEN  
TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1989  
11:30 A.M.

*Ed*  
*FILE*

IT WAS A SPECIAL PLEASURE FOR BARBARA AND ME TO WELCOME PRIME MINISTER BHUTTO TO THE WHITE HOUSE THIS MORNING.

- 2 -

IN FACT, OUR RELATIONSHIP GOES BACK TO 1971 WHEN SHE ATTENDED HARVARD AND ACCOMPANIED HER FATHER TO THE UNITED NATIONS. AND I HAVE OFTEN REMARKED THAT HER FATHER'S 1971 APPEAL WAS ONE OF THE MOST MOVING SPEECHES I HEARD AT THE UN. MORE RECENTLY, WE MET IN TOKYO LAST FEBRUARY, WHERE I BELIEVE WE WERE THE MOST NEWLY ELECTED HEADS OF GOVERNMENT.

PAKISTAN AND THE UNITED STATES HAVE ENJOYED A LONG HISTORY OF GOOD RELATIONS -- FRIENDS SINCE THE TIME PAKISTAN BECAME AN INDEPENDENT NATION. AND I WELCOMED THIS OPPORTUNITY TO REAFFIRM THOSE TIES AND TO REASSURE THE PRIME MINISTER OF OUR CONTINUED COMMITMENT TO ASSIST IN PAKISTAN'S SECURITY, AND IT'S ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT.

PRIME MINISTER BHUTTO KNOWS OUR COUNTRY WELL AND HAS MANY FRIENDS HERE. ON BEHALF OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, I CONGRATULATED HER ON PAKISTAN'S HISTORIC RETURN TO DEMOCRACY LAST YEAR, A DEVELOPMENT OF WHICH THE PEOPLE OF PAKISTAN CAN BE TRULY PROUD.

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WE DISCUSSED HOW IMPORTANT IT IS FOR ALL ELEMENTS OF PAKISTAN SOCIETY -- THE GOVERNMENT, ITS MILITARY AND CIVILIAN LEADERS, ITS POLITICAL PARTIES, AND ABOVE ALL, THE PAKISTANI PEOPLE -- TO INSURE THAT DEMOCRACY IS NOT JUST AN ABSTRACT CONCEPT, BUT THAT IT WORKS.

THE PRIME MINISTER AND I REVIEWED THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN. FOR THE LAST DECADE, THE UNITED STATES AND PAKISTAN COOPERATED IN SUPPORTING THE AFGHAN RESISTANCE IN ITS FIGHT AGAINST FOREIGN OCCUPATION.

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PAKISTAN DESERVES GREAT CREDIT AND ADMIRATION FOR ITS EXTRAORDINARY HUMANITARIAN EFFORTS IN SUPPORT OF MILLIONS OF AFGHAN REFUGEES DURING THIS PERIOD.

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF OUR MUTUAL POLICY WAS PROVEN LAST FEBRUARY, WHEN THE LAST SOVIET TROOPS WITHDREW FROM AFGHANISTAN. WE AGREED THAT THE JOB IS NOT DONE, HOWEVER. THE MUJAHEDDIN CONTINUE THEIR STRUGGLE FOR SELF-DETERMINATION -- A GOAL BOTH THE UNITED STATES AND PAKISTAN CONTINUE TO SUPPORT.

PRIME MINISTER BHUTTO AND I DISCUSSED WAYS TO ENCOURAGE A POLITICAL SOLUTION IN AFGHANISTAN THAT WILL LEAD TO A NON-ALIGNED REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT -- WILLING TO LIVE IN PEACE WITH ITS NEIGHBORS -- TO REPLACE THE ILLEGITIMATE REGIME IN KABUL. THE UNITED STATES AND PAKISTAN WILL CONTINUE TO EXPLORE ANY SERIOUS AVENUE TOWARD THIS END.

THE PRIME MINISTER AND I ALSO REVIEWED OUR EFFORTS TO ENHANCE STABILITY IN SOUTH ASIA -- AN IMPORTANT OBJECTIVE OF BOTH GOVERNMENTS. I EXPRESSED STRONG U.S. SUPPORT FOR EFFORTS BY PAKISTAN AND INDIA TO IMPROVE RELATIONS, AND STRESSED THE CRITICAL IMPORTANCE OF AVOIDING A REGIONAL NUCLEAR ARMS RACE IN THE SUBCONTINENT. SHE ASSURED ME THAT PAKISTAN'S NUCLEAR PROGRAM IS COMMITTED TO PEACEFUL PURPOSES.

I UNDERLINED MY ADMINISTRATION'S COMMITMENT TO DISCOURAGE PROLIFERATION OF NUCLEAR AND CHEMICAL WEAPONS, AND BALLISTIC MISSILES IN THE SOUTH ASIA REGION AND AROUND THE WORLD.

WE ALSO SHARED OUR CONCERN ABOUT THE SCOURGE OF DRUG PRODUCTION AND TRAFFICKING. I APPLAUDED HER TOUGH STANCE ON ERADICATING OPIUM CULTIVATION, AND EXPRESSED OUR APPRECIATION FOR THE EXTRADITION OF ALLEGED DRUG TRAFFICKER MALIK SALEEM.

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TO EFFECTIVELY COMBAT THIS MENACE, I ENCOURAGED THE PRIME MINISTER TO UNDERTAKE A VIGOROUS ENFORCEMENT CAMPAIGN, OFFERING U.S. ASSISTANCE IN THIS EFFORT.

LET ME SAY THAT OUR DISCUSSIONS HAVE BEEN PRODUCTIVE. AND LET ME NOTE, TOO, THAT THE ROSE GARDEN IS A PERFECT SETTING TO VISIT WITH PRIME MINISTER BHUTTO. FOR AS SHE HAS OBSERVED, ROSES HAVE A SPECIAL MEANING IN HER LIFE.

I UNDERLINED MY ADMINISTRATION'S COMMITMENT TO DISCOURAGE PROLIFERATION OF NUCLEAR AND CHEMICAL WEAPONS, AND BALLISTIC MISSILES IN THE SOUTH ASIA REGION AND AROUND THE WORLD.

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TO EFFECTIVELY COMBAT THIS MENACE, I ENCOURAGED THE PRIME MINISTER TO UNDERTAKE A VIGOROUS ENFORCEMENT CAMPAIGN, OFFERING U.S. ASSISTANCE IN THIS EFFORT.

LET ME SAY THAT OUR DISCUSSIONS HAVE BEEN PRODUCTIVE. AND LET ME NOTE, TOO, THAT <sup>overlooking</sup> <sup>Set, as it is,</sup> THE ROSE GARDEN <sup>the</sup> IS A PERFECT SETTING TO VISIT WITH PRIME MINISTER BHUTTO AND HER HUSBAND. FOR AS SHE HAS OBSERVED, ROSES HAVE A SPECIAL MEANING IN HER LIFE.

*the Oval Ofc. was*

WHEN SHE WAS YOUNGER, HER FATHER WOULD BRING BACK ROSES EACH TIME HE TRAVELED ABROAD. AND IN TIME, HER FAMILY'S GARDENS BECAME FILLED WITH VARIETIES OF EVERY COLOR. DURING HER DETENTION, SHE STRUGGLED BRAVELY TO KEEP THE GARDENS ALIVE. FOR AS SHE HAS WRITTEN, "I [COULD NOT] BEAR TO WATCH THE FLOWERS WITHER, ESPECIALLY MY FATHER'S ROSES."

MADAME PRIME MINISTER, YOU HAVE DESCRIBED YOUR TIME AMONG THE ROSES AND THE COOL SHADE OF THE GARDENS AS "THE HAPPIEST HOURS OF MY LIFE." WELL, NOW, AS A GESTURE OF FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN OUR PEOPLE AND TO CONTINUE YOUR FATHER'S TRADITION, IT IS MY PRIVILEGE TO PRESENT YOU WITH AN AMERICAN ROSEBUSH. MAY IT, AND YOU, PROSPER IN THE YEARS TO COME.

# # #

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 1, 1989

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR DAVID DEMAREST AND CHRISS WINSTON

FROM: EDWARD E. McNALLY *EMN*

SUBJECT: WHITE HOUSE ROSEBUSH FOR PRIME MINISTER BHUTTO

I. SUMMARY

In the draft remarks for the President's Rose Garden meeting with Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto, the text concludes by noting the special significance roses from around the world have always held for the Bhutto family in Pakistan. You may want to consider suggesting that the President and Mrs. Bush present the Prime Minister with an American rosebush, as a gesture of friendship between our people and as an acknowledgement of this sentimental family tradition.

II. DISCUSSION

Attached for your information are two pages from Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto's recent autobiography.

After her father's death, she was held under house arrest with her mother at Al-Mutaza, her family's traditional home in Pakistan. During her detention she struggled to keep the family gardens alive -- gardens filled with the roses her father (the first Prime Minister Bhutto) had brought back home every time he traveled abroad. She describes her time among the roses and the cool shade of the gardens as "the happiest hours of my life."

Obviously, there is already great poignancy in this visit -- the triumphant return to America of a Harvard student the President met while Ambassador to the UN, now the first woman leader of an Islamic country and symbol of Pakistan's return to democracy. Since the President appears to be an admirer of her late father (in Looking Forward, he describes Bhutto's 1971 address as "the most compelling speech" he heard at the UN), carrying on her father's tradition by presenting a rosebush -- in the Rose Garden -- would be an especially appropriate gesture.

## REFLECTIONS FROM AL-MURTAZA:

### My First Taste of Democracy

As my mother and I enter our second month of detention at Al-Murtaza, the gardens are dying. Before my father's imprisonment and death we had needed a staff of ten to maintain the grounds and tend to the grounds. But since Al-Murtaza has been turned into a sub-jail for my mother and me, Zia's military regime has only three gardeners to enter. I join the struggle to keep the gardens alive.

I can't bear to watch the flowers wither, especially my father's favorites. In his time he had traveled abroad, he'd brought back new and exotic plants to plant in our garden—violet roses, tangerine roses, which didn't even look like roses but were so perfectly sculptured and looked fashioned out of clay. His favorite was a blue rose called "rose of peace." Now the rose bushes begin to shrivel and die out of neglect.

During the morning in the lingering summer heat I'm in the garden by myself. The gardeners haul the heavy canvas hoses from one end to the next. From the corners of the house the Frontier Forces soldiers used to take the staff three days to water the garden. It takes one day now. By the time we reach the last rosebushes, the first have

already begun to wilt. I will them to survive, seeing in their struggle to live, denied adequate water and nourishment, my own struggle to survive denied freedom.

The happiest hours of my life have been spent among the roses and the cool shade of the fruit trees at Al-Murtaza. During the day the air carried the scent of the *Din ka Raja*, the King of the Day, the sweet white flowers which my mother, like many Pakistani women, used to weave into her hair. At sunset, the air filled with the scent of the *Raat ki Raani*, the Queen of the Night, which sweetened the evenings we spent as a family on the terrace.

More hoses. More water. I sweep the leaves from the patio, and rake the lawn until my arms ache. My palms become raw and blister. "Why are you doing this to yourself?" my mother asks in concern when I slump, exhausted, by midday. It is something to do, I tell her. But it is something more. If I work so hard that every bone in my body is tired, then I am too tired even to think. And I don't want to think of our lives wasting away under Martial Law.

I dig a new garden bed and plant rose cuttings, but they do not survive. My mother is more successful with her plantings of ladyfingers, chilis, and mint. In the evenings, I whistle to a pair of tamed cranes and am gratified when they rush toward me, wings flapping, to take a piece of bread. Calling an animal and having it come, planting something and having it grow, become essential. It is proof that I exist.

When I am not working in the garden, time becomes something merely to pass. I read and reread my grandfather's Earle Stanley Gardner books, though the electricity is often turned off, leaving my mother and me to spend the days and nights in darkness. There is a television set, but even when the electricity is working there's nothing to watch. In my father's time, there were plays, films, even soap operas on television, as well as talk shows and literacy programs to teach the people to read. When I turn on the television now, there is almost nothing but Zia, Zia giving another speech, discussions of Zia's speeches, censored news programs reporting whom Zia met with or what meetings he attended.

At 8:15 every night my mother and I tune in without fail to the BBC Urdu report on the radio. Only on the BBC do we learn in November that the American embassy in Islamabad has been burned to the ground by angry mobs believing that the United States was behind the takeover of the Grand Mosque in Mecca. As the story unfolds, my

BENAZIR  
BHUTTO

An  
*Autobiography*

DAUGHTER  
OF  
DESTINY



SIMON AND SCHUSTER  
New York London Toronto Sydney Tokyo

## WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 6/3/89 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: ---

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: DEPARTURE STATEMENT  
PRIME MINISTER BHUTTO

SUBJECT: THE ROSE GARDEN

JUNE 6, 1989  
(6/1 - 2:30 p.m. draft four)

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCCLURE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
SUNUNU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NEWMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SCOWCROFT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PORTER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	STUDDERT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
BATES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	UNTERMAYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BREEDEN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROGERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PINKERTON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CICCONI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	WINSTON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DEMAREST	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	BENNETT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GRAY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HAGIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**REMARKS:**

The attached has been forwarded to the President.

**RESPONSE:**

*[Handwritten signature]* Pran. Zarthdar

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

## WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 06/01/89 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 1:00 p.m. Friday 06/02

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: DEPARTURE STATEMENT/BHUTTO

(06/01 2:30 p.m., draft three)

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCCLURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SUNUNU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NEWMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SCOWCROFT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PORTER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	STUDDERT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
BATES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	UNTERMEYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BREEDEN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>ROGERS</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>PINKERTON</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CICCONI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>WINSTON</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DEMAREST	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>BENNETT</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GRAY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HAGIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**REMARKS:**  
 Please provide any comments/recommendations directly to Speechwriters Office (Rm. 122, x2930) by 1:00 p.m. Friday, 06/02, with an info copy to my office. Thanks.

RESPONSE: \_\_\_\_\_

ok  
JWC

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

1989 JUN -1 PM 4:2.

(McNally/Martin)  
June 1, 1989, 2:30 p.m.  
Draft Three (BHUTTO)

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: DEPARTURE STATEMENT  
PRIME MINISTER BHUTTO  
THE ROSE GARDEN  
TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1989  
11:30 A.M.

When he came to Washington as Prime Minister in 1973, your father told of standing outside the White House during his student days in 1949. A man passed by and asked, "If you were an American, what would you like to be?" And your father pointed up here and said: "I would like to be inside that house!"

As America once welcomed her father and mother, it was a special pleasure for Barbara and me to welcome Prime Minister Bhutto to the White House this morning as my first official guest.

In fact, our relationship goes back to 1971 when she attended Harvard and accompanied her father to the United Nations. And I have often remarked that her father's 1971 appeal was one of the most compelling speeches I heard at the UN. More recently, we met in Tokyo last February, where I believe we were the most newly elected heads of government.

Pakistan and the United States have enjoyed a long history of good relations -- friends since the time Pakistan became an independent nation. And I welcomed this opportunity to reaffirm those ties and to reassure the Prime Minister of our continued commitment to assist in Pakistan's security, economic and

cultural development -- areas that contribute to Pakistan's democratic growth and stability.

Prime Minister Bhutto knows our country well and has many friends here. On behalf of the American people, I congratulated her on Pakistan's historic return to democracy last year, a development of which the people of Pakistan can be truly proud.

We discussed how important it is for all elements of Pakistan society -- the government, its military and civilian leaders, its political parties, and above all, the Pakistani people -- to insure that democracy is not just an abstract concept, but that it works.

The Prime Minister and I reviewed the situation in Afghanistan. For the last decade, the United States and Pakistan cooperated in supporting the Afghan resistance in its fight against foreign occupation -- and the illegitimate Kabul regime.

The effectiveness of our mutual policy was proven last February, when the last Soviet troops withdrew from Afghanistan. We agreed that the job is not done, however. The Mujaheddin continue their struggle for self-determination -- a goal both the United States and Pakistan continue to support. As your father told the U.N. at another of history's mileposts, "This is not the end of the road, this is the beginning of the road; this is not the end of the chapter, a new chapter has begun."

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neighbors -- to replace the illegitimate regime in Kabul. The United States and Pakistan will continue to explore any serious avenue toward this end.

The Prime Minister and I also reviewed our efforts to enhance stability in South Asia -- an important objective of both governments. I expressed strong U.S. support for efforts by Pakistan and India to improve relations, and stressed the importance of avoiding a nuclear arms race in the Subcontinent. She assured me that Pakistan's nuclear program is committed to the rapidly growing energy needs of her country. I underlined my Administration's commitment to discourage proliferation of nuclear and chemical weapons, and ballistic missiles.

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In the economic and social fields, I commended Prime Minister Bhutto for her strong commitment to economic reform.

In conclusion, Madame Prime Minister, our discussions have made me keenly aware that you -- as the democratic leader of a great nation of over one hundred million people -- carry a heavy burden. As I reiterated to you throughout our meetings this

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But a few days before their wedding in 1987 -- while Pakistan was still under military rule -- an American writer asked Mr. Zardari if he knew what he was in for. "Yes, yes," he said with a smile, "No one is promising me a rose garden."

[[PAUSE]] Well, here you are.

Prime Minister Bhutto, on behalf of the American people, I applaud and encourage you and the people of Pakistan in your valiant efforts to move forward to promote democracy at home -- and peace and stability throughout South Asia. God bless you and the people of your homeland. And Godspeed you on your travels -- and in the challenges ahead.

# # #

# WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

89 JUN 2 P12: 02

DATE: 06/01/89 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 1:00 p.m. Friday 06/02

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: DEPARTURE STATEMENT/BHUTTO

(06/01 2:30 p.m., draft three)

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCCLURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SUNUNU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NEWMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SCOWCROFT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PORTER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	STUDDERT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
BATES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	UNTERMAYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BREEDEN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>ROGERS</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>PINKERTON</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CICCONI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>WINSTON</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DEMAREST	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>BENNETT</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>                    </u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GRAY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>                    </u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HAGIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>                    </u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**REMARKS:**

Please provide any comments/recommendations directly to Speechwriters Office (Rm. 122, x2930) by 1:00 p.m. Friday, 06/02, with an info copy to my office. Thanks.

RESPONSE: *OK*  
*6/8W*  
*6/2/89*

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

1989 JUN -1 PM 4:2

(McNally/Martin)  
June 1, 1989, 2:30 p.m.  
Draft Three (BHUTTO)

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: DEPARTURE STATEMENT  
PRIME MINISTER BHUTTO  
THE ROSE GARDEN  
TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1989  
11:30 A.M.

When he came to Washington as Prime Minister in 1973, your father told of standing outside the White House during his student days in 1949. A man passed by and asked, "If you were an American, what would you like to be?" And you father pointed up here and said: "I would like to be inside that house!"

As America once welcomed her father and mother, it was a special pleasure for Barbara and me to welcome Prime Minister Bhutto to the White House this morning as my first official guest.

In fact, our relationship goes back to 1971 when she attended Harvard and accompanied her father to the United Nations. And I have often remarked that her father's 1971 appeal was one of the most compelling speeches I heard at the UN. More recently, we met in Tokyo last February, where I believe we were the most newly elected heads of government.

Pakistan and the United States have enjoyed a long history of good relations -- friends since the time Pakistan became an independent nation. And I welcomed this opportunity to reaffirm those ties and to reassure the Prime Minister of our continued commitment to assist in Pakistan's security, economic and

cultural development -- areas that contribute to Pakistan's democratic growth and stability.

Prime Minister Bhutto knows our country well and has many friends here. On behalf of the American people, I congratulated her on Pakistan's historic return to democracy last year, a development of which the people of Pakistan can be truly proud.

We discussed how important it is for all elements of Pakistan society -- the government, its military and civilian leaders, its political parties, and above all, the Pakistani people -- to insure that democracy is not just an abstract concept, but that it works.

The Prime Minister and I reviewed the situation in Afghanistan. For the last decade, the United States and Pakistan cooperated in supporting the Afghan resistance in its fight against foreign occupation -- and the illegitimate Kabul regime.

The effectiveness of our mutual policy was proven last February, when the last Soviet troops withdrew from Afghanistan. We agreed that the job is not done, however. The Mujaheddin continue their struggle for self-determination -- a goal both the United States and Pakistan continue to support. As your father told the U.N. at another of history's mileposts, "This is not the end of the road, this is the beginning of the road; this is not the end of the chapter, a new chapter has begun."

Prime Minister Bhutto and I discussed ways to encourage a political solution in Afghanistan that will lead to a non-aligned representative government -- willing to live in peace with its

neighbors -- to replace the illegitimate regime in Kabul. The United States and Pakistan will continue to explore any serious avenue toward this end.

The Prime Minister and I also reviewed our efforts to enhance stability in South Asia -- an important objective of both governments. I expressed strong U.S. support for efforts by Pakistan and India to improve relations, and stressed the importance of avoiding a nuclear arms race in the Subcontinent. She assured me that Pakistan's nuclear program is committed to the rapidly growing energy needs of her country. I underlined my Administration's commitment to discourage proliferation of nuclear and chemical weapons, and ballistic missiles.

We also shared our concern about the scourges of drug production and trafficking. I applauded her tough stance on eradicating opium cultivation, and expressed our appreciation for the extradition of alleged drug trafficker Malik Saleem.

To effectively combat this menace, I encouraged the Prime Minister to undertake a vigorous enforcement campaign against drugs produced in and transiting Pakistan, offering U.S. assistance in this effort.

In the economic and social fields, I commended Prime Minister Bhutto for her strong commitment to economic reform.

In conclusion, Madame Prime Minister, our discussions have made me keenly aware that you -- as the democratic leader of a great nation of over one hundred million people -- carry a heavy burden. As I reiterated to you throughout our meetings this

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You know, this is a particularly appropriate setting for us to visit with Prime Minister Bhutto and her husband. It's not just that her father used to bring home roses from around the world, roses that she tended while under house arrest. And it's not just that her successful campaign was accompanied by a flurry of rose petals from supporters.

But a few days before their wedding in 1987 -- while Pakistan was still under military rule -- an American writer asked Mr. Zardari if he knew what he was in for. "Yes, yes," he said with a smile, "No one is promising me a rose garden."

[[PAUSE]] Well, here you are.

Prime Minister Bhutto, on behalf of the American people, I applaud and encourage you and the people of Pakistan in your valiant efforts to move forward to promote democracy at home -- and peace and stability throughout South Asia. God bless you and the people of your homeland. And Godspeed you on your travels -- and in the challenges ahead.

# # #

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We also shared our concern about the scourge of drug production and trafficking. I applauded her tough stance on eradicating opium cultivation, and expressed our appreciation for the extradition of alleged drug trafficker Malik Saleem.

To effectively combat this menace, I encouraged the Prime Minister to undertake a vigorous enforcement campaign, offering U.S. assistance in this effort.

Let me say that our discussions have been productive. And let me note, too, that the Rose Garden is a perfect setting to visit with Prime Minister Bhutto and her husband. For as she has observed, roses have a special meaning in her life.

When she was younger, her father would bring back roses each time he traveled abroad. And in time, her family's gardens became filled with varieties of every color. During her detention, she struggled bravely to keep the gardens alive. For as she has written, "I [could not] bear to watch the flowers wither, especially my father's roses."

Madame Prime Minister, you have described your time among the roses and the cool shade of the gardens as "the happiest hours of my life." Well, now, as a gesture of friendship between our people and to continue your father's tradition, it is my privilege to present you with an American rosebush. May it, and you, prosper in the years to come.

(McNally/Martin)  
June 1, 1989, 3:00 p.m.  
Draft Five (BHUTTO)

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: DEPARTURE STATEMENT  
PRIME MINISTER BHUTTO  
THE ROSE GARDEN  
TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1989  
11:30 A.M.

It was a special pleasure for Barbara and me to welcome Prime Minister Bhutto to the White House this morning.

In fact, our relationship goes back to 1971 when she attended Harvard and accompanied her father to the United Nations. And I have often remarked that her father's 1971 appeal was one of the most moving speeches I heard at the UN. More recently, we met in Tokyo last February, where I believe we were the most newly elected heads of government.

Pakistan and the United States have enjoyed a long history of good relations -- friends since the time Pakistan became an independent nation. And I welcomed this opportunity to reaffirm those ties and to reassure the Prime Minister of our continued commitment to assist in Pakistan's security, and its economic and cultural development.

Prime Minister Bhutto knows our country well and has many friends here. On behalf of the American people, I congratulated her on Pakistan's historic return to democracy last year, a development of which the people of Pakistan can be truly proud.

We discussed how important it is for all elements of Pakistan society -- the government, its military and civilian leaders, its political parties, and above all, the Pakistani

people -- to insure that democracy is not just an abstract concept, but that it works.

The Prime Minister and I reviewed the situation in Afghanistan. For the last decade, the United States and Pakistan cooperated in supporting the Afghan resistance in its fight against foreign occupation. Pakistan deserves great credit and admiration for its extraordinary humanitarian efforts in support of millions of Afghan refugees during this period.

The effectiveness of our mutual policy was proven last February, when the last Soviet troops withdrew from Afghanistan. We agreed that the job is not done, however. The Mujaheddin continue their struggle for self-determination -- a goal both the United States and Pakistan continue to support.

Prime Minister Bhutto and I discussed ways to encourage a political solution in Afghanistan that will lead to a non-aligned representative government -- willing to live in peace with its neighbors -- to replace the illegitimate regime in Kabul. The United States and Pakistan will continue to explore any serious avenue toward this end.

The Prime Minister and I also reviewed our efforts to enhance stability in South Asia -- an important objective of both governments. I expressed strong U.S. support for efforts by Pakistan and India to improve relations, and stressed the critical importance of avoiding a regional nuclear arms race in the Subcontinent. She assured me that Pakistan's nuclear program is committed to peaceful purposes. I underlined my

Administration's commitment to discourage proliferation of nuclear and chemical weapons, and ballistic missiles in the South Asia region and around the world.

We also shared our concern about the scourge of drug production and trafficking. I applauded her tough stance on eradicating opium cultivation, and expressed our appreciation for the extradition of alleged drug trafficker Malik Saleem.

To effectively combat this menace, I encouraged the Prime Minister to undertake a vigorous enforcement campaign, offering U.S. assistance in this effort.

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**WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM**

89 MAY 1 10:42  
JUNE

DATE: 06/01/89 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 1:00 p.m. Friday 06/02

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: DEPARTURE STATEMENT/BHUTTO  
(06/01 2:30 p.m., draft three)

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>MCCLURE</b> <i>n/c</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SUNUNU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>NEWMAN</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SCOWCROFT <i>edit out General</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>PORTER</b> <i>defects Pink.</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>STUDDERT</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
BATES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>UNTERMAYER</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BREEDEN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>ROGERS</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>PINKERTON</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CICCONI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>WINSTON</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DEMAREST	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>BENNETT</u> <i>673-2511</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>David</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>GRAY</b> <i>n/c</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Tell</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HAGIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>_____</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:  
Please provide any comments/recommendations directly to Speechwriters Office (Rm. 122, x2930) by 1:00 p.m. Friday, 06/02, with an info copy to my office. Thanks.

RESPONSE:

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

1989 JUN -1 PM 4:2

(McNally/Martin)  
June 1, 1989, 2:30 p.m.  
Draft Three (BHUTTO)

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: DEPARTURE STATEMENT  
PRIME MINISTER BHUTTO  
THE ROSE GARDEN  
TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1989  
11:30 A.M.

When he came to Washington as Prime Minister in 1973, your father told of standing outside the White House during his student days in 1949. A man passed by and asked, "If you were an American, what would you like to be?" And your father pointed up here and said: "I would like to be inside that house!"

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But a few days before their wedding in 1987 -- while Pakistan was still under military rule -- an American writer asked Mr. Zardari if he knew what he was in for. "Yes, yes," he said with a smile, "No one is promising me a rose garden."

[[PAUSE]] Well, here you are.

Prime Minister Bhutto, on behalf of the American people, I applaud and encourage you and the people of Pakistan in your valiant efforts to move forward to promote democracy at home -- and peace and stability throughout South Asia. God bless you and the people of your homeland. And Godspeed you on your travels -- and in the challenges ahead.

# # #

4238

# WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 06/01/89 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 1:00 p.m. Friday 06/02

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: DEPARTURE STATEMENT/BHUTTO

(06/01 2:30 p.m., draft three)

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCCLURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SUNUNU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NEWMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SCOWCROFT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PORTER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	STUDDERT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
BATES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	UNTERMAYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BREEDEN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROGERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PINKERTON	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CICCONI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	WINSTON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DEMAREST	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	BENNETT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GRAY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HAGIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS: Please provide any comments/recommendations directly to Speechwriters Office (Rm. 122, x2930) by 1:00 p.m. Friday, 06/02, with an info copy to my office. Thanks.

RESPONSE: June 2, 1989  
NSC concurs on attached draft with changes as indicated.

*Brent Scowcroft*  
Brent Scowcroft

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

cc: James Cicconi

89 MAY 1 P 6: 38



(McNally/Martin)  
June 1, 1989, 2:30 p.m.  
Draft Three (BHUTTO)

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: DEPARTURE STATEMENT  
PRIME MINISTER BHUTTO  
THE ROSE GARDEN  
TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1989  
11:30 A.M.

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In fact, our relationship goes back to 1971 when she attended Harvard and accompanied her father to the United Nations. ~~And I have often remarked that her father's 1971 appeal was one of the most compelling speeches I heard at the UN.~~ More recently, we met in Tokyo last February, where I believe we were the most newly elected heads of government.

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reason:  
Too  
Much  
emphasis  
on her  
father -  
this is her  
visit

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The Prime Minister and I reviewed the situation in Afghanistan. For the last decade, the United States and Pakistan cooperated in supporting the Afghan resistance in its fight against foreign occupation. ~~and the illegitimate Kabul regime.~~

*Pakistan deserves great credit and admiration for its extraordinary humanitarian efforts in support of millions of Afghan refugees during this period.*

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morning, you can rest assured that we will do all we can to help you with this burden.

You know, this is a particularly appropriate setting for us to visit with Prime Minister Bhutto and her husband. ~~It's not~~ <sup>will he be there?</sup>  
~~While she was under house arrest, the Prime Minister tended roses that~~  
~~just that her father used to bring home roses from around the~~ <sup>had brought</sup>  
~~world, roses that she tended while under house arrest.~~ <sup>sub</sup> ~~And it's~~  
~~not just that~~ <sup>And</sup> her successful campaign was accompanied by a flurry of rose petals from supporters.

~~But a few days before their wedding in 1987 -- while Pakistan was still under military rule -- an American writer asked Mr. Zardari if he knew what he was in for. "Yes, yes," he said with a smile, "No one is promising me a rose garden."~~ <sup>reason: inappropriate</sup>

~~[[PAUSE]] Well, here you are.~~

Prime Minister Bhutto, on behalf of the American people, I applaud and encourage you and the people of Pakistan in your valiant efforts to move forward to promote democracy at home -- and peace and stability throughout South Asia. God bless you and the people of your homeland. And Godspeed you on your travels -- and in the challenges ahead.

# # #

(McNally/Martin)  
June 1, 1989, 2:30 p.m.  
Draft Three (BHUTTO)

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: DEPARTURE STATEMENT  
PRIME MINISTER BHUTTO  
THE ROSE GARDEN  
TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1989  
11:30 A.M.

When he came to Washington as Prime Minister in 1973, your father told of standing outside the White House during his student days in 1949. A man passed by and asked, "If you were an American, what would you like to be?" And your father pointed up here and said: "I would like to be inside that house!"

As America once welcomed her father and mother, it was a special pleasure for Barbara and me to welcome Prime Minister Bhutto to the White House this morning as my first official guest.

In fact, our relationship goes back to 1971 when she attended Harvard and accompanied her father to the United Nations. And I have often remarked that her father's 1971 appeal was one of the most compelling speeches I heard at the UN. More recently, we met in Tokyo last February, where I believe we were the most newly elected heads of government.

Pakistan and the United States have enjoyed a long history of good relations -- friends since the time Pakistan became an independent nation. And I welcomed this opportunity to reaffirm those ties and to reassure the Prime Minister of our continued commitment to assist in Pakistan's security, economic and

cultural development -- areas that contribute to Pakistan's democratic growth and stability.

Prime Minister Bhutto knows our country well and has many friends here. On behalf of the American people, I congratulated her on Pakistan's historic return to democracy last year, a development of which the people of Pakistan can be truly proud.

We discussed how important it is for all elements of Pakistan society -- the government, its military and civilian leaders, its political parties, and above all, the Pakistani people -- to insure that democracy is not just an abstract concept, but that it works.

The Prime Minister and I reviewed the situation in Afghanistan. For the last decade, the United States and Pakistan cooperated in supporting the Afghan resistance in its fight against foreign occupation -- and the illegitimate Kabul regime.

The effectiveness of our mutual policy was proven last February, when the last Soviet troops withdrew from Afghanistan. We agreed that the job is not done, however. The Mujsheddin continue their struggle for self-determination -- a goal both the United States and Pakistan continue to support. As your father told the U.N. at another of history's mileposts, "This is not the end of the road, this is the beginning of the road; this is not the end of the chapter, a new chapter has begun."

Prime Minister Bhutto and I discussed ways to encourage a political solution in Afghanistan that will lead to a non-aligned representative government -- willing to live in peace with its

neighbors -- to replace the illegitimate regime in Kabul. The United States and Pakistan will continue to explore any serious avenue toward this end.

The Prime Minister and I also reviewed our efforts to enhance stability in South Asia -- an important objective of both governments. I expressed strong U.S. support for efforts by Pakistan and India to improve relations, and stressed the *critical* importance of avoiding a nuclear arms race in the Subcontinent.

She assured me that Pakistan's nuclear program is committed to *peaceful purposes*. ~~the rapidly growing energy needs of her country.~~ I underlined my Administration's commitment to discourage proliferation of nuclear and chemical weapons, and ballistic missiles.

*Recheck this during next.*

We also shared our concern about the scourges of drug production and trafficking. I applauded her tough stance on eradicating opium cultivation, and expressed our appreciation for the extradition of alleged drug trafficker Malik Saleem.

To effectively combat this menace, I encouraged the Prime Minister to undertake a vigorous enforcement campaign against drugs produced in and transiting Pakistan, offering U.S. assistance in this effort.

*NO Duplication?*

In the economic and social fields, I commended Prime Minister Bhutto for her strong commitment to economic reform.

In conclusion, Madame Prime Minister, our discussions have made me keenly aware that you -- as the democratic leader of a great nation of over one hundred million people -- carry a heavy burden. As I reiterated to you throughout our meetings this

morning, you can rest assured that we will do all we can to help you with this burden.

You know, this is a particularly appropriate setting for us to visit with Prime Minister Bhutto and her husband. It's not just that her father used to bring home roses from around the world, roses that she tended while under house arrest. And it's not just that her successful campaign was accompanied by a flurry of rose petals from supporters.

But a few days before their wedding in 1987 -- while Pakistan was still under military rule -- an American writer asked Mr. Zardari if he knew what he was in for. "Yes, yes," he said with a smile, "No one is promising me a rose garden."

[[PAUSE]] Well, here you are.

Prime Minister Bhutto, on behalf of the American people, I applaud and encourage you and the people of Pakistan in your valiant efforts to move forward to promote democracy at home -- and peace and stability throughout South Asia. God bless you and the people of your homeland. And Godspeed you on your travels -- and in the challenges ahead.

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Let me say that our discussions have been productive. And let me note, too, that the Rose Garden is a perfect setting to visit with Prime Minister Bhutto and her husband. For as she has observed, roses have a special meaning in her life.

When she was younger, her father would bring back roses each time he traveled abroad. And in time, her family's gardens became filled with varieties of every color. During her detention, she struggled bravely to keep the gardens alive. For as she has written, "I [could not] bear to watch the flowers wither, especially my father's roses."

Madame Prime Minister, you have described your time among the roses and the cool shade of the gardens as "the happiest hours of my life." Well, now, as a gesture of friendship between our people and to continue your father's tradition, it is my privilege to present you with an American rosebush. May it, and you, prosper in the years to come.

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June 1, 1989, 2:30 p.m.  
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# # #

# WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

*EJ* ✓

DATE: 06/01/89 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 1:00 p.m. Friday 06/02

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: DEPARTURE STATEMENT/BHUTTO

(06/01 2:30 p.m., draft three)

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCCLURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SUNUNU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NEWMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SCOWCROFT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PORTER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	STUDDERT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
BATES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	UNTERMAYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BREEDEN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROGERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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CICCONI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	WINSTON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DEMAREST	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	BENNETT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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**REMARKS:**

Please provide any comments/recommendations directly to Speechwriters Office (Rm. 122, x2930) by 1:00 p.m. Friday, 06/02, with an info copy to my office. Thanks.

**RESPONSE:**

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

(McNally/Martin)  
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*Must  
rehearse*

~~You know, this is a particularly appropriate setting for us to visit with Prime Minister Bhutto and her husband. It's not just that her father used to bring home roses from around the world, roses that she tended while under house arrest. And it's not just that her successful campaign was accompanied by a flurry of rose petals from supporters.~~

~~But a few days before their wedding in 1987 -- while Pakistan was still under military rule -- an American writer asked Mr. Zardari if he knew what he was in for. "Yes, yes," he said with a smile, "No one is promising me a rose garden."~~

~~[[PAUSE]] Well, here you are.~~

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will he be there?

\*  
rosebush

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reason: inappropriate

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CLASSIFICATION

CIRCLE ONE BELOW

IMMEDIATE

PRIORITY

ROUTINE

MODE

SECURE FAX # 0089

ADMIN FAX # \_\_\_\_\_

RECORD # \_\_\_\_\_

PAGES

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RELEASER

J. Doyle

FROM/LOCATION

1. Sharon Wagner /THE WHITE HOUSE

TO/LOCATION/TIME OF RECEIPT

1. Linda Casey for Governor Sununu/ LONDON

2. General Scowcroft/ ○ ○

3. Andy Card/ ○ ○

4. Jim Cicconi/ ○ ○

5. Dave Demarest/ ○ ○

6. Marlin Fitzwater/ ○ ○

7. Steve Studdert ○ ○

Tim McBride/ ○ ○

INFORMATION ADDRESSEES/LOCATION/TIME OF RECEIPT

1. Chriss Winston/ ○ ○

2. Ed Rogers/ ○ ○

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS/REMARKS:

Attached, as staffed for comments, are Presidential remarks for 06/06 -- Departure Statement/Bhutto.

For A.M. Delivery - 1st thing

CLASSIFICATION

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DATE: 06/01/89

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SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: DEPARTURE STATEMENT/BHUTTO

(06/01 2:30 p.m., draft three)

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PORTER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SCOWCROFT
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	STUDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	DARMAN
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The Prime Minister and I also reviewed our efforts to enhance stability in South Asia -- an important objective of both governments. I expressed strong U.S. support for efforts by Pakistan and India to improve relations, and stressed the importance of avoiding a nuclear arms race in the Subcontinent. She assured me that Pakistan's nuclear program is committed to the rapidly growing energy needs of her country. I underlined my Administration's commitment to discourage proliferation of nuclear and chemical weapons, and ballistic missiles.

We also shared our concern about the scourges of drug production and trafficking. I applauded her tough stance on eradicating opium cultivation, and expressed our appreciation for the extradition of alleged drug trafficker Malik Saleem.

To effectively combat this menace, I encouraged the Prime Minister to undertake a vigorous enforcement campaign against drugs produced in and transiting Pakistan, offering U.S. assistance in this effort.

In the economic and social fields, I commended Prime Minister Bhutto for her strong commitment to economic reform.

In conclusion, Madame Prime Minister, our discussions have made me keenly aware that you -- as the democratic leader of a great nation of over one hundred million people -- carry a heavy burden. As I reiterated to you throughout our meetings this

morning, you can rest assured that we will do all we can to help you with this burden.

You know, this is a particularly appropriate setting for us to visit with Prime Minister Bhutto and her husband. It's not just that her father used to bring home roses from around the world, roses that she tended while under house arrest. And it's not just that her successful campaign was accompanied by a flurry of rose petals from supporters.

But a few days before their wedding in 1987 -- while Pakistan was still under military rule -- an American writer asked Mr. Zardari if he knew what he was in for. "Yes, yes," he said with a smile, "No one is promising me a rose garden."

[[PAUSE]] Well, here you are.

Prime Minister Bhutto, on behalf of the American people, I applaud and encourage you and the people of Pakistan in your valiant efforts to move forward to promote democracy at home -- and peace and stability throughout South Asia. God bless you and the people of your homeland. And Godspeed you on your travels -- and in the challenges ahead.

# # #

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

89 JUN 2 P1:25

June 2, 1989

Memorandum to Chriss Winston

From: Jim Pinkerton ~~JP~~

Re: Comments on Bhutto drafts

I only have one comment on the three drafts. The departure statement has some good tough language on Afghanistan at the bottom of page 2/top of page 3. From a domestic political point of view, I think it's vital that we preserve that language as is.

cc: Roger Porter  
Bill Roper  
John Gardner  
Steve Farrar

(McNally/Martin)  
June 1, 1989  
11:30 a.m.  
Draft Two  
(B:BHUTTO)

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: DEPARTURE OF PRIME MINISTER BHUTTO  
THE ROSE GARDEN  
TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1989  
11:30 A.M.

It was a special pleasure for Barbara and me to welcome Prime Minister Bhutto to the White House this morning as my first official guest.

Our relationship goes back to the time she attended Harvard and accompanied her father to the United Nations. In my recent autobiography, I referred to her father's 1971 appeal as the "most compelling speech" I heard at the UN. More recently, we met in Tokyo last February, where I believe we were the most newly elected heads of government.

As you'll see in just a moment, Prime Minister Bhutto's reputation for intelligence and eloquence is well-deserved. And one observer noted that it was an asset to today's talks that the leaders of both our countries are fluent in the same tongue. That was nice. Fluency in English is not something I'm often accused of.

But we've just concluded a round of very frank discussions on a matter of traditional importance to both leaders. And I think it's a fair characterization to say that the Prime Minister has flatly refused my latest offer -- she's not going double or nothing on this year's Harvard-Yale game.

Pakistan and the United States have enjoyed a long history of good relations. And I welcomed this opportunity to reaffirm those ties and to reassure the Prime Minister of our continued commitment to assist in Pakistan's security, economic and cultural development -- areas that contribute to Pakistan's democratic growth and stability.

Prime Minister Bhutto knows our country well and has many friends here. On behalf of the American people, I congratulated her on Pakistan's historic return to democracy last year, a development of which the people of Pakistan can be truly proud.

We discussed how important it is for all elements of Pakistan society -- the government, its military and civilian leaders, its political parties, and above all, the Pakistani people -- to insure that democracy is not just an abstract concept, but that it works.

The Prime Minister and I reviewed the situation in Afghanistan.

For the last decade, the United States and Pakistan cooperated in supporting the Afghan resistance in its fight against foreign occupation.

During that time, Pakistan steadfastly withstood relentless terrorist and intimidation tactics, so that the Afghan people might once again live under a freely elected government.

The effectiveness of our policy was proven last February, when the last Soviet troops withdrew from Afghanistan. We agreed that the job is not done, however. So long as an unwelcome

regime remains in power in Kabul, the Mujaheddin will continue their struggle for self-determination -- with both U.S. and Pakistani support.

Prime Minister Bhutto and I discussed ways to encourage a political solution in Afghanistan that will lead to a non-aligned representative government -- willing to live in peace with its neighbors -- to replace the illegitimate regime in Kabul. The United States and Pakistan will continue to explore any serious avenue toward this end.

The Prime Minister and I also reviewed our mutual efforts to enhance stability in South Asia. She assured me that Pakistan's nuclear program is committed to peaceful purposes. I underlined my Administration's commitment to discourage proliferation of nuclear and chemical weapons, and ballistic missiles.

We also discussed the requirements of U.S. law that relate to Pakistan's nuclear program. I applauded her and Indian Prime Minister Gandhi's signing of an agreement not to launch strikes on each other's nuclear facilities. This agreement has brought us closer to our common goal: a region -- and a world -- where all can thrive without the threat of nuclear war. We hope it will pave the way for further progress.

We also shared our concern about the scourges of drug production and narcotics consumption. I commended her tough stance on eradicating opium cultivation, and expressed our appreciation for the extradition of alleged drug trafficker Malik Saleem.

To effectively combat this menace, I encouraged the Prime Minister to undertake a vigorous enforcement campaign against drugs produced in and transiting Pakistan, offering U.S. assistance in this effort.

In the economic and social fields, I commended Prime Minister Bhutto for her strong commitment to economic reform.

In conclusion, Madame Prime Minister, our discussions have made me keenly aware that you -- as the democratic leader of a great nation of over one hundred million people -- carry a heavy burden. As I reiterated to you throughout our meetings this morning, you can rest assured that we will do all we can to help you with this burden.

You know, this is a particularly appropriate setting for us to see off Prime Minister Bhutto and her husband. A few days before their wedding in 1987 -- while Pakistan was still under military rule -- an American writer asked Mr. Zardari if he knew what he was in for. "Yes, yes," he said with a smile, "No one is promising me a rose garden."

Well, here you are.

Prime Minister Bhutto, on behalf of the American people, I applaud and encourage you and the people of Pakistan in your valiant efforts to move forward to promote democracy at home -- and peace and stability throughout South Asia. God bless you and the people of your homeland. And Godspeed you on your journey home -- and in the challenges ahead.

# # #

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 2, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR CHRISS WINSTON  
DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT  
FOR COMMUNICATIONS

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

SUBJECT: Presidential Remarks: Departure Statement/Bhutto

Counsel's Office has reviewed the captioned remarks. We have no legal objections.

cc: James W. Cicconi

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 1, 1989

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR DAVID DEMAREST AND CHRISS WINSTON

FROM: EDWARD E. McNALLY *EMN*

SUBJECT: WHITE HOUSE ROSEBUSH FOR PRIME MINISTER BHUTTO

I. SUMMARY

In the draft remarks for the President's Rose Garden meeting with Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto, the text concludes by noting the special significance roses from around the world have always held for the Bhutto family in Pakistan. You may want to consider suggesting that the President and Mrs. Bush present the Prime Minister with an American rosebush, as a gesture of friendship between our people and as an acknowledgement of this sentimental family tradition.

II. DISCUSSION

Attached for your information are two pages from Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto's recent autobiography.

After her father's death, she was held under house arrest with her mother at Al-Mutaza, her family's traditional home in Pakistan. During her detention she struggled to keep the family gardens alive -- gardens filled with the roses her father (the first Prime Minister Bhutto) had brought back home every time he traveled abroad. She describes her time among the roses and the cool shade of the gardens as "the happiest hours of my life."

Obviously, there is already great poignancy in this visit -- the triumphant return to America of a Harvard student the President met while Ambassador to the UN, now the first woman leader of an Islamic country and symbol of Pakistan's return to democracy. Since the President appears to be an admirer of her late father (in Looking Forward, he describes Bhutto's 1971 address as "the most compelling speech" he heard at the UN), carrying on her father's tradition by presenting a rosebush -- in the Rose Garden -- would be an especially appropriate gesture.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 2, 1989 88 JUN 5 P12:44

MEMORANDUM FOR CHRISS WINSTON

FROM: ROGER B. PORTER *RBP*

SUBJECT: Presidential Remarks: Departure Statement/Bhutto

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

cc: James W. Cicconi

## WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 06/01/89 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 1:00 p.m. Friday 06/02

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: DEPARTURE STATEMENT/BHUTTO  
 (06/01 2:30 p.m., draft three)

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCCLURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SUNUNU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NEWMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SCOWCROFT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PORTER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	STUDDERT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
BATES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	UNTERMAYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BREEDEN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROGERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PINKERTON	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CICCONI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	WINSTON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DEMAREST	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	BENNETT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GRAY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HAGIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**REMARKS:**

Please provide any comments/recommendations directly to Speechwriters Office (Rm. 122, x2930) by 1:00 p.m. Friday, 06/02, with an info copy to my office. Thanks.

**RESPONSE:**

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

1989 JUN -1 PM 4:2

(McNally/Martin)  
June 1, 1989, 2:30 p.m.  
Draft Three (BHUTTO)

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: DEPARTURE STATEMENT  
PRIME MINISTER BHUTTO  
THE ROSE GARDEN  
TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1989  
11:30 A.M.

When he came to Washington as Prime Minister in 1973, your father told of standing outside the White House during his student days in 1949. A man passed by and asked, "If you were an American, what would you like to be?" And your father pointed up here and said: "I would like to be inside that house!"

As America once welcomed her father and mother, it was a special pleasure for Barbara and me to welcome Prime Minister Bhutto to the White House this morning as my first official guest.

In fact, our relationship goes back to 1971 when she attended Harvard and accompanied her father to the United Nations. And I have often remarked that her father's 1971 appeal was one of the most compelling speeches I heard at the UN. More recently, we met in Tokyo last February, where I believe we were the most newly elected heads of government.

Pakistan and the United States have enjoyed a long history of good relations -- friends since the time Pakistan became an independent nation. And I welcomed this opportunity to reaffirm those ties and to reassure the Prime Minister of our continued commitment to assist in Pakistan's security, economic and

cultural development -- areas that contribute to Pakistan's democratic growth and stability.

Prime Minister Bhutto knows our country well and has many friends here. On behalf of the American people, I congratulated her on Pakistan's historic return to democracy last year, a development of which the people of Pakistan can be truly proud.

We discussed how important it is for all elements of Pakistan society -- the government, its military and civilian leaders, its political parties, and above all, the Pakistani people -- to insure that democracy is not just an abstract concept, but that it works.

The Prime Minister and I reviewed the situation in Afghanistan. For the last decade, the United States and Pakistan cooperated in supporting the Afghan resistance in its fight against foreign occupation -- and the illegitimate Kabul regime.

The effectiveness of our mutual policy was proven last February, when the last Soviet troops withdrew from Afghanistan. We agreed that the job is not done, however. The Mujaheddin continue their struggle for self-determination -- a goal both the United States and Pakistan continue to support. As your father told the U.N. at another of history's mileposts, "This is not the end of the road, this is the beginning of the road; this is not the end of the chapter, a new chapter has begun."

Prime Minister Bhutto and I discussed ways to encourage a political solution in Afghanistan that will lead to a non-aligned representative government -- willing to live in peace with its

neighbors -- to replace the illegitimate regime in Kabul. The United States and Pakistan will continue to explore any serious avenue toward this end.

The Prime Minister and I also reviewed our efforts to enhance stability in South Asia -- an important objective of both governments. I expressed strong U.S. support for efforts by Pakistan and India to improve relations, and stressed the importance of avoiding a nuclear arms race in the Subcontinent. She assured me that Pakistan's nuclear program is committed to the rapidly growing energy needs of her country. I underlined my Administration's commitment to discourage proliferation of nuclear and chemical weapons, and ballistic missiles.

We also shared our concern about the scourges of drug production and trafficking. I applauded her tough stance on eradicating opium cultivation, and expressed our appreciation for the extradition of alleged drug trafficker Malik Saleem.

To effectively combat this menace, I encouraged the Prime Minister to undertake a vigorous enforcement campaign against drugs produced in and transiting Pakistan, offering U.S. assistance in this effort.

In the economic and social fields, I commended Prime Minister Bhutto for her strong commitment to economic reform.

In conclusion, Madame Prime Minister, our discussions have made me keenly aware that you -- as the democratic leader of a great nation of over one hundred million people -- carry a heavy burden. As I reiterated to you throughout our meetings this

morning, you can rest assured that we will do all we can to help you with this burden.

You know, this is a particularly appropriate setting for us to visit with Prime Minister Bhutto and her husband. It's not just that her father used to bring home roses from around the world, roses that she tended while under house arrest. And it's not just that her successful campaign was accompanied by a flurry of rose petals from supporters.

But a few days before their wedding in 1987 -- while Pakistan was still under military rule -- an American writer asked Mr. Zardari if he knew what he was in for. "Yes, yes," he said with a smile, "No one is promising me a rose garden."

[[PAUSE]] Well, here you are.

Prime Minister Bhutto, on behalf of the American people, I applaud and encourage you and the people of Pakistan in your valiant efforts to move forward to promote democracy at home -- and peace and stability throughout South Asia. God bless you and the people of your homeland. And Godspeed you on your travels -- and in the challenges ahead.

# # #

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

June 6, 1989

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT  
AND PRIME MINISTER BHUTTO  
UPON DEPARTURE

The East Room

11:33 A.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Well, it was a special pleasure for Barbara and me to welcome Prime Minister Bhutto to the White House this morning. In fact, our relationship goes back to 1971, when she attended Harvard and came with her dad to the United Nations. And I have often remarked that her father's 1971 appeal was literally one of the most moving speeches that I ever heard at the United Nations. And more recently, we met in Tokyo last February, where I believe that we were the most newly-elected heads of government.

Pakistan and the United States have enjoyed a long history of good relations -- friends since the time that Pakistan became an independent nation. And I welcome this opportunity to reaffirm those ties and to reassure the Prime Minister of our continued commitment to assist in Pakistan's security and its economic and cultural development.

The Prime Minister knows our country well and she has many friends here. And on behalf of the American people, I congratulated her on Pakistan's historic return to democracy last year -- a development of which the people of Pakistan can be truly proud. We discussed how important it is for all elements of Pakistan society to ensure that democracy is just not -- isn't just an abstract concept, but that it works.

And the Prime Minister and I reviewed the situation in Afghanistan. For the last decade the U.S. and Pakistan cooperated in supporting the Afghan resistance in its fight against foreign occupation. And Pakistan deserves great credit and admiration for its extraordinary, extraordinary humanitarian efforts in support of the millions of Afghan refugees during this period. The effectiveness of our mutual policy was proven last February, when the last Soviet troops withdrew from Afghanistan. And we agreed, however, that the job is not done. The Mujahadeen continues and their struggle for self-determination goes on -- a goal that both the United States and Pakistan continue to support.

Prime Minister Bhutto and I discussed ways to encourage a political solution in Afghanistan that will lead to a nonaligned, representative government, willing to live in peace with its neighbors, to replace the illegitimate regime in Kabul. The United States and Pakistan will continue to explore any serious avenue towards this end.

We also shared our concern about the scourge of drug production and trafficking. Not much detail yet on that, but we're going to go into that one in much more detail later on. It's a matter of grave concern to the United States. I applauded her tough stance on eradicating the opium cultivation and expressed our appreciation for the extradition of alleged drug trafficker, Saleem. To effectively combat this menace, we've got to undertake a vigorous enforcement campaign, offering U.S. assistance wherever possible.

And let me say that, as far as I'm concerned, these discussions have been productive. And let me note, too, that that ceremony outside today -- the first since I've been President -- was a wonderful way to welcome the Prime Minister. And we just walked by the Rose Garden, which also is a lovely setting, and as the Prime Minister has observed, roses have a very special meaning in her life. And when she was younger, her father would bring back roses every time he traveled abroad, and in time, her family's gardens became filled with varieties of color. And during her own detention, she struggled bravely to keep the gardens alive, for as she has written, "I could not bear to watch the flowers wither, especially my father's roses."

And so, Madam Prime Minister, you've described your time among the roses and the cool shade of the gardens as "the happiest hours of my life." And now, as a gesture of friendship between our people and to continue your father's tradition, it is my privilege to present you with this American rosebush. May it and you prosper in the years to come. And welcome again. (Applause.)

PRIME MINISTER BHUTTO: I'm very grateful to President Bush for the kind invitation to pay an official visit to the United States and I'd like to thank the President for his consideration in giving me one of the rosebushes from the White House. It shall always remind me of this very useful, productive, and helpful visit -- supportive visit -- of mine to the United States.

My presence here underlies the great importance that Pakistan attaches to our relations with your country. This is not only because geopolitical realities require a close relationship, but more importantly, because of the ideals and the objectives that we share. As you know, this is not my first visit to Washington or, indeed, to the United States. I have pleasant memories of my student days at Radcliffe, past visits to Washington -- one of the great citadels of democracy. But it is a special privilege and honor to be here as the democratically-elected leader of a country which has traditionally enjoyed close, friendly ties with your country.

Over the last 10 years, Pakistan has been in the forefront of two great struggles. We have actively supported the cause of the Afghan people and their brave fight against foreign military intervention. And at the same time, at home in Pakistan, we've struggled against military dictatorship to establish a system based upon democratic values and the respect for human rights.

In both these epic struggles, we received from the United States unwavering support, and material as well as moral

international relations with the exciting prospect of a genuine and durable peace. Pakistan, which is situated in one of the more sensitive geopolitical regions of the world, will contribute towards these objectives and efforts. While the withdrawal of Soviet forces has brought a welcome change in Afghanistan, the continued fighting and prolonged presence of over 3.5 million Afghan refugees pose serious threats to the peace and stability of the region.

The President and I have reviewed the situation in the light of the prevailing circumstances and we are in complete accord, both in terms of our analyses as well as the future policies that need to be evolved. Pakistan remains committed to a political solution of the Afghan problem, whereby the brave people of Afghanistan will have the right to freely choose their own government without interference from outside. Pakistan's commitment to peace and democracy are fundamental.

In thanking President Bush for the valuable support that the United States has rendered to us in the pursuit of these objectives, I have assured him of our continuing efforts towards maintaining peace in the South Asian region and of our determination to strengthen the process of nuclear nonproliferation by seeking accords, both bilateral and international, within the regional context.

The President and I discussed measures to increase our cooperation in the fight against drugs. We have already achieved some success in this direction in Pakistan, but much remains to be done.

In conclusion, I would once more wish to thank President Bush for the generous hospitality, for the warmth and the friendship with which we have been received. I go home greatly encouraged by our constructive and fruitful discussions. I look forward to the opportunity of reciprocating in Pakistan some of the warmth, kindness, and hospitality that my husband and I have been privileged to receive from the President and Mrs. Bush in Washington.

Thank you very much. (Applause.)

END

11:44 A.M. EDT