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Record Group/Collection: George H.W. Bush Presidential Records
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Series: Speech File Draft Files
Subseries: Chron File, 1989-1993

OA/ID Number: 13525
Folder ID Number: 13525-010

Folder Title:
National Association of Broadcasters (NAB) 4/2/90 [OA 4727] [2]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
G	26	16	2	3

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 3/26/90 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 3/27/90 4:00 PM

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS

	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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROGICH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BATES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	UNTERMAYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ROGERS	<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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PINKERTON	<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 forward any comments directly to Chriss Winston, Rm. 122, x2930, no later than 4:00 PM, Tuesday, March 27, with a copy to my office. Thank you.

RESPONSE: *See comments*

11:58 PM MAR 27 1990
 James W. Cicconi
 Assistant to the President
 and Deputy to the Chief of Staff
 Ext. 2702

Davis/Martin
Title: NAB
March 21, 1990
Draft: Three

1990 MAR 26 PM 3:20

**PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: NAB, GEORGIA WORLD CONGRESS CENTER
10 a.m. Monday, April 2, 1990**

((Acknowledgements -- President Eddie Fritz, Walt Warthel, Hank Roeder, Rory Benson, thirty Members of Congress with us today, etc.))

((Someone just told me that this very convention center will be transformed tonight for a Grateful Dead concert.\\ Imagine that, The Grateful Dead\\ . . . I guess I can do that to an audience if I speak too long.))\\ \\

It's a privilege to be back before the National Association of Broadcasters. I can't help but marvel at the huge screens around us -- ((you know, if I were as large as my image on these screens, imagine how easy it would be for me to get my way with Congress)).\\ And this convention is also displayed on monitors around this arena; and from here, beamed around the world.

But there was a time when most Americans knew their presidents distantly, from woodcut prints in their weekly newspaper. The circle of democracy in ancient Athens and Rome was even more limited, just to those within hearing range of the debates inside the Parthenon or the Forum. But today, through free, over-the-air broadcasts, you have brought millions of living rooms within hearing range; you have made every home a part of the American forum.

In fact, on this very day, you are providing -- for the 6,000 foreign broadcasters in attendance, through your international seminars and through USIA's Worldnet -- a seminar for the world. Television, which began as the American forum, has become the world forum.

And so when a lone brave man stood up to a column of tanks in Tienanmen Square, the world stood with him.\\

When the people of Prague sang the first Christmas carols in almost half a century, the world sang with them.\\

And when the first German took the first hammer to that wall of shame in Berlin, the world shared in an historic act of courage.\\

These images of democracy belong to the world. But it was here in America that a free people first explored how to put the airwaves into the service of democracy.

We did this by accepting regulation, but firmly rejecting government programming or censorship, and government-ownership of stations. Now the freedom your association enjoys is the model the world is following today -- not just in the East, but also among heavily-regulated nations in the West.

This is all part and parcel of a greater trend -- the ever-increasing free flow of information around the globe. We live in a time when commodity prices, travel reservations and news flash from Hong Kong to Tokyo, Tokyo to Bonn, Bonn to Boston, all in the blink of an eye. Roam among the acres of exhibits in this convention center and you will find 22 football fields chocked

full of the latest gadgets in telecommunications: personal computers and modems, fax machines, lasers, optical fibers, satellites -- all strands in a growing web of world communications, a growing world community, "a global village."

The information industry is not an adornment to modern life. It is the essence of who and what we are. It is truly an information age.

Last May, I discussed the future of Europe with the citizens of Mainz, a German city nestled in the green hills along the Rhine. And it was while I was there that I appreciated anew the Biblical expression: "In the beginning was the Word." For it was in that German town that the inventor of the printing press, Johannes ((Yo-HAN-nes)) Gutenberg ((GOOT-ten-berg)), first put the scholarship of the ages into the hands of millions of knowledge-hungry readers.

His one invention made possible all the pamphlets and journals of the Enlightenment and the American Revolution -- from the call to arms of Thomas Paine to the cool logic of The Federalist Papers. You might argue that out of that one invention sprang the very idea called America.

Today, along with the word, we have the image -- images formed by the pixels of color television, and evoked by the sounds of radio. But while Western democracy broadened as our knowledge broadened, the circle of democracy and knowledge narrowed under the communist regimes of Central and Eastern Europe, and Southeast Asia.

For these nations, truth was something to be twisted and stretched by the brutal hands of authority, manipulated beyond recognition. The Czech author, Milan Kundera, calls this time the "Kingdom of Forgetting" -- when whole nations almost forgot their heroic histories and finest traditions. From Prague to Phenom Penh, the peoples of these lands never fully gave in to amnesia, because even in the worst hours of repression, they could always count on a friendly voice to remind them of the truth -- the Voice of America, Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty.

To fully appreciate what these broadcasts do, you need only to ask a listener. Perhaps someone like Huang Ngor ((Whang-Nohr)), whom you probably remember as the Cambodian actor in The Killing Fields. But Doctor Ngor lived this horror before he portrayed it on the screen. And when he lived in Cambodia under the Khmer Rouge, the ownership of a radio was a crime punishable by death.

Yet, as soon as it was safe to do so, the Cambodian people dug up their radios, took out the dead batteries, laid them in the sun and poured water over them. And in this way, they could get another 15 or 20 minutes of life out of the old batteries, precious minutes for which many people risked their lives.\\ Remember that: the free news broadcasts which we so easily take for granted in America, some people must risk death to hear.

((Insert to come))

Change is coming more easily to the Soviet Union. The Soviet government once spent half a billion dollars a year to jam foreign broadcasts so that its people would not learn ^{such truth as} what their sons and brothers were doing in Afghanistan. But within the Soviet media today are many honorable men and women who strive to report the news, who take glasnost more seriously than the party line. And that is why more and more Soviet journalists are earning the respect and admiration of their colleagues abroad.

Even more dramatic signs of change abound. The editor of Tass speaks to Washington's National Press Club. The subject? Freedom of information. China made its first conciliatory act by accrediting a VOA correspondent. And throughout the world, the jamming of American broadcasts has ceased.

But most remarkable of all, Soviet publications that once vilified the Voice of America now praise it. Words of praise and support come from Isvestia. A commentator in Moscow News thanks VOA, and says that it uses ((and I quote)): "our own broadening sources of information better than we do and without delay return to us what they have gathered."

Now Radio Free Europe has bureaus in Warsaw and Budapest, and VOA even has one in Moscow -- an unthinkable development just a few years ago. The very fact that it is no longer considered remarkable to link live programs from Washington to Kiev, or from Chicago and New York to Gdansk and Warsaw is, in itself, remarkable.

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How did this happen? It happened in part because of the power of truth. Czechoslovakia's playwright-president, Vaclav Havel, paid a very personal tribute to this power on his recent visit to Washington, when he visited the Voice of America, and met the employees of its Czech division. It was a very poignant encounter -- for though Havel didn't recognize any of them by face, he knew them all by name the instant he heard them speak.\\

And it is moments like that, that convince me of one sure thing: **I am determined that America will continue to bear witness to the truth. America must never lose its voice.**\\\

Still, we can envision a time when the purpose of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty will be utterly fulfilled. But for now, these networks, along with VOA and USIA, have ~~two~~ new missions.

First, ~~we~~ we can fill a void in reporting **between** the nations of Eastern Europe. After all, Eastern Europeans need more than Robert's Rules of Order. They need to know how the process of reform is working with their neighbors. So if one nation adopts a novel path to reform, a pollution control, or currency law, the others need to be able to benefit from that experiment.

Second, as we help the newly free news services to replace the old distorted information sources, we can help them avoid the worst forms of a free press -- bias, sensationalism and yellow journalism.\\ But we need to do even more. So I am instructing USIA and Radio Free Europe to provide teaching and training for apprentice journalists in Central and Eastern Europe.

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DuSault
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But, The best example of a free press must come from you. The Peace Corps is teaching English in Eastern Europe as the lingua franca of business and journalism. But it is not tasked to offer a model of journalistic excellence. Only the American press corps can pick up where the Peace Corps leaves off -- and provide a model of accuracy, fairness and objectivity.

As broadcasters, you can -- and you are -- transferring American know-how to the East. You are working with VOA to train and orient foreign broadcasters visiting the United States. Just in February, the director of Polish radio and television visited your headquarters, in part to seek the counsel and assistance of American broadcasters. And you have sent your representatives to meet with their counterparts in the Soviet Union.

And on top of this, you are helping Americans to invest in joint ventures to establish new radio and television networks in the East. So most of all, I am here today to recognize your energetic international leadership.

We are making the most of an opportunity anticipated forty-five years ago by Franklin Delano Roosevelt, a few months before he made his last trip to his beloved second home so near here, at Warm Springs. In one of his last messages to Congress, President Roosevelt said that of all the changes taking place in the world, it is communication that will do the most to advance the cause of peace.

That was our vision then. That is our vision today. And by working together, the vision of America is fast becoming a reality for the world.

Thank you, may God bless you and may God bless the United States of America.

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WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

90 MAR 27 P4:42

DATE: 3/26/90 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 3/27/90 4:00 PM

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS

	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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROGICH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BATES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	UNTERMAYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ROGERS	<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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PINKERTON	<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"/>
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Davis/Martin
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March 21, 1990
Draft: Three

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We are making the most of an opportunity anticipated forty-five years ago by Franklin Delano Roosevelt, a few months before he made his last trip to his beloved second home so near here, at Warm Springs. In one of his last messages to Congress, President Roosevelt said that of all the changes taking place in the world, it is communication that will do the most to advance the cause of peace.

That was our vision then. That is our vision today. And by working together, the vision of America is fast becoming a reality for the world.

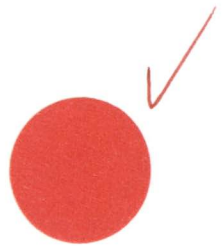
Thank you, may God bless you and may God bless the United States of America.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON



March 27, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR CHRISS WINSTON
DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
FOR COMMUNICATIONS

FROM: NELSON LUND
ASSOCIATE COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Draft Presidential Remarks: National Association
of Broadcasters

At the request of James W. Cicconi, Counsel's office has reviewed the captioned remarks. We have no legal objections.

We appreciate having had the opportunity to review these remarks.

cc: James W. Cicconi

30 MAR 27 4:04

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 3/26/90

ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 3/27/90 4:00 PM

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS

	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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROGICH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BATES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	UNTERMAYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ROGERS	<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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PINKERTON	<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 forward any comments directly to Chriss Winston, Rm. 122, x2930, no later than 4:00 PM, Tuesday, March 27, with a copy to my office. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

Please see suggestions.

3/27/90

90 MAR 27 6:25 PM

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

1990 MAR 26 PM 3:20

Davis/Martin
Title: NAB
March 21, 1990
Draft: Three

**PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: NAB, GEORGIA WORLD CONGRESS CENTER
10 a.m. Monday, April 2, 1990**

((Acknowledgements -- President Eddie Fritz, Walt Warthel, Hank Roeder, Rory Benson, thirty Members of Congress with us today, etc.))

we have to move right along because

7
((Someone just told me that [^]this very convention center will be transformed [^]tonight for a Grateful Dead concert.\\ Imagine that, The Grateful Dead\\ . . . I guess I **can** do that to an audience if I speak too long.))\\ \\

It's a privilege to be back before the National Association of Broadcasters. I can't help but marvel at the huge screens around us -- ((you know, if I ^{loomed} ~~were~~ as large as my image on these screens, imagine how easy it would be for me to get my way with Congress)).\\ And this convention is also displayed on monitors around this arena; and from here, beamed around the world.

But there was a time when most Americans knew their presidents distantly, from woodcut prints in their weekly newspaper. The circle of democracy in ancient Athens and Rome was even more limited, just to those within hearing range of the debates inside the Parthenon or the Forum. But today, through free, over-the-air broadcasts, you have brought millions of living rooms within hearing range; you have made every home a part of the American forum.

In fact, on this very day, you are providing -- for the 6,000 foreign broadcasters in attendance, through your international seminars and through USIA's Worldnet -- a seminar for the world. Television, which began as the American forum, has become the world forum.

And so when a lone brave man stood up to a column of tanks in Tienanmen Square, the world stood with him.\\

When the people of Prague sang the first Christmas carols in almost half a century, the world sang with them.\\

And when the first German took the first hammer to that wall of shame in Berlin, the world shared in an historic act of courage.\\

These images of democracy belong to the world. But it was here in America that a free people first explored how to put the airwaves into the service of democracy.

We did this by accepting regulation, but firmly rejecting government programming or censorship, and government-ownership of stations. Now the freedom your association enjoys is the model the world is following today -- not just in the East, but also among heavily-regulated nations in the West.

This is all part and parcel of a greater trend -- the ever-increasing free flow of information around the globe. We live in a time when commodity prices, travel reservations and ^{fast breaking} news flash from Hong Kong to Tokyo, Tokyo to Bonn, Bonn to Boston, all in the blink of an eye. Roam among the acres of exhibits in this convention center and you will find 22 football fields chocked

full of the latest gadgets in telecommunications: personal computers and modems, fax machines, lasers, optical fibers, satellites -- all strands in a growing web of world communications, a growing world community, ^{truly} "a global village."

The information industry is not an adornment to modern life. It is the essence of who and what we are. It is truly an information age.

Last May, I discussed the future of Europe with the citizens of Mainz, a German city nestled in the green hills along the Rhine. And it was while I was there that I appreciated anew the Biblical expression: "In the beginning was the Word." For it was in that German town that the inventor of the printing press, Johannes ((Yo-HAN-nes)) Gutenberg ((GOOT-ten-berg)), first put the scholarship of the ages into the hands of millions of knowledge-hungry readers.

His one invention made possible all the pamphlets and journals of the Enlightenment and the American Revolution -- from the call to arms of Thomas Paine to the cool logic of The Federalist Papers. You might argue that out of that one invention sprang the very idea called America.

Today, along with the word, we have the image -- images formed by the pixels of color television, and evoked by the sounds of radio. But while Western democracy broadened as our knowledge broadened, the circle of democracy and knowledge narrowed under the communist regimes of Central and Eastern Europe, and Southeast Asia.

Network linking
all of us,
3

For these nations, truth was something to be twisted and stretched by the brutal hands of authority, manipulated beyond recognition. The Czech author, Milan Kundera, calls this time the "Kingdom of Forgetting" -- when whole nations almost forgot their heroic histories and finest traditions. From Prague to Phenom Penh, the peoples of these lands never fully gave in to amnesia, because even in the worst hours of repression, they could always count on a friendly voice to remind them of the truth -- the Voice of America, Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty.

To fully appreciate what these broadcasts do, you need only to ask a listener. Perhaps someone like Huang Ngor ((Whang-Nohr)), whom you probably remember as the Cambodian actor in The Killing Fields. But Doctor Ngor lived this horror before he portrayed it on the screen. And when he lived in Cambodia under the Khmer Rouge, the ownership of a radio was a crime punishable by death.

Yet, as soon as it was safe to do so, the Cambodian people dug up their radios, took out the dead batteries, laid them in the sun and poured water over them. And in this way, they could get another 15 or 20 minutes of life out of the old batteries, precious minutes for which many people risked their lives.\\ Remember that: the free news broadcasts which we so easily take for granted in America, some people must risk death to hear.

((Insert to come))

Change is coming more easily to the Soviet Union. The Soviet government once spent half a billion dollars a year to jam foreign broadcasts so that its people would not learn what their sons and brothers were doing in Afghanistan. But within the Soviet media today are many honorable men and women who strive to report the news, who take glasnost more seriously than the party line. And that is why more and more Soviet journalists are earning the respect and admiration of their colleagues abroad.

Even more dramatic signs of change abound. The editor of Tass speaks to Washington's National Press Club. The subject? Freedom of information. China ^{is} ~~made its first~~ ^{first} conciliatory act ^{after Tiananmen} ~~by~~ ^{Space} ~~was~~ ^{to} accrediting a VOA correspondent. And throughout the world, the jamming of American broadcasts has ceased.

But most remarkable of all, Soviet publications that once vilified the Voice of America now praise it. Words of praise and support come from Isvestia. A commentator in Moscow News thanks VOA, and says that it uses ((and I quote)): "our own broadening sources of information better than we do and without delay return to us what they have gathered."

Now Radio Free Europe has bureaus in Warsaw and Budapest, and VOA even has one in Moscow -- an unthinkable development just a few years ago. The very fact that it is no longer considered remarkable to link live programs from Washington to Kiev, or from Chicago and New York to Gdansk and Warsaw is, in itself, remarkable.

How did this happen? It happened in part because of the power of truth. Czechoslovakia's playwright-president, Vaclav Havel, paid a very personal tribute to this power on his recent visit to Washington, when he visited the Voice of America, and met the employees of its Czech division. It was a very poignant encounter -- for though Havel didn't recognize any of them by face, he knew them all by name the instant he heard them speak.\\

And it is moments like that, that convince me of one sure thing: **I am determined that America will continue to bear witness to the truth. America must never lose its voice.**\\\

Still, we can envision a time when the purpose of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty will be utterly fulfilled. But for now, these networks, along with VOA and USIA, have two new missions.

First, we can fill a void in reporting **between** the nations of Eastern Europe. After all, Eastern Europeans need more than Robert's Rules of Order. They need to know how the process of reform is working with their neighbors. So if one nation adopts a novel path to reform, a pollution control, or currency law, the others need to be able to benefit from that experiment.

Second, as we help the newly free news services to replace the old distorted information sources, we can help them avoid the worst forms of a free press -- bias, sensationalism and yellow journalism.\\ But we need to do even more. So I am instructing USIA and Radio Free Europe to provide teaching and training for apprentice journalists in Central and Eastern Europe.

The best example of a free press must come from you. The Peace Corps is teaching English in Eastern Europe as the lingua franca of business and journalism. But it is not tasked to offer a model of journalistic excellence. Only the American press corps can pick up where the Peace Corps leaves off -- and provide a model of accuracy, fairness and objectivity.

As broadcasters, you can -- and you are -- transferring American know-how to the East. You are working with VOA to train and orient foreign broadcasters visiting the United States. Just in February, the director of Polish radio and television visited your headquarters, in part to seek the counsel and assistance of American broadcasters. And you have sent your representatives to meet with their counterparts in the Soviet Union.

And on top of this, you are helping Americans to invest in joint ventures to establish new radio and television networks in the East. So most of all, I am here today to recognize your energetic international leadership.

We are making the most of an opportunity anticipated forty-five years ago by Franklin Delano Roosevelt, a few months before he made his last trip to his beloved second home so near here, at Warm Springs. In one of his last messages to Congress, President Roosevelt said that of all the changes taking place in the world, it is communication that will do the most to advance the cause of peace.

That was our vision then. That is our vision today. And by working together, the vision of America is fast becoming a reality for the world.

Thank you, may God bless you and may God bless the United States of America.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 27, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR CHRISS WINSTON

FROM:

JIM PINKERTON

SUBJECT:

National Association of Broadcasters Draft

This draft has some powerful images: Havel meeting with recognizing the VOA broadcasters by their voices, Cambodians getting the last bit of juice from their radio batteries.

The themes of the speech: the global linkage of world media, the increasing free flow of information around the globe, the horrors of state censorship of information, and the wonders of the new technologies of information -- all these are appropriately presented. What is missing is an explanation of the deeper significances of these phenomena. As the speech now stands, any one of these themes could be articulated in the same way by the opposition, say, Richard Gephardt, but they would used to reach a completely different conclusion, e.g., "economic nationalism," industrial planning, etc.

By contrast, the Bush Agenda speaks to the themes of the Information Age in profound ways. What we suggest is some articulation of just how the Information Age is a reflection of the principles underlying the President's Agenda -- drawing conclusions that incidentally set us apart from our opponents. Here are three conclusions suggested by the existing draft's themes:

o First, governments are now subject to market forces in a way they haven't been before. The policy-maker who tinkers with the economy in the wrong way, who pushes the wrong button, will see the flow of capital re-route itself across nations and continents and oceans. This fact helps explain the President's determination to cut the capital gains tax at a time when many of our chief competitors do not even have such a tax.

o Second, the information age means increased individual choice, because individuals can more easily get the information that determines their choices. The President's education program offers a concrete example.

(more)

Instead of pouring money into an existing structure --an education structure that already represents the world's highest expenditure per capita, the President offers a reform that promises to change that structure by letting parents choose the public school their children will attend. Greater competition between schools means greater information for parents about which schools are right for their kids -- just as competition does for, say, grocery stores.

o Third, the Information Age represents a New Paradigm, characterized by the phenomenon of decentralization: the dispersal of the centers of authority and the break-up of bureaucracy -- whether those bureaucracies be a Stalinist government in Eastern Europe, a stodgy corporation on Park Avenue, or a sclerotic city hall in Anytown, U.S.A.

It means pushing decision-making downward and outward, to the lowest feasible level. No place, no culture is immune from the benefits of decentralization. Now that the people have learned that government doesn't know best, they will refuse to turn over decision-making power when they can decide better for themselves. Popular opinion now converges around the notion that government should try to do only a few things but do them well. When people refuse to support big government, the public debate focuses on qualitative, as opposed to quantitative, changes in government.

As Robert Samuelson recently put it, the American people are not so much stingy as they are skeptical. This skepticism -- this immunization against being fooled by the authorities that the information age allows is a healthy thing. It permits us to envision a society where people take care of themselves to the extent that they are able, but for those that cannot take care of themselves, there are flesh-and-blood people, not stony bureaucracies, there to help. The President's child care policy, which permits parents, not bureaucrats, to decide what kind of child care is best for them, is an example of such a counter-bureaucratic policy.

Other comments:

pg. 1, para. 2, line 1 "Imagine that, The Grateful Dead. I guess I can do that to an audience if I speak too long."

(more)

This could easily be taken as derisive of The Grateful Dead, who have been helpful recently in supporting the President's reforestation effort. We should not unnecessarily risk offending our friends. Thus, we urge deleting the reference.

4,3 "Yet, as soon as it was safe, the Cambodian people dug up their radios, too out the dead batteries, laid them in the sun and poured water over them. And in this way, they could get another 15 or 20 minutes of life out of the old batteries."

A stunningly vivid image.

6,5,2 "...we can help them avoid the worst forms of a free press -- bias, sensationalism, and yellow journalism."

Notwithstanding the correctness of this statement, we will probably be on safer ground by just avoiding any criticism of a free press.

7,1,1 "The best example of a free press must come from you."

This is a powerful point which deserves amplifying. The underlying principle is that now that "the idea known as America" is taking hold worldwide, our responsibility increases to try to live up to the ideal that the rest of the world looks to.

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WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 3/26/90

ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 3/27/90 4:00 PM

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS

	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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROGICH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BATES →	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	UNTERMAYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ROGERS	<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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PINKERTON	<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 forward any comments directly to Chriss Winston, Rm. 122, x2930, no later than 4:00 PM, Tuesday, March 27, with a copy to my office. Thank you.

Comments included, plus general comments below.

RESPONSE: *General: Commerce wondered about mentioning their help on spreading the word on the Census. I explained it ~~was~~ probably is not appropriate in the text of this speech.*

Please note *

Commerce wanted to see - + I decided to send to them. If they do not call by 5:30, I recommend we go w/ only these. I will call you at 5:30.
MAR 27 5:11 PM '90
-Holtz X2800

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

Davis/Martin
Title: NAB
March 21, 1990
Draft: Three

1990 MAR 26 PM 3:20

**PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: NAB, GEORGIA WORLD CONGRESS CENTER
10 a.m. Monday, April 2, 1990**

((Acknowledgements -- President Eddie Fritz, Walt Warthel, Hank Roeder, Rory Benson, thirty Members of Congress with us today, etc.))

((Someone just told me that this very convention center will be transformed tonight for a Grateful Dead concert.\\ Imagine that, The Grateful Dead\\ . . . I guess I can do that to an audience if I speak too long.))\\

It's a privilege to be back before the National Association of Broadcasters. I can't help but marvel at the huge screens around us -- ((you know, if I were as large as my image on these screens, imagine how easy it would be for me to get my way with Congress)).\\ And this convention is also displayed on monitors around this arena; and from here, beamed around the world.

But there was a time when most Americans knew their presidents distantly, from woodcut prints in their weekly newspaper. The circle of democracy in ancient Athens and Rome was even more limited, just to those within hearing range of the debates inside the Parthenon or the Forum. But today, through free, over-the-air broadcasts, you have brought millions of living rooms within hearing range; you have made every home a part of the American forum.

In fact, on this very day, you are providing -- for the 6,000 foreign broadcasters in attendance, through your international seminars and through USIA's Worldnet -- a seminar for the world. Television, which began as the American forum, has become the world forum.

And so when a lone brave man stood up to a column of tanks in Tienanmen Square, the world stood with him.\\

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These images of democracy belong to the world. But it was here in America that a free people first explored how to put the airwaves into the service of democracy.

We did this by accepting regulation, but firmly rejecting government programming or censorship, and government-ownership of stations. Now the freedom your association enjoys is the model the world is following today -- not just in the East, but also among heavily-regulated nations in the West.

This is all part and parcel of a greater trend -- the ever-increasing free flow of information around the globe. We live in a time when commodity prices, travel reservations and news flash from Hong Kong to Tokyo, Tokyo to Bonn, Bonn to Boston, all in the blink of an eye. Roam among the acres of exhibits in this convention center and you will find 22 football fields chocked

full of the latest gadgets in telecommunications: personal computers and modems, fax machines, lasers, optical fibers, satellites -- all strands in a growing web of world communications, a growing world community, "a global village."

The information industry is not an adornment to modern life. It is the essence of who and what we are. It is truly an information age.

Somewhat repetitive now -- cliché (USIA)

Last May, I discussed the future of Europe with the citizens of Mainz, a German city nestled in the green hills along the Rhine. And it was while I was there that I appreciated anew the Biblical expression: "In the beginning was the Word." For it was in that German town that the inventor of the printing press, Johannes ((Yo-HAN-nes)) Gutenberg ((GOOT-ten-berg)), first put the scholarship of the ages into the hands of millions of knowledge-hungry readers.

His one invention made possible all the pamphlets and journals of the Enlightenment and the American Revolution -- from the call to arms of Thomas Paine to the cool logic of The Federalist Papers. You might argue that out of that one invention sprang the very idea of freedom of the press, this is the bicentennial of freedom of the press.

Today, along with the word, we have the image -- images formed by the pixels of color television, and evoked by the sounds of radio. But while Western democracy broadened as our knowledge broadened, the circle of democracy and knowledge narrowed under the communist regimes of Central and Eastern Europe, and Southeast Asia.

(USIA)

For these nations, truth was something to be twisted and stretched by the brutal hands of authority, manipulated beyond recognition. The Czech author, Milan Kundera, calls this time the "Kingdom of Forgetting" -- when whole nations almost forgot their heroic histories and finest traditions. From Prague to Phenom Penh, the peoples of these lands never fully gave in to amnesia, because even in the worst hours of repression, they could always count on a friendly voice to remind them of the truth -- the Voice of America, Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty.

*Split
infinitive*

To fully appreciate what these broadcasts do, you need only to ask a listener. Perhaps someone like Huang Ngor ((Whang-Nohr)), whom you probably remember as the Cambodian actor in The Killing Fields. But Doctor Ngor lived this horror before he portrayed it on the screen. And when he lived in Cambodia under the Khmer Rouge, the ownership of a radio was a crime punishable by death.

Yet, as soon as it was safe to do so, the Cambodian people dug up their radios, took out the dead batteries, laid them in the sun and poured water over them. And in this way, they could get another 15 or 20 minutes of life out of the old batteries, precious minutes for which many people risked their lives.\\ Remember that: the free news broadcasts which we so easily take for granted in America, some people must risk death to hear.

((Insert to come))

Change is coming more easily to the Soviet Union. The Soviet government once spent half a billion dollars a year to jam foreign broadcasts so that its people would not learn what their sons and brothers were doing in Afghanistan. But within the Soviet media today are many honorable men and women who strive to report the news, who take glasnost more seriously than the party line. And that is why more and more Soviet journalists are earning the respect and admiration of their colleagues abroad.

Even more dramatic signs of change abound. The editor of Tass speaks to Washington's National Press Club. The subject? Freedom of information. China made its first conciliatory act by accrediting a VOA correspondent. And throughout the world, the jamming of American broadcasts has ceased.

But most remarkable of all, Soviet publications that once vilified the Voice of America now praise it. Words of praise and support come from Isvestia. A commentator in Moscow News thanks VOA, and says that it uses ((and I quote)): "our own broadening sources of information better than we do and without delay return to us what they have gathered."

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Still jamming
in the People's
Republic of
China + Cuba
(TV
Marti.)
USA.

How did this happen? It happened in part because of the power of truth. Czechoslovakia's playwright-president, Vaclav Havel, paid a very personal tribute to this power on his recent visit to Washington, when he visited the Voice of America, and met the employees of its Czech division. It was a very poignant encounter -- for though Havel didn't recognize any of them by face, he knew them all by name the instant he heard them speak.\\

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Second, as we help the newly free news services to replace the old distorted information sources, we can help them avoid the worst forms of a free press. -- ~~bias, sensationalism and yellow journalism.~~ ^{may not want to assriate the journalists by listing these ills.} ~~journalism.~~ \\ But we need to do even more. So I am instructing (USIA)

USIA and Radio Free Europe to provide teaching and training for apprentice journalists in Central and Eastern Europe.

USIA has been training journalists for years.

Radio Free Europe - we are not sure about, but can call Bruce Porter (Exec. Dir.) @ 254-8040. (USIA)

The best example of a free press must come from you. The Peace Corps is teaching English in Eastern Europe as the lingua franca of business and journalism. But it is not tasked to offer a model of journalistic excellence. Only the American press corps can pick up where the Peace Corps leaves off -- and provide a model of accuracy, fairness and objectivity.

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That was our vision then. That is our vision today. And by working together, the vision of America is fast becoming a reality for the world.

Thank you, may God bless you and may God bless the United States of America.

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WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

2338

DATE: 3/26/90

ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 3/27/90 4:00 PM

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS

	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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROGICH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BATES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	UNTERMAYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ROGERS	<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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PINKERTON	<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 forward any comments directly to Chriss Winston, Rm. 122, x2930, no later than 4:00 PM, Tuesday, March 27, with a copy to my office. Thank you.

RESPONSE: March 28, 1990

TO: CHRISS WINSTON

The NSC staff concurs with the draft speech, with the changes noted. For policy reasons, we had to change the TV Marti and international broadcasting sections fairly substantially.

Brent Scowcroft
Brent Scowcroft

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

cc: James W. Cicconi

1990 MAR 25 PM 3:20

Davis/Martin
Title: NAB2
March 21, 1990
Draft: Three

**PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: NAB, GEORGIA WORLD CONGRESS CENTER
10 a.m. Monday, April 2, 1990**

((Acknowledgements -- President Eddie Fritz, Walt Warthel, Hank Roeder, Rory Benson, thirty Members of Congress with us today, etc.))

((Someone just told me that this very convention center will be transformed tonight for a Grateful Dead concert.\\ Imagine that, The Grateful Dead\\ . . . I guess I **can** do that to an audience if I speak too long.))\\

It's a privilege to be back before the National Association of Broadcasters. I can't help but marvel at the huge screens around us -- ((you know, if I were as large as my image on these screens, imagine how easy it would be for me to get my way with Congress)).\\ And this convention is also displayed on monitors around this arena; and from here, beamed around the world.

But there was a time when most Americans knew their presidents distantly, from woodcut prints in their weekly newspaper. The circle of democracy in ancient Athens and Rome was even more limited, just to those within hearing range of the debates inside the Parthenon or the Forum. But today, through free, over-the-air broadcasts, you have brought millions of living rooms within hearing range; you have made every home a part of the American forum.

In fact, on this very day, you are providing -- for the 6,000 foreign broadcasters in attendance, through your international seminars and through USIA's Worldnet -- a seminar for the world. Television, which began as the American forum, has become the world forum.

And so when a lone brave man stood up to a column of tanks in Tienanmen Square, the world stood with him.\\

When the people of Prague sang the first Christmas carols in almost half a century, the world sang with them.\\

And when the first German took the first hammer to that wall of shame in Berlin, the world shared in an historic act of courage.\\

These images of democracy belong to the world. But it was here in America that a free people first explored how to put the airwaves into the service of democracy.

We did this by accepting regulation, but firmly rejecting government programming or censorship, and government-ownership of stations. Now the freedom your association enjoys is the model the world is following today -- not just in the East, but also among heavily regulated nations in the West.

This is all part and parcel of a greater trend -- the ever-increasing free flow of information around the globe. We live in a time when commodity prices, travel reservations and news flash from Hong Kong to Tokyo, Tokyo to Bonn, Bonn to Boston, all in the blink of an eye. Roam among the acres of exhibits in this convention center and you will find 22 football fields chocked

full of the latest gadgets in telecommunications: personal computers and modems, fax machines, lasers, optical fibers, satellites -- all strands in a growing web of world communications, a growing world community, "a global village."

The information industry is not an adornment to modern life. It is the essence of who and what we are. It is truly an information age.

Last May, I discussed the future of Europe with the citizens of Mainz, a German city nestled in the green hills along the Rhine. And it was while I was there that I appreciated anew the Biblical expression: "In the beginning was the Word." For it was in that German town that the inventor of the printing press, Johannes ((Yo-HAN-nes)) Gutenberg ((GOOT-ten-berg)), first put the scholarship of the ages into the hands of millions of knowledge-hungry readers.

His one invention made possible all the pamphlets and journals of the Enlightenment and the American Revolution -- from the call to arms of Thomas Paine to the cool logic of The Federalist Papers. You might argue that out of that one invention sprang the very idea called America.

Today, along with the word, we have the image -- images formed by the pixels of color television, and evoked by the sounds of radio. But while Western democracy broadened as our knowledge broadened, the circle of democracy and knowledge narrowed under ~~the~~ communist regimes ^{that took power on many} ~~of Central and Eastern~~ _{continents.} ~~Europe, and Southeast Asia~~

Either add
other
regimes in
Asia +
Latin America,
or (preferably)
drop the specifics

For these nations, truth was something to be twisted and stretched by the brutal hands of authority, manipulated beyond recognition. The Czech author, Milan Kundera, calls this time the "Kingdom of Forgetting" -- when whole nations almost forgot their heroic histories and finest traditions. From ^{Havana to} Prague to Phenom Penh, the peoples of these lands never fully gave in to amnesia, because even in the worst hours of repression, they could always count on a friendly voice to remind them of the truth -- the Voice of America, Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, *Radio Marti*.

~~To fully appreciate what these broadcasts do, you need only to ask a listener. Perhaps someone like Huang Ngor ^{sp.} ((Whang-Nohr)), whom you probably remember as the Cambodian actor in The Killing Fields. But Doctor Ngor lived this horror before he portrayed it on the screen. And when he lived) In Cambodia under the Khmer Rouge, the ownership of a radio was a crime punishable by death.~~

Yet, as soon as it was safe to do so, the Cambodian people dug up their radios, took out the dead batteries, laid them in the sun and poured water over them. And in this way, they could get another 15 or 20 minutes of life out of the old batteries, precious minutes for which many people risked their lives. \\ Remember that: the free news broadcasts which we so easily take for granted in America, some people must risk death to hear.

((Let me address an issue that I know is of great concern to you, ^{TV Marti} Those of us who have been raised in a free society can

No,
he's a
critic of
our
Cambodia
policy

If our test this week was a success. We overcame the technical obstacles to delivering a clear TV signal to Havana. We did not interfere with U.S. broadcasts and we did not cause harmful interference to Cuban 5 broadcasts. We are strictly observing the rules for international broadcasting.

never fully appreciate how the oppressed yearn for an image --- no matter how fleeting -- of the outside world. That is why we are now broadcasting ~~[images of freedom on]~~ Television Marti to the people of Cuba.

(Of course, I know that Mister Castro doesn't like this idea; ^{He has jammed the TV Marti signal,} and ~~that~~ you have borne the brunt of his threats. I ^{I know that} sincerely hope that he allows us to broadcast Television Marti to Cuba, ^{Castro should have nothing} as we have broadcast Radio Marti. ~~[We certainly do not try to fear from the free flow of ideas, from entertainment programs, to keep him from broadcasting his lengthy speeches to America and from accurate, nonideological news about world events, over Radio Havana. But let me pledge that if anyone jams your stations and interferes with the airwaves of America, your government will stand by you. Americans have died in the defense of our right to free speech. We will not let freedom of the airwaves be compromised now.]~~

Change is coming more easily to the Soviet Union. The Soviet government once spent half a billion dollars a year to jam foreign broadcasts so that its people would not learn what their sons and brothers were doing in Afghanistan. But within the Soviet media today are many honorable men and women who strive to report the news, who take glasnost more seriously than the party line. And that is why more and more Soviet journalists are earning the respect and admiration of their colleagues abroad.

Even more dramatic signs of change abound. The editor of Tass speaks to Washington's National Press Club. The subject? Freedom of information. China made its first conciliatory act by

~~accrediting~~ ^{readmitting} a VOA correspondent. And throughout the world, the jamming of American broadcasts has ceased.

But most remarkable of all, Soviet publications that once vilified the Voice of America now praise it. Words of praise and support come from Izvestia. A commentator in Moscow News thanks VOA, and says that it uses ((and I quote)): "our own broadening sources of information better than we do and without delay return to us what they have gathered."

Now Radio Free Europe has bureaus in Warsaw and Budapest, and VOA even has one in Moscow -- an unthinkable development just a few years ago. The very fact that it is no longer considered remarkable to link live programs from Washington to Kiev, or from Chicago and New York to Gdansk and Warsaw is, in itself, remarkable.

How did this happen? It happened in part because of the power of truth. Czechoslovakia's playwright-president, Vaclav Havel, paid a very personal tribute to this power on his recent visit to Washington, when he visited the Voice of America, and met the employees of its Czech division. It was a very poignant encounter -- for though Havel didn't recognize any of them by face, he knew them all by name the instant he heard them speak.\\

And it is moments like that, that convince me of one sure thing: **I am determined that America will continue to bear witness to the truth. America must never lose its voice.**

Insert
P. 6 A

[Still, we can envision a time when the purpose of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty will be utterly fulfilled. But for now, these networks, along with VOA and USIA, have two new missions.

First, we can fill a void in reporting **between** the nations of Eastern Europe.] After all, Eastern Europeans need more than Robert's Rules of Order. They need to know how the process of reform is working with their neighbors. So if one nation adopts a novel path to reform, a pollution control, or currency law, the others need to be able to benefit from that experiment.

[Second, as we help the newly free news services to replace the old distorted information sources, we can help them avoid the worst forms of a free press -- bias, sensationalism and yellow journalism.] But we need to do even more, ~~So I am instructing USIA and Radio Free Europe to provide teaching and training for~~ *and we are doing more. We are working with*

~~apprentice~~ *develop the practices + organizations of independent media. One way* journalists in Central and Eastern Europe ~~to help them~~ *is by* The best example of a free press must come from you. The Peace Corps is teaching English in Eastern Europe as the lingua franca of business and journalism. But it is not tasked to offer *providing teaching + training* a model of journalistic excellence. Only the American press corps can pick up where the Peace Corps leaves off -- and provide *for* a model of accuracy, fairness and objectivity. *apprentice journalist*

As broadcasters, you can -- and you are -- transferring American know-how to the East. You ~~are working with~~ *(have participated in) programs* VOA to train and orient foreign broadcasters visiting the United States. Just in February, the director of Polish radio and television visited your headquarters, in part to seek the counsel and assistance of

American broadcasters. And you have sent your representatives to meet with ~~their~~ counterparts in the Soviet Union.

And on top of this, you are helping Americans to invest in joint ~~ventures~~ to establish new radio and television networks in the East. So most of all, I am here today to recognize your energetic ~~international~~ leadership.

We are ~~making~~ the most of an opportunity anticipated forty-five years ago by Franklin Delano Roosevelt, a few months before he made his last trip to his beloved second home so near here, at Warm Springs. In one of his last messages to Congress, President Roosevelt said that of all the changes taking place in the world, it is communication that will do the most to advance the cause of peace.

That ~~was~~ our vision then. That is our vision today. And by working together, the vision of America is fast becoming a reality for the world.

Thank you, may God bless you and may God bless the United States of ~~America~~.

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Davis/Martin
Title: NAB
March 21, 1990
Draft: Two

**PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: NAB, GEORGIA WORLD CONGRESS CENTER
10 a.m. Monday, April 2, 1990**

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We did this by accepting regulation, but firmly rejecting government programming or censorship, and government-ownership of stations. Now the (freedom of your association) is the model the world is following today -- not just in the East, but also among heavily regulated nations in the West. ✓

This is all part and parcel of a greater trend -- the ever-increasing free flow of information around the globe. We live in a time when commodity prices, travel reservations and news flash from Hong Kong to Tokyo, Tokyo to Bonn, Bonn to Boston, all in the blink of an eye. Roam among the acres of exhibits in this convention center and you will find 22 football fields chocked

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For these nations, truth was something to be twisted and stretched by the brutal hands of authority, manipulated beyond recognition. The Czech author, Milan Kundera, calls this time the "Kingdom of Forgetting" -- when whole nations almost forgot their heroic histories and finest traditions. But the peoples of Central and Eastern Europe never fully gave in to amnesia, because even in the worst hours of repression, they could always count on a friendly voice to remind them of the truth -- the Voice of America, Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty.

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((Let me address an issue that I know is of great concern to you. Those of us who have been raised in a free society can never fully appreciate how the oppressed yearn for an image -- no

matter how fleeting -- of the outside world. That is why we are now broadcasting images of freedom on Television Marti to the people of Cuba.

((Of course, I know that Mister Castro doesn't like this idea; and that you have borne the brunt of his threats. I sincerely hope that he allows us to broadcast Television Marti to Cuba, as we have broadcast Radio Marti. We certainly do not try to keep him from broadcasting his lengthy speeches to America over Radio Havana. But let me pledge that if anyone jams your stations and interferes with the airwaves of America, your government will stand by you. **Too many American men and women have died defending our right of free speech for us to take any static from Mister Castro.**))

Change is coming more easily to the Soviet Union. The Soviet government once spent half a billion dollars a year to jam foreign broadcasts so that its people would not learn what their sons and brothers were doing in Afghanistan. But within the Soviet media today are many honorable men and women who strive to report the news, who take glasnost more seriously than the party line. And that is why more and more Soviet journalists are earning the respect and admiration of their colleagues abroad.

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How did this happen? It happened in part because of the power of truth. Czechoslovakia's playwright-president, Vaclav Havel, paid a very personal tribute to this power on his recent visit to Washington, when he visited the Voice of America, and met the employees of its Czech division. It was a very poignant encounter -- for though Havel didn't recognize any of them by face, he knew them all by name the instant he heard them speak.\\

And it is moments like that, that convince me of one sure thing: **I am determined that America will continue to bear witness to the truth. America must never lose its voice.**\\\

Still, we can envision a time when the purpose of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty will be utterly fulfilled. But for now, these networks, along with VOA and USIA, have two new missions.

First, we can fill a void in reporting **between** the nations of Eastern Europe. After all, Eastern Europeans need more than Robert's Rules of Order. They need to know how the process of reform is working with their neighbors. So if one nation adopts a novel path to reform, a pollution control, or currency law, the others need to be able to benefit from that experiment.

Second, as we help the newly free news services to replace the old distorted information sources, we can help them avoid the worst forms of a free press -- bias, sensationalism and yellow journalism. \\ ~~USIA and VOA should first point to their past directors as exemplary models -- Edwin R. Murrow, John Houseman and John Chancellor.~~ But we need to do even more. So I am instructing USIA and Radio Free Europe to provide teaching and training for apprentice journalists in Central and Eastern Europe.

The best example of a free press must come from you. The Peace Corps is teaching English in Eastern Europe as the lingua franca of business and journalism. But it is not tasked to offer a model of journalistic excellence. Only the American press corps can pick up where the Peace Corps leaves off -- and provide a model of accuracy, fairness and objectivity.

As broadcasters, you can -- and you are -- transferring American know-how to the East. You are working with VOA to train and orient foreign broadcasters visiting the United States. Just in February, the director of Polish radio and television visited your headquarters, in part to seek the counsel and assistance of

American broadcasters. And you have sent your representatives to meet with their counterparts in the Soviet Union.

And on top of this, you are helping Americans to invest in joint ventures to establish new radio and television networks in the East. So most of all, I am here today to recognize your energetic international leadership.

We are making the most of an opportunity anticipated forty-five years ago by Franklin Delano Roosevelt, a few months before he made his last trip to his beloved second home so near here, at Warm Springs. In one of his last messages to Congress, President Roosevelt said that of all the changes taking place in the world, it is communication that will do the most to advance the cause of peace.

That was our vision then. That is our vision today. And by working together, the vision of America is fast becoming a reality for the world.

Thank you, may God bless you and may God bless the United States of America.

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Davis/Martin
Title: NAB
March 29, 1990
Draft: Four

**PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: NAB, GEORGIA WORLD CONGRESS CENTER
10 a.m. Monday, April 2, 1990**

((It's good to see President Eddie Fritts, Walt Warthel, Hank Roeder, Rory Benson, and I see that about thirty Members of Congress are with us today.))

((Holy Cow, Harry Caray.\\ That was some pitch.\\ But when it comes to singing, don't quit your day job.

((You know, I started out in baseball in college, and now George Junior is turning it into a family tradition with the Texas Rangers. The Carays are doing the same -- with "Skip" Caray right here in Atlanta announcing for the Braves. And now I understand that Skip's son is getting into the act. But you know something, Harry -- Skip has got a nice, laid-back style.

((In fact, if he was a radio station, he'd be easy listening.\\ And you'd be heavy metal.))\\ \\

It's a privilege to be back before the National Association of Broadcasters. I can't help but marvel at the huge screens around us -- ((you know, if I were as large as my image on these screens, imagine how easy it would be for me to get my way with Congress)).\\ And this convention is also displayed on monitors ^{throughout} ~~around~~ this arena; and from here, beamed around the world.

But there was a time when most Americans knew their presidents distantly, from woodcut prints in their weekly newspaper. The circle of democracy in ancient Athens and Rome

was even more limited, just to those within hearing range of the debates inside the Parthenon or the Forum. But today, through free, over-the-air broadcasts, you have brought millions of living rooms within hearing range; you have made every home a part of the American forum.

In fact, on this very day, you are providing -- for the 6,000 foreign broadcasters in attendance, through your international seminars and through USIA's WORLDNET -- a seminar for the world. Television, which began as the American forum, has become the world forum.

And so when a lone brave man stood up to a column of tanks in Tiananmen Square, the world stood with him.\\ When the people of Prague sang the first Christmas carols in over forty years, the world sang with them.\\ And when the first German took the first hammer to that wall of shame in Berlin, the world shared in an historic act of courage.\\

included
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We did this by accepting regulation, but firmly rejecting government programming or censorship, and government-ownership of stations. Now the freedom your association enjoys is the model the world is following today -- not just in the East, but also among heavily-regulated nations in the West.

Individuals are learning that information empowers.
 Policymakers are learning that if they raise barriers to trade,

or raise spending and taxes too high, then people will seek opportunity elsewhere. More and more, average citizens are making the most of their freedom, taking responsibility for the quality of their lives.

Later today, I will visit a General-Electric plant in Cincinnati, where the workers did what no government industrial policy could do -- transform foreign investment into foreign business. Then, we will go to Indianapolis, where the city works with citizens to spruce up the urban forest, 30,000 trees this year alone. Compare this spirit of volunteerism to Eastern Europe, the scene of one environmental disaster after another. There is a lesson here for us: public responsibility is the sum total of a million private commitments born of freedom.\\

These commitments result from the ever-increasing free flow of information around the globe. We live in a time when commodity prices, travel reservations and fast-breaking news flash from Hong Kong to Tokyo, Tokyo to Bonn, Bonn to Boston, all in the blink of an eye. Roam among the hundreds of exhibits in this convention center and you will find 22 football fields chocked full of the latest gadgets in telecommunications: personal computers and modems, fax machines, lasers, optical fibers, satellites -- all strands in a growing web of world communications, a growing network linking all of us, "a global village."

*Building
Words of
Free Society*

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For these nations, truth was something to be twisted and stretched by the brutal hands of authority, manipulated beyond recognition. The Czech author, Milan Kundera, calls this time the "kingdom of forgetting" -- when whole nations almost forgot

their heroic histories and finest traditions. From Havana to Prague to Phnom Penh, the peoples of these lands never fully gave in to amnesia, because even in the worst hours of repression, they could always count on a friendly voice to remind them of the truth -- the Voice of America, Radio Free Europe, Radio Liberty and Radio Marti.

To fully appreciate what these broadcasts mean, you need only ask someone who listened to them. Sichan Siv, now with my White House staff, is a Cambodian-American who lived through the horror of the killing fields. And he has told me that when the Khmer Rouge took control of a village, they ~~the~~ very first items they ~~they~~ confiscated were the radios; for if they respected and feared anything, it was the power of free information. But even under the threat of death, men and women like Sichan were so hungry for news from the outside world that they would turn on a hidden transistor radio at the lowest possible volume, and put it flush to one ear.\\ So remember this: The free news broadcasts that we so easily take for granted in America, some people must risk death to hear.

aug. long.
 And that is why I have directed the operation of TV Marti be carried out with scrupulous adherence to international law. The Cuban government has no reason to regard the free flow of ideas - - from entertainment programs ~~and from~~ ^{to} accurate, unbiased news about world events -- as provocative. And, finally and most important, I want to tell you, the members of the NAB, that in all that we do together, your **President will stand by you.**\\

But I have also come here to ask something of **you**. I ask **you** to stand with me. I ask **you** to stand for the best tradition of America. I ask **you** to, once again, stand for freedom.\\ \\ \\

If we broadcast freedom, our message will be heard. Look to the Soviet Union, where Soviet publications that once vilified the Voice of America now praise it. Words of praise and support even come from Izvestia. A commentator in Moscow News thanks VOA, and says that it uses ((and I quote)): "our own broadening sources of information better than we do and without delay return to us what they have gathered."

Now Radio Free Europe has bureaus in Warsaw and Budapest, and VOA even has one in Moscow -- an unthinkable development just a few years ago. The very fact that it is no longer considered remarkable to link live programs from Washington to Kiev, or from Chicago and New York to Gdansk and Warsaw is, in itself, remarkable.

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And it is moments like that, that convince me of one sure thing: I am determined that America will continue to bear witness to the truth. America must never lose its voice.\\ \\ \\

Still, we can envision a time when the purpose of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty could be utterly fulfilled. But for now, these networks, along with VOA and USIA, must continue in Eastern Europe until change is complete. Free stations and newspapers are still struggling to take root. Their access to their Western colleagues is still erratic. We need to be there now more than ever before -- to describe and explain our own two centuries of experience in building a democracy.

We can also assist the Eastern Europeans in sharing among themselves their own experiments in democracy. After all, Eastern Europeans need more than Robert's Rules of Order. They need to know how the process of reform is working with their neighbors. So if one nation adopts a novel path to reform, a pollution control, or currency law, the others need to be able to benefit from that experiment.

And, we must also look ahead to the challenges of a new century. To prepare for our future role, I have directed that an interagency review be conducted of U.S. government international broadcasting. And, of course, we will be looking for advice from many outside the government.

After all, when it comes to setting an example of a free press, the best example must come from you. The Peace Corps is teaching English in Eastern Europe as the lingua franca of business and journalism. But it is not tasked to offer a model of journalistic excellence. Only the American press corps can

pick up where the Peace Corps leaves off -- and provide a model of accuracy, fairness and objectivity.

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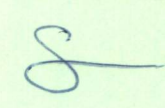
That was our vision then. That is our vision today. And by working together, the vision of America is fast becoming a reality for the world.

Thank you, may God bless you and may God bless the United States of America.

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 3/26/90 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 3/27/90 4:00 PM

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
<i>4:20 pm</i>					
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 <i>N/C</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>FYI - Porter is strongly echoing Parks' comments.</i> 		
BATES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
CARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
CICCONI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
DEMAREST	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input 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 forward any comments directly to Chriss Winston, Rm. 122, x2930, no later than 4:00 PM, Tuesday, March 27, with a copy to my office. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

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

Davis/Martin
Title: NAB
March 21, 1990
Draft: Three

1990 MAR 26 PM 3:20

**PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: NAB, GEORGIA WORLD CONGRESS CENTER
10 a.m. Monday, April 2, 1990**

((Acknowledgements -- President Eddie Fritz, Walt Warthel, Hank Roeder, Rory Benson, thirty Members of Congress with us today, etc.))

needs jokes
~~((Someone just told me that this very convention center will be transformed tonight for a Grateful Dead concert.\\ Imagine that, The Grateful Dead\\ . . . I guess I **can** do that to an audience if I speak too long.))\\ \\~~

It's a privilege to be back before the National Association of Broadcasters. I can't help but marvel at the huge screens around us -- ((you know, if I were as large as my image on these screens, imagine how easy it would be for me to get my way with Congress)).\\ And this convention is also displayed on monitors around this arena; and from here, beamed around the world.

But there was a time when most Americans knew their presidents distantly, from woodcut prints in their weekly newspaper. The circle of democracy in ancient Athens and Rome was even more limited, just to those within hearing range of the debates inside the Parthenon or the Forum. But today, through free, over-the-air broadcasts, you have brought millions of living rooms within hearing range; you have made every home a part of the American forum.

In fact, on this very day, you are providing -- for the 6,000 foreign broadcasters in attendance, through your international seminars and through USIA's Worldnet -- a seminar for the world. Television, which began as the American forum, has become the world forum.

And so when a lone brave man stood up to a column of tanks in Tienanmen Square, the world stood with him.\\

When the people of Prague sang the first Christmas carols in ~~almost half a century~~, the world sang with them.\\

And when the first German took the first hammer to that wall of shame in Berlin, the world shared in an historic act of courage.\\

These images of democracy belong to the world. But it was here in America that a free people first explored how to put the airwaves into the service of democracy.

We did this by accepting regulation, but firmly rejecting government programming or censorship, and government-ownership of stations. Now the freedom your association enjoys is the model the world is following today -- not just in the East, but also among heavily-regulated nations in the West.

This is all part and parcel of a greater trend -- the ever-increasing free flow of information around the globe. We live in a time when commodity prices, travel reservations and ^{fast breaking} news flash from Hong Kong to Tokyo, Tokyo to Bonn, Bonn to Boston, all in the blink of an eye. Roam among the ~~acres~~ ^{hundreds} of exhibits in this convention center and you will find 22 football fields chocked

full of the latest gadgets in telecommunications: personal computers and modems, fax machines, lasers, optical fibers, satellites -- all strands in a growing web of world communications, a growing ~~world community~~, "a global village."
network linking all of us,

The information industry is not an adornment to modern life. It is the essence of who and what we are. It is truly an information age.

Last May, I discussed the future of Europe with the citizens of Mainz, a German city nestled in the green hills along the Rhine. And it was while I was there that I appreciated anew the Biblical expression: "In the beginning was the Word." For it was in that German town that the inventor of the printing press, Johannes ((Yo-HAN-~~nes~~)) Gutenberg ((GOOT-ten-berg)), first put the scholarship of the ages into the hands of millions of knowledge-hungry readers.

His one invention made possible all the pamphlets and journals of the Enlightenment and the American Revolution -- from the call to arms of Thomas Paine to the cool logic of The Federalist Papers. You might argue that out of that one invention sprang the very idea called America.

Today, along with the word, we have the image -- images formed by the pixels of color television, and evoked by the sounds of radio. But while Western democracy broadened as our knowledge broadened, the circle of democracy and knowledge narrowed under ~~the~~ communist regimes *that took power on many* of Central and Eastern ~~Continents.~~ Europe, and Southeast Asia.

For these nations, truth was something to be twisted and stretched by the brutal hands of authority, manipulated beyond recognition. The Czech author, Milan Kundera, calls this time the "Kingdom of Forgetting" -- when whole nations almost forgot their heroic histories and finest traditions. From ^{Havana to} Prague to Phnom Penh, the peoples of these lands never fully gave in to amnesia, because even in the worst hours of repression, they could always count on a friendly voice to remind them of the truth -- the Voice of America, Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, *Radio Marti*.

Insert

To fully appreciate what these broadcasts do, you need only to ask a listener. Perhaps someone like Huang Ngor ((Whang-Nohr)), whom you probably remember as the Cambodian actor in The Killing Fields. But Doctor Ngor lived this horror before he portrayed it on the screen. And when he lived in Cambodia under the Khmer Rouge, the ownership of a radio was a crime punishable by death.

Yet, as soon as it was safe to do so, the Cambodian people dug up their radios, took out the dead batteries, laid them in the sun and poured water over them. And in this way, they could get another 15 or 20 minutes of life out of the old batteries, precious minutes for which many people risked their lives.\\ Remember that: the free news broadcasts which we so easily take for granted in America, some people must risk death to hear.

((Insert to come))

Buss

Change is coming more easily to the Soviet Union. The Soviet government once spent half a billion dollars a year to jam foreign broadcasts so that its people would not learn what their sons and brothers were doing in Afghanistan. But within the Soviet media today are many honorable men and women who strive to report the news, who take glasnost more seriously than the party line. And that is why more and more Soviet journalists are earning the respect and admiration of their colleagues abroad.

Even more dramatic signs of change abound. The editor of Tass speaks to Washington's National Press Club. The subject? Freedom of information. ~~China made its first conciliatory act by~~ *readmitting* ~~accrediting a VOA correspondent.~~ ~~And throughout the world, the jamming of American broadcasts has ceased.~~ ?

But most remarkable of all, Soviet publications that once vilified the Voice of America now praise it. Words of praise and support come from Izvestia. A commentator in Moscow News thanks VOA, and says that it uses ((and I quote)): "our own broadening sources of information better than we do and without delay return to us what they have gathered." ?

Now Radio Free Europe has bureaus in Warsaw and Budapest, and VOA even has one in Moscow -- an unthinkable development just a few years ago. The very fact that it is no longer considered remarkable to link live programs from Washington to Kiev, or from Chicago and New York to Gdansk and Warsaw is, in itself, remarkable.

How did this happen? It happened in part because of the power of truth. Czechoslovakia's playwright-president, Vaclav Havel, paid a very personal tribute to this power on his recent visit to Washington, when he visited the Voice of America, and met the employees of its Czech division. It was a very poignant encounter -- for though Havel didn't recognize any of them by face, he knew them all by name the instant he heard them speak.\\

And it is moments like that, that convince me of one sure thing: **I am determined that America will continue to bear witness to the truth. America must never lose its voice.**\\\

Still, we can envision a time when the purpose of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty ^{could} will be utterly fulfilled. But for now, these networks, along with VOA and USIA, have two new missions.

NSC
Insert
D

First, we can fill a void in reporting **between** the nations of Eastern Europe. After all, Eastern Europeans need more than Robert's Rules of Order. They need to know how the process of reform is working with their neighbors. So if one nation adopts a novel path to reform, a pollution control, or currency law, the others need to be able to benefit from that experiment.

Second, ~~as we help the newly free news services to replace the old distorted information sources, we can help them avoid the worst forms of a free press -- bias, sensationalism and yellow journalism.~~ But we need to do even more. So I am instructing ~~USIA and Radio Free Europe to provide teaching and training for apprentice journalists in Central and Eastern Europe.~~

The best example of a free press must come from you. The Peace Corps is teaching English in Eastern Europe as the lingua franca of business and journalism. But it is not tasked to offer a model of journalistic excellence. Only the American press corps can pick up where the Peace Corps leaves off -- and provide a model of accuracy, fairness and objectivity.

As broadcasters, you can -- and you are -- transferring American know-how to the East. You are working with VOA to train and orient foreign broadcasters visiting the United States. Just in February, the director of Polish radio and television visited your headquarters, in part to seek the counsel and assistance of American broadcasters. And you have sent your representatives to meet with their counterparts in the Soviet Union.

And on top of this, you are helping Americans to invest in joint ventures to establish new radio and television networks in the East. So most of all, I am here today to recognize your energetic international leadership.

We are making the most of an opportunity anticipated forty-five years ago by Franklin Delano Roosevelt, a few months before he made his last trip to his beloved second home so near here, at Warm~~s~~ Springs. In one of his last messages to Congress, President Roosevelt said that of all the changes taking place in the world, it is communication that will do the most to advance the cause of peace.

That was our vision then. That is our vision today. And by working together, the vision of America is fast becoming a reality for the world.

Thank you, may God bless you and may God bless the United States of America.

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NAB Call Chris Winston
re: Date phonecon if you

28 March

From —
Democrat
Mark Davis

To fully appreciate what these broadcasts mean, you need only ask someone who listened to them. Sichan Siv, now with my White House staff, is a Cambodian-American who lived through the horror of the killing fields. And he has told me that when the Khmer Rouge took control of a village, the very first items they confiscated were the radios, for if they respected and feared anything, it was the power of free information. But even under this threat of death, men and women like Sichan were so hungry for news from the outside world that they turn on a hidden transistor radio at the lowest possible volume, and put it flush to one ear.

Others buried their radios, and as soon as it was safe to do so, dug them up, took out the dead batteries, laid them in the sun and poured water over them. And in this way, they could get another 15 or 20 minutes of life out of their old batteries, precious minutes for which many risked their lives. So remember that: the free news broadcasts that we so easily take for granted in America, some people must risk death to hear.

~~They know that no nation can claim sovereignty over the airwaves. They know that ideas, ideals and the airwaves respect no borders. And the world knows that international law allows America and every other nation to broadcast the truth to the oppressed; and that moral law obliges us to do so.~~ *NOT TRUE*

I understand that many of you are deeply concerned about Television Marti, and how this may affect your business. I share

your concern. ~~And I am here today to tell you, that if anyone tries to bully the members of this association, your President will stand by you. \\\~~

But I have also come here to ask something of you. I ask you to stand with me. I ask you to stand for the best tradition of America. I ask you to, once again, stand for freedom. \\\

AND THAT IS WHY I HAVE DIRECTED THAT OUR OPERATION OF TV MARTI BE CARRIED OUT WITH SCRUPULOUS ADHERENCE TO INTERNATIONAL LAW. ~~WE ARE~~ ~~DOING~~ ~~OUR~~ ~~BEST~~ ~~TO~~ ~~BE~~ ~~NON~~ ~~PROVOCATIVE~~. EVERY EFFORT IS BEING MADE TO ~~BE~~ ~~NON~~ ~~PROVOCATIVE~~. THE CUBAN GOVERNMENT SHOULD HAVE NOTHING TO FEAR FROM THE FREE FLOW OF IDEAS, FROM ENTERTAINMENT PROGRAMS, AND FROM ACCURATE, NON-IDEOLOGICAL NEWS ABOUT WORLD EVENTS. AND IT IS IMPORTANT FOR THE CAUSE OF FREEDOM EVERY WHERE THAT WE SEEK TO MAKE THIS INFORMATION AVAILABLE TO THE CUBAN PEOPLE