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President Collor of Brazil Arrival and State Dinner Toast 6/18/91 [OA 6034] [1]

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**PRESIDENT COLLOR OF BRAZIL ARRIVAL \ SOUTH LAWN
TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1991 \ 10:00 A.M.**

GOOD MORNING AND WELCOME TO THE WHITE HOUSE. IT IS MY GREAT HONOR TO GREET YOU, MR. PRESIDENT, ONE OF LATIN AMERICA'S MOST DYNAMIC STATESMEN. //

THE U.S./BRAZILIAN FRIENDSHIP HAS SPANNED NEARLY TWO CENTURIES NOW -- AN ALLIANCE BUILT ON FIDELITY TO DEMOCRACY, HEALTHY MUTUAL RESPECT, AND FIRM COLLECTIVE WILL.

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THE MOST BASIC ROOTS OF OUR FRIENDSHIP LIE IN OUR DEDICATION TO DEMOCRACY -- OUR ALLEGIANCE TO THE POWER OF THE INDIVIDUAL AND THE RULE OF LAW. THE NATIONS OF THE AMERICAS ALL STRUGGLED AND GAINED INDEPENDENCE FROM THE OLD WAYS OF THE OLD WORLD. WE BUILT NATIONS OF PROMISE AND RENEWAL. ONE HUNDRED SEVENTY-NINE YEARS AGO, THE UNITED STATES WAS PROUD TO BE THE VERY FIRST NATION TO RECOGNIZE THE NEWLY SOVEREIGN BRAZIL.

THAT YEAR, YOUR PREDECESSORS ACHIEVED INDEPENDENCE WITHOUT BLOODSHED, TRADED GOODS WITH THE WORLD, AND BEGAN TO INTEGRATE A VASTLY DIVERSE COUNTRY. TODAY, PRESIDENT COLLOR, YOU REPRESENT THE MODERN LEADER, BRAZIL'S FIRST DIRECTLY-ELECTED PRESIDENT IN TWENTY-NINE YEARS. WE UNDERSTAND THE CHALLENGES YOU FACE, AND WE ADMIRE THE VIGOR WITH WHICH YOU ARE DEALING WITH THEM.

ACROSS THE SPECTRUM -- FROM TRADE AND ECONOMIC MATTERS, TO ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES, TO CONCERNS OVER NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION -- WE ARE DETERMINED TO TREAT OUR COMMON CHALLENGES AS OPPORTUNITIES -- OPPORTUNITIES TO IMPROVE LIFE THROUGHOUT THIS HEMISPHERE. //

BRAZIL, WITH ITS GREAT NATURAL WEALTH AND RESOURCEFUL PEOPLE, CAN MAKE ENORMOUS CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE WORLD ECONOMY -- AND TO HEMISPHERIC PROSPERITY.

ALONG WITH THE OTHER NATIONS OF THE AMERICAS, AS A LONG TERM GOAL, WE AIM TO CREATE THE LARGEST FREE-TRADING PARTNERSHIP OF SOVEREIGN STATES IN THE WORLD. THE ENTERPRISE FOR THE AMERICAS INITIATIVE, WHICH I UNVEILED ONE YEAR AGO NEXT WEEK, CAN HELP MAKE THIS GOAL A REALITY -- AND WE'RE ALREADY MAKING GREAT STRIDES.

I'M PLEASED THAT WE HAVE COMPLETED NEGOTIATIONS FOR A TRADE AND INVESTMENT FRAMEWORK AGREEMENT WITH BRAZIL, ARGENTINA, PARAGUAY, AND URUGUAY -- THE COUNTRIES OF THE PLANNED SOUTHERN COMMON MARKET, OR "MERCOSUL" [MAIR-CO-SOOL]. // THIS AGREEMENT IS A SIGNIFICANT STEP TOWARD ACHIEVING OUR COMMON GOALS AND WE LOOK FORWARD TO THIS NEW ERA OF ENHANCED COOPERATION.

MR. PRESIDENT, AMERICA STANDS BY YOUR SIDE AS YOU TACKLE BRAZIL'S MOST PRESSING ISSUES.

WHEN I VISITED BRAZIL LAST DECEMBER, I SAW THE BOLD ECONOMIC CHANGES YOU ARE MAKING. [[I SAW A BOLD PRESIDENT, TOO -- I'VE EVEN REFERRED TO YOU AS "INDIANA JONES". // JOGGING, PILOTING FIGHTER JETS, JET SKIING, PARACHUTING -- AND THEY SAY I'M HARD TO KEEP UP WITH! //]] YOU'VE TRIMMED GOVERNMENT, AND ANNOUNCED PLANS TO PRIVATIZE ENTERPRISES, FIGHT INFLATION AND LIBERALIZE TRADE. THESE ARE THE KEYS TO GROWTH AND PROSPERITY IN BRAZIL.

[[YOU KNOW, BRAZIL USED TO BE KNOWN IN THE WORLD OF SPORTS FOR ITS EXCELLENCE IN SOCCER. NOW, YOUR COUNTRY IS RECOGNIZED FOR ITS FORMULA-I SPEED CAR RACING -- A SURE SIGN OF A COUNTRY ON THE FAST TRACK TO MODERNITY, WITH YOU -- LITERALLY -- BEHIND THE WHEEL. //]]

AS THE 21ST CENTURY DRAWS NEAR, WE'LL MARK THE 500TH ANNIVERSARY OF COLUMBUS' DISCOVERY OF THE AMERICAS -- AND THE ARRIVAL OF CABRAL'S PORTUGUESE FLEET IN BRAZIL. SPECTACULAR CHANGE CHARACTERIZES THIS HALF-MILLENNIUM.

THE NEW WORLD IS BECOMING INTEGRATED IN WAYS OUR FOREFATHERS WOULD NEVER HAVE DREAMED, AND OUR FIRM COLLECTIVE WILL CAN HELP ENSURE A FUTURE FILLED WITH COOPERATION -- NOT CONFLICT. BRAZIL KNOWS WELL THE IMPORTANCE OF UNITED EFFORTS -- ALIGNING WITH THE ALLIES IN BOTH WORLD WARS, ITS BRAVE EXPEDITIONARY FORCES PLAYING A KEY ROLE IN WORLD WAR II. A HALF-CENTURY LATER, BRAZIL SUPPORTED THE UNITED NATIONS RESOLUTIONS AND SANCTIONS AGAINST IRAQ -- DESPITE SIGNIFICANT ECONOMIC LOSSES.

THAT, MR. PRESIDENT, TESTIFIES NOT JUST TO YOUR VISION, BUT TO YOUR COURAGE. FOR THIS, WE THANK YOU.

ON BEHALF OF ALL AMERICANS, I SALUTE THE SHARED IDEALS THAT UNITE OUR NATIONS AND THE LASTING FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE PEOPLE OF BRAZIL. IT IS MY GREAT PLEASURE TO WELCOME YOU TO THE WHITE HOUSE.
// MAY GOD BLESS THE FEDERATIVE REPUBLIC OF BRAZIL.

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Special file

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

June 18, 1991

PRESS BRIEFING
BY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS
BERNARD ARONSON
ON THE STATE VISIT OF PRESIDENT COLLOR DE MELLO OF BRAZIL

The Briefing Room

12:15 P.M. EDT

MR. FITZWATER: Good morning. We'll have the briefing on the meeting with President Bush and President Collor first and then I will come back and answer questions on other matters. So I'd like to start by introducing our Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs Bernard Aronson. Bernie will have a brief statement and then take your questions.

Q It's not on camera, right?

MR. FITZWATER: No, it's regular briefing rules, which is not on camera.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY ARONSON: I worked this out with Marlin so that you all have to sit here and listen to my briefing. It builds a bigger crowd.

Let me just say, to set the context for this that Brazil has no parallel in Latin America. This country represents half the population of the region. Its Gross Domestic Product is -- excuse me, its population is a third of Latin America. Its Gross Domestic Product is half the region. And so in its size and complexity, if you are thinking about this country and the nature of our relations, the models are really countries like India or China in terms of size and diversity. It has borders on ten different countries in South America.

This is the fourth meeting between the two Presidents. The previous meeting was during President Bush's visit to South America in December of 1990 when we went to Brasilia and was hosted by President Collor.

The two Presidents met for about 45 minutes in the Oval Office one-on-one with their note-takers. They talked about a number of foreign policy issues, including Suriname and Cuba briefly, and they also talked about the signing tomorrow of the framework agreement on trade and investment between the United States and the four countries of the Southern Cone: Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay. This will be the first framework agreement that the United States has signed with a regional bloc in the Western Hemisphere under the President's Enterprise for the Americas Initiative. And President Bush invited President Collor to the signing ceremony tomorrow, which will be at the White House at 4:00 p.m.

The two Presidents and their Cabinets then had an extended conversation on a wide variety of issues. President Bush invited President Collor to lay out his priorities and how the United States can be supportive. President Bush made it clear that we want to be part of the answer, not part of the problem. The President said that he felt our relations had never been better, and he gave credit to people on both sides of the table for that.

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President Collor de Mello then described some of the changes that he has brought about in his 15 months in office in the Brazilian economy, which are extremely impressive. He noted that when he took office, the inflation rate in Brazil was running at 83 percent a month in February of 1990; today, it's down to about seven percent a month. He said that the forecast 15 months ago for their budget was a budget deficit running about nine percent of Gross Domestic Product. Instead, they are running a surplus.

President Collor noted that they have reached agreement with their commercial bank creditors on their arrears. He has sent a protocol to their senate to implement that, and they're now going to resume negotiations with both the IMF and the creditor banks on the stock of medium and short-term debt.

President Collor expressed his hope that this visit can begin a new phase in our relationship. He noted that the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative is now being put into practice, along with the Southern Cone common market that they are negotiating with the four countries of South America. President Collor noted that many of the trade disputes that had defined the relationship previously are being resolved or have been resolved. He mentioned new initiatives that he has offered in Brazil on informatics and intellectual property right.

They talked briefly about the debt issues. President Collor made it clear that his hope is to create conditions to allow for renewed economic growth in Brazil. He noted the great sacrifice that the Brazilian people had to undergo to begin to undo the statist and protectionist economic policies that his government had inherited.

President Bush responded on trade by saying, we want to work with you, cooperate with Brazil. He noted that the Congress had recently extended his fast track authority, and President Bush made it clear that his commitment, as he expressed in his Enterprise for the Americas Initiative, was not only to a North American free trade agreement with Mexico and Canada, but to extending free trade throughout the hemisphere; and that fast track also encompassed the Uruguay Round -- expressed his strong hope for a successful conclusion and a desire to cooperate with Brazil in that effort. And the President reiterated his hope to see a hemisphere, "totally free of trading barriers."

The President made it clear he was very excited about the framework agreement between the two countries. He stressed the importance of intellectual property rights. Recognized that in both countries there are protectionist pressures that must be overcome to make progress in these areas.

Carla Hills also spoke briefly about the importance of Brazil and the United States working together for a successful conclusion of the GATT. President Collor de Mello mentioned that he had been in Europe recently and had noted some trends that were not so favorable.

President Bush then congratulated President Collor de Mello on the progress that Brazil has made with Argentina in putting into effect what are called full-scope safeguards on the Brazilian and Argentine nuclear programs. Essentially, those are safeguards that are instituted by the International Atomic Energy Agency that ensure that a nuclear power program is only for peaceful uses and is not diverted for any nuclear weapons development. Brazil and Argentina have announced a common policy to institute full-scope safeguards and to, following that, waive into effect the Treaty of Tlatelolco which is the Latin American version of the nonproliferation treaty.

President Bush called this Brazilian-Argentine initiative, "extraordinarily positive", and expressed his strong

support for Tlatelolco, though noting it was difficult to pronounce. Once Brazil and Argentina move in this direction, and Chile as well, this entire hemisphere will be adherence to the nonproliferation treaty with the exception of Cuba.

President Collor de Mello noted that he had renounced even peaceful nuclear explosions, that he had renounced any unilateral nuclear program by Brazil that would lead to weapons development. He said that their cooperation with Brazil was on schedule, that the two countries had delegates in Vienna right now discussing with the International Atomic Energy Agency the full-scope safeguards efforts.

President Collor de Mello also noted to President Bush that he had sent a proposal to the Brazilian Congress which would prevent any present or retired government employee of Brazil who had access to secret or top secret information from using that information in cooperation with any government in development of a nuclear program or other proscribed weapons development program.

President Collor talked about his hope that the gap between developed and developing nations can be closed, that developing nations need access to new forms of knowledge and technology, but they want "clean technology," not technology that can be used for weapons development.

President Collor's Minister, Mr. Goldemberg also discussed a little more detail on the full-scope safeguards issue. The two Presidents then had an extensive discussion about the planned U.N. Conference on Environment and Development, which will be held in Rio de Janeiro in June of 1992. Brazil was the host. President Collor said that this conference was important for humanity and stressed Brazil's commitment to sustainable development and new development models that would protect the environment.

The Secretary of the Environment Lutzenberger went into some detail on Brazil's effort to protect the Amazon Rain Forest. He said that this Brazilian government had changed its position from development at any cost, which previously characterized Brazil, to sustainable development.

He said that they were determined to preserve what can be preserved in the Amazon Rain Forest. He noted that they were already successful in greatly diminishing the rate of destruction in the rain forest. He said in 1986, 90,000 square kilometers of the Amazon Rain Forest had been cleared for development. That's the size of Portugal. He said in 1990 the figure was about 13,000 to 14,000 square kilometers. He said that's still much too much, but they have -- the clearing of the rain forest used to be exponentially increasing. It's now exponentially decreasing. And the Minister expressed his belief or hope that in 1991 the destruction will be reduced by another 50 percent.

He talked about the need to reforest areas that had already been cleared, to work with small settlers in recuperating the soil. President Bush called the U.N. conference highly significant and important. He made it clear that the United States did not view these issues from a position of lecturing Brazil or other developing countries that -- in our own country we are trying to find a balance between full-scale development without respect for the environment and an anti-growth policy that doesn't believe in jobs and development. And that's the balance that both countries are seeking.

They then ended with the President stressing the importance of discussions on debt and economic reform. He noted that President Collor will see Secretary Brady later this week and hope that they would discuss that further tomorrow after the signing ceremony.

I'll take questions.

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Q Mr. Aronson, after the expression of concern by the President on nuclear proliferation of his extended discussion about these issues, what are the remaining items in the nuclear agenda? What are the things that the United States wants Brazil to do to be fully satisfied that there are no problems of proliferation?

ASSISTANT SECRETARY ARONSON: Well, first of all, I think it would be incorrect to say that the President expressed concern. What he expressed was enormous respect and praise for the leadership of President Collor in this area. This was in a Brazilian initiative. As you know, President Collor, early on, foreswore any peaceful explosions even -- and renounced any unilateral Brazilian development.

President Bush and President Collor talked about the schedule that Brazil and Argentina have laid out for adopting full-scope safeguards. President Collor felt that the schedule was on track, and they were hopeful of reaching agreement later this year. President Bush welcomed their initiative to waive Tlatelolco into effect.

So I think on nuclear nonproliferation we are very supportive and respectful of Brazil's leadership. In other areas we are discussing with Brazil the question of export controls involving missile technology. And there, we have established with Brazil a working group on technology transfer. It's held three meetings, and we will continue to discuss these issues, and we very much welcome Brazil's cooperation in that area.

Q The President, when they went in together, said that the problems in Brazil were great, but we would like to help. Did he come up with any specifics on how the U.S. might help Brazil with its great problems?

ASSISTANT SECRETARY ARONSON: As I tried to lay out, we are cooperating in a variety of areas. Under the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative, we're offering Brazil cooperation in debt, trade and investment to support the very bold economic reform program that President Collor de Mello has begun.

In all three areas, but particularly in trade, Brazil is a potential candidate. This regional framework agreement is the first we've signed. We hope to support the trade liberalization that the Southern Cone is carrying out and also to make it clear that, as the President did, that this opportunity to create a free trade relationship with the United States is open to Brazil and to the entire Southern Cone.

We are also working closely with Brazil in support of a successful conclusion of the Uruguay Round. Brazil is a member of the Cairns Group, and Brazil and the United States both agree that reductions in barriers to agricultural exports to the EC and Japan and reductions in European and Japanese subsidies to agriculture are the principal obstacle to be overcome. So that's another area where we're working together.

We have a program of cooperation on the environment. And Administrator Reilly is working very closely with the Brazilian government in planning this U.N. conference. We obviously support Brazil's efforts to reach agreement with the IMF and with its commercial creditors. And as that process moves forward, Brazil would become a candidate under the Brady Plan for negotiations for reducing its commercial debt.

And the President's economic Enterprise for the Americas Initiative increases the support for commercial debt reduction by allowing the Inter-American Development Bank to guarantee debt reductions along with the IMF and the World Bank. And we have, as I said, established this technology transfer working group to assist

Brazil in developing a regime of export controls on the one hand, but also to open up greater transfer of advanced technology from the United States as Brazil takes those steps. And I would note that when President Bush was in Brasilia, he announced that we would make available a supercomputer under appropriate safeguards to the Embraer Corporation. And that was one sign of that early cooperation on technology.

Q Back to arms. Considering that Brazil is a conventional arms maker, did we ask them to curb exports?

ASSISTANT SECRETARY ARONSON: We have set up these working groups to hopefully cooperate with Brazil in controlling the exports of missile technology, and Brazil has already taken steps to prevent any nuclear proliferation. So in the area of missile proliferation, that is an area where we hope to cooperate with Brazil.

Q But nothing special on, say, jets or tanks?

ASSISTANT SECRETARY ARONSON: Well, it depends on the circumstances. You can't answer those questions in the abstract. I think if the sales were going to a place like Libya, that's an area that we have talked to Brazil about, and I think our cooperation is very good there.

Q Bernie, you said they discussed problems of Suriname and Cuba. What specifically?

ASSISTANT SECRETARY ARONSON: That discussion was one-on-one with the two Presidents, so I wasn't present for that. But we have -- on the question of Suriname, we and Brazil I think both strongly support the establishment of a civilian government there. Elections were held which Brazil and the United States both supported. The OAS oversaw those elections. I don't want to speak for the Brazilian government, but in my conversation with their Foreign Minister, I think we both believe that it is very important that the Surinamese military respect the outcome of those elections and respect civilian authority. And I think we want to work together to make sure that the new civilian government has full authority to govern.

On Cuba, I wasn't privy to the conversation. I think there Brazil has set an example of moving forward on bringing into effect the Treaty of Tlatelolco and to prevent nuclear nonproliferation in the hemisphere. Cuba is the only holdout, and I am sure Brazil and the United States would like to see Cuba join in that effort.

Beyond that, I can't give you the details of what the two Presidents talked about.

Q Did the two leaders specifically get into conventional weapons proliferation to the Gulf itself -- to the Gulf area, given Brazil's recent contacts with Iran?

ASSISTANT SECRETARY ARONSON: I don't think the two Presidents talked about that. Foreign Minister Rezek and Secretary Eagleburger may have mentioned that in a separate discussion.

Q Was there anything about the Soviet Union?

Q That's being left strictly to working groups, then? They didn't get into it at all?

ASSISTANT SECRETARY ARONSON: Would you rephrase your question? They didn't get into what at all?

Q They didn't get -- you were indicating that the two leaders did not get into conventional weapons proliferation to the

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Gulf itself?

ASSISTANT SECRETARY ARONSON: I don't believe that subject was discussed, but the two Presidents are going to have several additional opportunities to talk. But that is an issue that the United States and Brazil have discussed at senior levels. And I think Secretary Eagleburger and the Foreign Minister discussed it during this visit already.

Q Any discussion of the Soviet Union, of Gorbachev and of Yeltsin, who is coming here in a day or two?

ASSISTANT SECRETARY ARONSON: No, I didn't hear that, unless the two Presidents discussed it privately.

Q What is the status of the debt rescheduling with the U.S.? Did they deal with that at all?

ASSISTANT SECRETARY ARONSON: With the U.S.?

Q The Treasury Department's efforts to help Brazil reschedule --

ASSISTANT SECRETARY ARONSON: Are you referring to commercial debt or official debt?

Q Official debt, I believe.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY ARONSON: Well, Brazil's official debt with the United States is about \$2.5 billion. That is eligible for reduction -- a portion of it is eligible for reduction under the President's Enterprise for the Americas Initiative. We obviously need congressional authority to move on that, and Brazil has to make progress on economic reforms and reform of its investment regime.

Commercial debt, which is about \$51 billion, \$52 billion of Brazil's total foreign debt of about \$120 billion -- that's not a bilateral matter between the United States and Brazil, and three-quarters of that debt, roughly, or two-thirds of that debt is not held by American banks.

But under the Brady Plan, if Brazil reaches agreement with the International Monetary Fund on a program of economic reform, and sustains that program and begins negotiations with its commercial banks, a consortium of creditors -- that negotiation and the debt reduction agreement that they reached would be eligible for guarantees under the Brady Plan, just as Mexico, Venezuela, Costa Rica and Uruguay enjoy. In other words, the IMF, the World Bank and now the Inter-American Development Bank will guarantee the agreements that the commercial banks reach with Brazil under the Brady Plan. But that is several steps down the road.

Q It's the same situation, though, as December, right? Has there been any progress?

ASSISTANT SECRETARY ARONSON: No, there's been a lot of progress since December because Brazil has reached agreement with its commercial banks on its arrears, and has put that issue beside and now can begin negotiations as Brazil has indicated it intends to do on the stock of debt. So they have made progress.

Q A practical question. Who was present on the American side, and also, I am not clear if they discussed specifically the question of missile proliferation or not? Was it a part of the discussion?

ASSISTANT SECRETARY ARONSON: The issue -- on the American side in the one-on-one meeting you're referring to, or the extended meeting? On the American side the participants were: The President, the Vice President, Acting Secretary of State Eagleburger,

Governor Sununu, General Scowcroft, Bob Gates, Administrator Bill Reilly, Ambassador Carla Hills, Secretary of the Treasury Brady, Under Secretary for International Affairs of the Treasury David Mulford, myself and Bill Pryce of the NSC.

Q On missile proliferation, did they discuss it specifically?

ASSISTANT SECRETARY ARONSON: They discussed it in the context of technology transfers and export controls. Both Presidents noted that we have established this forum, this high-level working group on technology transfer, and which we are working on that issue and we're making some progress.

Q Any complaints from the Brazilians that they did not get the kind of debt forgiveness given Poland?

ASSISTANT SECRETARY ARONSON: I didn't hear such complaints. No. And I think there's a very big difference between the two countries. Most of Brazil's debt is commercial debt. In the case of Poland and Egypt it's official debt. Governments are not in the position to forgive private debt with the banks so the two situations are not really comparable; but I didn't hear any such complaints.

Q What specific changes in the investment regime, or what specific economic reforms are we encouraging?

ASSISTANT SECRETARY ARONSON: We don't have a prescription for Brazil. We support President Collor's own stated goals. They are: to remove tariff and nontariff barriers to trade; to protect intellectual property rights and services; to reduce the size of the fiscal deficit in Brazil; to privatize Brazil's state enterprises; to create free and open markets internally. And we support all those efforts.

Last question.

Q There has been some concern voiced in Congress over Brazil's policy towards the Amazon, primarily towards the Yonamame and nonabolition of subsidies for deforestation. Were these voiced during the meeting?

ASSISTANT SECRETARY ARONSON: There was extensive discussion about protection of the Amazon as I noted. I asked Minister Lutzenberger about the story in The Post today that they had not eliminated the subsidies. He told me that story was incorrect, that they eliminated subsidies for cattle ranching; that the Congress has proposed some new subsidies involving industrial development in northeast Brazil, but they're not the subsidies that had been in effect previously, under the previous government, to encourage clearing and cattle ranching in the Amazon which President Collor has eliminated.

And I would note from the figures that the Brazilian government quoted, the rate of destruction has been vastly reduced and they expect that that rate of destruction will be vastly reduced again this year.

And so their commitment to preserve the Amazon is clear. They're trying to, as they say in their own words, find formulas for sustainable development to protect their resources and to promote growth in a country that has gone through a difficult economic crisis and in which there are many poor people for whom growth isn't an abstract idea, but it's survival.

Thank you.

END

12:45 P.M. EDT

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

June 18, 1991

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AND PRESIDENT COLLOR DE MELLO OF BRAZIL
UPON ARRIVAL

The South Lawn

10:15 A.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Good morning, all, and welcome to the White House. It is my great honor to greet you, Mr. President, one of Latin America's most dynamic statesmen.

The U.S.-Brazilian friendship has spanned nearly two centuries. Now an alliance built on fidelity -- to democracy, healthy mutual respect, and firm collective will -- the relationship has never been better. The most basic roots of our friendship lie in our dedication to democracy, our allegiance to the power of individuals and the rule of law.

The nations of the Americas all struggled and gained independence from the old ways of the Old World, and we built nations of promise and renewal. One hundred and seventy nine years ago, the United States was proud to be the very first nation to recognize the newly sovereign Brazil. And that year, your predecessors achieved independence without bloodshed, traded goods with the world, and began to integrate a vastly diverse country. Today, President Collor, you represent the modern leader -- Brazil's first directly-elected President in 29 years. We understand the challenges you face and we admire the vigor with which you are dealing with them.

Across the spectrum, from trade and economic matters to environmental issues, to concerns over nuclear proliferation, we are determined to treat our common challenges as opportunities -- opportunities to improve life throughout this hemisphere.

Brazil, with its great natural wealth and resourceful people, can make enormous contributions to the world economy and to hemispheric prosperity. Along with the other nations of the Americas, as a long-term goal, we aim to create the largest free-trading partnership of sovereign states in the world.

The Enterprise for the Americas Initiative which I unveiled one year ago next week can help make this goal a reality, and we are already making great strides. I am pleased to announce that tomorrow we will sign completed negotiations for a trade and investment framework agreement with Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay -- the countries of the planned Southern Common Market -- Mercosul. This agreement is a significant step toward achieving our common goals, and we look forward to this new era of enhanced cooperation.

Mr. President, America stands by your side as you tackle Brazil's most pressing issues. When I visited Brazil last December and was received so warmly by you, sir, I saw the bold economic changes that you were making. And I saw something else; I saw a bold, active President, too. We all know that he's a tireless worker, but add to that jogging, piloting fighters, jet skiing, and several other activities. My kind of guy. (Laughter.)

You've trimmed government and announced plans to

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reprivatize enterprises, fight inflation and liberalize trade. These are the keys to growth and prosperity in Brazil.

As the 21st century draws near, we'll mark the 500th anniversary of Columbus' discovery of the Americas and the arrival of Cabral's Portuguese fleet in Brazil. Spectacular change characterizes the half millennium. The New World is becoming integrated in ways our forefathers would never have dreamed. And our firm collective will can help ensure a future filled with cooperation, not conflict.

Brazil knows well the importance of united efforts, aligning with the allies in both World Wars, it's brave expeditionary forces playing a key role in World War II. A half-century later, Brazil supported the United Nations resolutions and sanctions against Iraq despite significant economic losses to Brazil. And that, Mr. President, testifies not just to your vision, but to your courage; and for this, we thank you, also.

On behalf of all Americans, I salute the shared ideals that unite our nations and the lasting friendship between the people of the United States and the people of Brazil.

It is my great pleasure to welcome you to the White House. May God bless the Federative Republic of Brazil.

Welcome, sir. (Applause.)

PRESIDENT COLLOR: Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, relations with the United States of America are a priority for Brazil. In my inaugural speech, I stated the need to eliminate from our relationship the emphasis which, up to then, had been placed on contentious trade issues. Such an emphasis used to obscure the true sense of a partnership based on common values, aspirations and enterprises.

This first goal has been achieved. In a mutually satisfactory way, Brazil has shown its earnestness and willingness to approach the issues pending on the bilateral agenda. Today, the Brazil-United States agenda is clearly positive, and this is only a starting point for continuous improvement in our relations.

Brazil and the United States are the two largest democracies on the American continent. We place our most profound trust in political and economic freedom as the only way to achieve the individual and collective fulfillment of our citizens. We cannot limit ourselves to solving circumstantial problems. The advances that we make must be founded upon a wide-ranging political vision and serve to reinforce a strong and lasting friendship.

It is in this spirit that we salute the Initiative for the Americas. Aside from its very important conceptual gains, such as the linkage between foreign debt, trade and investment, the Initiative is remarkable, above all, because of its vision of the future, a future that we must build together.

Mr. President, let us close the chapter on past trade disputes and past debt problems. Let us join efforts to expand mutual trade, technological cooperation, new credit and investment flows. My idea of a truly stable international partnership is based on two major assumptions: The first is that it is up to every country to determine its own destiny and to make the necessary sacrifices to achieve its national goals.

The Federalist Papers themselves state that: provided there be a free people and carefully managed finances, "foreign nations will be much more disposed to cultivate our friendship than provoke our resentment."

Brazilian democracy has followed this lesson very closely. Brazil is making enormous sacrifices and resolutely carrying out its economic modernization project.

We have adopted an adjustment program that is comparable only to the most rigorous and contemporary world history. In Brazil, the state will no longer be a producer of goods, but rather a promoter of collective well-being.

The second assumption for a true partnership is a recognition of the interdependence that exists among nations -- a reality which imposes upon all societies and their leaders the obligation to ponder the international consequences of their actions. Brazil is fully aware of this. We know that despite our present hardships, our policies of liberalizing reform will not succeed without real cooperation and positive responses on the part of the international community regarding solutions to such problems as: foreign debt, removal of trade barriers and access to advanced, clean technologies.

Though we respect the legitimate values and interests of all peoples, we must insist on cooperation in the crusade we lead to achieve harmony between men and nature. This is precisely the challenge that stands before us as we approach the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development to be held in Rio de Janeiro: the search for a balance between man's seemingly infinite quest for progress and the finite limits of Earth's resources.

Mr. President, I look forward to our coming talks. I'm certain that our commitment to democracy and, believe me, my personal deep esteem for you will help us attain good results. We have before us a historic opportunity to create a new partnership between Brazil and the United States. Let us grasp it with determination and a sense of the future.

May God help us to elevate our relations to the level warranted by the greatness of our two countries. Thank you very much.

END

10:26 A.M. EDT

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

June 18, 1991

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AND PRESIDENT COLLOR DE MELLO OF BRAZIL
UPON ARRIVAL

The South Lawn

10:15 A.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Good morning, all, and welcome to the White House. It is my great honor to greet you, Mr. President, one of Latin America's most dynamic statesmen.

The U.S.-Brazilian friendship has spanned nearly two centuries. Now an alliance built on fidelity -- to democracy, healthy mutual respect, and firm collective will -- the relationship has never been better. The most basic roots of our friendship lie in our dedication to democracy, our allegiance to the power of individuals and the rule of law.

The nations of the Americas all struggled and gained independence from the old ways of the Old World, and we built nations of promise and renewal. One hundred and seventy nine years ago, the United States was proud to be the very first nation to recognize the newly sovereign Brazil. And that year, your predecessors achieved independence without bloodshed, traded goods with the world, and began to integrate a vastly diverse country. Today, President Collor, you represent the modern leader -- Brazil's first directly-elected President in 29 years. We understand the challenges you face and we admire the vigor with which you are dealing with them.

Across the spectrum, from trade and economic matters to environmental issues, to concerns over nuclear proliferation, we are determined to treat our common challenges as opportunities -- opportunities to improve life throughout this hemisphere.

Brazil, with its great natural wealth and resourceful people, can make enormous contributions to the world economy and to hemispheric prosperity. Along with the other nations of the Americas, as a long-term goal, we aim to create the largest free-trading partnership of sovereign states in the world.

The Enterprise for the Americas Initiative which I unveiled one year ago next week can help make this goal a reality, and we are already making great strides. I am pleased to announce that tomorrow we will sign completed negotiations for a trade and investment framework agreement with Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay -- the countries of the planned Southern Common Market -- Mercosul. This agreement is a significant step toward achieving our common goals, and we look forward to this new era of enhanced cooperation.

Mr. President, America stands by your side as you tackle Brazil's most pressing issues. When I visited Brazil last December and was received so warmly by you, sir, I saw the bold economic changes that you were making. And I saw something else; I saw a bold, active President, too. We all know that he's a tireless worker, but add to that jogging, piloting fighters, jet skiing, and several other activities. My kind of guy. (Laughter.)

You've trimmed government and announced plans to

MORE

reprivatize enterprises, fight inflation and liberalize trade. These are the keys to growth and prosperity in Brazil.

As the 21st century draws near, we'll mark the 500th anniversary of Columbus' discovery of the Americas and the arrival of Cabral's Portuguese fleet in Brazil. Spectacular change characterizes the half millennium. The New World is becoming integrated in ways our forefathers would never have dreamed. And our firm collective will can help ensure a future filled with cooperation, not conflict.

Brazil knows well the importance of united efforts, aligning with the allies in both World Wars, it's brave expeditionary forces playing a key role in World War II. A half-century later, Brazil supported the United Nations resolutions and sanctions against Iraq despite significant economic losses to Brazil. And that, Mr. President, testifies not just to your vision, but to your courage; and for this, we thank you, also.

On behalf of all Americans, I salute the shared ideals that unite our nations and the lasting friendship between the people of the United States and the people of Brazil.

It is my great pleasure to welcome you to the White House. May God bless the Federative Republic of Brazil.

Welcome, sir. (Applause.)

PRESIDENT COLLOR: Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, relations with the United States of America are a priority for Brazil. In my inaugural speech, I stated the need to eliminate from our relationship the emphasis which, up to then, had been placed on contentious trade issues. Such an emphasis used to obscure the true sense of a partnership based on common values, aspirations and enterprises.

This first goal has been achieved. In a mutually satisfactory way, Brazil has shown its earnestness and willingness to approach the issues pending on the bilateral agenda. Today, the Brazil-United States agenda is clearly positive, and this is only a starting point for continuous improvement in our relations.

Brazil and the United States are the two largest democracies on the American continent. We place our most profound trust in political and economic freedom as the only way to achieve the individual and collective fulfillment of our citizens. We cannot limit ourselves to solving circumstantial problems. The advances that we make must be founded upon a wide-ranging political vision and serve to reinforce a strong and lasting friendship.

It is in this spirit that we salute the Initiative for the Americas. Aside from its very important conceptual gains, such as the linkage between foreign debt, trade and investment, the Initiative is remarkable, above all, because of its vision of the future, a future that we must build together.

Mr. President, let us close the chapter on past trade disputes and past debt problems. Let us join efforts to expand mutual trade, technological cooperation, new credit and investment flows. My idea of a truly stable international partnership is based on two major assumptions: The first is that is up to every country to determine its own destiny and to make the necessary sacrifices to achieve its national goals.

The Federalist Papers themselves state that: provided there be a free people and carefully managed finances, "foreign nations will be much more disposed to cultivate our friendship than provoke our resentment."

Brazilian democracy has followed this lesson very closely. Brazil is making enormous sacrifices and resolutely carrying out its economic modernization project.

MORE

We have adopted an adjustment program that is comparable only to the most rigorous and contemporary world history. In Brazil, the state will no longer be a producer of goods, but rather a promoter of collective well-being.

The second assumption for a true partnership is a recognition of the interdependence that exists among nations -- a reality which imposes upon all societies and their leaders the obligation to ponder the international consequences of their actions. Brazil is fully aware of this. We know that despite our present hardships, our policies of liberalizing reform will not succeed without real cooperation and positive responses on the part of the international community regarding solutions to such problems as: foreign debt, removal of trade barriers and access to advanced, clean technologies.

Though we respect the legitimate values and interests of all peoples, we must insist on cooperation in the crusade we lead to achieve harmony between men and nature. This is precisely the challenge that stands before us as we approach the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development to be held in Rio de Janeiro: the search for a balance between man's seemingly infinite quest for progress and the finite limits of Earth's resources.

Mr. President, I look forward to our coming talks. I'm certain that our commitment to democracy and, believe me, my personal deep esteem for you will help us attain good results. We have before us a historic opportunity to create a new partnership between Brazil and the United States. Let us grasp it with determination and a sense of the future.

May God help us to elevate our relations to the level warranted by the greatness of our two countries. Thank you very much.

END

10:26 A.M. EDT

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RJ

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CLASSIFICATION



AIR FORCE 1 FAX # 41

HEADQUARTERS 89TH MILITARY AIRLIFT WING
AIR FORCE ONE
ANDREWS AFB, MD 20331-7004
WHCA COMMUNICATIONS CENTER
TELEFAX SECURE # (202) 395-1206/07
TELEFAX ADMIN # (202) 395-5521/22

DATE/TIME: 172010Z

FROM: AF-1 CHRISTINA MARTIN

TO: TONY SNOW Rm 122

REMARKS: DTG: 172010Z

01 JUN 91 17:17
P5: 1/1
WHITE HOUSE 2930

6 PAGES

UNCLASSIFIED

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 13, 1991

MEMORANDUM

INFORMATION FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: TONY SNOW *TS*
FROM: CAROLYN CAWLEY *CC*
SUBJECT: PRESIDENT COLLOR OF BRAZIL --
REMARKS FOR ARRIVAL CEREMONY & STATE DINNER TOAST

I. SUMMARY

On Tuesday, June 18, at 10:00 a.m. you will make remarks at the South Lawn arrival ceremony for President Fernando Collor of Brazil. Your remarks are five minutes in length and will be on speechcards.

Tuesday evening, at 7:45 p.m., you will make a toast to President Collor at the State Dinner. The toast is four minutes in length and will be on speechcards.

II. DISCUSSION

Attached for your review are draft remarks for the arrival ceremony and the State Dinner toast.

The arrival ceremony remarks stress U.S. resolve to stand by Brazil as the country undergoes tremendous reform -- both political and economic, while saluting the long friendship of our two countries. At the conclusion of your remarks, we have included a bracketed reminder to pull the podium step for President Collor.

The State Dinner toast remarks praise President Collor for his leadership of Brazil and end on a historical note.

Handwritten note:
DICK
TWO

OK
 Not by really personal off
 funny but OK. Louis key points OK
 C/S

Cawley/Grant
 June 13, 1991
 brazil.arr - 2

**PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: PRESIDENT COLLOR OF BRAZIL ARRIVAL
 SOUTH LAWN
 JUNE 18, 1991
 10:00 A.M.**

Good morning and welcome to the White House. It is my great honor to greet you, Mr. President, one of Latin America's most dynamic statesmen. //

The U.S./Brazilian friendship has spanned nearly two centuries now -- an alliance built on fidelity to democracy, healthy mutual respect, and firm collective will.

The most basic roots of our friendship lie in our dedication to democracy -- our allegiance to the power of the individual and the rule of law. The nations of the Americas all struggled and gained independence from the old ways of the Old World. We built nations of promise and renewal. One hundred seventy-nine years ago, the United States was proud to be the very first nation to recognize the newly sovereign Brazil.

That year, your predecessors achieved independence without bloodshed, traded goods with the world, and began to integrate a vastly diverse country. Today, President Collor, you represent the modern leader, Brazil's first directly-elected President in twenty-nine years. We understand the challenges you face, and admire the vigor with which you are dealing with them.

Across the spectrum -- from trade and economic matters, to environmental issues, to concerns over nuclear proliferation -- we are determined to treat our common challenges as opportunities

2

-- opportunities to improve life throughout this hemisphere. //

Brazil, with its great natural wealth and resourceful people, can make enormous contributions to the world economy -- and to hemispheric prosperity. Along with the other nations of the Americas, as a long term goal, we aim to create the largest free-trading partnership of sovereign states in the world. The Enterprise for the Americas Initiative, which I unveiled one year ago next week, can help make this goal a reality -- and we're already making great strides.

I'm pleased to announce that tomorrow we will sign the completed negotiations for a Trade and Investment Framework Agreement with Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay, and Uruguay -- the countries of the planned Southern Common Market, or "Mercosul".
// We look forward to this new era of enhanced dialogue in our trade and investment relations.

Mr. President, America stands by your side as you tackle Brazil's most pressing issues. When I visited Brazil last December, I saw the bold economic changes you are making. You have trimmed government, and announced plans to privatize enterprises, fight inflation and liberalize trade. These are the keys to growth and prosperity in Brazil.

As the 21st century draws near, we'll mark the 500th anniversary of Columbus' discovery of the Americas -- and the arrival of Cabral's Portuguese fleet in Brazil. Spectacular change characterizes this half-millennium. The New World is becoming integrated in ways our forefathers would never have

3

dreamed, and our firm collective will can help ensure a future filled with cooperation -- not conflict. Brazil knows well the importance of united efforts -- aligning with the Allies in both World Wars, its brave expeditionary forces playing a key role in World War II. A half-century later, Brazil supported the United Nations resolutions and sanctions against Iraq -- despite significant economic losses. That, Mr. President, testifies not just to your vision, but to your courage. For this, we thank you.

On behalf of all Americans, I salute the shared ideals that unite our nations and the lasting friendship between the people of the United States and the people of Brazil. It is my great pleasure to welcome you to the White House. // May God bless the Federative Republic of Brazil.

[PULL THE PODIUM STEP]

#

OK but let's do some research and see if there's not some humor (some event in Brazil, some sport analogy - something to the historic just a little - no longer + rough)

Cawley/Grant
June 13, 1991
brazil.tst - 2

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: STATE DINNER TOAST
PRESIDENT COLLOR OF BRAZIL
TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1991
7:45 P.M.

Mr. President. Distinguished guests. Friends of Brazil:
It is a distinct privilege for Barbara and me to salute this extraordinary President. With great admiration we welcome to our nation's home, Brazil's President, Fernando Collor de Mello. //

Our two countries were built upon the aspirations of pioneers, immigrants, merchants and workers: hardy people filled with the spirit of enterprise and independence, enthusiasm and ingenuity. They came to the Americas, carving from the wilderness lives of freedom and opportunity. This is our heritage -- and we will continue to fulfill it.

The legacy we leave to our future generations must be an alliance of democratic institutions, free markets, and environmental stewardship. President Collor, I salute your efforts to invigorate your political system your firm commitment to free people and free markets -- your determination to raise environmental awareness, both at home and abroad. // Our guests deserve to know about your trek to Brazil's scientific outpost in Antarctica. You moved around at such a pace that you almost lost one of your Cabinet members in a snow bank. *- reminds me of speed golf* ~~[[And to think my Cabinet officials are frightened by a little game of speed golf.]]~~

Your service to your nation expresses your faith that Brazil will move forward and that our nations will continue to be loyal

2

friends and allies as we enter the 21st century.

In 1876, as the United States celebrated its centennial, a certain foreign visitor was making his own headlines. Clad in a black suit and silk cap, your own Emperor Dom Pedro II sailed into New York's East River as thousands of spectators thronged the docks, cheering and saluting.

He traveled the country on our new railroad -- over 9,000 miles, from Maryland to Wyoming, from California to Louisiana -- causing one newspaper editor to remark that "when he goes home, he will know more about the U.S. than two thirds of the Congress!" //

Finally, on July 4 -- in Philadelphia, Dom Pedro joined President Grant in opening our Centennial Exhibition. A hymn was written especially for our 100th birthday by the celebrated Brazilian composer, Antonio Carlos Gomes. Tributes to your Emperor noted that "...no distinguished stranger ever came among us who, at the end of three months, seemed so little of a stranger and so much of a friend to the whole American people as Dom Pedro II of Brazil." Today, Mr. President, you carry on this friendship. Americans are proud to call you our friend, and on their behalf, I offer this toast:

To lasting friendship between the people of the U.S. and the people of Brazil; to the shared ideals that unite our nations; and to a future of freedom, democracy and prosperity across all the Americas.

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**STATE DINNER TOAST, PRESIDENT COLLOR OF BRAZIL
TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1991 \ 7:45 P.M.**

MR. PRESIDENT. DISTINGUISHED GUESTS. FRIENDS OF BRAZIL: IT IS A DISTINCT PRIVILEGE FOR BARBARA AND ME TO SALUTE THIS EXTRAORDINARY PRESIDENT, FERNANDO COLLOR DE MELLO. // I'M GLAD THAT "INDIANA JONES" AND HIS WIFE, ROSANE [ROH-ZHON-AY] COULD JOIN US TONIGHT -- I HEAR THAT YESTERDAY, EN ROUTE FROM BRASILIA TO WASHINGTON, THE PRESIDENT HIMSELF LEARNED HOW TO PILOT THE PLANE -- AND EVEN HELPED LAND IT! //

- 2 -

I'M JUST GLAD HE DIDN'T PULL A BARREL-ROLL OVER THE SOUTH LAWN. // ALL OUR BRAZILIAN GUESTS ARE HERE TONIGHT, SO I GUESS THE PASSENGERS WEREN'T IN TOO MUCH DANGER -- AND "CAPTAIN COLLOR" GOT THEM HERE A HALF HOUR EARLY. //

OUR TWO COUNTRIES WERE BUILT UPON THE ASPIRATIONS OF PIONEERS, IMMIGRANTS, MERCHANTS AND WORKERS: HARDY PEOPLE FILLED WITH THE SPIRIT OF ENTERPRISE AND INDEPENDENCE, ENTHUSIASM AND INGENUITY.

THEY CAME TO THE AMERICAS, DETERMINED TO ACHIEVE LIVES OF FREEDOM AND OPPORTUNITY. THIS IS OUR HERITAGE -- AND WE WILL CONTINUE TO FULFILL IT.

THE LEGACY WE LEAVE TO OUR FUTURE GENERATIONS MUST BE AN ALLIANCE OF DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS, FREE MARKETS, AND ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP. PRESIDENT COLLOR, I SALUTE YOUR EFFORTS TO INVIGORATE YOUR POLITICAL SYSTEM -- YOUR FIRM COMMITMENT TO FREE PEOPLE AND FREE MARKETS -- YOUR DETERMINATION TO RAISE ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS, BOTH AT HOME AND ABROAD. //

OUR GUESTS DESERVE TO KNOW ABOUT YOUR TREK TO BRAZIL'S SCIENTIFIC OUTPOST IN ANTARCTICA. YOU MOVED AROUND AT SUCH A PACE THAT YOU ALMOST LOST ONE OF YOUR CABINET MEMBERS IN A SNOW BANK -- REMINDS ME OF SPEED GOLF. //

YOUR SERVICE TO YOUR NATION EXPRESSES YOUR FAITH THAT BRAZIL WILL MOVE FORWARD AND THAT OUR NATIONS WILL CONTINUE TO BE LOYAL FRIENDS AND ALLIES AS WE ENTER THE 21ST CENTURY.

IN 1876, AS THE UNITED STATES CELEBRATED ITS CENTENNIAL, A CERTAIN FOREIGN VISITOR WAS MAKING HIS OWN HEADLINES. CLAD IN A BLACK SUIT AND SILK CAP, YOUR OWN EMPEROR DOM PEDRO II SAILED INTO NEW YORK'S EAST RIVER AS THOUSANDS OF SPECTATORS THROGGED THE DOCKS, CHEERING AND SALUTING.

HE TRAVELED THE COUNTRY ON OUR NEW RAILROAD -- OVER 9,000 MILES, FROM MARYLAND TO WYOMING, FROM CALIFORNIA TO LOUISIANA -- CAUSING ONE NEWSPAPER EDITOR TO REMARK THAT "WHEN HE GOES HOME, HE WILL KNOW MORE ABOUT THE U.S. THAN TWO THIRDS OF THE CONGRESS!" //

FINALLY, ON JULY 4 -- IN PHILADELPHIA, DOM PEDRO JOINED PRESIDENT GRANT IN OPENING OUR CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION. A HYMN WAS WRITTEN ESPECIALLY FOR OUR 100TH BIRTHDAY BY THE CELEBRATED BRAZILIAN COMPOSER, ANTONIO CARLOS GOMES.

- 7 -

TRIBUTES TO YOUR EMPEROR NOTED THAT "...NO DISTINGUISHED STRANGER EVER CAME AMONG US WHO, AT THE END OF THREE MONTHS, SEEMED SO LITTLE OF A STRANGER AND SO MUCH OF A FRIEND TO THE WHOLE AMERICAN PEOPLE AS DOM PEDRO II OF BRAZIL." TODAY, MR. PRESIDENT, YOU CARRY ON THIS FRIENDSHIP. AMERICANS ARE PROUD TO CALL YOU OUR FRIEND, AND ON THEIR BEHALF, I OFFER THIS TOAST:

- 8 -

TO LASTING FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN THE PEOPLE OF THE U.S. AND THE PEOPLE OF BRAZIL; TO THE SHARED IDEALS THAT UNITE OUR NATIONS; AND TO A FUTURE OF FREEDOM, DEMOCRACY AND PROSPERITY ACROSS ALL THE AMERICAS.

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**STATE DINNER FOR PRESIDENT COLLOR OF BRAZIL
JUNE 19, 1991 / 7:45 P.M. / STATE FLOOR**

WHAT A FANTASTIC PERFORMANCE BY THIS SUPERSTAR OF THE MUSIC WORLD, GLORIA ESTEFAN. IT'S NO SECRET THAT BARBARA AND I ARE AMONG GLORIA'S BIGGEST FANS -- AND WE ARE THRILLED TO SEE HER BACK IN THE SADDLE [[-- OR SHOULD I SAY "READY TO RUMBA / BOOGIE / CONGA / AND TWIST."]] IT WAS JUST LAST YEAR, THE DAY AFTER VISITING THE WHITE HOUSE, THAT GLORIA WAS GRAVELY INJURED IN A TOUR BUS ACCIDENT. HERS IS TRULY A STORY OF STRENGTH AND COURAGE.

- 2 -

SHE JUST WRAPPED UP A SOLD-OUT WORLD TOUR -- WHILE IN GERMANY, SHE ARRANGED FREE CONCERT TICKETS FOR RECUPERATING DESERT SHIELD SOLDIERS. AND IN JAPAN, SHE RECEIVED WORD -- AT 2 A.M. -- THAT HER NEW ALBUM HAD HIT NUMBER ONE ON THE CHARTS...ONE YEAR TO THE DAY SINCE SHE WAS INJURED. THAT SONG WAS CALLED "COMING OUT OF THE DARKNESS", AND IT EXPLAINS HER MIRACULOUS 10-MONTH RECOVERY. GLORIA, YOUR INDOMITABLE SPIRIT IS INSPIRATION FOR US ALL. THANK YOU FOR A WONDERFUL PERFORMANCE.

PRESIDENT COLLOR OF BRAZIL ARRIVAL \ SOUTH LAWN
TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1991 \ 10:00 A.M.

GOOD MORNING AND WELCOME TO THE WHITE HOUSE. IT IS MY GREAT HONOR TO GREET YOU, MR. PRESIDENT, ONE OF LATIN AMERICA'S MOST DYNAMIC STATESMEN. //

THE U.S./BRAZILIAN FRIENDSHIP HAS SPANNED NEARLY TWO CENTURIES NOW -- AN ALLIANCE BUILT ON FIDELITY TO DEMOCRACY, HEALTHY MUTUAL RESPECT, AND FIRM COLLECTIVE WILL.

- 2 -

THE MOST BASIC ROOTS OF OUR FRIENDSHIP LIE IN OUR DEDICATION TO DEMOCRACY -- OUR ALLEGIANCE TO THE POWER OF THE INDIVIDUAL AND THE RULE OF LAW. THE NATIONS OF THE AMERICAS ALL STRUGGLED AND GAINED INDEPENDENCE FROM THE OLD WAYS OF THE OLD WORLD. WE BUILT NATIONS OF PROMISE AND RENEWAL. ONE HUNDRED SEVENTY-NINE YEARS AGO, THE UNITED STATES WAS PROUD TO BE THE VERY FIRST NATION TO RECOGNIZE THE NEWLY SOVEREIGN BRAZIL.

THAT YEAR, YOUR PREDECESSORS ACHIEVED INDEPENDENCE WITHOUT BLOODSHED, TRADED GOODS WITH THE WORLD, AND BEGAN TO INTEGRATE A VASTLY DIVERSE COUNTRY. TODAY, PRESIDENT COLLOR, YOU REPRESENT THE MODERN LEADER, BRAZIL'S FIRST DIRECTLY-ELECTED PRESIDENT IN TWENTY-NINE YEARS. WE UNDERSTAND THE CHALLENGES YOU FACE, AND WE ADMIRE THE VIGOR WITH WHICH YOU ARE DEALING WITH THEM.

ACROSS THE SPECTRUM -- FROM TRADE AND ECONOMIC MATTERS, TO ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES, TO CONCERNS OVER NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION -- WE ARE DETERMINED TO TREAT OUR COMMON CHALLENGES AS OPPORTUNITIES -- OPPORTUNITIES TO IMPROVE LIFE THROUGHOUT THIS HEMISPHERE. //

BRAZIL, WITH ITS GREAT NATURAL WEALTH AND RESOURCEFUL PEOPLE, CAN MAKE ENORMOUS CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE WORLD ECONOMY -- AND TO HEMISPHERIC PROSPERITY.

ALONG WITH THE OTHER NATIONS OF THE AMERICAS, AS A LONG TERM GOAL, WE AIM TO CREATE THE LARGEST FREE-TRADING PARTNERSHIP OF SOVEREIGN STATES IN THE WORLD. THE ENTERPRISE FOR THE AMERICAS INITIATIVE, WHICH I UNVEILED ONE YEAR AGO NEXT WEEK, CAN HELP MAKE THIS GOAL A REALITY -- AND WE'RE ALREADY MAKING GREAT STRIDES.

I'M PLEASED THAT WE HAVE COMPLETED NEGOTIATIONS FOR A TRADE AND INVESTMENT FRAMEWORK AGREEMENT WITH BRAZIL, ARGENTINA, PARAGUAY, AND URUGUAY -- THE COUNTRIES OF THE PLANNED SOUTHERN COMMON MARKET, OR "MERCOSUL" [MAIR-CO-SOOL]. // THIS AGREEMENT IS A SIGNIFICANT STEP TOWARD ACHIEVING OUR COMMON GOALS AND WE LOOK FORWARD TO THIS NEW ERA OF ENHANCED COOPERATION.

MR. PRESIDENT, AMERICA STANDS BY YOUR SIDE AS YOU TACKLE BRAZIL'S MOST PRESSING ISSUES.

WHEN I VISITED BRAZIL LAST DECEMBER, I SAW THE BOLD ECONOMIC CHANGES YOU ARE MAKING. [[I SAW A BOLD PRESIDENT, TOO -- I'VE EVEN REFERRED TO YOU AS "INDIANA JONES". // JOGGING, PILOTING FIGHTER JETS, JET SKIING, PARACHUTING -- AND THEY SAY I'M HARD TO KEEP UP WITH! //]] YOU'VE TRIMMED GOVERNMENT, AND ANNOUNCED PLANS TO PRIVATIZE ENTERPRISES, FIGHT INFLATION AND LIBERALIZE TRADE. THESE ARE THE KEYS TO GROWTH AND PROSPERITY IN BRAZIL.

[[YOU KNOW, BRAZIL USED TO BE KNOWN IN THE WORLD OF SPORTS FOR ITS EXCELLENCE IN SOCCER. NOW, YOUR COUNTRY IS RECOGNIZED FOR ITS FORMULA-I SPEED CAR RACING -- A SURE SIGN OF A COUNTRY ON THE FAST TRACK TO MODERNITY, WITH YOU -- LITERALLY -- BEHIND THE WHEEL. //]]

AS THE 21ST CENTURY DRAWS NEAR, WE'LL MARK THE 500TH ANNIVERSARY OF COLUMBUS' DISCOVERY OF THE AMERICAS -- AND THE ARRIVAL OF CABRAL'S PORTUGUESE FLEET IN BRAZIL. SPECTACULAR CHANGE CHARACTERIZES THIS HALF-MILLENNIUM.

THE NEW WORLD IS BECOMING INTEGRATED IN WAYS OUR FOREFATHERS WOULD NEVER HAVE DREAMED, AND OUR FIRM COLLECTIVE WILL CAN HELP ENSURE A FUTURE FILLED WITH COOPERATION -- NOT CONFLICT. BRAZIL KNOWS WELL THE IMPORTANCE OF UNITED EFFORTS -- ALIGNING WITH THE ALLIES IN BOTH WORLD WARS, ITS BRAVE EXPEDITIONARY FORCES PLAYING A KEY ROLE IN WORLD WAR II. A HALF-CENTURY LATER, BRAZIL SUPPORTED THE UNITED NATIONS RESOLUTIONS AND SANCTIONS AGAINST IRAQ -- DESPITE SIGNIFICANT ECONOMIC LOSSES.

THAT, MR. PRESIDENT, TESTIFIES NOT JUST TO YOUR VISION, BUT TO YOUR COURAGE. FOR THIS, WE THANK YOU.

ON BEHALF OF ALL AMERICANS, I SALUTE THE SHARED IDEALS THAT UNITE OUR NATIONS AND THE LASTING FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE PEOPLE OF BRAZIL. IT IS MY GREAT PLEASURE TO WELCOME YOU TO THE WHITE HOUSE.
// MAY GOD BLESS THE FEDERATIVE REPUBLIC OF BRAZIL.

#

CHRISTINA:

Here's the new version
of the collar toast. (It's on
the disk here.)

I'll be housesitting in Annapolis
this weekend. The phone # is:
301-268-0870.

See you next week!

Carolyn

Cawley/Grant
June 13, 1991
brazil.tst - 2

**PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: STATE DINNER TOAST
PRESIDENT COLLOR OF BRAZIL
TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1991
7:45 P.M.**

Mr. President. Distinguished guests. Friends of Brazil:
It is a distinct privilege for Barbara and me to salute this
extraordinary President. With great admiration we welcome to our
nation's home, Brazil's President, Fernando Collor de Mello. //

Our two countries were built upon the aspirations of
pioneers, immigrants, merchants and workers: hardy people filled
with the spirit of enterprise and independence, enthusiasm and
ingenuity. They came to the Americas, determined to achieve lives
of freedom and opportunity. This is our heritage -- and we will
continue to fulfill it.

The legacy we leave to our future generations must be
an alliance of democratic institutions, free markets, and
environmental stewardship. President Collor, I salute your efforts
to invigorate your political system -- your firm commitment to free
people and free markets -- your determination to raise
environmental awareness, both at home and abroad. // Our guests
deserve to know about your trek to Brazil's scientific outpost in
Antarctica. You moved around at such a pace that you almost lost
one of your Cabinet members in a snow bank. // [[And to think
my Cabinet officials are frightened by a little game of speed
golf. //]]

Your service to your nation expresses your faith that Brazil

will move forward and that our nations will continue to be loyal friends and allies as we enter the 21st century.

In 1876, as the United States celebrated its centennial, a certain foreign visitor was making his own headlines. Clad in a black suit and silk cap, your own Emperor Dom Pedro II sailed into New York's East River as thousands of spectators thronged the docks, cheering and saluting.

He traveled the country on our new railroad -- over 9,000 miles, from Maryland to Wyoming, from California to Louisiana -- causing one newspaper editor to remark that "when he goes home, he will know more about the U.S. than two thirds of the Congress!" //

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To lasting friendship between the people of the U.S. and the people of Brazil; to the shared ideals that unite our nations; and to a future of freedom, democracy and prosperity across all the Americas.

#

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

91 JUN 14 P 4: 42
June 13, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR TONY SNOW

FROM: ROGER B. PORTER *RBP*

SUBJECT: Presidential Remarks: President Collor of Brazil
Arrival Ceremony and State Dinner Toast

We have reviewed the attached draft and have one suggested change. On page two, in the last sentence of the third complete paragraph, we recommend deleting the words "the global economy" and replacing them with the word "Brazil." As it was written, the sentence implied that Brazil's actions are the keys to world economic growth.

Please let us know if you have any questions or if we may help in any other way.

cc: Phillip D. Brady

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 6/12/91 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: THURS., JUNE 13, NOON
 PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: PRESIDENT COLLOR OF BRAZIL ARRIVAL
STATE DINNER TOAST
TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1991

SUBJECT: _____

	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 type="checkbox"/>	PETERSMEYER	<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"/>
BRADY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SMITH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BROMLEY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	UNTERMAYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>ROGERS</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DEMAREST	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>SNOW</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>PORTER ROSE</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
GRAY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>FIRESTONE</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
HOLIDAY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>BOSKIN</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
			<u>DELAND</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

Please provide comments on the attached directly to Tony Snow, x2930, Rm. 122, with a copy to this office NO LATER THAN NOON, THURSDAY, JUNE 13. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

PHILLIP D. BRADY
 Assistant to the President
 and Staff Secretary
 Ext. 2702

Cawley/Grant
June 12, 1991
brazil.arr - 1

91 JUN 12 AM 9:41

**PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: PRESIDENT COLLOR OF BRAZIL ARRIVAL
JUNE 18, 1991
10:00 A.M.
SOUTH LAWN**

Good morning and welcome to the White House. It is my great honor to greet you, Mr. President, one of Latin America's most dynamic statesmen. //

The U.S./Brazilian friendship has spanned nearly two centuries now -- an alliance built on fidelity to democracy, healthy mutual respect, and firm collective will.

The most basic roots of our friendship lie in our dedication to democracy -- our allegiance to the power of the individual and the rule of law. The nations of the Americas all struggled and gained independence from the old ways of the Old World. We built republics of promise and renewal. One hundred seventy-nine years ago, the United States was proud to be the very first nation to recognize the newly sovereign Brazil.

That year your predecessors achieved independence without bloodshed, traded goods with the world, and began to integrate a vastly diverse country. Today, President Collor, you represent the modern leader, Brazil's first directly-elected President in thirty years -- and we understand the difficulties you face.

Across the spectrum -- from trade and economic matters, to environmental issues, to concerns over nuclear proliferation -- we are determined to treat our common challenges as opportunities -

- opportunities to improve life throughout this hemisphere. //

Brazil, with its great natural wealth and resourceful people, can make enormous contributions to the world economy -- and to hemispheric prosperity. Along with the other nations of the Americas, we aim to create the largest free-trading partnership of sovereign states in the world. The Enterprise for the Americas Initiative, which I unveiled one year ago this week, can make this goal a reality -- and we're already making great strides.

Today, I'm pleased to announce that we have just signed a Trade and Investment Framework Agreement with Brazil for the planned "Mercosur" South American Common Market. //

Mr. President, America stands by your side as you tackle Brazil's most pressing issues. We embraced your Collor Plan of sweeping economic reforms and, when I visited Brazil last December, I saw the bold economic changes you have made. You have trimmed government, privatized enterprises, fought inflation and liberalized trade. You hold the keys to growth and prosperity in ~~the global economy~~ ^{Brazil} -- and you are using them well. //

As the 21st century draws near, we'll mark the 500th anniversary of Columbus' discovery of the Americas -- and the arrival of Cabral's Portuguese fleet in Brazil. Spectacular change characterizes this half-milennium. The New World is integrated in ways our forefathers would never have dreamed, and our firm collective will can help ensure a future filled with cooperation -- not conflict. Brazil knows well the importance of united efforts -- aligning with the Allies in both World Wars, its brave expeditionary forces playing a key role in World War II. Brazil

strongly supported the United Nations resolutions and sanctions against Iraq -- despite significant economic losses. That, Mr. President, testifies not just to your vision, but to your courage. For this, the world thanks you.

On behalf of all Americans, I salute the shared ideals that unite our nations and the lasting friendship between the people of the United States and the people of Brazil. It is my great pleasure to welcome you to the White House. // May God bless the Republic of Brazil.

#

Cawley/Grant
June 12, 1991
brazil.tst - 1

**PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: STATE DINNER TOAST
PRESIDENT COLLOR OF BRAZIL
TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1991**

Mr. President. Distinguished guests. Friends of Brazil:
It is a distinct privilege for Barbara and me to salute this
extraordinary President. With great admiration we welcome to our
nation's home, Brazil's President, Ferdinand Collor. //

Our two countries were built upon the aspirations of
pioneers, immigrants, merchants and workers: hardy people filled
with the spirit of enterprise and independence, enthusiasm and
ingenuity. They came to the Americas, carving from the wilderness
lives of freedom and opportunity. This is our heritage -- and we
will continue to fulfill it:

The legacy we leave to our future generations must be
an alliance of democratic institutions, free markets, and
environmental stewardship. President Collor, I salute your efforts
to consolidate your political system -- your firm commitment to
free people and free markets -- your determination to raise
environmental awareness, both at home and abroad. // Our guests
deserve to know about your trek to Brazil's scientific outpost in
Antarctica. You moved around at such a pace that you almost lost
one of your Cabinet members in a snow bank. [[And to think my
cabinet officials get frightened by a little game of speed golf.]]

Your service to your nation expresses your faith that Brazil
will move forward and that our nations will continue to be loyal
friends and allies as we enter the 21st century.

One hundred fifteen years ago, as the United States celebrated its centennial, a certain foreign visitor was making his own headlines. Clad in a black suit and silk cap, your own Emperor Dom Pedro II sailed into New York's East River as thousands of spectators thronged the docks, cheering and saluting.

He traveled the country on our new railroad -- over 9,000 miles, from Maryland to Wyoming, from California to New Orleans - - causing one newspaper editor to remark that "when he goes home, he will know more about the U.S. than two thirds of the Congress!"

Finally, on July 4 -- in Philadelphia, Dom Pedro joined President Grant in opening our Centennial Exhibition. A hymn was written especially for our 100th birthday by the celebrated Brazilian composer, Antonio Carlos Gomes. Tributes to your Emperor noted that "...no distinguished stranger ever came among us who, at the end of three months, seemed so little of a stranger and so much of a friend to the whole American people as Dom Pedro II of Brazil." Today, Mr. President, you carry on this friendship. Americans are proud to call you our friend, and on their behalf, I offer this toast:

To lasting friendship between the people of the U.S. and the people of Brazil; to the shared ideals that unite our nations; and to a future of freedom, democracy and prosperity across all the Americas.

#

(pending)

URGENT

NATIONAL SECURITY SUBJECT EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT STAFFING DOCUMENT

TIME STAMP

RECEIVED

SYSTEM LOG NUMBER: 4388

91 JUN 13 12:26

91 JUN 13 AM 48
ACTION OFFICER: Johnson

DUE: 10:00 A.M. 13 JUN

- Prepare Memo For Scowcroft/Gates
- Prepare Memo For Brady
- Prepare Memo Scowcroft to Snow w/ cc: Brady
- Appropriate Action
- Prepare Memo for Sittmann

CONCURRENCES/COMMENTS* PHONE* to action officer at ext. 4592

Concur	FYI		Concur	FYI		Concur	FYI	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Barth	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Hewett	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pilling
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Basora	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Hutchings	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Poneman
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Beers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Johnson	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Popadiuk
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Broome	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Kanter	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Pryce
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Burns	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Kitchen	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Rademaker
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Canas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Kuehne	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Rostow ✓
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Chamberlin	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Lampley	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tilley
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Charles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Laposa	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tobey
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Davis	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Lundsager	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Van Eron
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Deal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Melby <i>concur</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Watson
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Dyke	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Menan	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Welch
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Frasure	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Merchant	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Whitley
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Fry	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Needles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Wilson
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Gordon	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	O'Leary	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Working
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Gompert	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Paal	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Haass	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pacelli	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Hayden	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pavitt	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____

- INFORMATION Sittmann Hill Exec Sec Desk
 Scowcroft (advance) Gates (advance) Secretariat

COMMENTS June 13, 1991

Eric Melby, David Pacelli, Nick Rostow and Bill Pryce concur with annotated changes in text.

MASTER Donald C. Johnson

Logged By SA

Return to Secretariat 379 OEOB

= taken

Cawley/Grant
June 12, 1991
brazil.arr - 1

91 JUN 12 AM 9:41

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That year, your predecessors achieved independence without bloodshed, traded goods with the world, and began to integrate a vastly diverse country. Today, President Collor, you represent the modern leader, Brazil's first directly-elected President in thirty years, ~~and we~~ understand the CHALLENGES difficulties you face, AND ADMIRE THE VIGOR WITH WHICH YOU ARE DEALING WITH THEM

Across the spectrum -- from trade and economic matters, to environmental issues, to concerns over nuclear proliferation -- we are determined to treat our common challenges as opportunities -

Gardner
DoC
Gardner

→ Wasn't it an empire at that time?

- opportunities to improve life throughout this hemisphere.//

Brazil, with its great natural wealth and resourceful people, can make enormous contributions to the world economy -- and to hemispheric prosperity. Along with the other nations of the Americas, ^{as a long-term goal,} we aim to create the largest free-trading partnership of sovereign states in the world. The Enterprise for the Americas Initiative, which I unveiled one year ago ^{next} ~~this week~~, ^{HELP} can make this goal a reality -- and we're already making great strides.

Today, I'm pleased to announce that we ^{will sign tomorrow} ~~have just signed~~ a

Trade and Investment Framework Agreement with Brazil ^{COMPLETED NEGOTIATIONS ON} ~~for the~~ ^{ARGENTINA, PARAGUAY,} ~~planned~~ "Mercosur," ^{AND URUGUAY. THIS INNOVATIVE AGREEMENT WILL COMPLEMENT THE INTEGRATION EFFORTS OF} South American Common Market. //

Mr. President, America stands by your side as you tackle Brazil's most pressing issues. ~~We embraced your Collor Plan of sweeping economic reforms and,~~ ^{announced you have decided to privatize enterprises} when I visited Brazil last December, I saw the bold economic changes you have made. You have trimmed government, ^{privatized enterprises,} fought inflation and liberalized trade. You hold the keys to growth and prosperity in ^{*Brazil} ~~the global economy~~ -- and you are using them well. //

As the 21st century draws near, we'll mark the 500th anniversary of Columbus' discovery of the Americas -- and the arrival of Cabral's Portuguese fleet in Brazil. Spectacular change characterizes this half-millennium. The New World is ^{becoming} integrated in ways our forefathers would never have dreamed, and our firm collective will can help ensure a future filled with cooperation - - not conflict. Brazil knows well the importance of united efforts -- aligning with the Allies in both World Wars, its brave expeditionary forces playing a key role in World War II. Brazil

* Brazil is not the key to the world economy.
** ~~Arg~~ Argentina, Paraguay, and Uruguay -- the countries of the planned Southern Common market or "Mercosur." We look forward to this new ~~era~~ era ->

USTR

Boarder

USTR
DOL

AND URUGUAY. THIS INNOVATIVE AGREEMENT WILL COMPLEMENT THE INTEGRATION EFFORTS OF

DOC
USTR
TREAS.

Porter
OFA
USTR

DOC

of enhanced dialogue in our trade + investment relations.

*** "Mercosul" w/ an "L" is the Brazilian spelling - probably better to use since w/ the Brazilian President. Also note even though the President is standing only w/ the Brazilian President, the other countries need to be named.

Doc

~~strongly~~ supported the United Nations resolutions and sanctions against Iraq -- despite significant economic losses. That, Mr. President, testifies not just to your vision, but to your courage.

~~For this, the world thanks you.~~ ^(we) WE ARE PROUD TO HAVE STOOD TOGETHER ON THIS ISSUE

((stet - didn't take it))

On behalf of all Americans, I salute the shared ideals that unite our nations and the lasting friendship between the people of the United States and the people of Brazil. It is my great pleasure to welcome you to the White House. // May God bless the Republic of Brazil.

harder

> Federative

#

[PULL OUT PODIUM STEP]

Cawley/Grant
June 12, 1991
brazil.tst - 1

**PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: STATE DINNER TOAST
PRESIDENT COLLOR OF BRAZIL
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nation's home, Brazil's President, ^{FERNANDO} Ferdinand Collor. ^{de Mello.} //

Our two countries were built upon the aspirations of
pioneers, immigrants, merchants and workers: hardy people filled
with the spirit of enterprise and independence, enthusiasm and
ingenuity. They came to the Americas, ^{*} ~~carving from the wilderness~~
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will continue to fulfill it.

The legacy we leave to our future generations must be
an alliance of democratic institutions, free markets, and
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free people and free markets -- your determination to raise
environmental awareness, both at home and abroad. // Our guests
deserve to know about your trek to Brazil's scientific outpost in
Antarctica. You moved around at such a pace that you almost lost
one of your Cabinet members in a snow bank. [[And to think my
cabinet officials get frightened by a little game of speed golf.]]

Your service to your nation expresses your faith that Brazil
will move forward and that our nations will continue to be loyal
friends and allies as we enter the 21st century.

* See Holiday comments!

In 1876

Gardner ~~One hundred fifteen years ago,~~ as the United States celebrated its centennial, a certain foreign visitor was making his own headlines. Clad in a black suit and silk cap, your own Emperor Dom Pedro II sailed into New York's East River as thousands of spectators thronged the docks, cheering and saluting.

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#

Too much on Dom Pedro. This should be revised and reworked. It was a good visit 115 years ago, but it not sufficiently relevant to today's agenda.