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

OA/ID Number: 13575
Folder ID Number: 13575-008

Folder Title:
Greek Parliament 7/18/91 [OA 6035]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
G	26	17	2	4

NAME OF SPEECH & DATE OF SPEECH The Greek Parliament

7/15/91

NAME OF WRITER :

Snow / Grossman / Simon

NAME OF RESEARCHER:

SPEECH SYNOPSIS:

Potus began his remarks by
emphasizing the Greek contributions
to western civilization. He then
went on to congratulate Prime
Minister Karamanlis for his
courage and wisdom. And
elaborated on the importance of good
relations between the two
countries in a post-Old War era.
In addition to complimenting
the Prime Minister, Potus
indicated his interest in
improved security relations.
To accomplish this, Potus
will send security assistance
to Greece in the form of
aircraft. Finally, Potus
asked the Prime Minister to
stop the disputes that
threaten Greece-Turkey relations.

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

91 JUL 12 P2: 27

DATE: 7/12/91 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: NOON, MONDAY, JULY 1

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: THE GREEK PARLIAMENT
ATHENS, GREECE
JULY 19, 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"/>	ROGERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DEMAREST	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SNOW	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PORTER ROSE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
GRAY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HOLIDAY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

Please provide comment/edits on the attached directly to Tony Snow, Rm. 122, x2930, with a copy to this office NO LATER THAN NOON, MONDAY, JULY 15. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

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

91 JUL 12 PM 12:06

Snow/Simon/Grossman
July 12, 1991
Draft one
GPARL.TS

**PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: THE GREEK PARLIAMENT
ATHENS, GREECE
JULY 18, 1991
3:45 P.M.**

Thank you, President Karmanlis [car-a-MON-lees]; Prime Minister Mitsotakis [meet-so-TAH-kees] ; Mr. Papandreaou; members of the Vouli [VOO-lee].

Thank you for the extraordinary honor of speaking to you. It means a great deal to me to follow in the footsteps of such great men as Dwight Eisenhower and Charles de Gaulle.

No American can come to Athens without feeling a sacred awe. All that Americans are / all that Americans stand for / all that we hold most dear has roots right here -- in the great city and the great country where democracy was born 2,500 years ago.

Every American student learns to appreciate the magnificence of the Parthenon and the Erichtheum [er-RICK-thee-um]; of Delphi [DEL-fee] and the cool Aegean Sea.

We know that great disciplines -- philosophy, theology, drama, literature, mathematics, biology, astronomy -- were born on these shores. But we also see in your monuments and museums the seeds from which our republic grew.

Two thousand five hundred years -- and mankind is only beginning to grasp the magnitude of what the early Greeks achieved. Through dozens of generations / through the rise and

fall of great empires / through wars and plagues / through depressions and economic revolutions / through the triumphs and cataclysms of human life, one thing has endured: the dream of democracy.

Today, as old despotisms melt away and a commonwealth of freedom arises around the globe, we can truly say that our future -- the world's future -- began right here.

Although I have not visited Greece since 1960, I feel at home. I have the honor to share this chamber with a man who symbolizes ancient Greek principles and modern Greek courage, President Constantine Karamanlis [car-a-MON-lees].

Then-Prime Minister Karamanlis hosted President Eisenhower in 1959, and has done business with every American President since Harry Truman. He helped restore democracy to Greece in 1974, and made it possible for Greece to assume its present role as the region's bulwark of democracy and stability.

As Prime Minister, Constantine Karamanlis built firm relations with the West, and helped Greece join the European Community. He and subsequent Prime Ministers ensured that Greece would play a pivotal role in the Atlantic alliance. He enlarged Greece's international responsibilities, its international influence, its international importance.

In token of our appreciation of these magnificent achievements, and out of our desire to build even stronger ties with the people of Greece, I would like to invite President Karamanlis for a State Visit next year in Washington. I hope you

will accept, sir, and that the American people will get an opportunity to express their gratitude and admiration for your lifetime of service to the democratic ideal.

I also would like to repeat my invitation for Prime Minister Mitsotakis [meet-so-TAH-kees] to make a working visit to our capital. I look forward to working with him on issues of mutual interest and concern. And I want the whole world to understand that our friendship, like the ideals that link us, will endure.

The American and Greek governments have had their share of disagreements in recent years, but as I stand before you today, our relations seem stronger and more secure than ever. We have just concluded economic agreements on customs and civil aviation, and we hope to negotiate an agreement on tourism soon. We have conducted fruitful discussions about important trade issues. We have made great progress in the international fight against terrorism.

I also have asked our Secretary of Commerce to lead a trade mission to Greece in December. We understand the absolute importance of economic growth. We support your goals of privatizing your economy, stimulating investment, and encouraging economic growth. We will do our best to ensure that Americans can contribute to lasting Greek prosperity.

Our nations have forged a solid security relationship. The United States will send 350 million dollars in security assistance to Greece this year. We have just completed the sale of twenty F-16s; the lease of two Knox-class frigates. We soon

will expedite the shipment of ten F-4E aircraft to you. We have signed a memorandum of understanding for the co-location of military bases. These various agreements express our determination to give you our unwavering support -- now and in years to come.

In the past year, of course, we also have worked closely in liberating Kuwait from an outside aggressor. The coalition effort to thwart Saddam Hussein succeeded in no small part because Prime Minister Mitsotakis and the Greek people helped coalition forces move troops and equipment to the war zone. Greece has assisted in all of this century's great conflicts. In the two World Wars, Korea and the Gulf, Greece supported the forces of liberation.

Greece also has upheld the values of democracy, individual liberty and the rule of law through its steadfast participation in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Through tough times and tough challenges, you have helped expose the corruption and inadequacies of communism.

Now, we face a new world -- a world in which dreams of military conquest have been pushed aside by constructive economic competition; a world in which nations struggle to build and perfect democracy; a world that will benefit increasingly from cooperation; from shared principles, interests, and responsibilities.

To the north, the Balkan states struggle with newfound freedom. They have turned to you for guidance and help, and you

have extended the hand of brotherhood. In the troubled and turbulent Balkans, Greece offers stability and hope.

To your east lies a neighbor that also played an important role in the coalition that liberated Kuwait. Turkey joined the oil embargo; shut off cross-border trade. It lent military facilities and fighters to the fray. It played and continues to play the major role in Operation Provide Comfort, and has joined the multi-national rapid-deployment force for the region.

Now, you and Turkey face a great challenge: to resolve the old disputes that divide you. More than sixty years ago, the father of modern Greek democracy, Eleutherios Venizelos [el-eff-THERE-ee-ose ven-yet-ZAY-los], signed treaties of friendship and commerce with the father of modern Turkey, Kemal Ataturk. I pray that your nations will follow the example set by these two giants.

Today, your nations enjoy a unique opportunity to address such issues as seabed and air rights. You have made halting progress toward resolving the issue of Cyprus.

We have supported the United Nations Secretary General in his Good Offices Mission to resolve the dispute over Cyprus, but we also understand that this dispute cannot and should not be resolved by the United States. Too often in the past, your nation has found themselves trapped between the Scylla and Charibdis [Silla and ca-RIB-dis] of superpower politics -- denied the opportunity to shape your own destiny.

The United States has no desire to impose its will in Cyprus, but we believe that old disputes -- such as the one about Cyprus -- should not linger. Both parties have more to gain than to lose through cooperation. We will support the quest for a just and lasting solution in Cyprus, but the responsibility for reaching that settlement remains that of Greece and Turkey.

In the end, the ties that link the United States and Greece go far deeper than economic or military necessity. My country would not exist if your forefathers had not developed the world's most revolutionary idea: democracy. But we also must remember that the powers of ancient Greece fell because they could not set aside old hatreds, because they refused to acknowledge common ties, principles and aims. Where they failed, we will succeed.

As I close, I would like to present Prime Minister Mitsotakis -- and the people of Greece -- with a replica of our most sacred political document, our Declaration of Independence. It was written by Thomas Jefferson, who once observed that "Greece was the first of civilized nation; presenting examples of what man should be."

Tomorrow, I shall visit the Acropolis and stand outside the temples where our ancient forefathers charted out ideals for the ages. As we gather here today, let us agree to build a New Acropolis -- a monument not of marble or steel, but of something far less fragile -- a monument of deeds and ideals.

Let us dedicate ourselves to building a world devoted to individual freedom and worldwide productivity. Let us stand

together against aggression, oppression, tyranny -- and together for cooperation, stability, and mutual respect.

A New World Order, erected upon these timeless ideals, can help us achieve our dreams of collective security and individual liberty. It can give all nations an opportunity to enjoy make prosperity, democracy and peace.

Eleutherios Venizelos [el-eff-THERE-ee-ose ven-yet-ZAY-los] once claimed that "America has realized the ideals of Ancient Greece. No two elements come closer to each other than do the Greek and the American."

There can be no higher compliment than this -- and no greater challenge. I look forward to working further with Prime Minister Mitsotakis and with the people of Greece on the issues we have discussed today -- and more.

May our common devotion to democracy, individual liberty and free markets hasten the evolution of a New World Order, where free men and women determine their destinies and give full expression to their own genius.

Thank you again for the extraordinary honor of inviting me to address this special session of the Vouli [VOO-lee]. I stand here amidst the grandeur and echoes of the ages -- a proud son of the ideals your land gave the world. Like all friends of liberty, I must say: Zeeto ee Hellas! //

May God Bless you, may God bless Greece, and may God bless the profound ideals that make us one.

#

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

91 JUL 16 09:49

DATE: 7/16/91

ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: ---

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: THE GREEK PARLIAMENT

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCCLURE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
SUNUNU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PETERSMEYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SCOWCROFT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PORTER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ROGICH	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
BRADY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SMITH	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HOLIDAY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

The attached has been forwarded to the President.

RESPONSE:

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

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 15, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH DAVID DEMAREST
TONY SNOW *TS*

SUBJECT ADDRESS TO THE GREEK PARLIAMENT

I) Summary

You will appear before the Greek Parliament at 3:45 p.m. on July 18. You will talk for approximately 15 minutes. The speech will be translated simultaneously. You will read from cards; the facility cannot accommodate a teleprompter.

II) Discussion

You are the fourth head of state to speak before the Parliament (the Vouli), and the first American President to speak there since President Eisenhower's address in 1959.

Your address will touch upon the role that ancient Greek principles (especially democracy) have played in our nation's development. You will stress importance of building stronger Greek-American relations. You will discuss Greece's role in NATO, in the world economy, and in the New World Order. You also will urge the Greek people to resolve the Cyprus dispute.

Snow/Grossman/Simon
July 15, 1991
Draft two
GPARL.TS

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: THE GREEK PARLIAMENT
THE GREEK PARLIAMENT
JULY 18, 1991
3:35 p.m.

Thank you, President Karmanlis [car-a-MON-leese]; Prime Minister Mitsotakis [meet-so-TAH-keese]; Mr. Papandreu; members of the Vouli [VOO-lee].

Thank you for the extraordinary honor of speaking to you. It means a great deal to follow in the footsteps of such great men as Dwight Eisenhower and Charles de Gaulle.

No American can come to Athens without feeling a sacred awe. All that Americans are / all that Americans stand for / all that we hold most dear has roots right here -- in the great city and great country where democracy was born two thousand five hundred years ago.

Every American student learns to appreciate the magnificence of the Parthenon and the Erichtheum (air-RICK-thee-um); of Delphi (DEL-fee) and the cool Aegean Sea. We learn that the great disciplines -- philosophy, theology, drama, literature, mathematics, biology, astronomy and politics -- were born on these shores. We see in your monuments and museums the seeds from which our republic of freedom grew.

Yet mankind is only beginning to grasp the magnitude of what the early Greeks achieved. Through dozens of generations /

through the rise and fall of great empires / through wars and plagues / through depressions and economic revolutions / through the triumphs and travails of human life, one thing has endured: the dream of democracy.

Today, as old despotisms melt away and a commonwealth of freedom arises around the globe, we can truly say that our future -- the world's future -- began right here. //

Although I have not visited Greece since 1960, I feel at home. I have the honor to share this chamber today with a man who symbolizes ancient Greek principles and modern Greek courage, President Constantine Karamanlis [car-a-MON-leese].

Then-Prime Minister Karamanlis [car-a-MON-leese] hosted President Eisenhower in 1959, and has done business with every American President since Harry Truman. He restored democracy to Greece in 1974, and made it possible for Greece to assume its present stature as a bulwark of democracy and stability.

As Prime Minister, Constantin Karamanlis [car-a-MON-leese] built firm relations with the West, and helped secure Greek membership in the European Community. He ensured that Greece would play a pivotal role in the Atlantic alliance. He enlarged Greece's international responsibilities, its international influence, its international importance. //

To honor this great man and to stress the special quality of our renewed relations with Greece, I would like to invite President Karamanlis [car-a-MON-leese] to visit the United States next year for a state visit. I hope you will accept, sir, so the

American people will have an opportunity to express their gratitude and admiration for you.

I also would like to repeat today an invitation to another great man -- a man I trust and respect -- Prime Minister Constantine Mitsotakis [meet-so-TAH-keese]. [[I have asked the Prime Minister to make an official visit to our capital in the near future. This trip would let the whole world know that our friendship, like the ideals that link us, will endure. //]]

[[The American and Greek governments have had their share of disagreements in recent years, but]] as I stand before you today, our relations seem stronger than ever. // We have enhanced our economic ties with agreements on customs and civil aviation. [[We hope to conclude an agreement on tourism soon.]] We have made great progress in the international fight against terrorism.

In the next few days, I hope we will continue moving forward together. We must build a more vibrant economic relationship. While the United States is the largest investor in Greece, we want to do more. We want to ensure that Americans can contribute to lasting Greek prosperity. I therefore have asked our Secretary of Commerce to lead a trade mission to Greece this autumn.

We must strengthen our security relationship. We already have forged solid ties through NATO. The United States will send \$350 million in security assistance to Greece this year; we have just completed the sale of twenty F-16s; the lease of two Knox-

class frigates. We will expedite the shipment of ten F-4E aircraft to you. These agreements express our determination to stand by you -- now and in years to come.

We will stand by you, as you stood by us in liberating Kuwait from Saddam Hussein. Our coalition succeeded in no small part because Prime Minister Mitsotakis [meet-so-TAH-keese] and the Greek people helped coalition forces move troops and equipment to the war zone. This kind of support is nothing new. In the Persian Gulf, as in the two world wars and Korea, Greece sided with the forces of liberation. //

Greece has upheld the values of democracy, individual liberty and the rule of law through its steadfast participation in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Through tough times and tough challenges, you have helped expose the corruption and inadequacies of communism.

But now we face a new world -- a world in which dreams of military conquest have been pushed aside by constructive economic competition; a world in which nations struggle to build and perfect democracy. Although we have no roadmap to guide us through this new world, we do have a sure compass in principles forged here: the peaceful settlement of disputes / free enterprise / an open world economic system and, of course, democracy.

Here in Greece, you command an especially vivid view of this world. Here, East meets West. Here, modern and ancient cultures converge. Here, the New World Order will begin to emerge.

To the north, Europe's first post-Cold War crisis has erupted, as the Balkan states struggle with newfound freedom -- and renewed ancient hatreds.

As an EC country and the most stable Balkan state, you have a pivotal responsibility in preserving the peaceful development of democracy. Your Balkan neighbors have turned to you for guidance and help, and you have responded. You have served as an example, a guide. You offer stability and hope to this troubled and turbulent region.

To your east lies a neighbor that also helped liberate Kuwait. Turkey joined the oil embargo; shut off cross-border trade, and played a critical role in standing up to Saddam.

Now, you and Turkey face a great challenge: to resolve the old disputes that divide you. More than sixty years ago, the father of modern Greece, Eleutherios Venizelos [el-eff-THAIR-ee-os ven-yet-ZEH-los], signed treaties of friendship and commerce with the father of modern Turkey, Kemal Ataturk. I pray that these two nations might follow the example set by these giants.

[[Today, your nations enjoy a unique opportunity to address such issues as seabed and air rights.]] But you also have a chance to solve the problem of Cyprus. In the new world I have discussed, this old dispute seems out of place. We can no longer accept the status quo on Cyprus. Today, I pledge that the United States will do whatever it can to help Greece, Turkey and the Cypriot people settle the Cyprus problem -- and do so this year.

In the end, the ties that link the United States and Greece go far deeper than economic or military necessity. My country would not exist if your forefathers had not developed the world's most revolutionary idea: democracy. But we also must remember that the powers of ancient Greece fell because they could not set aside old hatreds, because they refused to acknowledge common ties, principles and aims. Where they failed, we will succeed.

As I close, I would like to present President Karamanlis [car-a-MON-leese], Prime Minister Mitsotakis [meet-so-TAH-keese] -- and the people of Greece -- with a replica of our most sacred political document, our Declaration of Independence. It was written by Thomas Jefferson, who once observed that "Greece was the first of civilized nations; presenting examples of what man should be."

Tomorrow, I shall visit the Acropolis and stand near the temples where our ancient forefathers charted out ideals for the ages. As we gather here today, let us agree to build a New Acropolis -- a monument not of marble or steel, but of something far less fragile -- a monument of deeds and ideals.

Let us build a world devoted to individual freedom and worldwide opportunity. Let us stand together against aggression, oppression, tyranny -- and together for cooperation, stability, and mutual respect.

A New World Order, erected upon these timeless ideals, can help us achieve our dreams of collective security and individual

liberty. It can give all nations an opportunity to enjoy prosperity, democracy and peace.

Eleutherios Venizelos [el-eff-THERE-ee-ose ven-yet-ZEH-los] once claimed that "America has realized the ideals of Ancient Greece. No two elements come closer to each other than do the Greek and the American."

There can be no higher compliment than this -- and no greater challenge. Let us join in commerce, in diplomacy, in security. Let us strengthen our bonds of blood, of trade, of culture. The American people stand ready.

I look forward to working further with Prime Minister Mitsotakis and the people of Greece on the issues we have discussed today -- and more.

May our common devotion to democracy, individual liberty and free markets hasten the evolution of a New World Order, where free men and women determine their destinies and give full expression to their genius. //

Thank you again for the extraordinary honor of inviting me to address this special session of the Vouli [VOO-lee]. I stand here amid the grandeur and echoes of the ages -- a proud son of the ideals your land gave the world. Like all friends of liberty, I must say: Zeeto ee Hellas!//

May God Bless you, may God bless Greece, and may God bless the ideals that make us one.

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WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

91 JUL 12 P2:27

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PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: THE GREEK PARLIAMENT
ATHENS, GREECE
JULY 19, 1991

SUBJECT: _____

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCCLURE <i>n/c</i>	<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 <i>N/c</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROGICH <i>n/c</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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CARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ROGERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DEMAREST	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SNOW	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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GRAY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>17m</i> HOLIDAY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

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PHILLIP D. BRADY
Assistant to the President
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Ext. 2702

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Now, we face a new world -- a world in which dreams of military conquest have been pushed aside by constructive economic competition; a world in which nations struggle to build and perfect democracy; a world that will benefit increasingly from cooperation; from shared principles, interests, and responsibilities.

To the north, the Balkan states struggle with newfound freedom. They have turned to you for guidance and help, and you

have extended the hand of brotherhood. In the troubled and turbulent Balkans, Greece offers stability and hope.

To your east lies a neighbor that also played an important role in the coalition that liberated Kuwait. Turkey joined the oil embargo; shut off cross-border trade. It lent military facilities and fighters to the fray. It played and continues to play the major role in Operation Provide Comfort, and has joined the multi-national rapid-deployment force for the region.

Now, you and Turkey face a great challenge: to resolve the old disputes that divide you. More than sixty years ago, the father of modern Greek democracy, Eleutherios Venizelos [el-eff-THERE-ee-ose ven-yet-ZAY-los], signed treaties of friendship and commerce with the father of modern Turkey, Kemal Ataturk. I pray that your nations will follow the example set by these two giants.

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As I close, I would like to present Prime Minister Mitsotakis -- and the people of Greece -- with a replica of our most sacred political document, our Declaration of Independence. It was written by Thomas Jefferson, who once observed that "Greece was the first of civilized nation; presenting examples of what man should be."

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DATE: 7/12/91 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: NOON, MONDAY, JULY 15
 PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: THE GREEK PARLIAMENT
ATHENS, GREECE
 SUBJECT: JULY 19, 1991

	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"/>	ROGERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DEMAREST	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SNOW	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PORTER ROSE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
GRAY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HOLIDAY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

Please provide comment/edits on the attached directly to Tony Snow, Rm. 122, x2930, with a copy to this office NO LATER THAN NOON, MONDAY, JULY 15. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

PH

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

91 JUL 12 PM 12:06

Snow/Simon/Grossman
July 12, 1991
Draft one
GPARL.TS

**PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: THE GREEK PARLIAMENT
ATHENS, GREECE
JULY 18, 1991
3:45 P.M.**

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 PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: THE GREEK PARLIAMENT
ATHENS, GREECE
 SUBJECT: JULY 19, 1991

	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"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HOLIDAY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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RESPONSE:

See comments. Thanks.

Elizabeth Luttig *EL*
07/15/91

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

91 JUL 12 PM 12:06

Snow/Simon/Grossman
July 12, 1991
Draft one
GPARL.TS

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WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

91 JUL 15 P2:36

DATE: 7/12/91 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: NOON, MONDAY, JULY 1

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: THE GREEK PARLIAMENT

ATHENS, GREECE

SUBJECT: JULY 19, 1991

	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"/>
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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> </u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HOLIDAY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u> </u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

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RESPONSE: *See comments*

PHILLIP D. BRADY
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91 JUL 12 PM 12:06

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will accept, sir, and that the American people will get an opportunity to express their gratitude and admiration for your lifetime of service to the democratic ideal.

I also would like to repeat my invitation for Prime Minister Mitsotakis [meet-so-TAH-kees] to make a working visit to our capital. I look forward to working with him on issues of mutual interest and concern. And I want the whole world to understand that our friendship, like the ideals that link us, will endure.

The American and Greek governments have had their share of disagreements in recent years, but as I stand before you today, our relations seem stronger and more secure than ever. We have just concluded economic agreements on customs and civil aviation, and we hope to negotiate an agreement on tourism soon. We have conducted fruitful discussions about important trade issues. We have made great progress in the international fight against terrorism.

I also have asked our Secretary of Commerce to lead a trade mission to Greece in December. We understand the absolute importance of economic growth. We support your goals of privatizing your economy, stimulating investment, and encouraging economic growth. We will do our best to ensure that Americans can contribute to lasting Greek prosperity.

Our nations have forged a solid security relationship. The United States will send 350 million dollars in security assistance to Greece this year. We have just completed the sale of twenty F-16s; the lease of two Knox-class frigates. We soon

will expedite the shipment of ten F-4E aircraft to you. We have signed a memorandum of understanding for the co-location of military bases. These various agreements express our determination to give you our unwavering support -- now and in years to come.

In the past year, of course, we also have worked closely in liberating Kuwait from an outside aggressor. The coalition effort to thwart Saddam Hussein succeeded in no small part because Prime Minister Mitsotakis and the Greek people helped coalition forces move troops and equipment to the war zone. Greece has assisted in all of this century's great conflicts. In the two World Wars, Korea and the Gulf, Greece supported the forces of liberation.

Greece also has upheld the values of democracy, individual liberty and the rule of law through its steadfast participation in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Through tough times and tough challenges, you have helped expose the corruption and inadequacies of communism.

Now, we face a new world -- a world in which dreams of military conquest have been pushed aside by constructive economic competition; a world in which nations struggle to build and perfect democracy; a world that will benefit increasingly from cooperation; from shared principles, interests, and responsibilities.

To the north, the Balkan states struggle with newfound freedom. They have turned to you for guidance and help, and you

have extended the hand of brotherhood. In the troubled and turbulent Balkans, Greece offers stability and hope.

To your east lies a neighbor that also played an important role in the coalition that liberated Kuwait. Turkey joined the oil embargo; shut off cross-border trade. It lent military facilities and fighters to the fray. It played and continues to play the major role in Operation Provide Comfort, and has joined the multi-national rapid-deployment force for the region.

Now, you and Turkey face a great challenge: to resolve the old disputes that divide you. More than sixty years ago, the father of modern Greek democracy, Eleutherios Venizelos [el-eff-THERE-ee-ose ven-yet-ZAY-los], signed treaties of friendship and commerce with the father of modern Turkey, Kemal Ataturk. I pray that your nations will follow the example set by these two giants.

Today, your nations enjoy a unique opportunity to address such issues as seabed and air rights. You have made halting progress toward resolving the issue of Cyprus.

We have supported the United Nations Secretary General in his Good Offices Mission to resolve the dispute over Cyprus, but we also understand that this dispute cannot and should not be resolved by the United States. Too often in the past, your nation has found themselves trapped between the Scylla and Charibdis [Silla and ca-RIB-dis] of superpower politics -- denied the opportunity to shape your own destiny.

The United States has no desire to impose its will in Cyprus, but we believe that old disputes -- such as the one about Cyprus -- should not linger. Both parties have more to gain than to lose through cooperation. We will support the quest for a just and lasting solution in Cyprus, but the responsibility for reaching that settlement remains that of Greece and Turkey.

In the end, the ties that link the United States and Greece go far deeper than economic or military necessity. My country would not exist if your forefathers had not developed the world's most revolutionary idea: democracy. But we also must remember that the powers of ancient Greece fell because they could not set aside old hatreds, because they refused to acknowledge common ties, principles and aims. Where they failed, we will succeed.

As I close, I would like to present Prime Minister Mitsotakis -- and the people of Greece -- with a replica of our most sacred political document, our Declaration of Independence. It was written by Thomas Jefferson, who once observed that "Greece was the first of civilized nation; presenting examples of what man should be."

Tomorrow, I shall visit the Acropolis and stand outside the temples where our ancient forefathers charted out ideals for the ages. As we gather here today, let us agree to build a New Acropolis -- a monument not of marble or steel, but of something far less fragile -- a monument of deeds and ideals.

Let us dedicate ourselves to building a world devoted to individual freedom and worldwide productivity. Let us stand

together against aggression, oppression, tyranny -- and together for cooperation, stability, and mutual respect.

A New World Order, erected upon these timeless ideals, can help us achieve our dreams of collective security and individual liberty. It can give all nations an opportunity to enjoy make prosperity, democracy and peace.

Eleutherios Venizelos [el-eff-THERE-ee-ose ven-yet-ZAY-los] once claimed that "America has realized the ideals of Ancient Greece. No two elements come closer to each other than do the Greek and the American."

There can be no higher compliment than this -- and no greater challenge. I look forward to working further with Prime Minister Mitsotakis and with the people of Greece on the issues we have discussed today -- and more.

May our common devotion to democracy, individual liberty and free markets hasten the evolution of a New World Order, where free men and women determine their destinies and give full expression to their own genius.

Thank you again for the extraordinary honor of inviting me to address this special session of the Vouli [VOO-lee]. I stand here amidst the grandeur and echoes of the ages -- a proud son of the ideals your land gave the world. Like all friends of liberty, I must say: Zeeto ee Hellas! //

May God Bless you, may God bless Greece, and may God bless the profound ideals that make us one.

#

ΕΥ ΕΥΤ ΗΟΥ
V EY HE 2EY / PWS

Snow/Grossman/Simon
July 17, 1991
Draft five
GPARL.TS

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: THE GREEK PARLIAMENT
THE GREEK PARLIAMENT
JULY 18, 1991
3:45 P.M.

Thank you, President Karamanlis [car-a-MON-leese]; Prime Minister Mitsotakis [meet-so-TAH-keese]; Mr. Papandreou; members of the Vouli [VOO-lee].

Thank you for the extraordinary honor of speaking to you. It means a great deal to follow in the footsteps of such great men as Dwight Eisenhower and Charles de Gaulle.

No American can come to Athens without feeling a kind of sacred awe. All that Americans are / all that Americans stand for / all that we hold most dear has roots right here -- in the great city and the great country where democracy was born two thousand five hundred years ago.

Every American student learns to appreciate the magnificence of the Parthenon and the Erichtheum [air-RICK-thee-um]; of Delphi [DEL-fee] and the cool Aegean Sea. We learn that the great disciplines -- philosophy, theology, drama, literature, mathematics, biology, zoology and, of course, politics -- were born on these shores. We see in your monuments and museums the seeds from which our republic of freedom grew.

After two thousand five hundred years, mankind is only beginning to grasp the magnitude of what your forefathers

achieved. Through dozens of generations / through the rise and fall of great empires / through wars and plagues / through depressions and economic revolutions / through the triumphs and travails of human affairs, one thing has endured: the dream of democracy.

Today, as old despotisms melt away and a commonwealth of freedom arises around the globe, we can truly say that our future -- the world's future -- began right here.

Although I have not visited Greece since 1960, I feel at home. I have the honor to share this chamber today with a man who symbolizes ancient Greek principles and modern Greek courage, President Constantine Karamanlis [car-a-MON-leese]. //

Then-Prime Minister Karamanlis [car-a-MON-leese] hosted President Eisenhower in 1959, and has done business with every American President since Harry Truman. He restored democracy to Greece in 1974, and made it possible for Greece to assume its present stature as a bulwark of democracy and stability.

He built firm relations with the West and helped secure Greek membership in the European Community. He ensured that Greece would play an important role in the Atlantic Alliance. He enlarged Greece's international responsibilities, its international influence, its international importance. //

To honor this great man and to stress the special quality of our renewed relations with Greece, I would like to invite President Karamanlis [car-a-MON-leese] to join us in Washington next year for a state visit. I hope you will accept, sir, so

the American people can express their gratitude and admiration for you. //

Today, I also would like to repeat my invitation to another great man -- a man I admire and respect -- Prime Minister Constantine Mitsotakis [meet-so-TAH-keese]. I have asked the Prime Minister to make an official visit to our capital. This trip would let the whole world know that our friendship, like the ideals that link us, will endure. //

~~[I know that the American and Greek governments have had their share of disagreements in recent years.]~~ As I stand here today, I am happy to say: Our relations are stronger than ever. // We have tightened our economic ties with agreements on customs and civil aviation ^{and tourism}. ~~[We hope to conclude another agreement on tourism soon.]~~ We have made great progress together in the international fight against terrorism.

With my visit, I know we can make this relationship stronger still. We can build a more vibrant economic relationship. While the United States is the largest external investor in Greece, we want to do more. We want to ensure that American capital and know-how will be able to contribute to lasting Greek prosperity. I therefore have asked our Secretary of Commerce to lead a presidential trade and investment mission to Greece this autumn.

* [Economic summit insert, with language about Greek moves to repatriate profits, stabilize its currency, privatize its economy, etc. Stress the fact that Greece cannot isolate itself from a world increasingly bound through commercial and

information links, and that we will assist in helping Greece join in and compete in that world.]

We can strengthen our security relationship. We already have forged solid ties through NATO. This year the United States will provide 350 million dollars in security assistance to Greece. We have just ^{agreed} completed [~~the sale of twenty F-16 aircraft and~~] the lease of two Knox-class frigates. We will expedite the shipment of ten F-4E aircraft to you, ^{and will deliver an additional 18 in the autumn} These agreements express our determination to stand by you -- now and in years to come.

You stood squarely with the international coalition that liberated Kuwait from Saddam Hussein. This kind of cooperation is not new. In the Persian Gulf, as in Korea and the two world wars, Greece sided with the forces of freedom.

Now, we face a new world -- a world in which military confrontation is being pushed aside by constructive economic competition -- a world in which nations struggle to build and perfect democracy. Although we have no road map to guide us through this world, we have a sure compass in principles both our nations hold dear: the peaceful settlement of disputes / free enterprise / an open world economic system / and democracy.

Here in Greece, you command an especially vivid view of this world. Here in your unique location at this time, it is possible to see both the challenge and the promise of the New World Order.

To the North, Europe's first post-Cold War crisis has erupted. The peoples of Yugoslavia struggle to secure newfound

freedoms and overcome the pull of ancient hatreds. The international community, rallied by the bold initiative of the EC, appeals to the Yugoslavs to chart a new future -- a democratic future -- through peaceful negotiations. We call upon the leaders there to spare their people from dreadful civil war.

As an EC country and a stable democracy, you can help nations -- such as Albania and Bulgaria -- who struggle along the road to freedom. Your Balkan neighbors, ^{including Yugoslavians} look to you for guidance and help -- and hope. ^{That is why we were so encouraged by your recent proposal} Similarly, the emerging democracies of ^{to achieve} Europe, and peoples throughout the Soviet Union aspire to achieve ^{on your borders} the ideals and rights first sketched out here in Greece. ^{with Bulgaria and Turkey.}

To your east lies a neighbor -- another NATO ally -- that also helped liberate Kuwait. Turkey joined the oil embargo; shut of ~~cross-border trade~~, and played a critical role in standing up to Saddam.

Now, you and Turkey face a great challenge: to resolve the old disputes that divide you. More than sixty years ago, Eleftherios Venizelos [EY-ley-f-they-reo VEY-ne-zey-lows] signed treaties of friendship and commerce with the father of modern Turkey, Kemal Ataturk. I pray that your two nations might follow the example set by these giants.

Today, with new leaders of vision, your nations enjoy a unique opportunity to overcome the misunderstandings of the past. ~~{You can settle disputes over rights to the air above and the Aegean seabed below.}~~ You can begin to heal the deep wound that scars Cyprus -- that divides families and friends on that island.

In the new world I have discussed, none of us should accept the status quo in Cyprus. And today I pledge that the United States will do whatever it can to help Greece, Turkey and the Cypriots settle the Cyprus problem -- and do so this year.

In the end, the ties that bind the United States and Greece go far deeper than economic or military necessity. My country would not exist if your forefathers had not developed the world's most revolutionary idea: democracy. But we also must remember that the powers of ancient Greece fell because they could not set aside old hatreds, because they refused to acknowledge common ties, common principles, and common aims.

As I close, I would like to present President Karamanlis [car-a-MON-leese], President Mitsotakis [meet-so-TAH-keese] and the people of Greece with a replica of our sacred political document, the Declaration of Independence. It was written by Thomas Jefferson, who once observed, "Greece was the first of civilized nations; presenting examples of what man should be." // [presentation]

Tomorrow, I shall visit the Acropolis and stand near the temples where our ancient forefathers charted ideals for the ages. As we gather here today, let us agree to build a New Acropolis -- a monument not of marble or steel, but of something far less fragile -- a monument of deeds and ideals.

A New World Order, erected upon timeless ideas born right here, can help us achieve our dreams of collective security and individual liberty. Every nation must assume some of the burden

of building this order. Every nation must accept its responsibilities for building a sound, international economy. Every nation must do its duty to preserve freedom and enterprise.

America and Greece have special responsibilities in this quest: the United States, as the world's strongest democracy; Greece, as the world's first.

But if we engage fully in the changing world beyond our borders, we can build an order in which all nations enjoy prosperity, democracy and peace.

Eleutherios Venizelos [el-eff-THAIR-ee-os Ven-yet-ZEH-los] once claimed that "America has realized the ideals of Ancient Greece. No two elements come closer to each other than do the Greek and the American."

That tremendous compliment also outlines our common challenge: to work even more closely in securing a New World Order dedicated to freedom and enterprise.

Again, thank you again for the extraordinary honor of inviting me to address this special session of the Vouli [VOO-lee]. I stand here surrounded by the grandeur and echoes of the ages -- a proud son of the ideals that your land gave the world. Like all friends of liberty, I must say: Zeeto ee Hellas!

May God bless you, may God bless Greece, and may God bless the ideals that make us one. Thank you.

#

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Athens, Greece)

For Immediate Release

July 18, 1991

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
IN ADDRESS TO THE GREEK PARLIAMENT

Greek Parliament
Athens, Greece

3:49 P.M. (L)

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you, sir, for the welcome, and may I pay my respects to President Karamanlis; Prime Minister Mitsotakis; President of the Parliament, Mr. Tsalgaris; Mr. Papandreou, who I had the privilege of meeting not so long ago; and members of the Vouli.

Let me first thank you for the extraordinary honor of speaking to you. It means a great deal to follow in the footsteps of such great men as Dwight Eisenhower and General Charles de Gaulle, who spoke here.

No American can come to Athens without feeling a kind of sacred awe. All that Americans are, all that Americans stand for, all that we hold most dear has roots right here -- in the great city and the great country where democracy was born 2,500 years ago.

Every American student learns to appreciate the magnificence of the Parthenon and the Delphi, the cool Aegean Sea. And we learn that the great disciplines -- philosophy, theology, drama, literature, mathematics, biology, zoology and, of course, politics -- were born on these shores. I expect all the rest of them are alive, but I'm sure politics is still alive on these shores. We see in your monuments and museums the seeds from which our republic of freedom grew up.

After 2,500 years, mankind is only beginning to grasp the magnitude of what your forefathers achieved. Through centuries of generations, through the rise and fall of great empires, through wars and plagues, through depressions and economic revolutions, through the triumphs and travails of human affairs, one thing has endured -- the dream of democracy.

And so today, as old despotisms melt away and a commonwealth of freedom arises around the globe, we can truly say that our future -- the world's future -- began right here.

Although I have not visited -- well, I visited Greece in 1960, and then once again, I believe, in '79. I haven't been here that much lately, but I feel at home here. I have the honor to share this chamber today with a man who symbolized ancient Greek principles and modern Greek courage, President Constantine Karamanlis.

Then-Prime Minister Karamanlis hosted President Eisenhower back in 1959, and has done business with every American President since Harry Truman. He restored democracy to Greece in 1974, and made it possible for Greece to assume its present stature as a bulwark of stability.

He built firm relations with the West and helped secure Greek membership in the European Community. He ensured that Greece would play an important role in the Atlantic Alliance. And he enlarged Greece's international responsibilities, its international influence, its international importance.

To honor this great man and to stress the special quality

MORE

of our renewed relations with Greece, I now would like to invite your President to join us in Washington next year for a state visit. And I hope you will accept, Mr. President. (Applause.) I hope you will accept so that the American people can express their heartfelt gratitude to you, their admiration for you, and their respect for Greece.

And today, I also want to repeat my invitation to another great man -- a man I admire and respect -- your Prime Minister, Constantine Mitsotakis. (Applause.) And I have asked him to make an official visit to our capital. And this trip would let the whole world know that our friendship, like the ideals that link us, will endure.

As I stand here today, I'm happy to say that our relations are stronger than ever. We have tightened our economic ties with agreements on customs and civil aviation and tourism. We've made great progress together in the international fight against terrorism. And with this visit, I hope that we can make this special relationship stronger still.

We can build a more vibrant economic relationship. While the United States is the largest external investor in Greece, we want to do more. We want to ensure that American capital and know-how will be able to contribute to lasting Greek prosperity. And I, therefore, asked our Secretary of Commerce to lead a presidential trade and investment mission to Greece this autumn.

We can strengthen our security relationship. We already have forged solid ties through NATO. This year, the United States will provide \$350 million in security assistance to Greece. We've just agreed to lease you two Knox-class frigates. And we will expedite the shipment of 10 F 4D aircraft to you; will deliver 18 more this fall. These agreements express our determination to stand by you -- now and in years to come.

You stood squarely with the international coalition that liberated Kuwait from Saddam Hussein. This kind of cooperation is not new. In the Persian Gulf, as in Korea and the two World Wars, Greece sided with the forces of freedom.

Now, we face a new world -- a world in which military confrontation is being pushed aside by constructive economic competition -- a world in which nations struggle to build and perfect democracy. Although we have no road map to guide us through this world, we have a sure compass in principles that both our nations hold dear: the peaceful settlement of disputes, free enterprise and an open world economic system -- and underlying it all, democracy.

Here in Greece, you command an especially vivid view of the world. Here in your unique location at this historic time, we can see the challenge -- and the promise -- of what we refer to as the new world order.

To the north, Europe's first post-Cold War crisis has erupted. The peoples of Yugoslavia struggle to secure newfound freedoms and overcome the pull of ancient hatreds. The international community, rallied by the bold initiative of the EC, appeals to the Yugoslavs to chart a new future -- a democratic future -- through peaceful negotiations. We call upon the leaders there to spare their people from dreadful civil war.

As an EC country and a stable democracy, you can help nations, such as Albania and Bulgaria, who struggle along the road to freedom. Struggle they might -- but look back at very recent history. And who would have predicted that these countries now want to go down freedom's road -- democracy's road? Your Balkan neighbors, including Yugoslavia, look to you for guidance and help and hope.

A kind of youthful optimism flourishes everywhere. The emerging democracies of Europe, peoples throughout the Soviet Union,

men and women, young and old, throughout the world, aspire to achieve the ideals first sketched out here in Greece.

But ideals are important only if they can shape actions. You understand this. We are encouraged that your government is advancing new ideas to foster stability in the Balkans and the Aegean. The opportunity for a new era of accommodation in this region beckons. With that in mind, I must report that our meetings -- my meeting with Mr. Gorbachev yesterday was in that spirit of cooperation as the Soviet Union seeks to do more according to democratic principles.

I'm hoping that the arms control agreement that we worked out yesterday with Mr. Gorbachev -- the first to reduce the strategic arms in history -- proves to be a benefit to all the countries around the world, particularly in this region.

You and Turkey face a great challenge: to resolve these old disputes that divide you. More than 60 years ago, Eleftherios -- and I've got to watch my pronunciation -- Venizelos signed treaties of friendship and commerce with the father of modern Turkey, Kemal Ataturk. I pray that your two nations might follow the example set by these giants.

Today, with new leaders of vision, your nations enjoy a unique opportunity to overcome the misunderstandings of the past. You can begin to heal the deep wounds that scar Cyprus, that divides families and friends on that island.

In the new world that I have discussed, none of us should accept the status quo in Cyprus. And today I pledge that the United States will do whatever it can to help Greece, Turkey and the Cypriots settle the Cyprus problem, and do so this year.

In the end, the ties that bind the United States and Greece go far deeper than economic or military necessity. You see, as many of you know, Greek Americans have enriched our country enormously, in every profession, in every region, in every walk of life. Two distinguished businessmen and old friends who have accompanied me on this trip -- Alec Kortelas and Alex Spanos -- both of whom have made a tremendous imprint in our country. And, of course, our able Ambassador Michael Sotirhos serves our nation well.

And we have subtler ties, too. Cities across America take their names from such places as Athens and Corinth and Delphi and Sparta. And near one of my favorite fishing spots lies the town of Marathon, Florida. And, of course, my country would not exist if your forefathers had not developed the world's most revolutionary idea -- democracy. Our founding fathers studied your history closely and revered deeply the works of the ancient Greeks. Thomas Jefferson, the author of our Declaration of Independence, once observed, "Greece was the first of civilized nations; presenting examples of what man should be."

Yet we also must remember that the powers of ancient Greece fell because they could not set aside old hatreds, because they refused to acknowledge common ties, common principles, common acts, common aims. We must resolve not to repeat their mistakes.

Tomorrow, I have a wonderful opportunity. I shall visit the Acropolis and stand near the temples where our ancient forefathers charted ideals for the ages. And as we gather here today, let us agree to build a new Acropolis -- a monument not of marble or steel, but of something far less fragile -- a monument of deeds and ideals. A new world order erected upon timeless ideas born right here.

That new world order can help us achieve our dreams of collective security and individual liberty. Every nation must assume some of the burden of building this order. And every nation must accept its responsibilities for building a sound international economy. And every nation must do its duty to preserve freedom and

enterprise.

America and Greece have special responsibilities in this quest. The United States as the world's strongest democracy; Greece as the world's first.

But if we engage fully in the changing world beyond our borders, we can build an order in which all nations enjoy prosperity, democracy and peace.

Eleutherios Venizelos once claimed that "America has realized the ideals of Ancient Greece. No two elements come closer to each other than do the Greek and the American."

That tremendous compliment also outlines our common challenge: to work even more closely in securing a new world order dedicated to freedom and enterprise.

We live in exciting times. Who would have dreamed that the changes taking place in the Soviet Union would offer this promise of freedom and democracy? Who would have dreamed that the captive nations of Eastern Europe are free and are on the path that you set many thousands of years ago -- the path to full and free and fair and open democracy?

So for those that are gloomy about the present, I say you shouldn't be. There's plenty of room to be optimistic. And I'm delighted -- I feel more of a sense of optimism coming to democracy's birthplace.

I want to thank you for the extraordinary honor of inviting me to address this special session. And I stand here surrounded by the grandeur and echoes of the ages -- a proud son of the ideals that your land gave the world. And so, like all friends of liberty, I leave you now, and I must say "zito i ellada." Thank you very, very much. (Applause.)

Thank you all. Thank you, sir. (Applause.)

And let me just -- please be seated -- but I'd like to present to your President and your Prime Minister, and really to the Greek people, a replica of our Declaration of Independence, a document that symbolizes our profound ties to you and our timeless debt to the people and the legacy of Greece.

Once again, thank you all very much. (Applause.)

END

4:03 P.M. (L)

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 15, 1991

91 JUL 16 09:33

MEMORANDUM FOR TONY SNOW

FROM: ROGER B. PORTER *RBP/Qu*

SUBJECT: Presidential Remarks: The Greek Parliament,
Athens, Greece

We have reviewed the attached draft and have no suggested changes from a policy standpoint. We approve of the draft remarks in their current form.

cc: Phillip D. Brady

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 7/12/91 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: NOON, MONDAY, JULY 15, 1991

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: THE GREEK PARLIAMENT
ATHENS, GREECE
JULY 19, 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"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HOLIDAY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

Please provide comment/edits on the attached directly to Tony Snow, Rm. 122, x2930, with a copy to this office NO LATER THAN NOON, MONDAY, JULY 15. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

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

91 JUL 12 P112:06

Snow/Simon/Grossman
July 12, 1991
Draft one
GPARL.TS

**PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: THE GREEK PARLIAMENT
ATHENS, GREECE
JULY 18, 1991
3:45 P.M.**

Thank you, President Karmanlis [car-a-MON-lees]; Prime Minister Mitsotakis [meet-so-TAH-kees] ; Mr. Papandreaou; members of the Vouli [VOO-lee].

Thank you for the extraordinary honor of speaking to you. It means a great deal to me to follow in the footsteps of such great men as Dwight Eisenhower and Charles de Gaulle.

No American can come to Athens without feeling a sacred awe. All that Americans are / all that Americans stand for / all that we hold most dear has roots right here -- in the great city and the great country where democracy was born 2,500 years ago.

Every American student learns to appreciate the magnificence of the Parthenon and the Erichtheum [er-RICK-thee-um]; of Delphi [DEL-fee] and the cool Aegean Sea.

We know that great disciplines -- philosophy, theology, drama, literature, mathematics, biology, astronomy -- were born on these shores. But we also see in your monuments and museums the seeds from which our republic grew.

Two thousand five hundred years -- and mankind is only beginning to grasp the magnitude of what the early Greeks achieved. Through dozens of generations / through the rise and

fall of great empires / through wars and plagues / through depressions and economic revolutions / through the triumphs and cataclysms of human life, one thing has endured: the dream of democracy.

Today, as old despotisms melt away and a commonwealth of freedom arises around the globe, we can truly say that our future -- the world's future -- began right here.

Although I have not visited Greece since 1960, I feel at home. I have the honor to share this chamber with a man who symbolizes ancient Greek principles and modern Greek courage, President Constantine Karamanlis [car-a-MON-lees].

Then-Prime Minister Karamanlis hosted President Eisenhower in 1959, and has done business with every American President since Harry Truman. He helped restore democracy to Greece in 1974, and made it possible for Greece to assume its present role as the region's bulwark of democracy and stability.

As Prime Minister, Constantine Karamanlis built firm relations with the West, and helped Greece join the European Community. He and subsequent Prime Ministers ensured that Greece would play a pivotal role in the Atlantic alliance. He enlarged Greece's international responsibilities, its international influence, its international importance.

In token of our appreciation of these magnificent achievements, and out of our desire to build even stronger ties with the people of Greece, I would like to invite President Karamanlis for a State Visit next year in Washington. I hope you

will accept, sir, and that the American people will get an opportunity to express their gratitude and admiration for your lifetime of service to the democratic ideal.

I also would like to repeat my invitation for Prime Minister Mitsotakis [meet-so-TAH-kees] to make a working visit to our capital. I look forward to working with him on issues of mutual interest and concern. And I want the whole world to understand that our friendship, like the ideals that link us, will endure.

The American and Greek governments have had their share of disagreements in recent years, but as I stand before you today, our relations seem stronger and more secure than ever. We have just concluded economic agreements on customs and civil aviation, and we hope to negotiate an agreement on tourism soon. We have conducted fruitful discussions about important trade issues. We have made great progress in the international fight against terrorism.

I also have asked our Secretary of Commerce to lead a trade mission to Greece in December. We understand the absolute importance of economic growth. We support your goals of privatizing your economy, stimulating investment, and encouraging economic growth. We will do our best to ensure that Americans can contribute to lasting Greek prosperity.

Our nations have forged a solid security relationship. The United States will send 350 million dollars in security assistance to Greece this year. We have just completed the sale of twenty F-16s; the lease of two Knox-class frigates. We soon

will expedite the shipment of ten F-4E aircraft to you. We have signed a memorandum of understanding for the co-location of military bases. These various agreements express our determination to give you our unwavering support -- now and in years to come.

In the past year, of course, we also have worked closely in liberating Kuwait from an outside aggressor. The coalition effort to thwart Saddam Hussein succeeded in no small part because Prime Minister Mitsotakis and the Greek people helped coalition forces move troops and equipment to the war zone. Greece has assisted in all of this century's great conflicts. In the two World Wars, Korea and the Gulf, Greece supported the forces of liberation.

Greece also has upheld the values of democracy, individual liberty and the rule of law through its steadfast participation in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Through tough times and tough challenges, you have helped expose the corruption and inadequacies of communism.

Now, we face a new world -- a world in which dreams of military conquest have been pushed aside by constructive economic competition; a world in which nations struggle to build and perfect democracy; a world that will benefit increasingly from cooperation; from shared principles, interests, and responsibilities.

To the north, the Balkan states struggle with newfound freedom. They have turned to you for guidance and help, and you

have extended the hand of brotherhood. In the troubled and turbulent Balkans, Greece offers stability and hope.

To your east lies a neighbor that also played an important role in the coalition that liberated Kuwait. Turkey joined the oil embargo; shut off cross-border trade. It lent military facilities and fighters to the fray. It played and continues to play the major role in Operation Provide Comfort, and has joined the multi-national rapid-deployment force for the region.

Now, you and Turkey face a great challenge: to resolve the old disputes that divide you. More than sixty years ago, the father of modern Greek democracy, Eleutherios Venizelos [el-eff-THERE-ee-ose ven-yet-ZAY-los], signed treaties of friendship and commerce with the father of modern Turkey, Kemal Ataturk. I pray that your nations will follow the example set by these two giants.

Today, your nations enjoy a unique opportunity to address such issues as seabed and air rights. You have made halting progress toward resolving the issue of Cyprus.

We have supported the United Nations Secretary General in his Good Offices Mission to resolve the dispute over Cyprus, but we also understand that this dispute cannot and should not be resolved by the United States. Too often in the past, your nation has found themselves trapped between the Scylla and Charibdis [Silla and ca-RIB-dis] of superpower politics -- denied the opportunity to shape your own destiny.

The United States has no desire to impose its will in Cyprus, but we believe that old disputes -- such as the one about Cyprus -- should not linger. Both parties have more to gain than to lose through cooperation. We will support the quest for a just and lasting solution in Cyprus, but the responsibility for reaching that settlement remains that of Greece and Turkey.

In the end, the ties that link the United States and Greece go far deeper than economic or military necessity. My country would not exist if your forefathers had not developed the world's most revolutionary idea: democracy. But we also must remember that the powers of ancient Greece fell because they could not set aside old hatreds, because they refused to acknowledge common ties, principles and aims. Where they failed, we will succeed.

As I close, I would like to present Prime Minister Mitsotakis -- and the people of Greece -- with a replica of our most sacred political document, our Declaration of Independence. It was written by Thomas Jefferson, who once observed that "Greece was the first of civilized nation; presenting examples of what man should be."

Tomorrow, I shall visit the Acropolis and stand outside the temples where our ancient forefathers charted out ideals for the ages. As we gather here today, let us agree to build a New Acropolis -- a monument not of marble or steel, but of something far less fragile -- a monument of deeds and ideals.

Let us dedicate ourselves to building a world devoted to individual freedom and worldwide productivity. Let us stand

together against aggression, oppression, tyranny -- and together for cooperation, stability, and mutual respect.

A New World Order, erected upon these timeless ideals, can help us achieve our dreams of collective security and individual liberty. It can give all nations an opportunity to enjoy make prosperity, democracy and peace.

Eleutherios Venizelos [el-eff-THERE-ee-ose ven-yet-ZAY-los] once claimed that "America has realized the ideals of Ancient Greece. No two elements come closer to each other than do the Greek and the American."

There can be no higher compliment than this -- and no greater challenge. I look forward to working further with Prime Minister Mitsotakis and with the people of Greece on the issues we have discussed today -- and more.

May our common devotion to democracy, individual liberty and free markets hasten the evolution of a New World Order, where free men and women determine their destinies and give full expression to their own genius.

Thank you again for the extraordinary honor of inviting me to address this special session of the Vouli [VOO-lee]. I stand here amidst the grandeur and echoes of the ages -- a proud son of the ideals your land gave the world. Like all friends of liberty, I must say: Zeeto ee Hellas! //

May God Bless you, may God bless Greece, and may God bless the profound ideals that make us one.

#

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date: _____

7/12

91 JUL 1

TO:

Tony / Bob

FROM:

JOHN S. GARDNER
Special Assistant to the President
and Assistant Staff Secretary

Please see two main points.

Thank you


91 JUL 12 PM 12:07

12 P3:21

Snow/Simon/Grossman
July 12, 1991
Draft one
GPARG.TS

**PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: THE GREEK PARLIAMENT
ATHENS, GREECE
JULY 18, 1991
3:45 P.M.**

Thank you, President Karmanlis [car-a-MON-lees]; Prime Minister Mitsotakis [meet-so-TAH-kees] ; Mr. Papandreaou; members of the Vouli [VOO-lee].

Thank you for the extraordinary honor of speaking to you. It means a great deal to me to follow in the footsteps of such great men as Dwight Eisenhower and Charles de Gaulle.

No American can come to Athens without feeling a sacred awe. All that Americans are / all that Americans stand for / all that we hold most dear has roots right here -- in the great city and the great country where democracy was born 2,500 years ago.

Every American student learns to appreciate the magnificence of the Parthenon and the Erichtheum [er-RICK-thee-um]; of Delphi [DEL-fee] and the cool Aegean Sea.

We know that great disciplines -- philosophy, theology, drama, literature, mathematics, biology, astronomy -- were born on these shores. But we also see in your monuments and museums the seeds from which our republic grew.

Two thousand five hundred years -- and mankind is only beginning to grasp the magnitude of what the early Greeks achieved. Through dozens of generations / through the rise and

fall of great empires / through wars and plagues / through depressions and economic revolutions / through the triumphs and cataclysms of human life, one thing has endured: the dream of democracy.

Today, as old despotisms melt away and a commonwealth of freedom arises around the globe, we can truly say that our future -- the world's future -- began right here.

Although I have not visited Greece since 1960, I feel at home. I have the honor to share this chamber with a man who symbolizes ancient Greek principles and modern Greek courage, President Constantine Karamanlis [car-a-MON-lees].

Then-Prime Minister Karamanlis hosted President Eisenhower in 1959, and has done business with every American President since Harry Truman. He helped restore democracy to Greece in 1974, and made it possible for Greece to assume its present role as the region's bulwark of democracy and stability.

As Prime Minister, Constantine Karamanlis built firm relations with the West, and helped Greece join the European Community. He and subsequent Prime Ministers ensured that Greece would play a pivotal role in the Atlantic alliance. He enlarged Greece's international responsibilities, its international influence, its international importance.

In token of our appreciation of these magnificent achievements, and out of our desire to build even stronger ties with the people of Greece, I would like to invite President Karamanlis for a State Visit next year in Washington. I hope you

will accept, sir, and that the American people will get an opportunity to express their gratitude and admiration for your lifetime of service to the democratic ideal.

I also would like to repeat my invitation for Prime Minister Mitsotakis [meet-so-TAH-kees] to make a working visit to our capital. I look forward to working with him on issues of mutual interest and concern. And I want the whole world to understand that our friendship, like the ideals that link us, will endure.

The American and Greek governments have had their share of disagreements in recent years, but as I stand before you today, our relations seem stronger and more secure than ever. We have just concluded economic agreements on customs and civil aviation, and we hope to negotiate an agreement on tourism soon. We have conducted fruitful discussions about important trade issues. We have made great progress in the international fight against terrorism.

I also have asked our Secretary of Commerce to lead a trade mission to Greece in December. We understand the absolute importance of economic growth. We support your goals of privatizing your economy, stimulating investment, and encouraging economic growth. We will do our best to ensure that Americans can contribute to lasting Greek prosperity.

Our nations have forged a solid security relationship. The United States will send 350 million dollars in security assistance to Greece this year. We have just completed the sale of twenty F-16s; the lease of two Knox-class frigates. We soon

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In the past year, of course, we also have worked closely in liberating Kuwait from an outside aggressor. The coalition effort to thwart Saddam Hussein succeeded in no small part because Prime Minister Mitsotakis and the Greek people helped coalition forces move troops and equipment to the war zone. Greece has assisted in all of this century's great conflicts. In the two World Wars, Korea and the Gulf, Greece supported the forces of liberation.

Greece also has upheld the values of democracy, individual liberty and the rule of law through its steadfast participation in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Through tough times and tough challenges, you have helped expose the corruption and inadequacies of communism.

Now, we face a new world -- a world in which dreams of military conquest have been pushed aside by constructive economic competition; a world in which nations struggle to build and perfect democracy; a world that will benefit increasingly from cooperation; from shared principles, interests, and responsibilities.

To the north, the Balkan states struggle with newfound freedom. They have turned to you for guidance and help, and you

have extended the hand of brotherhood. In the troubled and turbulent Balkans, Greece offers stability and hope.

To your east lies a neighbor that also played an important role in the coalition that liberated Kuwait. Turkey joined the oil embargo; shut off cross-border trade. It lent military facilities and fighters to the fray. It played and continues to play the major role in Operation Provide Comfort, and has joined the multi-national rapid-deployment force for the region.

Now, you and Turkey face a great challenge: to resolve the old disputes that divide you. More than sixty years ago, the father of modern Greek democracy, Eleutherios Venizelos [el-eff-THERE-ee-ose ven-yet-ZAY-los], signed treaties of friendship and commerce with the father of modern Turkey, Kemal Ataturk. I pray that your nations will follow the example set by these two giants.

Today, your nations enjoy a unique opportunity to address such issues as seabed and air rights. You have made halting progress toward resolving the issue of Cyprus.

We have supported the United Nations Secretary General in his Good Offices Mission to resolve the dispute over Cyprus, but we also understand that this dispute cannot and should not be resolved by the United States. Too often in the past, your nation has found themselves trapped between the Scylla and Charibdis [Silla and ca-RIB-dis] of superpower politics -- denied the opportunity to shape your own destiny.

*your nation - Greece, or
that nation - Cyprus?
J.P.*

The United States has no desire to impose its will in Cyprus, but we believe that old disputes -- such as the one about Cyprus -- should not linger. Both parties have more to gain than to lose through cooperation. We will support the quest for a just and lasting solution in Cyprus, but the responsibility for reaching that settlement remains that of Greece and Turkey.

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As I close, I would like to present Prime Minister Mitsotakis -- and the people of Greece -- with a replica of our most sacred political document, our Declaration of Independence. It was written by Thomas Jefferson, who once observed that "Greece was the first of civilized nation; presenting examples of what man should be."

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Let us dedicate ourselves to building a world devoted to individual freedom and worldwide productivity. Let us stand

Constitution?

together against aggression, oppression, tyranny -- and together for cooperation, stability, and mutual respect.

A New World Order, erected upon these timeless ideals, can help us achieve our dreams of collective security and individual liberty. It can give all nations an opportunity to enjoy make prosperity, democracy and peace.

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May God Bless you, may God bless Greece, and may God bless the profound ideals that make us one.

#

Snow/Simon/Grossman
July 12, 1991
Draft one
GPARL.TS

**PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: THE GREEK PARLIAMENT
ATHENS, GREECE
JULY 18, 1991
3:45 P.M.**

Thank you, President Karmanlis [car-a-MON-lees]; Prime Minister Mitsotakis [meet-so-TAH-kees] ; Mr. Papandreaou; members of the Vouli [VOO-lee].

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fall of great empires / through wars and plagues / through depressions and economic revolutions / through the triumphs and cataclysms of human life, one thing has endured: the dream of democracy.

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Then-Prime Minister Karamanlis hosted President Eisenhower in 1959, and has done business with every American President since Harry Truman. He helped restore democracy to Greece in 1974, and made it possible for Greece to assume its present role as the region's bulwark of democracy and stability.

As Prime Minister, Constantine Karamanlis built firm relations with the West, and helped Greece join the European Community. He and subsequent Prime Ministers ensured that Greece would play a pivotal role in the Atlantic alliance. He enlarged Greece's international responsibilities, its international influence, its international importance.

In token of our appreciation of these magnificent achievements, and out of our desire to build even stronger ties with the people of Greece, I would like to invite President Karamanlis for a State Visit next year in Washington. I hope you

will accept, sir, and that the American people will get an opportunity to express their gratitude and admiration for your lifetime of service to the democratic ideal.

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Greece also has upheld the values of democracy, individual liberty and the rule of law through its steadfast participation in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Through tough times and tough challenges, you have helped expose the corruption and inadequacies of communism.

Now, we face a new world -- a world in which dreams of military conquest have been pushed aside by constructive economic competition; a world in which nations struggle to build and perfect democracy; a world that will benefit increasingly from cooperation; from shared principles, interests, and responsibilities.

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To your east lies a neighbor that also played an important role in the coalition that liberated Kuwait. Turkey joined the oil embargo; shut off cross-border trade. It lent military facilities and fighters to the fray. It played and continues to play the major role in Operation Provide Comfort, and has joined the multi-national rapid-deployment force for the region.

Now, you and Turkey face a great challenge: to resolve the old disputes that divide you. More than sixty years ago, the father of modern Greek democracy, Eleutherios Venizelos [el-eff-THERE-ee-ose ven-yet-ZAY-los], signed treaties of friendship and commerce with the father of modern Turkey, Kemal Ataturk. I pray that your nations will follow the example set by these two giants.

Today, your nations enjoy a unique opportunity to address such issues as seabed and air rights. You have made halting progress toward resolving the issue of Cyprus.

We have supported the United Nations Secretary General in his Good Offices Mission to resolve the dispute over Cyprus, but we also understand that this dispute cannot and should not be resolved by the United States. Too often in the past, your nation has found themselves trapped between the Scylla and Charibdis [Silla and ca-RIB-dis] of superpower politics -- denied the opportunity to shape your own destiny.

The United States has no desire to impose its will in Cyprus, but we believe that old disputes -- such as the one about Cyprus -- should not linger. Both parties have more to gain than to lose through cooperation. We will support the quest for a just and lasting solution in Cyprus, but the responsibility for reaching that settlement remains that of Greece and Turkey.

In the end, the ties that link the United States and Greece go far deeper than economic or military necessity. My country would not exist if your forefathers had not developed the world's most revolutionary idea: democracy. But we also must remember that the powers of ancient Greece fell because they could not set aside old hatreds, because they refused to acknowledge common ties, principles and aims. Where they failed, we will succeed.

As I close, I would like to present Prime Minister Mitsotakis -- and the people of Greece -- with a replica of our most sacred political document, our Declaration of Independence. It was written by Thomas Jefferson, who once observed that "Greece was the first of civilized nation; presenting examples of what man should be."

Tomorrow, I shall visit the Acropolis and stand outside the temples where our ancient forefathers charted out ideals for the ages. As we gather here today, let us agree to build a New Acropolis -- a monument not of marble or steel, but of something far less fragile -- a monument of deeds and ideals.

Let us dedicate ourselves to building a world devoted to individual freedom and worldwide productivity. Let us stand

together against aggression, oppression, tyranny -- and together for cooperation, stability, and mutual respect.

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May God Bless you, may God bless Greece, and may God bless the profound ideals that make us one.

#

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 15, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH DAVID DEMAREST
 TONY SNOW *TS*

SUBJECT ADDRESS TO THE GREEK PARLIAMENT

I) Summary

You will appear before the Greek Parliament at 3:45 p.m. on July 18. You will talk for approximately 15 minutes. The speech will be translated simultaneously. You will read from cards; the facility cannot accommodate a teleprompter.

II) Discussion

You are the fourth head of state to speak before the Parliament (the Vouli), and the first American President to speak there since President Eisenhower's address in 1959.

Your address will touch upon the role that ancient Greek principles (especially democracy) have played in our nation's development. You will stress importance of building stronger Greek-American relations. You will discuss Greece's role in NATO, in the world economy, and in the New World Order. You also will urge the Greek people to resolve the Cyprus dispute.

Snow/Grossman/Simon
July 15, 1991
Draft two
GPARL.TS

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: THE GREEK PARLIAMENT
THE GREEK PARLIAMENT
JULY 18, 1991
3:35 p.m.

Thank you, President Karmanlis [car-a-MON-leese]; Prime Minister Mitsotakis [meet-so-TAH-keese]; Mr. Papandreu; members of the Vouli [VOO-lee].

Thank you for the extraordinary honor of speaking to you. It means a great deal to follow in the footsteps of such great men as Dwight Eisenhower and Charles de Gaulle.

No American can come to Athens without feeling a sacred awe. All that Americans are / all that Americans stand for / all that we hold most dear has roots right here -- in the great city and great country where democracy was born two thousand five hundred years ago.

Every American student learns to appreciate the magnificence of the Parthenon and the Erichtheum (air-RICK-thee-um); of Delphi (DEL-fee) and the cool Aegean Sea. We learn that the great disciplines -- philosophy, theology, drama, literature, mathematics, biology, astronomy and politics -- were born on these shores. We see in your monuments and museums the seeds from which our republic of freedom grew.

Yet mankind is only beginning to grasp the magnitude of what the early Greeks achieved. Through dozens of generations /

through the rise and fall of great empires / through wars and plagues / through depressions and economic revolutions / through the triumphs and travails of human life, one thing has endured: the dream of democracy.

Today, as old despotisms melt away and a commonwealth of freedom arises around the globe, we can truly say that our future -- the world's future -- began right here. //

Although I have not visited Greece since 1960, I feel at home. I have the honor to share this chamber today with a man who symbolizes ancient Greek principles and modern Greek courage, President Constantine Karamanlis [car-a-MON-leese].

Then-Prime Minister Karamanlis [car-a-MON-leese] hosted President Eisenhower in 1959, and has done business with every American President since Harry Truman. He restored democracy to Greece in 1974, and made it possible for Greece to assume its present stature as a bulwark of democracy and stability.

As Prime Minister, Constantin Karamanlis [car-a-MON-leese] built firm relations with the West, and helped secure Greek membership in the European Community. He ensured that Greece would play a pivotal role in the Atlantic alliance. He enlarged Greece's international responsibilities, its international influence, its international importance. //

To honor this great man and to stress the special quality of our renewed relations with Greece, I would like to invite President Karamanlis [car-a-MON-leese] to visit the United States next year for a state visit. I hope you will accept, sir, so the

American people will have an opportunity to express their gratitude and admiration for you.

I also would like to repeat today an invitation to another great man -- a man I trust and respect -- Prime Minister Constantine Mitsotakis [meet-so-TAH-keese]. [[I have asked the Prime Minister to make an official visit to our capital in the near future. This trip would let the whole world know that our friendship, like the ideals that link us, will endure. //]]

[[The American and Greek governments have had their share of disagreements in recent years, but]] as I stand before you today, our relations seem stronger than ever. // We have enhanced our economic ties with agreements on customs and civil aviation. [[We hope to conclude an agreement on tourism soon.]] We have made great progress in the international fight against terrorism.

In the next few days, I hope we will continue moving forward together. We must build a more vibrant economic relationship. While the United States is the largest investor in Greece, we want to do more. We want to ensure that Americans can contribute to lasting Greek prosperity. I therefore have asked our Secretary of Commerce to lead a trade mission to Greece this autumn.

We must strengthen our security relationship. We already have forged solid ties through NATO. The United States will send \$350 million in security assistance to Greece this year; we have just completed the sale of twenty F-16s; the lease of two Knox-

class frigates. We will expedite the shipment of ten F-4E aircraft to you. These agreements express our determination to stand by you -- now and in years to come.

We will stand by you, as you stood by us in liberating Kuwait from Saddam Hussein. Our coalition succeeded in no small part because Prime Minister Mitsotakis [meet-so-TAH-keese] and the Greek people helped coalition forces move troops and equipment to the war zone. This kind of support is nothing new. In the Persian Gulf, as in the two world wars and Korea, Greece sided with the forces of liberation. //

Greece has upheld the values of democracy, individual liberty and the rule of law through its steadfast participation in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Through tough times and tough challenges, you have helped expose the corruption and inadequacies of communism.

But now we face a new world -- a world in which dreams of military conquest have been pushed aside by constructive economic competition; a world in which nations struggle to build and perfect democracy. Although we have no roadmap to guide us through this new world, we do have a sure compass in principles forged here: the peaceful settlement of disputes / free enterprise / an open world economic system and, of course, democracy.

Here in Greece, you command an especially vivid view of this world. Here, East meets West. Here, modern and ancient cultures converge. Here, the New World Order will begin to emerge.

To the north, Europe's first post-Cold War crisis has erupted, as the Balkan states struggle with newfound freedom -- and renewed ancient hatreds.

As an EC country and the most stable Balkan state, you have a pivotal responsibility in preserving the peaceful development of democracy. Your Balkan neighbors have turned to you for guidance and help, and you have responded. You have served as an example, a guide. You offer stability and hope to this troubled and turbulent region.

To your east lies a neighbor that also helped liberate Kuwait. Turkey joined the oil embargo; shut off cross-border trade, and played a critical role in standing up to Saddam.

Now, you and Turkey face a great challenge: to resolve the old disputes that divide you. More than sixty years ago, the father of modern Greece, Eleutherios Venizelos [el-eff-THAIR-ee-os ven-yet-ZEH-los], signed treaties of friendship and commerce with the father of modern Turkey, Kemal Ataturk. I pray that these two nations might follow the example set by these giants.

[[Today, your nations enjoy a unique opportunity to address such issues as seabed and air rights.]] But you also have a chance to solve the problem of Cyprus. In the new world I have discussed, this old dispute seems out of place. We can no longer accept the status quo on Cyprus. Today, I pledge that the United States will do whatever it can to help Greece, Turkey and the Cypriot people settle the Cyprus problem -- and do so this year.

In the end, the ties that link the United States and Greece go far deeper than economic or military necessity. My country would not exist if your forefathers had not developed the world's most revolutionary idea: democracy. But we also must remember that the powers of ancient Greece fell because they could not set aside old hatreds, because they refused to acknowledge common ties, principles and aims. Where they failed, we will succeed.

As I close, I would like to present President Karamanlis [car-a-MON-leese], Prime Minister Mitsotakis [meet-so-TAH-keese] -- and the people of Greece -- with a replica of our most sacred political document, our Declaration of Independence. It was written by Thomas Jefferson, who once observed that "Greece was the first of civilized nations; presenting examples of what man should be."

Tomorrow, I shall visit the Acropolis and stand near the temples where our ancient forefathers charted out ideals for the ages. As we gather here today, let us agree to build a New Acropolis -- a monument not of marble or steel, but of something far less fragile -- a monument of deeds and ideals.

Let us build a world devoted to individual freedom and worldwide opportunity. Let us stand together against aggression, oppression, tyranny -- and together for cooperation, stability, and mutual respect.

A New World Order, erected upon these timeless ideals, can help us achieve our dreams of collective security and individual

liberty. It can give all nations an opportunity to enjoy prosperity, democracy and peace.

Eleutherios Venizelos [el-eff-THERE-ee-ose ven-yet-ZEH-los] once claimed that "America has realized the ideals of Ancient Greece. No two elements come closer to each other than do the Greek and the American."

There can be no higher compliment than this -- and no greater challenge. Let us join in commerce, in diplomacy, in security. Let us strengthen our bonds of blood, of trade, of culture. The American people stand ready.

I look forward to working further with Prime Minister Mitsotakis and the people of Greece on the issues we have discussed today -- and more.

May our common devotion to democracy, individual liberty and free markets hasten the evolution of a New World Order, where free men and women determine their destinies and give full expression to their genius. //

Thank you again for the extraordinary honor of inviting me to address this special session of the Vouli [VOO-lee]. I stand here amid the grandeur and echoes of the ages -- a proud son of the ideals your land gave the world. Like all friends of liberty, I must say: Zeeto ee Hellas!//

May God Bless you, may God bless Greece, and may God bless the ideals that make us one.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 17, 1991

91 JUL 17 PM 2:42

MEMORANDUM FOR TONY SNOW

FROM: STEPHEN G. RADEMAKER 
ASSOCIATE COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Presidential Address: The Greek Parliament,
Athens, Greece, July 19, 1991

Pursuant to Phillip Brady's request, Counsel's Office has reviewed the above-referenced matter and has no objection to the proposed presidential address to the Greek Parliament.

cc: Phillip D. Brady