



WASHINGTON CONFERENCE

1989

September 17-19, 1989
Washington, D.C.

Arranged by

**THE SWEDISH-AMERICAN
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, INC.
NEW YORK**



The Swedish-American Chamber of Commerce, Inc.
825 Third Avenue New York, N.Y. 10022



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- CONFERENCE PROGRAM -

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1989

- 6:30 PM REGISTRATION AND RECEPTION AT THE
WYNDHAM BRISTOL HOTEL
- 7:30 PM DINNER AT THE HOTEL
"PLAYERS ON THE WASHINGTON ARENA"
RICHARD M. ROSENBAUM
REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEEMAN
FOR NEW YORK AND FORMER JUSTICE,
SUPREME COURT OF NEW YORK STATE

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1989

- 8:00 AM BREAKFAST AT THE HOTEL
- 9:00 AM BUS DEPARTURE FROM THE HOTEL
- 9:30 AM VISIT TO THE SWEDISH EMBASSY
"SWEDEN'S FUTURE ROLE IN THE
WORLD ECONOMY"
THE HONORABLE ANITA GRADIN,
SWEDEN'S MINISTER FOR FOREIGN
TRADE
THE HONORABLE ANDERS THUNBORG,
AMBASSADOR OF SWEDEN TO THE US
SVEN-OLOF PETERSSON, MINISTER,
POLITICAL AFFAIRS AND DCM
PERCY WESTERLUND, MINISTER,
ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

- 10:45 AM VISIT TO THE OFFICE OF THE US TRADE
REPRESENTATIVE
"US - EC 1992"
S. LINN WILLIAMS, DEPUTY US TRADE
REPRESENTATIVE
- 12:30 PM RECEPTION AND LUNCHEON AT THE HOTEL
"THE TWIN DEFICITS; BUDGET AND
TRADE"
THE HONORABLE ROBERT DOLE, MEMBER,
UNITED STATES SENATE
- 2:10 PM BUS DEPARTURE FROM THE HOTEL
- 2:30 PM VISIT TO THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
"THE NEW OMNIBUS TRADE ACT AND
THE TRADE DEFICIT"
THOMAS J. MURRIN, DEPUTY SECRETARY
- 4:00 PM VISIT TO THE WORLD BANK
"THIRD WORLD LIQUIDITY PROBLEMS"
THE HONORABLE BARBER B. CONABLE,
PRESIDENT
- 7:00 PM BUS DEPARTURE FROM THE HOTEL
- 7:30 PM DINNER AT THE RESIDENCE OF
AMBASSADOR & MRS. ANDERS THUNBORG

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1989

7:45 AM BUS DEPARTURE FROM THE HOTEL

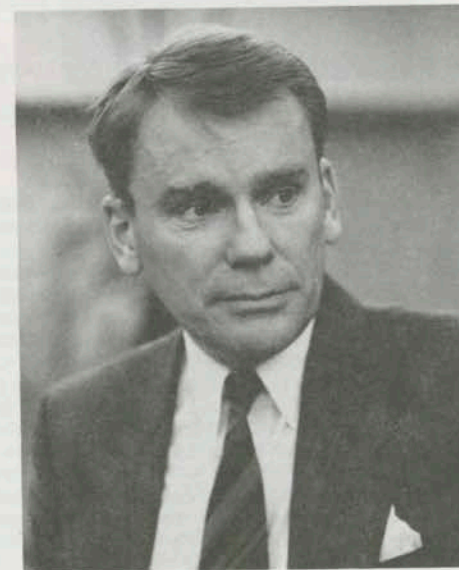
8:00 AM BREAKFAST AT THE US CHAMBER OF
COMMERCE
"ECONOMIC TRENDS"
WILLIAM T. ARCHEY, VICE PRESIDENT
INTERNATIONAL

10:00 AM VISIT TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE
"PRIORITIES IN FOREIGN POLICY
AFFAIRS"
ABRAHAM D. SOFAER, LEGAL ADVISER

12:00 NOON RECEPTION AND LUNCHEON AT THE
HOTEL (WITH SPOUSES)
"REFLEXIONS"
WILLIAM E. COLBY, FORMER DIRECTOR,
CIA

2:00 PM CONFERENCE ENDS

CONFERENCE CHAIRMAN



MAGNUS MOLITEUS
PRESIDENT, PHARMACIA INC.

CHAIRMAN, THE SWEDISH-AMERICAN CHAMBER
OF COMMERCE, INC. NY



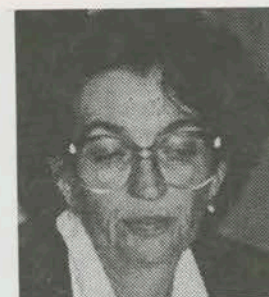
RICHARD M. ROSENBAUM
Partner, Nixon, Hargrave, Devans & Doyle

A partner in the law firm of Nixon, Hargrave, Devans & Doyle at different intervals during his careers, Mr. Rosenbaum possesses outstanding expertise owing to a multifaceted and highly impressive professional background. A graduate of Hobart College and Cornell Law School, Mr. Rosenbaum has served in a variety of capacities. He was appointed by Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller as Justice, Supreme Court of New York State, in March 1970 and was later elected to a full term. Four times, he was elected Republican National Committeeman for New York. In addition, he has served as Counsel to the Chairman, National Republican Senatorial Committee, from January 1973 to June 1977.

Mr. Rosenbaum has also acted as advisor to Presidents Gerald Ford and Ronald Reagan, as well as to Governor and Vice President Nelson A. Rockefeller, Senators Howard Baker and Bob Dole.

Additionally, he is a director of Integrated Resources, Inc., a public business corporation, Cardozo School of Law of Yeshiva University, the United Cerebral Palsy Association, and the Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra, to name some of his current board memberships. He is a former member of the Economic Advisory Board of the United States Department of Commerce, and was a member of the Executive Committee of Cornell Law School. He also served as Chairman of the Northeastern Republican State Chairman's Association, as well as Chairman of the New York State Delegation, to name only a few of his previous associations with numerous boards, conventions, and delegations. Moreover, he is active in many religious and community organizations.

Richard Rosenbaum is the author of several political and public affairs treatises, including "They Said It Couldn't Be Done", "Northeast Perspective", "Social Security for Our Aging Cities", and "A Republican Prospectus". While Justice of the Supreme Court, Mr. Rosenbaum's opinions on various constitutional questions were published.



ANITA GRADIN
Sweden's Minister for Foreign Trade

In 1986, Anita Gradin was appointed Minister for Foreign Trade after more than two decades of public service.

Born in Västerbotten, Sweden, she started her career as a journalist at "Västerbottens Folkblad" and continued in journalism before going into public service.

Anita Gradin graduated from the College of Social Work and Public Administration in Stockholm in 1960.

She worked for the Social Welfare Planning Committee in Stockholm, continued as Senior Administrative Officer in the Cabinet Office and became a Member of Parliament, Member of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Education and Finance and a delegate to the Council of Europe.

Ms. Gradin was Chairman of the Stockholm District of the National Federation of Social Democratic Women in Sweden between 1968 and 1982, and a member of the Federation's Executive Committee for over a decade and is Vice Chairman of the Federation since 1975.

Since 1983 Ms. Gradin has been vice president for the Socialist International Women for the Nordic Countries. Since 1986 she is president of the Socialist International Women and vice president of the Socialist International.

For ten years Anita Gradin was Chairman of the Swedish Association for Graduates from Colleges of Social Work and Public Administration.

As working Chairman of the Swedish Council for Intercountry Adoptions (NIA) between 1973 and 1980, she was concerned with the special immigrant category represented by children adopted from other countries.

Ms. Gradin has also been a delegate to the Inter-Parliamentary Union, IPU and delegate and lecturer to International Planned Parenthood Federation, IPPF, and International Federation of Social Workers, IFSW.

In 1982 Ms. Gradin was appointed Cabinet Minister for Migration and Equality between Women and Men and served as such for four years.



ANDERS THUNBORG
Ambassador of Sweden to the United States

Ambassador Thunborg was appointed Sweden's Ambassador to the United States in the summer of 1989.

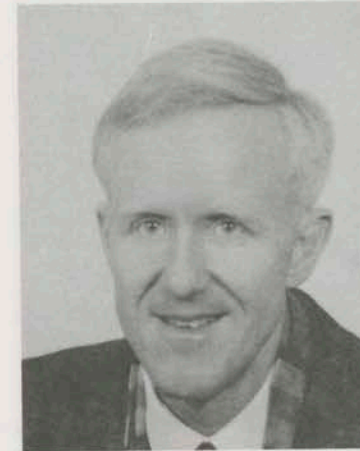
He started his career in 1961 as Secretary of the Board of the Social Democratic Party.

1969-1974 he served as Under-Secretary of State at the Department of Defense and acted as the Chairman of the 1974 Defense Committee. He was Special Adviser with the position as Under-Secretary of State at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs 1974-1976.

In 1977, Ambassador Thunborg was named Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Sweden to the United Nations in New York, a position he held until 1983 when he returned to Sweden upon being appointed Minister for Defense. During his years as Ambassador to the UN he also served as Chairman of the United Nations Trust Fund for Southern Africa and as Vice President of the United Nations General Assembly in 1981-1982.

During 1985-1986 he held a special assignment for the Ministry for Foreign Affairs with the position as Ambassador at Large. In 1986, he was named Ambassador of Sweden to the U.S.S.R., a position he held until being appointed Ambassador of Sweden to the United States in 1989.

Ambassador Thunborg was born in Stockholm, Sweden.



SVEN-OLOF PETERSSON
Minister, Political Affairs
Deputy Chief of Mission

Mr. Sven-Olof Petersson was appointed Minister of Political Affairs and DCM (Deputy Chief of Mission) at the Swedish Embassy in Washington, D.C. in the summer of 1989.

Mr. Petersson was born in southern Sweden and subsequently graduated in Economy at the University of Lund in 1970.

After his military service, he joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Sweden in 1971 and during the years of 1974-82 he was posted at the Swedish Embassies in Lebanon, Tanzania, Algeria and France.

Between 1982 and 1984, he worked for the Export Credit Guarantee Board and 1984 - 1988 as Deputy Assistant Under-Secretary, Chancery of the Minister of Foreign Affairs.



PERCY WESTERLUND
Minister, Economic Affairs

In June this year, Mr. Westerlund became Minister at the Swedish Embassy in Washington, heading the Economic Affairs Department.

Percy Westerlund was born in Stockholm. He graduated from the law school of the University of Uppsala in 1972 and was accepted to the two-year attaché training program of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs that same year.

Two years later he was assigned to the U.S. desk of Trade Department of the Foreign Ministry.

In 1975 he was posted at the Embassy in Washington as Second Secretary, dealing primarily with economic affairs.

After three years in Washington, Mr. Westerlund became First Secretary at the Swedish Embassy in Warsaw, where his tasks were primarily in the areas of political affairs and the cultural exchange between Poland and Sweden.

In 1980, Mr. Westerlund was called to Stockholm and the assignment as First Secretary in the Disarmament Bureau of the Political Department. Mr. Westerlund's responsibilities related primarily to the non-proliferation treaty and Sweden's participation in the IAEA.

In 1981, Mr. Westerlund became Head of the GATT Section in the Ministry's trade department and he remained there until 1985.

In that year he was posted as First Secretary at the Swedish Delegation to the European Community in Brussels. He was promoted to Councillor in 1987.



S. LINN WILLIAMS
Deputy United States Trade Representative

S. Linn Williams was appointed Deputy United States Trade Representative in March, 1989.

During 1985-1989 he was Partner of Gibson Dunn & Crutcher's Washington, D.C., and Tokyo Offices. Before that he held various positions such as Vice President and General Counsel for Sears World Trade, Inc., a trading subsidiary of Sears, Roebuck & Co. and as Vice President and General Counsel for the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, a U.S. Government agency.

As Partner and associate he worked for a Washington, D.C. law firm during 1975-1981. He was associated with a Tokyo Law Firm during 1974 and served as a law clerk to the Honorable Judge I.L. Goldberg, U.S. Court of Appeals, Fifth Circuit during 1971-1972.

He received a B.A. with honors from Princeton College in 1968 and a J.D. with honors from Harvard Law School in 1971. He was a Research Student at Cambridge University during 1972-1974 and he received the Fulbright, the National Endowment for the Humanities and the Ford Foundation Fellowships.

Mr. Williams is a member of the American Bar Association and the bars of District of Columbia, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Tokyo. (Second Bar Association)



BOB DOLE
Senate Republican Leader

Senator Bob Dole, one of America's most respected and best known leaders, with a solid record of public service that spans almost four decades.

A tough, common sense conservative from America's heartland, Senator Dole has earned national acclaim with his leadership for budget responsibility, tax reform, a sound Social Security system, quality and affordable health care, rights for the disadvantaged and persons with disabilities, and for a better future for rural America.

Also respected as a master legislator, he was unanimously re-elected by the Republicans to a third term as the Senate Leader on November 28, 1988.

Bob Dole was first elected to the United States Senate in 1968, after serving four consecutive terms in the House of Representatives. From 1981 to 1984, he was Chairman of the Powerful Senate Finance Committee, where he was instrumental with President Reagan in laying the foundation for America's strongest economic recovery in thirty years.

During the second World War, Bob Dole left premedical studies at the University of Kansas to enlist in the Army. Rising quickly to a position of command, he became a platoon leader in the legendary Tenth Mountain Division in Italy. In 1945, he was gravely wounded on the battlefield and was later twice decorated for heroic achievement. His decorations include two Purple Hearts and a Bronze Star with Oakleaf Cluster.

At age 28, Bob Dole entered public office for the first time when he was elected to the Kansas House of Representatives. Two years later, he became Russell County's prosecuting attorney, an office he held until his 1980 election to Congress. Senator Dole later became Republican National Chairman and President Gerald Ford's running mate in the 1979 Presidential election. In the past two Senate elections in Kansas - 1980 and 1986 - Bob Dole won every one of the state's 105 counties.

Senator Dole was born in Russell, Kansas.

Senator Dole is married to Elizabeth Hanford Dole, President Bush's pick to be America's new Secretary of Labor.



THOMAS J. MURRIN
Deputy Secretary of Commerce

Thomas J. Murrin was nominated as Deputy Secretary of the U.S. Department of Commerce by President George Bush on May 22, 1989. He was confirmed by the U.S. Senate on June 21, 1989.

Mr. Murrin most recently served as a Distinguished Service Professor in Technology and Management at Carnegie Mellon University. He was also Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Duquesne University.

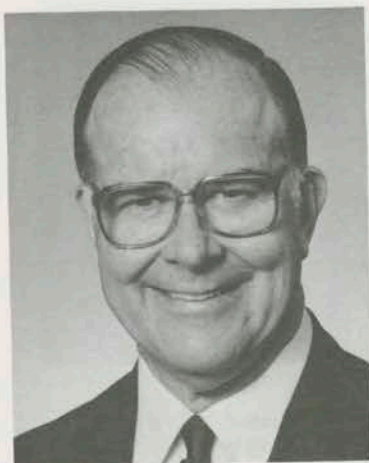
Recruited to the Westinghouse Electric Corporation as a graduate student, Mr. Murrin worked in various positions with that company for 36 years before retiring as President of its Energy and Advances Technology Group in 1987.

Mr. Murrin served as a U.S. delegate to the NATO Industrial Advisory Group headquartered in Brussels, Belgium, and was a White House appointee to the President's Commission on Industrial Competitiveness.

He was a member and past chairman of the Board of Governors of the Aerospace Industries Association. Mr. Murrin also was a member of the Defense Policy Advisory Committee on Trade (DPACT) with the Department of Defense and served as chairman of DPACT's Subcommittee on Trade Relations with Japan. He is also a member of the National Board overseeing "Cities in Schools", an organization working to reduce school dropout rates.

Mr. Murrin chairs the Overseers of Malcolm Baldrige National Quality Award and chairs the Defense Manufacturing Board of the Department of Defense.

A native of New York city, Mr. Murrin received a bachelor of science degree in physics from Fordham University in 1951 and has done graduate work at several universities.



BARBER B. CONABLE
President, the World Bank

Barber B. Conable became President of the World Bank on July 1, 1986. He was elected by the shareholders of the Bank as President for a five-year term.

Prior to his appointment as President of the World Bank, Mr. Conable served in the Board of Directors of the New York Stock Exchange and on the Board of Directors of various corporations. He served as Chairman of the Board of the Museum of the American Indian in New York City, was a member of the Board of Directors of the Urban Institute, and a member of the Board of Trustees of the Dole Foundation as well as the Smith Richardson Foundation.

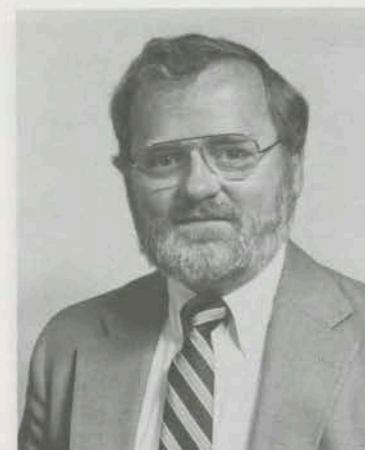
From January through July 1985 he served as a Senior Fellow at the America Enterprise Institute, and was a distinguished professor at the University of Rochester in 1985 and 1986.

Mr. Conable was a Member of the U.S. House of Representatives from Rochester, NY from 1964 to 1985. While in Congress, he served on the following Congressional Committees: House of Ways and Means Committee 1967-85 (Rankin Republican 1977-85); Budget Committee (6 years); House Republican Leadership - Chairman of Research and Policy Committee 1971-85; Joint Economic Committee (6 years); Joint Tax Committee (10 years); Ethics Committee (4 years).

Mr. Conable also served on four Presidential Commissions; Private Sector Initiative; Social Security Reform; Chemical Warfare Review; Presidential Blue Ribbon Commission on Defense Management.

Mr. Conable was born in Warsaw, New York. He graduated from Cornell University in 1942; he received a law degree with honors from Cornell in 1946, and was Editor of the "Cornell Law Quarterly".

Mr. Conable served in the U.S. Marine Corps in World War II and the Korean War.



WILLIAM T. ARCHEY
VICE PRESIDENT, INTERNATIONAL
U.S. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

William T. Archey is Vice President, International, of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce. In this capacity, he is Senior International Executive and principal spokesman on international economic policy issues for the largest private business organization in the World. He also serves as Vice President of the Center for International Private Enterprise, the business community's effort to support President Reagan's democracy initiative.

Mr. Archey was Acting Assistant Secretary for Trade Administration from October 1983 until December 1985. He was also Deputy Assistant Secretary for Trade Administration from June 1982 until October 1983.

During his tenure in Trade Administration, Mr. Archey administered controls on exports for reasons of national security, foreign policy and short supply, and administered import laws to assure that fair trade practices were observed.

Mr. Archey served as Deputy Commissioner of the U.S. Customs Service between 1979 and 1982. From December 1980 until September 1981, he also served as Acting Commissioner. During his tenure at Customs, he headed the U.S. Delegation to the Customs Cooperation Council and served as Vice Chairman of the Council's Policy Commission in 1980 and 1981.

From 1977 to 1979, Mr. Archey was Senior Deputy Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Operations at the U.S. Department of the Treasury, responsible for overseeing the activities of all Treasury enforcement bureaus. Prior to the Treasury position, he was Director of Policy Analysis at the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Mr. Archey previously had been employed by the New England Bell Telephone Company and the Ford Motor Company.

Mr. Archey was born in Pittsfield, Massachusetts. He received his bachelor's degree in Economics from Providence College, his master's degree in Business Administration from Northeastern University, and has completed all but the dissertation for a Ph.D. in Organizational Theory at Boston University. He has co-authored several publications in the field of organizational theory and management.



ABRAHAM D. SOFAER
Department of State, Legal Adviser

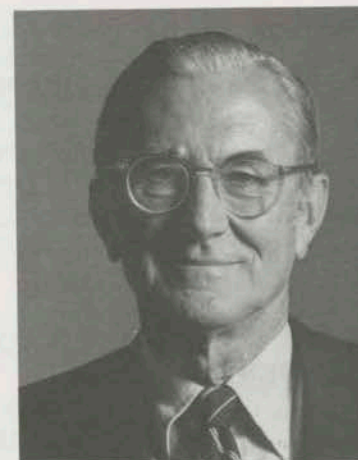
Abraham D. Sofaer was sworn in as the Legal Adviser of the Department of State in June 1985 and reappointed July 11, 1989. In that capacity he has served the Secretary of State and the President on a variety of legal issues, has handled several important negotiations, supervised and participated in all international litigation of the U.S., and written and spoken on issues of international law that bear on significant U.S. policy concerns.

From 1965 to 1966, Judge Sofaer served as law clerk to the honorable J. Skelly Wright, Judge, U.S. District Court of Appeals, District of Columbia, and to the Honorable William J. Brennan, Jr., Associate Justice, the U.S. Supreme Court, from 1966 to 1967. He was Assistant U.S. Attorney in the Southern District of New York (1967-69), and Professor of Law at Columbia University (1969-1979). In 1979 he was appointed United States District Judge in the Southern District of New York.

Judge Sofaer is a member of the New York Bar, several federal courts, the American Bar Association, and the American law Institute. Until his appointment in Washington, D.C., he was Adjunct Professor of Law at Columbia. He is author of a book entitled "War, Foreign Affairs, and the Constitutional Power" (Ballinger 1976). Judge Sofaer was awarded an honorary doctorate from Yeshiva University in 1980.

During his six-year term on the District Court, Judge Sofaer published about 150 opinions in a variety of cases, and conducted about 250 trials.

Judge Sofaer received a B.A. Magna Cum Laude in American History from Yeshiva College in New York City in 1962, and an LL.B. Cum Laude from New York University in 1965, where he was editor-in-chief of the Law Review and a Root-Tilden scholar.



WILLIAM E. COLBY
Former Director, CIA

From 1973-1976, Mr. Colby held the position of Director of Central Intelligence (CIA). Earlier, he had been Chief of the CIA's Far East Division from 1963-68 and Executive Director and Comptroller from 1972-73.

Since that time he has been a consultant on international and domestic political matters to various corporations, governments and investment organizations., has been a partner with a New York law firm engaged in international law and other matters, has written a book and numerous articles, and has appeared on the media throughout this nation and abroad.

From 1951-62, Mr. Colby served with the American Embassies in Stockholm, Rome and Saigon. He was Ambassador and Deputy to the Commander of the U.S. Military Assistance Command in Vietnam from 1968 to 1971, directing American support to the Vietnamese Government's rural pacification program. Previously, he was an attorney with the National Labor Relations Board from 1949-50 and an associate with the law firm of Donovan, Leisure, Newton and Irvine from 1947-49.

Mr. Colby received his A.B. cum laude in 1940 from Princeton University where he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. He received his LL.B. in 1947 from Columbia University Law School. He has been admitted to the New York State, District of Columbia, and U.S. Supreme Court Bars.

At present, Mr. Colby is Counsel to the New York law firm Donovan, Leisure, Newton & Irvine, resident in its Washington office. He is also associated with the Washington Consulting Consortium.

PARTICIPANTS

LIST OF DELEGATES

ANDRÉN, KARL G.
 President & CEO
 CIRCLE LINE-SIGHTSEEING
 YACHTS, INC.

BERN, LARS
 President
 INCENTIVE AB, SWEDEN

BISSET, ALFRED G.
 President
 A.G. BISSET & CO. INC.

CARLSON, CURTIS L.
 Chairman & CEO
 CARLSON COMPANIES, INC.

CLASSON, ROLF
 President
 PHARMACIA DEVELOPMENT CO.

ERICSON, TOMAS K.G.
 Vice President Corporate
 Affairs
 VOLVO NORTH AMERICA CORP.

EVELAND, JAN
 President
 SWEDISH MATCH HOLDING INC.

GILLBERG, GUNNAR
 Chairman
 TECHALLOY CO. INC.

HAMMAR, TOMAS
 Senior Vice President
 SWEDBANK

SPOUSES

LOUISE

ASA

ARLEEN

BIRGITTA

GUNILLA

ANNIKA

CHRISTINE

HARTMANN, E. JAN
 Chairman/President
 ZIEBART INTL. CORP.
 Chairman, S.A.C.C. Detroit

JERNECK, STAFFAN
 Secretary General
 INTL. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
 SWEDISH NATL. COMMITTEE

LAGERSTRÖM, KJELL
 Director
 LAGERSTRÖM & CO. INC.

LEJDSTRÖM, CARL-OLOF
 Vice President
 SKANSKA (USA), INC.

LINDSTÄHL, KAJSA
 President
 BANCO FONDADMINISTRATION AB,
 SWEDEN

LINDSTÄHL, MÅRTEN
 Senior Vice President
 SWEDISH TRADE COUNCIL, SWEDEN

LJUNG, ULF
 President
 PERSTORP COMPOUNDS, INC.

LUNDBÄCK, STAFFAN, ESQ.
 Partner
 NIXON, HARGRAVE, DEVANS &
 DOYLE

PATRICIA

GUN

LAILA

LEE

LUNDIN, SVEN
 President
 THE MUNTERS CORPORATION

MOLITEUS, MAGNUS
 President
 PHARMACIA INC.
 Chairman, S.A.C.C. NY

RAGNAR, CHRISTER
 President
 PKBANKEN, SWEDEN

RÄNNEFORS, GÖRAN
 Trade Commissioner
 SWEDISH TRADE COUNCIL USA

RASSMUSON, BO
 President
 SKANDINAVISKA ENSKILDA BANKEN

SJÖSTRÖM, CARL-ERIC
 President
 POLARIS INTL. CO.

STÅLBERG, LARS A.
 Vice President Corporate
 Affairs
 LM ERICSSON, SWEDEN

SWARTING, SVEN
 President
 STOCKHOLM CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
 SWEDEN

THORÉN, ARNE
 Consul General
 SWEDISH CONSULATE GENERAL NY

NINA

SUZANNE

NANCY

ELVIE

EVA

TISELL, CLAES
 Vice President
 PKBANKEN, SWEDEN

WIKLUND, ANDERS
 President
 KABIVITRUM, INC.

ZELL, MICHAEL
 President
 SVENSKA HANDELSBANKEN

FROM S.A.C.C. NY

LAGERSTRÖM, ALICE
 Membership Administrator

MOLITEUS, CHRISTINA
 Director, Special Projects

WIJKSTRÖM, OLLE
 President

EVA

MARIANNE

ADDRESSES

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New York, NY 10112
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Speak

Betty Meyer

*Sept 17, 1989
Sunday
Mon. & Tues*

Nixon, Hargrave, Devans & Doyle

Attorneys and Counselors at Law

A PARTNERSHIP INCLUDING PROFESSIONAL CORPORATIONS

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JUPITER, FLORIDA 33477
(407) 746-1002

at Wyndham Bristol

June 30, 1989

Honorable Robert Dole
Member United States Senate
c/o Jo-Anne Coe
Campaign America
511 Capitol Court, N.E.
Suite 100
Washington, D.C. 20002

Dear Bob:

I enclose herewith some material to support a personal request which I hope very much you will be able to honor.

The Swedish-American Chamber of Commerce wishes to have you as their guest speaker at their annual Washington conference this year. The audience will consist of thirty of the top executives of major Swedish companies doing business in the United States.

The conference will commence on Sunday, September 17 with dinner at the Wyndham Bristol Hotel at 2430 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W. at 7 p.m. You can have your choice of events at which to speak with the priority of choices as follows:

1. Tuesday, September 19, 12 noon,
reception and luncheon at the hotel (with
spouses).

2. Monday, September 18, 12:30 p.m.,
reception and luncheon at the hotel.

3. Monday, September 18, 4:00 p.m.

OK. per Sen.

7-10-89 Letter in letter sent

Nixon, Hargrave, Devans & Doyle

June 30, 1989
Page 2

4. I am personally scheduled to speak on Sunday night, September 17, as the "kick-off" speaker at the dinner which will commence at 7:30 p.m. I would be more than glad to step aside for you and introduce you in my place.

It would mean a great deal to me personally if you could participate in this, Bob.

Thank you for your kind consideration.

Very truly yours,



Richard M. Rosenbaum

RMR:eah

cc: Olle Wijkstrom
Staffan Lundback



Richard M. Rosenbaum, Esq.
Partner
Nixon, Hargrave, Devans & Doyle
P.O. Box 105
Rochester, NY 14603

June 22, 1989

Dear Dick:

We are pleased to know that you have accepted to be our guest speaker at a dinner at the Swedish-American Chamber of Commerce's Annual Washington Conference this year.

Our group will consist of about 30 senior executives of major Swedish companies doing business in the United States.

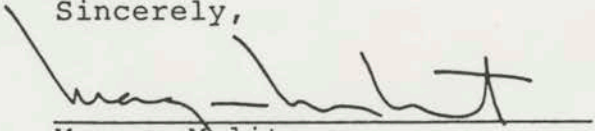
We are planning to meet with you at The Wyndham Bristol Hotel, 2430 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W. on Sunday the 17th of September, 1989, at 7:00 p.m. The dinner will start at 7:30 p.m.


It is our understanding that you are going to talk about "Players on the Washington Arena" and we would appreciate it if you, after a 15-20 minute presentation, could accommodate the audience by providing time for a brief question and answer period.

Please feel free to call one of us if you have any questions.

We are looking forward to seeing you in Washington in September.

Sincerely,


Magnus Moliteus
Chairman


Olle Wijkström
President

Dear Dick,

Also thank you very much for all your help
in connection with the E-visa

THE SWEDISH-AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, INC.

825 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10022
Telephone: (212) 838-5530 • Telex: 66582 Sveany • Telefax: (212) 755-7953
New York, Atlanta, Chicago, Detroit, Houston (Bellaire)

THE SWEDISH-AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, INC.



June 8, 1989

SACC WASHINGTON CONFERENCE - SEPTEMBER 17-19, 1989

TENTATIVE PROGRAM

SUN, Sep. 17

- 6:30 PM Registration and reception at the Wyndham
Bristol Hotel
- 8:00 PM Dinner at the hotel (with spouses):
- "Players on the Washington Arena"
- Speaker: Richard M. Rosenbaum, Republican
National Committeeman for New York and Former
Justice, Supreme Court of New York State

MON, Sep. 18

- 8:00 AM Breakfast at the hotel:
- Speaker to be announced
- 9:30 AM Visit to the Swedish Embassy:
- "Present Status of Swedish-American Relations"
- Ambassador Anders Thunborg and other
representatives of the Swedish Embassy
his staff
- 10:45 AM Visit to the Office of the US Trade
Representative
- "US - EEC 1992"
- Linn Williams, Deputy US Trade Representative
- ② 12:30 PM Reception and luncheon at the hotel:
- "Priorities in Foreign Policy Affairs"
- Guest speaker: Representative of the State
Department

2:30 PM Visit to the Department of Commerce:

"New Omnibus Trade Act and Trade Deficit"

Meetings with Secretary Robert A. Mosbacher and other representatives of the Department of Commerce:

(3) 4:00 PM

Visit to the World Bank:

"Third World Liquidity Problems"

Sune Carlsson, Vice President & Controller

7:30 PM

Dinner at the residence of Ambassador & Mrs. Anders Thunborg (with spouses)

TUE, Sep. 19

8:00 AM

Breakfast at the US Chamber of Commerce:

"Economic Trends"

William T. Archey, Vice President International

10:00 AM

Visit to the Department of Treasury

"What is happening to the Federal Budget Deficit?"

Meetings with Secretary Nicholas F. Brady and other representatives of the Treasury

(1) 12:00 NOON

Reception & luncheon at the hotel (with spouses)

"What's on top of the political agenda?"

Speaker to be announced

2:00 PM

Conference ends

Afternoon

SACC will assist individual companies that want to visit specific agencies or officials

For your information we are also in the process of discussing participation in the program with Senator Robert Dole, Senator William Bradley and Abraham D. Sofare, Legal Advisor, The State Department



Mr. Staffan Lundbäck
Nixon, Hargrave, Devans & Doyle
Lincoln First Tower
P.O. Box 1051
Rochester, NY 14603

June 20, 1989

Dear Staffan,

Enclosed, please find a letter addressed to the Honorable Nicholas Brady in which the purpose of the Washington Conference is briefly outlined,

Please also find enclosed a copy of the latest conference held in September, 1988.

Perhaps this material could be used to invite Senator Dole.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Olle Wijkström".

Olle Wijkström

Enclosures

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FOR RELEASE UPON DELIVERY

THE UNITED STATES, EUROPE AND TRADE POLICY
IN THE TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY

ADDRESS BY
AMBASSADOR CARLA A. HILLS
UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE
BEFORE THE FONDATION DU FUTUR
PARIS, FRANCE

SEPTEMBER 11, 1989

I. INTRODUCTION

The United States and France share many ideals, tied together by our abiding belief in freedom, including freedom of commerce. The very first treaty entered into by the United States was the Franco-American Trade Treaty of 1778. It set the tone for many of the trade pacts of the 19th century.

Now two hundred years later, the United States and France -- together with 100 other nations -- are working in the Uruguay Round negotiations to develop clear and enforceable rules that will govern trade into the 21st century.

II. BUSH ADMINISTRATION'S TRADE POLICY

The Bush Administration has a clear goal: To open markets and expand trade throughout the world. We want a flourishing trading system where market forces, not governments, determine how businesses and farmers compete, and how nations trade.

To achieve this goal, we will work on three levels:

- First, through the ongoing Uruguay Round of multilateral trade talks.

- Second, through bilateral and regional market-opening initiatives, which will complement our Uruguay Round objectives.
- And, finally, through the use of available statutory tools.

III. URUGUAY ROUND

We are convinced that we need to expand the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade -- the GATT -- to cover world trade, which has increased tenfold in the four decades since the GATT was launched. There are areas -- such as agriculture and dispute settlement -- where GATT rules are simply inadequate. In other areas, such as services, investment and intellectual property rights, GATT rules do not exist at all.

Nonetheless, we have fared far better under the GATT than is commonly perceived. Thanks to the tariff reductions it spawned, we have enjoyed 40 years of unprecedented economic growth. But to continue that dramatic growth, we need to have a successful conclusion of the Uruguay Round by 1990.

Accordingly, the United States will strive for ambitious results in the Round. This means that, among other things, we will seek:

- To end all trade-distorting measures in agriculture;
- To protect intellectual property rights;
- To ensure that all companies -- manufacturers and service companies alike -- can set up shop overseas and be treated like local firms;
- To eliminate trade-distorting government subsidies in agriculture and industry;
- To increase market access for industrial products;
- To bring the developing countries -- who account for one-fifth of world merchandise trade -- under the GATT's rules of fair play; and,
- To develop a sure, swift mechanism for amicably settling the inevitable disputes.

IV. U.S. TRADE POLICY AND EC 1992

Consistent with our Uruguay Round objectives, we will regularly urge our trading partners -- including the EC -- to open their markets. Thus, we strongly support and are vitally interested in your march toward a single market by 1992.

Americans have long been avid supporters of a unified European market. After World War II, we committed more than \$17 billion -- \$88 billion in 1989 dollars -- to the reconstruction of Europe. In 1957, we actively supported the formation of the European Economic Community and the Treaty of Rome. And today, we hail current efforts to increase competition within Europe by removing internal market barriers.

But we want to be sure that when trade barriers are lowered within Europe, new barriers are not raised between Europe and the rest of the world. Our aspiration is that EC 1992 results in a "freer" not a "fortress" Europe.

For example, we are worried about actions taken, threatened, or merely implied that discriminate against American and other non-European firms, forcing them to locate in Europe or lose sales.

In addition to the obvious burdens imposed on foreigners, compelling firms to locate in the Community imposes costs on Europe. Such costs include: wasteful overcapacity; decreased consumer choice; increased production costs; and, importantly, loss of access to innovative technologies, as small, dynamic firms are closed out of the European market.

A. Rules of Origin

One way in which this problem arises involves rules of origin. For example, because of an ambiguous EC rule of origin for circuit boards, American semiconductor manufacturers are now being discriminated against in Europe.

This discrimination results from a situation involving Japan. The European Community has accused Japan of dumping electronic goods, such as printers and typewriters, that are driven by circuit boards. The Japanese can avoid high antidumping duties by using circuit boards deemed to be of "European" origin. Unfortunately, the EC rule in this case is ambiguous. As a result, the Japanese are attempting to ensure the "European" content of their circuit boards by substituting EC-made semiconductors for U.S.-made semiconductors.

Thus, as a result of the EC's lack of a clear and nondiscriminatory rule of origin covering circuit boards, U.S.

firms must make semiconductors in the Community or lose sales. We place a high priority on resolving this problem. We want a clear rule that does not discriminate against parts manufactured in the United States.

B. Local Content Requirements

The United States is also concerned about local content requirements and quotas, which violate basic GATT principles. For example, we object to the proposed television broadcast directive, which would require that at least 50 percent of all T.V. programming be of European origin.

The problem of quotas and local content also arises in the automotive sector. France, Italy and Spain now strictly limit automobile imports from Japan. Given the increasing globalization of business, such country-specific quotas seriously disrupt trade.

For example, France recently used its quota on Japanese autos to block imports of Nissan "bluebirds" made in Britain -- notwithstanding that the cars had more than 80 percent British content. U.S. automakers know full well that quotas directed against Japan could similarly be used to block imports of autos made in America in Japanese-owned plants -- or worse still, that the EC could enact new quotas aimed directly at them. Trade

restrictions such as these mean that governments, not markets, determine what consumers can buy and where businesses should invest.

V. CONCLUSION

The United States wants a world where the flow of goods and services responds freely to market forces. The Uruguay Round will advance this goal; so, too, should EC 1992.

The United States and the European Community can and must work together to ensure that EC 1992 results in a climate where business feels welcome, but not compelled, to locate in Europe.

We will work with the EC Commission to abolish policies that -- however unintentionally -- mean that U.S. business is either in Europe -- or locked out. This includes:

- Creating today a clear, fair rule of origin for circuit boards;
- Continuing to fight adoption of the proposed broadcast directive; and,

- Preventing the introduction of EC quotas and other nontariff restraints against automobiles, consumer electronics or other products.

To prevent all such trade distortions in the future, we must work through the Uruguay Round to ban local content requirements and to secure a binding agreement on rules of origin. Accordingly, we will be tabling a U.S. proposal on rules of origin later this month in Geneva. Our proposal will call for harmonization, as well as procedures to govern the use of rules of origin.

The 1778 Franco-American Treaty called upon both of our countries to avoid "burdensome preferences" that lead to "debates, embarrassment and discontent." By working together to avoid these burdensome preferences, we can ensure that EC 1992 constitutes a major step toward our common objective of opening markets and expanding trade.

SEPTEMBER 18, 1989

TALKING POINTS

SWEDISH-AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

- O IT IS A PLEASURE TO BE HERE TODAY WITH ALL OF
YOU AND WITH MY OLD FRIEND, DICK ROSENBAUM.
- O THIS IS AN IMPORTANT TIME. THOSE OF US WHO ARE
CONCERNED ABOUT PROMOTING WORLD TRADE ARE
SEEING UNPRECEDENTED OPPORTUNITIES AND
EQUALLY SERIOUS CHALLENGES.

-2-

EC '92

O SWEDEN, EVEN MORE THAN THE UNITED STATES,

MUST BE INTENSELY INTERESTED IN THE ECONOMIC

UNIFICATION OF THE TWELVE NATIONS OF THE

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY. IDEALLY, WHETHER YOU

CHOSE TO PARTICIPATE IN THIS PROCESS OR

MAINTAIN YOUR FINANCIAL NEUTRALITY, YOU WILL

CONFRONT A NEW MARKET WITHIN WHICH YOUR

PRODUCTS CAN MOVE FREELY.

-3-

O REALISTICALLY, HOWEVER, FOR THOSE NATIONS AND COMPANIES WHO REMAIN ON THE OUTSIDE, THERE WILL ALSO BE NEW ENTRY BARRIERS, IF NOT A TRUE "FORTRESS EUROPE". NEVERTHELESS, I AM OPTIMISTIC THAT THE OPPORTUNITIES WILL EXCEED THE DANGERS IF WE ARE ATTENTIVE AND REMAIN FIRMLY COMMITTED TO FREE AND FAIR TRADE.

-4-

O AS YOU KNOW, THE U.S. RECENTLY FACED WHAT
WILL BE THE FIRST OF MANY CHALLENGES IN
RESPONDING TO THE EC'S FIRST BANKING
DIRECTIVE. IT APPEARED THAT U.S. BANKS WOULD
BE DENIED EQUAL ACCESS BECAUSE U.S. BANKING
LAW IS MORE RESTRICTIVE THAN THAT OF THE
COMMUNITY NATIONS. HOWEVER, WE MADE A
STRONG CASE FOR NATIONAL TREATMENT
RECIPROCITY, AND THE REVISED DIRECTIVE ADOPTS
THAT VIEW.

-5-

O RECIPROCITY -- WHETHER MIRROR IMAGE OR
NATIONAL TREATMENT -- IS ONLY ONE OF THE
CRITICAL ISSUES RAISED BY EC '92. NEXT MONTH,
THE COMMUNITY WILL VOTE ON WHETHER TO LIMIT
IMPORTS OF U.S. TELEVISION PROGRAMMING AND
CERTAIN EQUIPMENT.

-6-

O QUOTAS AND LOCAL CONTENT REQUIREMENTS ARE THE REAL THREATS TO WORLD TRADE. ONCE BEGUN, THESE BARRIERS SPREAD RAPIDLY. FOR EXAMPLE, IF EUROPE CLOSES ITS MARKETS TO JAPANESE CARS OTHER COUNTRIES MUST DO LIKEWISE OR FACE EVEN MORE INTENSE COMPETITION FROM JAPANESE MANUFACTURERS WITH EXCESS CAPACITY.

-7-

MOREOVER, EVEN IF JAPAN IS THE REAL TARGET,
SUCH MEASURES ALSO AFFECT JAPANESE CARS
MANUFACTURED IN THE UNITED STATES AND
EXPORTED TO EUROPE. OUR WORLD IS TOO
INTERCONNECTED FOR IMPORT SELECTIVITY.

- O THUS, EC '92 WILL PROVIDE A TRUE TEST OF OUR
COMMITMENTS TO FREE TRADE IN PRACTICE AS
WELL AS IN THEORY. IT WILL PUT ALL OUR RHETORIC
TO THE PROOF.

COMPETITIVENESS

- O AS YOU KNOW, ENHANCING U.S. COMPETITIVENESS IS A HIGH PRIORITY, BOTH FOR PRESIDENT BUSH AND THE CONGRESS. OUR TRADE REPRESENTATIVE IS WORKING ON SEVERAL INITIATIVES SIMULTANEOUSLY TO REDUCE NOT ONLY OVERT TARIFFS, BUT ALSO NON-TARIFF BARRIERS WHICH HAVE BECOME THE NEW PROTECTIONISM.

-2-

O FIRST, WE ARE VIGOROUSLY PURSUING
MULTILATERAL NEGOTIATIONS IN THE GATT
URUGUAY ROUND WHICH IS SCHEDULED TO
CONCLUDE NEXT YEAR. BY THAT TIME, WE HOPE TO
HAVE EXTENDED GATT COVERAGE TO
TRADE-DISTORTING AGRICULTURAL SUBSIDIES, TO
TRADE IN SERVICES, TO INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY
RIGHTS AND TO INVESTMENT.

-3-

- O SECOND, WE ARE IMPLEMENTING PROVISIONS OF

THE 1988 TRADE ACT, SUCH AS SUPER AND SPECIAL

301, WHICH REQUIRE BILATERAL NEGOTIATIONS ON A

SHORT TIMETABLE, TO REMOVE DESIGNATED TRADE

BARRIERS AND TO IMPROVE INTELLECTUAL

PROPERTY PROTECTION.

-4-

O FINALLY, WE HAVE INITIATED UNPRECEDENTED,
COMPREHENSIVE NEGOTIATIONS WITH JAPAN ON
"STRUCTURAL IMPEDIMENTS". THESE TALKS CAN
INCLUDE SUBJECTS AS DIVERSE AND SWEEPING AS
LAND USE POLICIES OR NATIONAL SAVINGS RATES.

-5-

THE CONGRESS

- O THE CONGRESS IS WATCHING THESE NEGOTIATIONS CLOSELY. MANY MEMBERS WANT TO EXPAND THE 301 PROCESSES TO REQUIRE IMMEDIATE RETALIATION IF VISIBLE PROGRESS IN REMOVING TRADE BARRIERS IS NOT FORTHCOMING.
- O IN ADDITION, WE ARE PURSUING DOMESTIC LEGISLATION WHICH WILL ENHANCE OUR COMPETITIVENESS ABROAD.

-6-

0 LAST WEEK, THE HOUSE WAYS AND MEANS
COMMITTEE PASSED A CAPITAL GAINS TAX RATE
REDUCTION DESIGNED TO BRING OUR HIGH COSTS
OF CAPITAL MORE CLOSELY INTO LINE WITH THOSE
OF OUR TRADING PARTNERS. THIS LEGISLATION IS A
HIGH PRIORITY OF PRESIDENT BUSH WHO IS
CONVINCED THAT LOWERING OUR COST OF CAPITAL
WILL TRIGGER PRODUCTIVE INVESTMENT AND
LONG-TERM SAVINGS.

-7-

O FINALLY, WITH THE SUPPORT OF THE PRESIDENT, THE
CONGRESS WILL EXTEND TAX INCENTIVES FOR
DOMESTIC RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT, ENHANCE
THE QUALITY OF OUR EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM AND,
MOST IMPORTANTLY, CONTINUE TO REDUCE OUR
BUDGET DEFICIT.

-8-

THE BUSH ADMINISTRATION

- O SO FAR, PRESIDENT BUSH IS TAKING A PRUDENT COURSE. HE KEPT HIS CAMPAIGN PROMISE TO EXTEND THE STEEL VOLUNTARY RESTRAINT PROGRAM, BUT CUT THE TIME PERIOD IN HALF -- TO TWO AND ONE HALF YEARS. MOREOVER, HE INDICATED HIS INTENT TO COMPLETELY PHASE OUT THE PROGRAM AT THAT TIME.

-9-

O HE HAS RESISTED CALLS, EVEN THOSE FROM WITHIN
HIS OWN ADMINISTRATION, FOR AN INDUSTRIAL
POLICY FOR HIGH DEFINITION TELEVISION, AND FOR
AN END TO JOINT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS WITH
OUR PACIFIC ALLIES.

-10-

O I AM EQUALLY IMPRESSED WITH THE SKILL AND TOUGHNESS OF OUR TRADE REPRESENTATIVE. IN THE HIGHLY CHARGED SUPER 301 PROCESS, SHE USED HER AUTHORITY AS BOTH A CARROT AND A STICK -- NEGOTIATING WHERE POSSIBLE TO MAKE SECTION 301 SANCTIONS UNNECESSARY. AND SHE MADE CAREFUL DISTINCTIONS, IDENTIFYING ONLY THOSE ITEMS WHICH WERE SUSCEPTIBLE TO RESOLUTION IN BILATERAL NEGOTIATIONS.

-11-

AGRICULTURE

- O ONE ISSUE WHICH DID NOT APPEAR ON THE SUPER 301 LIST, AND WHICH IS PARTICULARLY IMPORTANT TO ME AND TO OTHER SENATORS, IS AGRICULTURAL BARRIERS. AMBASSADOR HILLS PREFERRED TO RELY ON MULTILATERAL NEGOTIATIONS, SUCH AS THE GATT URUGUAY ROUND, TO RESOLVE THIS PROBLEM.
- O EUROPEAN AGRICULTURAL SUBSIDIES ARE AMONG THE MOST PROTECTIONIST. THEY DAMAGE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES WHICH RELY HEAVILY ON AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS.

-12-

O CONGRESS IS ALREADY COMPLAINING ABOUT THEIR
OMISSION UNDER SUPER 301. IN FACT, LEGISLATION
WILL BE INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE THIS WEEK TO
MANDATE SUPER 301 SANCTIONS AGAINST
AGRICULTURAL SUBSIDIES UNLESS THERE IS
SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS TOWARD THEIR
ELIMINATION IN THE URUGUAY ROUND. AND THE
PRESSURE WILL MOUNT AS THE CONGRESS
BECOMES INCREASINGLY FRUSTRATED BY DIFFICULT
TRADE PROBLEMS.

-13-

THE TRADE DEFICIT

O NEVERTHELESS, I AM OPTIMISTIC ABOUT TRADE. I

BELIEVE THAT THE PRESIDENT AND AMBASSADOR

HILLS ARE ON THE RIGHT TRACK. WE HAVE MADE

SIGNIFICANT PROGRESS IN REDUCING OUR TRADE

DEFICIT, AND I BELIEVE THAT THIS PROGRESS WILL

CONTINUE DESPITE THE SURPRISING STRENGTH OF

THE U.S. DOLLAR -- A TRIBUTE TO THE STABILITY AND

VITALITY OF OUR ECONOMY.

-14-

THE BUDGET DEFICIT

O I AM LESS OPTIMISTIC ABOUT OUR BUDGET DEFICIT.

THIS YEAR, ALTHOUGH ONLY MODEST DEFICIT

REDUCTION WAS REQUIRED TO MEET OUR

STATUTORY TARGETS, THERE WAS NO REDUCTION AT

ALL IN THE AMOUNT OF SMOKE AND MIRRORS

APPLIED TO THE PROBLEM. IN FACT, DURING THE

RECENT DEBATE OVER THE SAVINGS AND LOAN

CRISIS, THE CONGRESS FOUND ITSELF FIGHTING

OVER EXACTLY WHICH GIMMICK TO USE TO AVOID A

BUDGET SEQUESTER.

-15-

O I DO NOT DOUBT THAT WE WILL MUDDLE THROUGH
THIS YEAR -- EVEN IF WE NEED A CONTINUING
RESOLUTION TO KEEP THE GOVERNMENT RUNNING
AFTER OCTOBER 1, THE START OF OUR NEXT FISCAL
YEAR. EVEN IF WE NEED TO EXTEND THE OCTOBER
15 DEADLINE FOR BUDGET RECONCILIATION TO
AVOID AN ACROSS-THE-BOARD SEQUESTER. EVEN IF
WE NEED ANOTHER SHORT-TERM EXTENSION OF
OUR PUBLIC DEBT LIMIT. THIS WILL HAPPEN.

-16-

- O HOWEVER, I BELIEVE THAT AN IMPORTANT

OPPORTUNITY WAS LOST WHEN PRESIDENT BUSH

FAILED TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF HIS HONEYMOON

POPULARITY TO MAKE THE HARD CHOICES

NECESSARY TO REDUCE THIS MOST SERIOUS DEFICIT

IN A MEANINGFUL WAY.

- O THANK YOU.