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MAYOR'S OFFICE OF BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO



ARTAGNOS
MAYOR

JAMES K. HO
Deputy Mayor

FAX TRANSMITTAL

TO:

Michelle Nix

MESSAGE:

- Article on SF - Sydney
- Cover + Events list of 150th Anniversary
celebration. [This is a celebration of
150 years of local rule in Sydney, i.e.
Sydney Town Council]

No. of Pages (including cover page):

8

FROM:

Mark Chandler

DATE:

12/17/91

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Travel

Lumpur six days a week. For \$1120 round-trip (\$1227 in peak season) you can make one stop in either Honolulu, Tokyo, Taipei, or Hong Kong. Singapore Airlines provides daily service from San Francisco to Kuala Lumpur with stops in Singapore and Hong Kong (\$1150 round-trip, \$1250 in peak season).

As reluctant as I am to admit it, the international standard hotels in Kuala Lumpur are the best bet since there seem to be few options with any character or charm. Among them are the Hilton, the Mandarin, the Ming Court, and the Regent.

One of the biggest tour operators in Kuala Lumpur, Asian Overland Service, can arrange any excursion throughout Malaysia. Address: 88, 33m, 35m Jln., Dewar Sutan Sulaiman 1, 50300 Kuala Lumpur (telephone 03-2925622; fax 03-2925209).

The Bigger Picture

"MALAYSIA. ISN'T THAT THE PLACE WHERE the capital has a funny name?" Honest. I've been asked. Malaysia is the Southeast Asian country with which Americans seem to be least familiar. When I tell people that I've been there, they usually ask me exactly where it is before we move on to specifics.

Malaysia is divided into Peninsular Malaysia, which borders Thailand and Singapore, and East Malaysia on the island of Borneo, including Sabah and Sarawak. On the Peninsula, the east and west coasts are decades apart (the east being much more traditional, the west more modern).

Throughout the country there are excellent roads, an extensive internal flight network, and a good telephone system. It's a very easy country to travel, and most Malaysians speak English, some as a first language. Because of its location, it is often combined with a trip to Thailand, Singapore, or Indonesia.

With only seventeen million people and an abundance of natural resources, Malaysia is on the fast track to development. The roads are overcrowded with Proton Sagas, the local

version of a Japanese economy car, and the computer microchip industry is thriving. This is westernized Asia at its most prolific.

Although Malaysian cities are interesting for their historical attractions and excellent shopping, the real draw to Malaysia is nature. Culturally, the country falls somewhat flat—for all intents and purposes, there is no ancient culture in evidence. Years of domination by the Spanish, the Dutch, and then the British have altered much of what was indigenous. This is not the place to go if you're in search of quaintness and village charm. It is, however, the place to go for unparalleled natural attractions—beaches, mountains, rain forests—that are extremely accessible.

Unfortunately, Malaysia has a terrible reputation for its environmental policies. Not surprising, since it's one of the world's largest exporters of tropical timber. East Malaysia has logging fever, and even the minister of environment for Sarawak owns a timber company. Over the past few years, more than a hundred Penan tribesmen in Sarawak have been arrested for protesting the logging of their land. As one park official explained to me, "The people at the top don't understand the term 'fragile.' They think that if you cut things down, they just grow back."

In spite of these misguided policies, the country has an impressive national park system. A series of preserves has been established to protect endangered habitats and wildlife, including the Sepilok Orangutan Sanctuary, Turtle Island, and Taman Negara, which is more than 430,000 hectares of virgin rain forest.

Our Sister Down Under

By Lloyd Watson

IN APRIL OF 1851, EDWARD HARGRAVES, AN Englishman, set off the Australian gold rush with his discovery at Summer Hill Creek, 150 miles from Sydney. Hargraves had learned how to use a prospector's pan and cradle

a couple of years earlier at Sutter's Mill, where the California gold rush started, about 150 miles from San Francisco.

That historical coincidence may well have been the first linking of the sister cities of San Francisco and Sydney. Today, the links are varied and numerous. In fact, of the twelve cities that claim a sister-city relationship with San Francisco, it is Sydney, for all its antipodal peculiarities, that is by far the most sisterly.

While the New South Wales weather—a humid 110 degrees in summer is not uncommon—may be a bit off the Bay Area mark, the cities' oft-noted physical resemblance is uncanny: a hilly setting on a large, almost landlocked harbor with a former island convict station and a dramatic bridge as backdrop.

Truth be told, Sydney's harbor, with its myriad inlets, marinas, and sandy beaches, is the more beautiful. Prescient city planners hid all the industrial-commercial eyesores in an inner inlet behind the Harbour Bridge, leaving the open shoreline for residential and recreational enjoyment. From the water, it all looks like Belvedere and Tiburon.

Sydney Harbour, in fact, makes this city of 3.5 million both business center and holiday resort.

"We've had ferries on the harbor since the colony's convict beginnings more than two hundred years ago," said Mick Costelloe, commander of the twenty-eight-vessel, state-operated Sydney Ferries, the world's second busiest ferry operation after Hong Kong's. The ferries fan out in eight directions from Circular Quay, making 242 trips daily. "The waterways cost us nothing to maintain," observed Captain Costelloe. "We can move a large number of people—15 percent of Sydney's daily commuter traffic—with no danger to the environment and next to no pollution."

Among other commonalities, Sydney and San Francisco are the Pacific Rim's only cities with world-renowned opera houses—albeit Sydney's nest of billowing white sails, surely one of the most photographed

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415-686-2270

401 Bayshore Blvd., San Francisco, CA 94124
415-285-5244

Island Shopping Center, San Mateo, CA 94404
415-578-9200

Travel

buildings on earth, is more noted for its exterior than what transpires within. The Sydney symphony has its own Black and White ball. The down-under variant on the Bay-to-Breakers is the City-to-Surf. And trendy young Sydneysiders' appetite for good food and wine is every bit the match of their San Francisco counterparts.

Put away any idea that Sydney is an English outpost where you'll find naught but steak-and-kidney pie, overdone lamb, and soggy vegetables. More than ninety languages are spoken in the city and the range of available foods reflects it.

On one long block of Oxford Street I counted seventeen restaurants, with almost no ethnic duplication. Among them: Afrilanka, Italo's Pappagallo, Casa Cordobes, Babuji's Tandoori Restaurant, Angkor Wat, Adriatic Grill, and Rockefeller's, an American-style barbecue. On the next block: the ubiquitous McDonald's. And across the street: The Albury, Sydney's premier drag showcase. Which brings up another similarity: Sydney has a large gay population.

"There is a strong tradition of personal freedom here and a reasonably sophisticated understanding of gays and lesbians," said Cath Phillips, a New Zealand "kiwi" who's in charge of the city's annual Gay Mardi Gras, a two-mile, nighttime parade that's said to involve many more "straights" than San Francisco's Gay Day parade. This year's Mardi Gras, Phillips claims, drew 240,000 spectators and generated more than \$10 million (Australian) in tourism revenues for the city.

"This is the gay capital of the southern hemisphere and the drag capital of the world," said Andrew Creagh, the twenty-four-year-old, Perth-born editor of *Campaign*, Australia's leading gay magazine. "The most popular drag queens are not just female impersonators. They're big, colorful characters who dance and sing and tell jokes. It's very vaudevillian, stemming from the British music-hall tradition. And it's very popular with straight people. It probably has some-

thing to do with the Australian macho psyche. Goes way back to convict times."

Straight or gay, tourism, as in San Francisco, is Sydney's No. 1 industry.

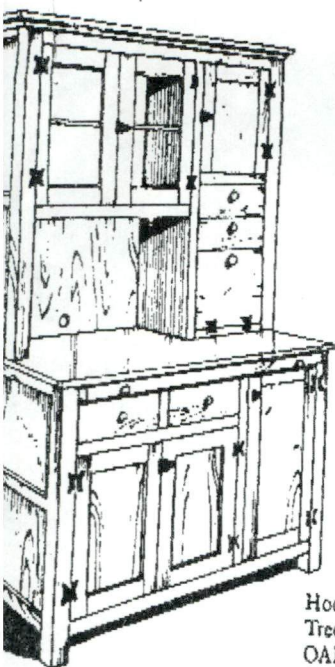
This year, according to Sydney Convention and Visitors Bureau managing director John Rowe, international tourists and conventioners will leave \$2 billion (Australian) behind in Sydney, about a third of what overseas visitors spend in all of Australia. (One US dollar is roughly equivalent to \$1.25 Australian.)

Rowe, like most Australians a passionate, eight-days-a-week sports fan, spent six years in San Francisco in the seventies as *Quantas'* North American chief. What does he miss most about the city? "The Giants and the Forty-Niners."

To mark the Australian bicentennial in 1988, more than \$4 billion (Australian) was invested in the redevelopment of a 120-acre wasteland of rotting wharves and unused railroad yards—shades of San Francisco's Mission Bay. The urban renewal showplace, Darling Harbour, combines a giant convention and exhibition center with the world's largest aquarium, two museums, four hotels, and two hundred shops and restaurants, all linked to the nearby city center by monorail.

As in San Francisco, an ongoing construction boom is adding thousands of rooms and a raft of new names to Sydney's hotel register: Intercontinental, Ramada Renaissance, Park Hyatt, Nikko, and most recently, as in San Francisco, Ritz Carlton. The world's fastest-growing hotel chain with twenty-one in existence and fifteen under construction, eight-year-old, Atlanta-based Ritz Carlton chose Sydney for its international debut. It is also building a second resort hotel in the ritzy suburban enclave of Double Bay, or Double Pay to the locals.

Although one in ten Australians is jobless and economic hardship is the order of the average Sydneysider's day, consumer prices appear to operate in a vacuum. A pair of Levi's 501 jeans will set you back



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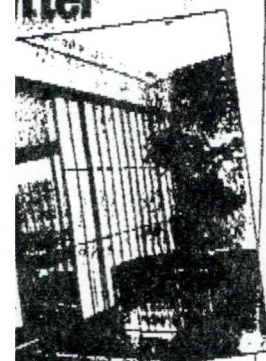
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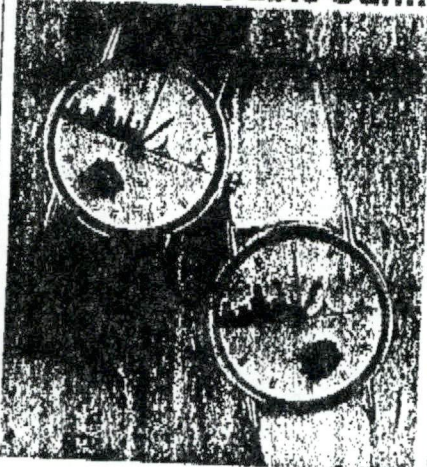


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Travel

\$100, and the cheapest pair of Reeboks \$120. A movie ticket is \$11, a compact disk \$27.95, and Kitty Kelley's *Nancy diatribe* is a best-seller at \$39.95.

Fifty years ago when economic circumstances were even worse, both Sydney and San Francisco turned to bridge-building as an economic pump-primer. The Sydney Harbour Bridge, a great arching coat-hangerlike construction connecting the city to its northern suburbs, was completed in 1932 (versus the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge in 1936 and the Golden Gate in 1937).

Today, downtown Sydney is a mosaic of late-twentieth century high-rises and mid-nineteenth century low-rises—copper-roofed, sandstone reminders of its English-Scottish architectural heritage. Unfortunately, it's cut off from all the enticing waterfront activity at Circular Quay by a double-decker expressway built in the sixties and every bit as ugly as our own Embarcadero Freeway. Next year, when a tunnel to the north shore is completed, Sydney hopes to follow San Francisco's example and demolish the eyesore.

A final sister-city coincidence: Both cities have a popular wine-growing area an hour and a half's drive to the north—the Hunter Valley and the Napa Valley. And both share a friendly rivalry with a large metropolitan area an hour's flight to the south—Melbourne and you-know-where.

But when one visits Melbourne, the capital of the state of Victoria and Australia's second-largest city (three million people), the Sydney-San Francisco parallel goes haywire. For it is cooler, grayer, and more conservative Melbourne, with its network of trams and elaborate Victorian architecture, that is San Francisco's real Australian sibling.

The conventional wisdom among Melbournians is that while Sydney is beautiful, it is also "flash" and "new money." As Michael Georgeff, a one-time Palo Alto resident now in charge of Stanford Research Institute's Melbourne artificial intelligence lab,

put it, "Almost anything you can say about Los Angeles can be said about Sydney."

Melbourne still clings to its reputation as the country's culinary and cultural capital, despite having lost its long-held business and financial leadership to Sydney. But I wonder: at a performance—and a good one—of Puccini's *Turandot* at the Victorian State Theater, I was startled to hear a wavery baritone emanating from the seat behind me as the Italian tenor began the last act's popular *Nessun Dorma* aria. I was even more startled, before they were shushed, to hear the gentleman's lady companion add her off-key soprano to what then became a trio.

For all its urban sophistication, Australia is still the frontier. But that's its charm.

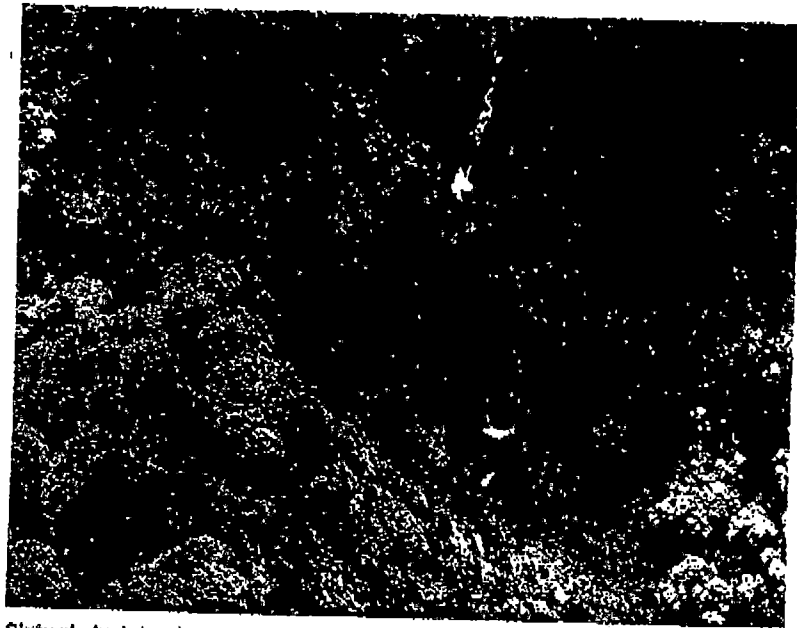
It's All Relative on Maui

By Amy Rennert

MEET LOVEY TOLENTINO, THE FRIENDLY assistant social director of the Hotel

Hana-Maui. Her husband, John Helekahi, is executive chef. Her brother, Clarence, is a waiter. Her sister-in-law, Francine, works at the front desk. Francine's son, Darwin, is a gardener. Lovey's nephew, Glenwood, works at the bell station,

and Glenwood's brother, Joseph, is also a gardener. Lovey's boss, Makalepua, is her second cousin . . . "And then it gets really complicated," says Lovey. "Third cousins, fourth cousins—it would be difficult to find someone not related."



Sixty-six lush tropical acres are the setting for the Hotel Hana-Maui.



Aston Waikiki Beach Tower. Suite luxury.

You'll love the spacious elegance.

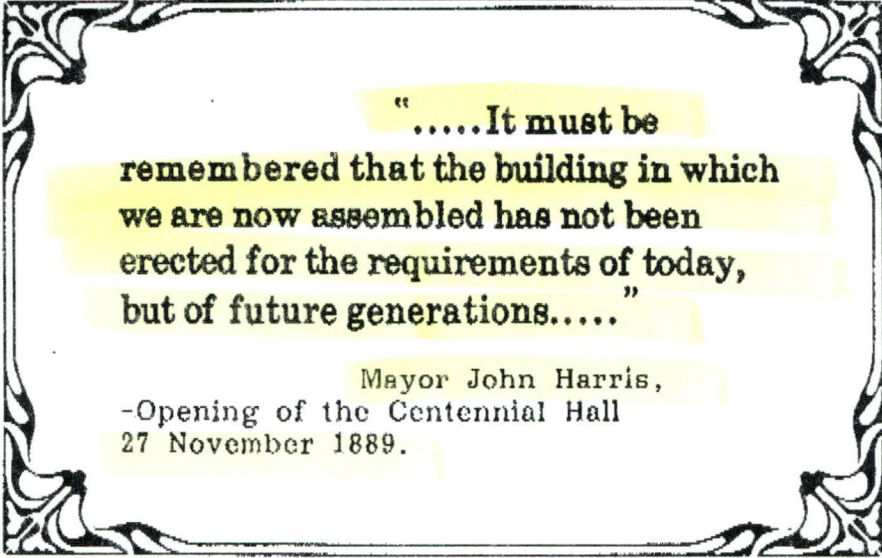
*Sydney City Council
turns 150 in 1992...
our gift to the city...*

A Restored Town Hall

Sydney

Sesqui

1 8 4 2 - 1 9 9 2

A rectangular decorative border with ornate, symmetrical scrollwork in each corner and along the sides.

".....It must be
remembered that the building in which
we are now assembled has not been
erected for the requirements of today,
but of future generations....."

Mayor John Harris,
-Opening of the Centennial Hall
27 November 1889.

A rectangular decorative border with ornate, symmetrical scrollwork in each corner and along the sides.

The restored Town Hall
is to be officially dedicated
by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II
in February, 1992

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE SESQUI CELEBRATIONS

DECEMBER 31 1991

JANUARY 1992

January 1-31

January 6-12

January 24-27

FEBRUARY

February 3

February 7

February 21

February 23

MARCH

March 8-15

March 15

March 19-29

March 21-April 11

APRIL

April 10

April 11-21

April 18-20

April 18-May 2

MAY

May 1-4

May 2

May 23-24

May 24

JUNE

June 23

June/July

JULY

July 1-4

July 5-9

July 13-17

July 18

July 19

July 19

July 20

July 28-August 2

July 28-September 6

AUGUST

August 9

August 15-16

August 22

August 27-30

August 30

SEPTEMBER

September 9

September 15-18

September 19

September 22

September 25

September 26-October 5

September 27

OCTOBER

October 1-5

October 22-24

October 16-25

NOVEMBER

November 1-7

November 9

November 12

November 22

DECEMBER

December 15-March 1993

December 19

Opening the Sesqui - 2DAY FM Skyshow III on Sydney Harbour

Sydney Festival Celebrating the Sesqui

NSW Open Tennis Championships

Australia Day Celebrations

"HISTORY & HERITAGE"

Sydney Town Hall Reopening Celebrations

Commemoration of the friendship between Governor Phillip and Bennelong - at South Head

Lord Mayor's Command Performance

Dedication Ceremony - Sydney Town Hall by H.M. Queen Elizabeth II

Unveiling Sesqui Artwork - Sydney Square by H.M. Queen Elizabeth II

Senior Citizens Week

Harbour Bridge 60th Anniversary Celebrations

Sydney International Jazz Festival

STC Golden Slipper Festival

Easter Parade

1992 Royal Easter Show

1992 Australian National Band Championships

AJC Autumn Carnival

50th Anniversary of Coral Sea Celebrations

Australian National Dance Association

National Championships - Sydney Town Hall

Recycle Challenge - Darling Harbour

Sydney Morning Herald Inaugural Half Marathon

Olympic Day Fun Run

Fifth Sydney International Piano Competition

"CELEBRATING SYDNEY DAY"

150 Years of the City of Sydney

Festival of Australian Symphony Orchestras

International Music Festival - Sydney

Sister City Expo - Lower Town Hall

Foundation Weekend Concert - Darling Harbour

Civic Service - St Andrew's Cathedral

Sesqui Parade

SYDNEY DAY

Sydney International Choral Festival

McDonald's City of Sydney Sesqui Eisteddfod

1992 Sun-Herald City to Surf

Triple O Expo - Darling Harbour

Triple O Ball - Sydney Town Hall

Japan Festival

Opening of Sydney Harbour Tunnel

1992 Australian Fashion Industry Awards

Sydney Sesqui Trade Fair - Darling Harbour

City of Sydney Sesqui Ball - Sydney Town Hall

Opening - Sesqui Exhibition - Hyde Park Barracks

Finale of "Sydney's Finest" - Sydney Town Hall

AJC Spring Carnival

Freedom of Entry Ceremony - IIMAS Sydney

Sydney International Fireworks Competition

"Damascus" - The New Sydney Opera by Stephen Lator

and Libby Hathorn - Sydney Town Hall

Third Sydney Spring Festival of Contemporary Music

"SYDNEY - OLYMPIC CITY"

Anniversary of Council and Olympic Bid Activities

First Australian International Town Celebrations Championships

Re-enactment of First Council Meeting

"Lord Mayor for a Day"

Grace Bros Christmas Parade

9th Biennale of Sydney

Electricity Commission Carols in the Domain

"Closing Pageant"

a virtuoso
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is true colours.

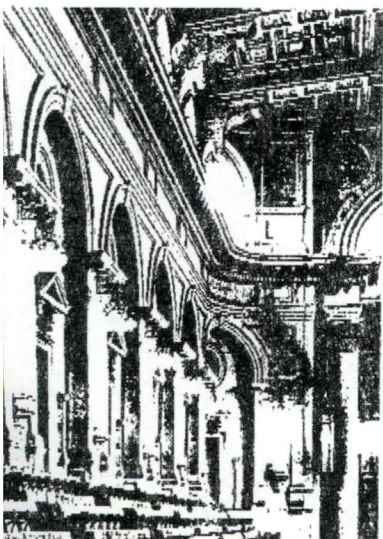
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Architectural drawings by J. J. G. Jones & Co. Ltd.

The Centennial Hall in the 1930's showing the
arcaded form of the walls (whose original plaster
detailing is to be restored (destroyed by acoustic
panelling c. 1960)).



U.S. EMBASSY COMMUNITY EVENT

SCENESETTER

PURPOSE

To express appreciation to US and Japanese members of the Embassy staff and their families for their work on behalf of the US-Japan relationship and in making your visit to Japan a success.

THE SETTING

This event will be held in the Embassy's first floor auditorium; about 500 American staff, family members and Japanese foreign service nationals are expected to attend. Following your remarks at a similar event during your February 1989 visit to Japan, you and Mrs. Bush invited children of the Embassy community to pose with you for a group photograph, and greeted members of the audience. No outside visitors or members of the media will attend.

DRAFT REMARKS FOR EMBASSY COMMUNITY EVENT

Barbara and I want to thank so many of you for sharing your time with us today as we complete a very successful visit to Japan and our other key friends and allies in Asia.

As all of you know better than anyone else, the US-Japan relationship is one of the most important in the world. Our discussions with Prime Minister Miyazawa and other Japanese business and political leaders have further strengthened our relationship and laid the basis for a global partnership well equipped to deal with the challenges we will face in the coming decade.

Much of what we have accomplished during the past three days would not have been possible without your hard work and long hours, and I'd like to offer my sincere gratitude to you all for supporting the visit and helping to make it a success.

When I was chief of our interests section in Beijing some years ago, I learned first hand the hard work and dedication that goes into representing our country overseas. I left there convinced that there is no more dedicated a group of public servants than the men and

women who represent the United States' interests abroad, and the able and professional staff of foreign service national employees who support them in their efforts. This is one President who appreciates from personal experience the efforts you put in to support our goals here; keep up the good work.

I also want to say a special word of thanks to the unsung heroes of Embassy Tokyo -- the spouses and children of the Embassy staff for putting up with the long hours of separation from your husbands, wives and parents. Without your support and understanding, their work would be far more difficult. I know your spouses and parents appreciate it and so do Barbara and I.

A lot has happened since Barbara and I last visited with many of you in this same room three years ago. None of us could have predicted the changes which have taken place during those three years. I suspect that the coming years will be equally unpredictable and challenging. I am confident, however, that under the excellent leadership of Mike Armacost and with your continued hard work, we will meet those challenges.

Thank you all very much.

SCENESETTER: EMBASSY COMMUNITY EVENT AND DRAFT REMARKS --
January 10, 1992
U.S. Embassy Auditorium

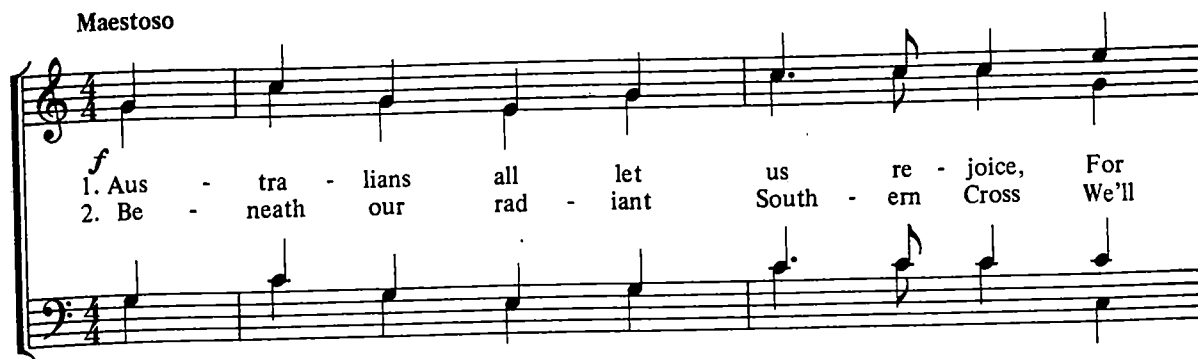
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EAP/J: RDeming
EAP/P: EYamauchi
D:JWarlick
C:RWilson
P:MMcMillion
S/P:LKeene
E:WWhyman
PA:RBoucher
M:SSpoede

AUSTRALIA

Words and music by
PETER DODDS McCORMICK (1834-1916)

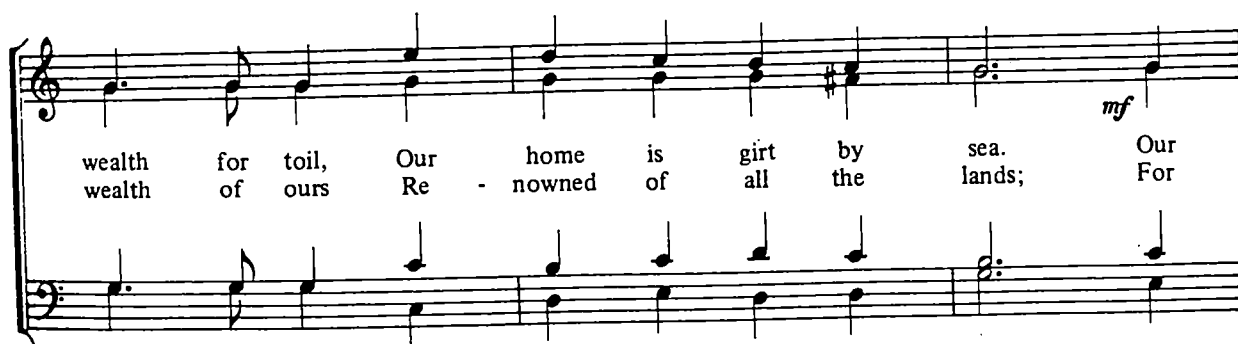
Maestoso



f
1. Aus - tra - lians all let us re - joice, For
2. Be - neath our rad - iant South - ern Cross We'll



we are young and free; We've gold - en soil and
toil with hearts and hands; To make this Com - mon -



wealth for toil, Our home is girt by the sea. Our
wealth of ours Re - nowned of all the lands; For

mf

Adopted as the National Anthem officially in 1984. The words were then slightly changed.

land those a - bounds in a - Na - ture's gifts Of beau - ty rich and
who've come a - cross the seas We've bound - less plains to

Words by
PAULA PRER

rare; share; In With his - t'ry's page, let us ev all - 'ry stage Ad -
share; With cour - age let us all com - bine To Ad -

vance Aus - tra - lia fair. } In joy - ful strains then
vance Aus - tra - lia fair. } *cresc.*

let us sing, *ff* "Ad - vance Aus - tra - lia Fair."

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AUSTRALIAN PROVERBS

Good leaders lead to peace instead of war.

Learning without good behavior is of little worth.

Hope lives first and last in the human breast.

Wisdom's fountains are full and ever flowing.

Good and evil inspirations do not dwell together.

Good deeds require no ceremony's salt to season them.

True friendship cannot live among bad men.

When we liberate ourselves, liberty begins.

Sacred peace heals wounds and makes joy spring from woe.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 16, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR SPEECHWRITERS AND RESEARCHERS

FROM TONY SNOW TS
SUBJECT 9:30 MEETING AND OTHER GENERAL STUFF

First, David gave a report on the first senior staff meeting conducted by Sam Skinner. By his account, the new chief did everything anyone would have wanted in an inaugural meeting. He combined proper doses of humility, toughness, humor, and leadership. The key features for us:

He wants to begin holding a daily communications meeting, presumably involving David, Marlin, Dorrance and Sig. The idea is to establish messages of the day and week, along with a longer-term communications strategy. The daily meeting would clarify the goals, harmonize events, and strive to avoid stepping all over our own stories.

This not only would provide a welcome change; it also plays to all of David's strengths -- organization, experience, action, knowledge of POTUS. In short, this could work out very well for us. I don't know anyone who doesn't believe that the speechwriting department will play a major role in sharpening the issues for next year's campaign and building a foundation for a second Bush Administration. Sam Skinner seems eager to get moving, but in a way that produces progress, not chaos.

I suspect we'll be in for a kind of feeling-out period. The new chief has designated Eugene Croisant of RJR Nabisco to study the present staff structure -- as much for the purposes of understanding the beast as anything -- and we may or may not be hearing from Mr. Croisant. At any rate, I get the impression that Sam Skinner will be open to new ideas and to honest counsel, and I urge everyone to work their hardest to make a good impression. I'm even trying to clean up my office.

Second, Asia speeches:

As I write, we're in pretty good shape for this part of the week. I've received outlines for most of the major speeches, and we have gotten most of our preliminary work done for the Australian, Singaporean and Korean legs. We've fallen a bit

behind on Japan, but we should have that under control by tomorrow. With the exception of an EOB address, we will have nothing but Asia on our collective plate for the remainder of the week. Let's meet tomorrow after the 9:30 meeting to take stock and formulate a game plan for this week..

I know that many of you worry about the dullness of the events. You should: NSC and State haven't bootlegged us much news or poetry, so we'll have to fill the void. Researchers: put out an APB for good anecdotes, details, grace notes, etc. Writers: Look for ways to play the angles on trade and cultural exchange. Build a strong case for this trip, and reiterate constantly. Do not go on the defensive: Portray this trip as a first voyage into the Next Century, an effort not to repeat the protectionist mistakes of the early 20th Century. Let's not let the Bad Guys get the upper hand, especially since a group of angry auto execs will be hot-dogging their way through Japan with us.

My guess is that we'll get the beginning of next week off. After that, hold on to your beepers. Who knows?

Third, I haven't said this as much as I should, but you should be awfully proud of your work lately. In just the past ten days, the President has delivered the blockbuster Pearl Harbor addresses -- three first-rate speeches, heralded as the best ever delivered by POTUS -- followed by a successful Chicago trip, a Thursday Medal of Freedom/Tree-Lighting extravaganza that played to rave reviews, the Sunday evening television show (POTUS loved the remarks) and today's journey to Montpelier.

You have done a spectacular job, and you deserve credit that you never will receive in public. I can't tell you how proud I am of this department, or how much I love working here precisely because each of you does first-rate work, at relatively skimpy wages, under constant assault from local mice and the press -- and yet you never give up and never stop moving forward. By the time next year's campaign draws to a close, you'll get your due, and it will come in the form of praise and recognition from those who count. (You know: my mom, your mom, POTUS, Bernice the cafeteria cashier, John the Red-Dot Man.)

I didn't mean to get so gushy. I guess I got carried away. But the point is important: You have been doing a fantastic job, and you should take great pride in what you've achieved.



Mita Sr High School.

PAGE 2

1ST STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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May 6, 1991

SECTION: Vol. 112 ; No. 9 ; Pg. 21

LENGTH: 1036 words

HEADLINE: Colorado and Australia's New South Wales forge common interests
into business links

BODY:

→ Colorado exporters have a business development program "Down Under" with the Australian state of New South Wales, thanks to an idea first proposed by the U.S. and Foreign Commercial Service office in Australia. New South Wales had business relationships with Japan, China, and Germany, but had no formal relationship with any American state.

The idea for a business relationship between the two states emerged during a June 1990 visit to Denver by a group of prominent Australian business persons, headed by an Australian government Minister, G.B. Peacocke, and the then Senior Commercial Officer for Australia, Robert Taft. Taft and his staff had identified Colorado as a state with significant export potential to the Australian market. Australia is a \$ 9 billion-market for U.S. exports. The idea was also to open lines of communication between the two states and promote a flow of information for trade opportunities.

LEXIS The two states have highly compatible business profiles. They have a shared emphasis on computers, electronics, aerospace, biotechnology, and food processing, as well as a similar mix of mining, manufacturing, and agricultural business interests. Thirty Australian companies are now resident within the **NEXIS**



State of Colorado. Nearly 200 Colorado firms are currently exporting into the Australian market! The terms of the business development program were hammered out in the capital cities of Denver and Sydney with the ongoing assistance and encouragement of US&FCS/Australia. The payoff came on Feb. 8, 1991, when New South Wales Premier Nick Greiner arrived in Denver as the guest of Governor Roy Romer. Premier Greiner was accompanied by Sydney Commercial Officer Gary Gallagher. The Denver visit was backstopped by Governor Romer's International Trade staff and US&FCS/ Denver District Office Director Jim Manis.

Following the signing ceremony, Governor Romer said, "I think this will be the beginning of a useful relationship between the two states." The agreement commits the states, among other things, to the "exchange of research data where possible in order to explore and promote opportunities for investment." This will be done through a computer hookup called ROBIN, a register of business opportunities in New South Wales.

Premier Greiner acknowledged that the agreement was mostly an expression of intent and not a contract to provide any goods or services. "The agreement itself doesn't actually achieve anything. This is like an engagement . . . which I trust will end up in a very happy marriage." He added: "The idea is to create a heightened sense of interest. It's a matter of getting to know each other better and working off the base that's obviously already in Colorado."

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PAGE 3

Business America (c) 1991 IAC

A Success Story

This business initiative has already resulted in a success story. The CH2M Hill Company of Denver has teamed up with the Australian firm, GHD, in the environmental consulting field. In Sydney to open the CH2M office last month, company President Howard Schirmer wrote of US&FCS/Australia efforts: ". . . thank you for the excellent support which helped us begin our business launch' in Australia."

Tom Ritter, President of InterContinental Business Associates, Inc. (ICOPA) and Vice Chairman of the Rocky Mountain District Export Council, is an active exporter into the Australian market. He has also commented on the assistance provided to his company by US&FCS/Australia by noting in a recent letter that ". . . it is clear that the American business community has professional, knowledgeable, and thorough representation in Sydney."

New South Wales is moving quickly to implement further the business relationship developed between the two states and has appointed a task force to implement the terms of the agreement. The American Chamber of Commerce in Australia is serving as the chair of the task force.

On the American side, US&FCS/ Denver, in cooperation with Governor Romer's office, is considering leading a business development trade mission to Sydney and other selected Australian cities later this year. Colorado is also participating in a U.S. Department of Commerce-sponsored Catalog Show to Australia, July 8-12.

Further details on doing business in Australia can be obtained through a subscription to The Australia File, c/o Michael Hand, Senior Commercial Officer, Amcongen (Sydney), APO San Francisco, Calif. 96209, or from the Australia Desk at the Department of Commerce, tel. (202) 377-3646. Export Outreach Extended For North Carolina Firms The U.S. Department of Commerce has extended the reach of its export services in North Carolina. As part of the Department's export multiplier program, the Greensboro District Office of the U.S. and Foreign Commercial Service (US&FCS) has entered into a working partnership with the Small Business Technical and Development Center of North Carolina.

The Center will assist the district office with counseling new-to-export firms. It also will assist in promoting and delivering the Commerce Department's programs, services, and initiatives to North Carolina's industry and business community.

The district office selected the Center as a partner because of its network of 11 regional offices. Sam Troy, Regional Managing Director with the US&FCS, said, "The match is perfect to promote our goals. The initiatives are directly associated with increased export activity in North Carolina." North Carolina's manufactured exports between 1988 and 1990 increased 40 percent, from \$5.4 billion to approximately \$8.0 billion, according to John Dittong with the Department of Business Management at North Carolina State University.

District Office is offering "hands-on" training in exporting to 50 counselors at the Center, who now give general one-on-one business counseling and technical assistance to small business owners in North Carolina. The training is expected to take six months.



and Sanhedrin and condemned as blasphemer deserving death; sent to Roman procurator, Pontius Pilate, and by him to Herod Antipas, ruler of Galilee, who sent him back to Pilate; turned over by him to the Jewish authorities. Crucified between two thieves on Golgotha and buried in tomb of Joseph of Arimathea; believed by his followers to have risen from the dead and ascended to heaven (*Matt.* xxvi-xxviii; *Mark* xiv-xvi; *Luke* xxiv).

Taught redeeming love of God for even the lowest and worst of mankind, necessity of repentance as preparation for the coming Kingdom of God, duty of unselfish devotion to God and man, inward spirituality instead of ritualism and institutionalism. Teachings, personal example, and sacrificial death are the foundation of Christianity; Christian Church grew out of his disciples' proclamation of him as Messiah and Saviour. Supposed date of his birth taken as the beginning of the Christian era; events of his life are commemorated on such festival days as Christmas, Epiphany, Easter. Sources for his life and teachings are the four Gospels of the New Testament; incidental references in Josephus and Tacitus.

Jesús, Son of Si'rach (si'rāk). fl. 200 B.C. Author of the wisdom book (in Protestant O. T. Apocrypha; canonical in Roman Catholic Bible) commonly called *Ecclesiasticus*.

Jézé (zhě'tā), Sir Louis Amable. 1836-1920. Canadian jurist and statesman; puisne judge, Superior Court, Quebec (1878-98); lieutenant governor of Quebec (1898-1908); chief justice, Court of King's Bench (1909-11).

Jé'vons (jěv'anz), Frank Byron. 1858-1936. English scholar. Classical tutor (1882-1910) and professor of philosophy (from 1910), Durham; also, master of Hatfield Coll. (1896-1923). Author of *The Development of the Athenian Democracy, An Introduction to the History of Religion* (1896), *Evolution* (1900), *Idea of God in Early Religions* (1910), *Philosophy: What is It?* (1914), etc.

Jé'vons, William Stanley. 1835-1882. English economist and logician. Educ. University Coll., London. Assayer of the mint, Sydney, Australia (1854-59). Professor of logic, political economy, and philosophy, Owens Coll., Manchester (1866-79). Also, professor of political economy, University Coll., London (1876-80). Author of *Pure Logic* (1864), *Elementary Lessons in Logic* (1870), *Studies in Deductive Logic* (1880), *Theory of Political Economy* (1871), *The State in Relation to Labour* (1882), *Methods of Social Reform*, etc. His son Herbert Stanley (1875-1955), also an economist; educ. Cambridge; was professor of economics and political science, University Coll. of South Wales and Monmouthshire (1905-11); professor of economics, U. of Allahabad, India (1914-23), Rangoon (1923-30); author of *Essays on Economics* (1905), *Money, Banking, and Exchange in India* (1922),

Jé'el (jō'el), John. 1522-1571. English prelate; bishop of Salisbury (1560-71). Author of *Apologia pro Desia Anglicana* (1562), first methodical statement of the Anglican Church's position against the Roman Catholic Church.

Jé'ell (jō'el), Marshall. 1825-1883. American industrialist and politician; leather-belt manufacturer (from 1850); governor of Connecticut (1869, 1871, 1872); U.S. minister to Russia (1873). U.S. postmaster general (1874-76).

Jé'tt (jō'et; -it), Charles Coffin. 1816-1868. American librarian; superintendent, Boston Public Library (from 1858). His brother John Punchard (1814-1884), a publisher, brought out Harriet Beecher Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin* (1852).

Jé'tt, Frank Baldwin. 1879-1949. American electrical engineer (18), évent, énd, silént, makër; ice, ñl, charity; il; cûbe, ûnite, ûrn, ûp, circûs, û = u in Fr. menu;

engineer; president, Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc. (1925-44), National Academy of Sciences (from 1939).

Jewett, Milo Parker. 1808-1882. American educator; founded Judson Female Institute, Marion, Ala. (1838-55). Induced Matthew Vassar to endow a women's college, chartered (1861) as Vassar College, with Jewett as first president (1862-64).

Jewett, Sarah Orne. 1849-1909. American writer, b. South Berwick, Me.; excelled in stories and sketches of New England life. Author of *Deephaven* (1877), *A Country Doctor* (1884), *Tales of New England* (1890), *The Country of the Pointed Firs* (1896), etc.

Jewett, William. 1792-1874. American portrait painter. **Jews'bur-y** (jōoz'bēr-i; -brī), Maria Jane. 1800-1833. English writer; m. William K. Fletcher (1832); wrote *Phantasmagoria* (1824), *The Three Histories* (1830). Her sister Geraldine Endor (1812-1880) wrote *Zoe* (1845), *Marian Withers* (1851), *Right or Wrong* (1859).

Jex'-Blake' (jěks'blāk'), Thomas William. 1832-1915. English clergyman and educator; headmaster of Rugby (1874-87); dean of Wells (1891-1910). His sister Sophia Louisa (1840-1912) was a physician; founded London School of Medicine for Women (1874); gained legal right to practice in Great Britain (1877); practiced in Edinburgh (1878-99), where she also founded (1886) a school of medicine for women.

Jéz, Teodor Tomasz. Pseudonym of Zygmunt MŁKOWSKI.

Jéz'e-bel (jěz'ē-bēl; -b'l). In Douay Bible **Jez'a-bel** (jěz'ā). fl. 9th century B.C. Phoenician princess; daughter of Ethbaal, King of Tyre and Sidon, and wife of Ahab, King of Israel (*1 Kings* xvi. 31). Mother of Ahaziah, Jehoram, and Athaliah. Introduced worship of Baal and persecuted prophets of Jehovah.

Jhe'ring or Ihe'ring (yā'rīng), Rudolf von. 1818-1892. German legal scholar and writer, a founder of the modern philosophical-historical school of law.

Ji-mé'nez (hē-mā'nāth), Juan Ramón. 1881-1958. Spanish lyric poet. His works include *Platero y Yo* (1914; trans. *Silver and I*, 1957), etc. Awarded Nobel prize in literature (1956).

Ji-mé'nez de Cis-ne'ros (hē-mā'nāth thā thēs-nā'rōs), Francisco. 1437-1517. Spanish prelate and statesman. Confessor to Queen Isabella (1492); provincial of Franciscan order in Castile (1494); primate of Spain (1495). Cardinal (1507), and inquisitor general of Castile and León; in expedition to Africa, captured Oran (1509). Regent of Castile for Charles I (1516).

Ji-mé'nez de Que-sa'da (hē-mā'nāth [-nās] thā kāsā'thā), Gonzalo. 1500?-1579. Spanish conquistador; conquered New Granada, and founded Bogotá (1538).

Ji-mé'nez de Ra'da (hē-mā'nāth thā rā'thā), Rodrigo. 1170?-1247. Spanish prelate and historian; author of *Historia Gothica*, commonly called *Chronica Rerum Gestarum in Hispania*.

Ji-mé'nez O're-a-mu'no (hē-mā'nās ō'rā-ā-mōō'nō), Ricardo. 1859-1945. Costa Rican politician; president of Costa Rica (1910-14, 1924-28, 1932-36).

Jim-mu or Jim-mu Ten-no (jēm-mōō tēn-nō). 711-585 B.C. First emperor (*Jap. tenno*) of Japan in legendary period; regarded by Japanese as founder of present dynasty and believed to be direct descendant of Sun Goddess. Reigned (660-585 B.C.). Japanese Era dated from beginning of his reign (Feb. 11, 660 B.C.).

Jinghis Khan. Variant of GENGHIS KHAN.

Jin'nah (jīn'nā), Mohammed Ali. Arab. Muḥammad 'Alī Jinnah. 1876-1948. Moslem lawyer in India; president of All-India Moslem League.

Jí-rá-sek (yí'rā-sěk), Alois. 1851-1930. Czech historical novelist and playwright.

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdûre (16), natûre (54); x=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; ye

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main

Ji're-ček (yí'rě-chěk), Josef. 1825-1890. Historian and scholar. His brother H. (1909), jurist, wrote works on Slavic literature. Josef's son Konstantin J. b. Vienna, was an archaeologist and his works on south Slavic history and literature. In Bible, son of Zeruiah. Made commander of David's army; killed Abner (*2 Sam.* ii-iii); victorious over Ammonites (*2 Sam.* xi-xii); put down Absalom (*2 Sam.* xviii); deposed by Absalom; killed his rival Amasa (*2 Sam.* xix) executed by Solomon after David's death (28-34).

Joachaz. See JEHOIAHAZ.

Jo'a-chim (yō'ā-kīm; yō'ā-kīm). Nar. of Brandenburg. **Joachim I Ne'stor** (1535); elector (1499-1535); founded (1535) the order of the Teutonic Knights; opponent of Luther. **Joachim II Hek'tor** [hěk'tōr] (1535-71); adopted Protestant religion. **Joachim Friedrich** (1570-1646); John George; elector (1598-1608); b. Havelberg (1553) and admiral of the Baltic (1566); founded (1607) Joachim's Order. **Joachim, Georg**. See RHÄTICUS.

Joachim, Joseph. 1831-1907. Hungarian composer, b. Kittsee, near Pressburg, concert conductor and violinist to the Emperor (1854-66); director of the musical H. (from 1868), where he founded (1869) Joachim Quartet. Composed violin concerto, *Hungarian Concerto in D minor*, etc. M. (1863; separated 1884) Amalie name Schneeweiss [shnā'vis] (1831-1890), operatic and concert singer, notably in the role of the Countess. **Jo'a-chim of Flo'ris** (jō'ā-kīm ōv fī'2102). Italian mystic, b. in Calabria. monk and (1177) abbot of Corazzo; friend of San Giovanni in Fiore and a new mystic, absorbed by Cistercians, (1505). Entered into three ages, of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit.

Jo'a-chim'sen (yō'ā-kīm'sēn) or (-zōn), Paul. 1867-1930. German author of the Reformation and German hymns. **Joachim**. See JEHOIAHIN.

Joad (jōd), Cyril Edwin Mitch'in. 1891-1953. British philosopher; U. of London (1910-14, 1924-28, 1932-36). Works include *Common Sense in Philosophy* (1922), *The Pre-Philosophical Mind* (1930), *Guide to Philosophy* (1937), and *Good and Evil* (1947).

Joakim. See JEHOIAKIM.

Joan (jōn; jō'ān; jō-ān'). Known as **Joan of Kent**. 1328-1385. English noble daughter of Edmund of Woodstock, Edward I's youngest son. Taken in 1340 by Queen Philippa; noted throughout her life for charm; m. 1st (before 1347) Sir Robert Knolles, 2d (1361) Edward, Prince of Wales; with her husband in Aquitaine (1347-1361) Richard (later Richard II); interposed between her son Richard and his mother. Breach between her son Richard and her mother. **Joan. Called Joan of the Tower**. 1381-1437. Youngest child of Edward III and Isabella, b. in Tower of London; Bruce's son and heir, David, who b. in France; shared husband's exile in France.

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DRAFT

LUNCHEON CRUISE IN SYDNEY HARBOR

SCENESETTER

PURPOSE

The January 1 luncheon, hosted by New South Wales State Premier Greiner and Mrs. Greiner, will provide an opportunity for you to discuss state-level issues of mutual concern, and to highlight U.S. investment in New South Wales, and Australian investment in the U.S.

SETTING

Before embarkation on the ship, there will an opportunity to greet the public near the Sydney Opera House. The luncheon itself will be on the enclosed upper deck, with approximately 100 guests, including spouses, seated on the upper deck. An addition 50 guests and spouses will be seated on a lower deck. Introductory remarks will be made by the host, NSW State Premier Greiner. You will be invited to make brief remarks in reply. There will be pool media coverage.

*Michael Parone
955-2032*

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POINTS TO MAKE AT SYDNEY LUNCHEON

- There are many similar challenges and opportunities facing state governments in Australia and the U.S. in such areas as education, health care, transportation, environmental protection, crime, drug enforcement, and fiscal responsibility. Expanding our cooperation in these areas will be mutually beneficial to the health and well being of the peoples of our countries, as well as future generations.
- Metropolitan Sydney and New South Wales are important sites for U.S. investors, as many states in the United States are important to Australian investors. The Business Development Agreement concluded earlier this year between New South Wales and the State of Colorado exemplifies the close ties between our countries at the state level.
- This is not surprising given the longstanding historical and cultural ties that have existed between Americans and the people of New South Wales. The first official U.S. Government representation in Australia was established in Sydney over 150 years ago. And Sydney has a thriving sister-city relationship with San Francisco.
- I want to express my appreciation to Premier Greiner and the New South Wales State Government and his able staff, for all the arrangements that went into my visit to Sydney. I also want to thank Premier Greiner for hosting this wonderful lunch.

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FROM: Laurelle Kennedy

NUMBER OF PAGES: 3

MESSAGE OR SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT: 'Australia'

NEW SOUTH WALES TOURISM COMMISSION

LOS ANGELES

2

FAX # (213) 277-2263**PHONE # (213) 552-9566****TO:** John Cowan/Pat - Library**COMPANY:** Australian Embassy**FROM:** Fiona Stewart**NO. OF PAGES:** One **DATE:** 12/17/91

Re: Man O War Steps

From "Smith's Guide to Sydney"- Mitchell Library

Man O' War Steps. The landing jetty and steps were built for Governor Macquarie's private use when boarding boats from Government House. The steps were later used by watermen who rowed passengers across the harbour in hired boats, then by Royal Navy ships to disembark seamen and for ceremonial visits. It was from these steps that thousands left to fight wars in foreign lands and for many it was the last touch of Australia for good.

On December 17, 1817, Governor Macquarie laid the foundation stone of the fort now bearing his name. Prior to this he had built for his private use a small landing place, now known as Man O' War Steps. Its little beach became temporarily known as Port Lachlan. The fort was completed towards the end of the year 1819.

(From Australian Historical Society, Vol 1. Mitchell Library).

SYDNEY SESQUI (Sesquicentenary).

Sydney's year long 150th birthday celebration. (150 years of city government).

Main events - Feb 20. HM Queen Elizabeth II ~~opens~~ officially opens the renovated Sydney Town Hall.

July 18 Sydney Sesqui Birthday party at Darling Harbour.

July 19 Sydney Sesqui Parade

July 20 Sydney Day

August 30 Opening of Sydney Harbour Tunnel

Hope this helps - Regards, Fiona Stewart.

FORSTER

FOR190

FORSTER, Johann Reinhold (1729-98), naturalist, was born at Tezew, near Danzig, the descendant of a Cavalier family which had migrated from England to Polish Prussia during the Civil War of the 1640s. After a period in the Lutheran ministry he resigned to follow a scientific and literary career, and travelled by way of Russia to England, where he arrived in 1766.

Forster was for a time Professor of Natural History and Master of Languages at the Dissenters' Academy in Lancashire, but from 1770 he wrote books on natural history and earned a living in London as a translator. His translation of Louis de Bougainville's *Voyage Round the World*, published in 1772, was followed by his election as a Fellow of the Royal Society. In the same year he was appointed naturalist to the second voyage of James Cook. His son, Johann Georg Adam Forster (commonly known as George Forster) accompanied the expedition as illustrator.

During the voyage the senior Forster quarrelled with almost everyone on board, including Cook, and after the expedition's return in 1775 the Admiralty denied his claim that there had been an agreement for him to collaborate with Cook in writing a history of the voyage. In 1776 the two Forsters published *Characteres Generum Plantarum*, the result of their scientific observation of plants during the voyage — the plants themselves became the property of Joseph Banks (qv) and are now in the British Museum. After his dispute with the Admiralty, Reinhold Forster was

expressly forbidden to write anything on the voyage, but *A Voyage Round the World* published in 1777 under the name of George Forster, was based on Reinhold Forster's Journals.

Both Forsters quitted England in 1778, and both subsequently held chairs of Natural History in German universities. Reinhold published in 1778 *Observations Made During a Voyage Round the World* and subsequently translated into German the journals of Cook, White, Bligh, Hamilton, and Hunter. He died in Germany in 1798, bequeathing the notes of his voyage with Cook to the Berlin Museum, which published them, in Latin, in 1844. George Forster died in France in 1794; nearly 50 years later his collected works were published by his daughter.

FURTHER READING: M.E. Hoare "Johann Reinhold Forster, the Neglected 'Philosopher' of Cook's Second Voyage", *J. Pacific Hist.*, vol. 2 (1967); M.E. Hoare, "A Strange and Eventful History": the Scientific Correspondence of J. R. Forster (1729-98)", *Rev. Aust. Acad. Science*, vol. 2 (Nov. 1972).

FOR210



FORT DENISON, a small island or rocky outcrop in Sydney Harbour, known to the Aborigines as *Mat-tewa-ye*, and termed by early settlers "Rock Island" and "Pinchgut". The latter name derived from the fact that soon after the arrival of the First Fleet, some of the most troublesome convicts were sent to the island and kept upon a short allowance of food. In 1797 a convict named Francis Morgan was condemned to hang in chains on the island, and three years later the skeleton still remained on view. Meanwhile, according to David Collins (qv), local Aborigines were so upset by the sight that they completely avoided the rock which previously had been for them "a favourite place of resort".

In 1839, following an unheralded visit to the harbour by several American warships, it was recommended that a battery be placed on the island for harbour defence, and in 1840 work began on the construction of a fort. However, the project was temporarily abandoned and not revived until after the Crimean War. Then several thousand tonnes of rock were taken to the island and a martello tower, with walls 3.7 metres thick at the base and 2.7 metres thick at the top, was built to accommodate a number of guns. It was completed in 1857, and George Barney, who was responsible for its construction, was also responsible for it being named Fort Denison in honour of the Governor of the day.

The "Fort" has never served any military purpose other than storage. It is maintained by State authorities because of its historic interest and as a suitable place for navigation signals and the recording of tides. From February 1906 a gun on the island was fired each day at 1 pm, but the practice was discontinued during World War II. The noon gunshot was not resumed until 1986.

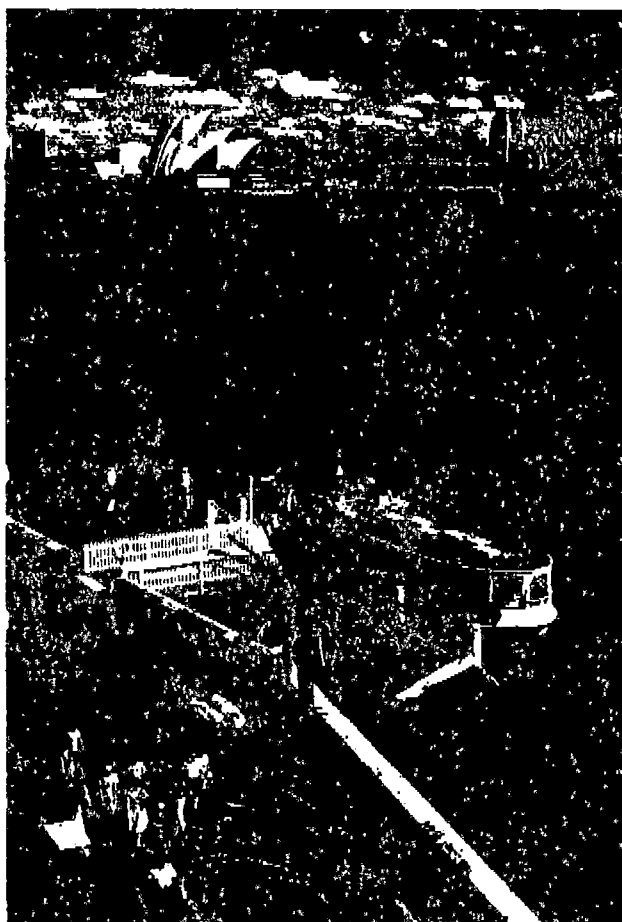
FURTHER READING: J.G.W. Currie, "Short History of Fort Denison", *Navy, Army and Air Force J.* (Feb. 1933); Claire Wagner, "Pinchgut", in *Biloca to Boambilly: the Islands of Sydney Harbour* (c.1972).

FOR220

FORT DUNDAS, an abandoned military settlement on Melville Island, NT, the first of several abortive attempts to establish defensive and trading posts in the area during the first half of the nineteenth century.

Fort Dundas was established in 1824 as a result of strong representations to the British Government made by such people as Phillip Parker King (qv) that a settlement should be placed on the north coast of Australia.

On 24 August 1824 Captain J.J.G. Bremer, in HMS *Tamar* which was accompanied by the transport *Countess*



Looking across Sydney Harbour to the Opera House from Fort Denison

Tourism Commission of NSW

BIODATA ON JOHN CADMAN

In 1817, the Governor of the infant colony of New South Wales, Lachlan Macquarie, appointed John Cadman the coxswain of his gig. Cadman was 41 at the time and an ex-convict who had been sentenced in England in 1798 to transportation to the colony for life. Being well-behaved, Cadman had eventually been granted a pardon. Free to return to England if he wished, Cadman preferred to remain in Australia. He was appointed by Macquarie at a salary of 30 pounds a year and living quarters in the coxswain's cottage. Cadman lived there for 29 years, as Superintendent of Government Boats.

The cottage which became known as "Cadman's Cottage," is the oldest building in the historic Rocks area of Sydney and also one of the oldest buildings remaining anywhere in the city environs. It was built in 1813 as living quarters for the Governor's coxswain. When Cadman retired in 1846, aged 70, the cottage served as headquarters of the Water Police. It was later used as quarters for officers of merchant vessels and was operated by the Maritime Services Board until 1972. In that year it passed into the hands of the National Parks and Wildlife Service. It was declared an historic site and restored. The cottage is now used as an information center for the Parks and Wildlife Service.

After retiring in 1846, Cadman lived in the Hunter River district and died there in 1848.



THE SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20590
December 11, 1991

Copy Tony

read well

XX

MEMORANDUM TO DAVID F. DEMAREST, JR.

FROM: Samuel K. Skinner

SUBJECT: The President's Remarks Regarding the Surface
Transportation Bill

As you know, the President plans to sign the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act at a ceremony in Dallas, Texas and address a special meeting of the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO). I understand that the signing statement is undergoing clearance, and my staff is involved in that process. As for the AASHTO speech, I believe that the President's remarks should focus on two major themes and avoid getting into minor details of the Act. The two themes are as follows:

- o Short-Term Effects: This bill will very quickly inject billions of dollars into our Nation's economy, providing stimulus to economic growth and creating hundreds of thousands of construction jobs in the coming year. The President has ordered the Department of Transportation to expedite the approval of projects so that the bureaucracy does not get in the way of the economic recovery.
- o Long-Term Effects: This bill will have even greater effects in the long term, by helping to increase America's productivity and international competitiveness. Studies have shown that a Nation's level of investment in transportation infrastructure has a direct effect on that Nation's productivity. In passing the bill, the Administration and Congress have begun the job by passing a bill which will give American workers the tools to do their job; it is up to AASHTO and American workers to finish it.

I have no doubt that you intended to include these themes in the President's remarks, but I just wanted to ensure that they are the major thrust of the speech.



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WASHINGTON, D.C. 20590
December 11, 1991

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read well

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the summer season. The beaches are beautiful and the drive scenic.

Good skiing with lifts and tows is available 160 to 200 kilometers (100 to 130 miles) from Canberra in the Snowy Mountains.

One interesting trip is to the Snowy Mountains Hydroelectric Development, an area covering several hundred square miles, with headquarters at the town of Cooma, about 70 miles from Canberra. This one-billion-dollar development turns the waters of the Snowy Mountains to the west to irrigate vast dry areas and to produce electricity. Many picnic spots with facilities in lakeside areas are available, as are picnic grounds in the city. Pine Island, Kambah, Uriarra Crossing, and Point Hut Crossing, all on the Murrumbidgee River and the Cotter River Reserve, are rural picnic and swimming areas easily reached from Canberra. Kambah has lifeguards and first-aid patrols.

All native fauna in the ACT is protected except for rabbits, foxes, hares, sparrows, and starlings. Many wildflowers growing in the territory are also protected by law. At the Tidbinbilla Fauna Reserve, progressive stocking is taking place. There are picnic areas and walking tracks enabling a closer look at the wildlife and plants.

Entertainment

The hub of commercial entertainment is the Canberra Theatre Centre, which has a theater seating 1,200, a playhouse for 312, an art gallery, and facilities for receptions and dinners. A full range of live theater, including grand opera, musical comedy, and drama is sponsored here.

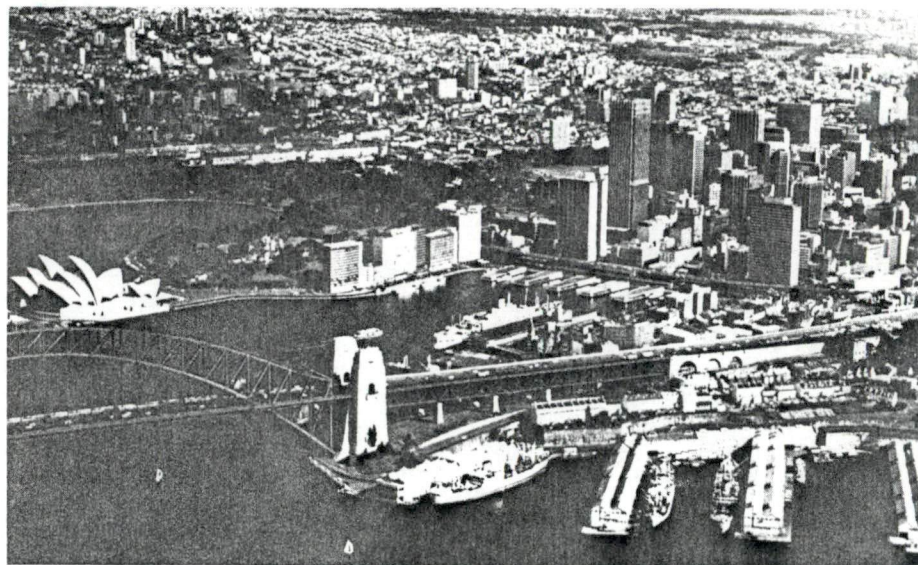
Another new and beautiful addition to the Canberra scene is Australia's \$53 million National Gallery, which opened in October 1982, with Queen Elizabeth in attendance.

Since Canberra has no permanent professional theater company, it depends on professional groups touring Australia. The Canberra Repertory Group produces plays, and the Australian Broadcasting Commission and Musica Viva arrange a number of subscription concerts annually. Also, three active music clubs and a number of other societies offer a fairly wide variety of cultural and intellectual programs. The Canberra School of Music presents a number of concerts and recitals of near-professional caliber in a modern auditorium. Movie theaters show American and British films and an occasional continental film.

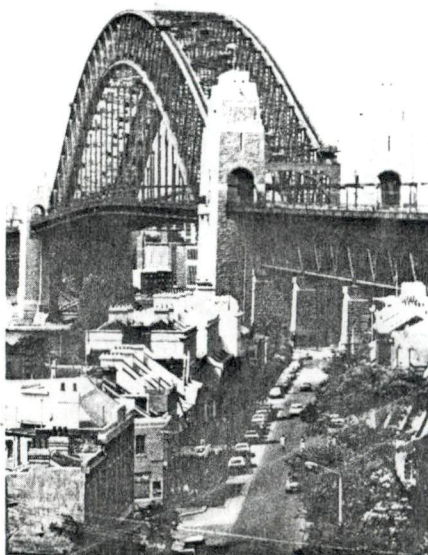
Canberra has no nightclubs, but several of the larger hotels provide cabaret-type entertainment on weekends. Good restaurants are plentiful and offer some interesting ethnic specialties. Several discotheques are available.

SYDNEY is the capital of the State of New South Wales. It is Australia's largest city (more than 3.35 million residents in the metropolitan area) and is situated on the magnificent harbor of Port Jackson. It was the first European settlement in Australia, founded in 1788 as a penal colony. Sydney was named for Thomas Townsend, the first Viscount Sydney, secretary of the Home Department, who was responsible for colonial affairs when New South Wales was established.

Sydney is, in many ways, like San Francisco, with old homes perched alongside modern apartment buildings on hills overlooking picturesque bays and coves. It has an international seaport with a scenic harbor, dominated by a great arched bridge, and also is the site of a world-famous opera house. In other ways, the city resembles Los Angeles, with its pleasant climate and informal outdoor life. The mean temperature in



A view of Sydney and its harbor.



(Left) A view of Harbor Bridge, Sydney. (Courtesy of the Australian Tourist Commission) (Right) A view of Brisbane's King George Square. (Courtesy of the Australian Tourist Commission)

Sydney ranges from 56°F in winter to 74°F in summer.

The city grew rapidly with the arrival of free settlers; the establishment of wool raising and wheat growing in New South Wales; gold rushes; building of road and rail networks focusing on Sydney harbor; and the growth of commerce, industry, and banking. The development was largely unplanned, and the winding narrow streets and jumbled buildings which add to Sydney's charm also aggravate traffic problems.

The city is built on an undulating lowland south and west of Port Jackson and on some steeply scarped sandstone plateaus north of the harbor along the coast. The higher areas are 150 to 210 meters (500 to 700 feet) above sea level. The harbor has many bays, inlets, and coves, with about 180 miles of shoreline. Most of this shoreline has been developed, but some sections have been set aside for parks, recreation areas, and reserves.

→ Harbor Bridge, a single-span steel arch known as the "coat hanger," connects the north and south shores. This bridge, together with the Sydney Opera House, is the best known scenic feature of Port Jackson.

In celebration of Australia's bicentennial, Sydney will welcome a fleet of square-rigged ships from England when they sail into its harbor January 26, 1988, as they did 200 years ago. This event, expected to swell the city with many thousands of visitors, will initiate a year of special, country-wide festivities.

Recreation

Sydney's facilities for outdoor sports are equaled by few cities of its size in the world. Beaches on the ocean north and south of the harbor entrance offer swimming, surfing, and beach sports from October through March. The harbors

and rivers in the area are favorites for sailing and waterskiing. The shark menace has been widely publicized, but no one has been attacked in the harbor for many years, and beaches and offshore waters are patrolled.

Skiing is growing in popularity, although the season is limited to June through August (and sometimes September). Ski resorts are six or more hours from Sydney by car. Equipment may be rented.

The city is replete with magnificent golf courses, both public and private, and facilities for tennis players are ample. Squash is also a popular local pastime, and courts are available at many clubs in Sydney, in addition to the several large commercial facilities. The leading spectator sports are cricket and rugby. Baseball also has been popular for some time, particularly in the western suburbs of the city, and a regular amateur league has teams throughout Australia.

Sydney is a sailor's paradise. The harbor is filled with small boats every weekend. Hiking (bushwalking) also is popular, as is amateur prospecting in some of the old gold or opal fields in the interior of the state.

Saltwater fishing is good, and several streams and lakes offer freshwater fishing. The hunting of most animals and birds is controlled, but certain pests, including fox and rabbit, may be taken year round.

A number of pleasant picnic spots exist both within and near the city. One of the favorites is the Royal National Park, about 30 miles to the south. Sydney has an excellent park system, and most suburbs have park and playground areas which are owned and controlled by local councils. The Sydney Zoological Gardens at Taronga Park can be reached

by car, bus, or ferry. The zoo, in a beautiful setting overlooking the harbor, includes an aquarium and is world-famous for its collection of Australian fauna.

The Royal Botanic Gardens, the Art Gallery of New South Wales, and the Australian Museum offer interesting and educational exhibits, and all are close to the center of the city.

Entertainment

Sydney has numerous movie theaters, including drive-ins and large downtown first-run cinemas. Most films are English or American, but foreign-language films also are shown. Some theaters are closed on Sundays.

The legitimate theater retains its hold on the affection of Sydneysiders (this is the term used), and at least five or six stage productions usually are going on at any given time. Productions include reviews and musicals as well as drama and experimental plays. Some small independent theaters in the suburbs have had successful productions and have become well-known locally.

Australian ballet and opera companies have regular seasons in the city. Sydney's spectacular Opera House at Bennelong Point was opened by Queen Elizabeth on October 20, 1973. It contains concert halls and theaters, as well as the opera theater and restaurants, and it is the focal point for cultural entertainment in Sydney. Both the ballet and opera maintain international standards and have toured abroad successfully. Public support is widespread, and bookings must be made in advance. The Sydney Symphony Orchestra has a six-month season, often featuring foreign guest soloists or conductors. Touring orchestras, chamber music groups, and soloists, both classical and popular, appear frequently.

Outdoor fairs include the Royal Easter Show and the Autumn Sheep Show. Other important events are the City of Sydney Festival in January, ANZAC (Australian and New Zealand Army Corps) Parade and commemoration ceremony in April, and the Australian-American Friendship Week in May. No unusual guidelines or photographic restrictions apply to these activities.

The social club is a prominent feature of Sydney life. Clubs cover every form of activity from golf and tennis to lawn bowls, ethnic societies, and rugby leagues. Since slot machines are legal on club premises in New South Wales, many larger organizations have low membership fees and lavish facilities—indoor swimming pools, nightclubs, moderately priced meals, and such auxiliary activities as sports tournaments and charter travel arrangements.

MELBOURNE is the capital city of the State of Victoria. Situated in the southeastern corner of the Australian continent, it has a population of 2.9 million. About 80 kilometers (50 miles) from the ocean, the city sprawls across gently rolling terrain on the shores of Port Philip Bay, and is bisected by the Yarra River.

Melbourne's latitude of about 38°S corresponds to that of Washington, D.C. and San Francisco; however, the climate is similar to that of southern California (only occasional smog) with warm days and cool nights. Although temperatures seldom drop below freezing, cold evenings and morning frosts do occur in the winter months. The usual summer pattern is a week of gradually rising temperatures culminating in a few hot days suddenly broken by the "cool change," which drops the temperature sharply and starts the cycle all over again. At any time of the year, the climate is highly

Australia and the U.S. in such areas as education, health care, transportation, environmental protection, crime, drug enforcement, and fiscal responsibility. Expanding our cooperation in these areas will be mutually beneficial to the health and well being of the people of our countries, as well as future generations.

Martin\Aarhus
Dec. 16, 1991
SINGAPOR
Draft One

PROPOSED PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: GROUNDBREAKING CEREMONY
NEW AMERICAN CHANCERY
SINGAPORE
SATURDAY, JAN. 4, 1992

[INTRODUCTORY ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS] Barbara and I pleased to be able to join you today. It's a delight to see so many Americans families here as well as the kids from the Singapore American School. Over the course of this trip, Barbara and I will be dropping-in on our Embassies in Korea and Japan not to mention Australia where we were yesterday. But this opportunity is particularly special because it marks a new beginning -- the groundbreaking for our new Embassy Singapore.

John Ruskin, a famous American architect, once said: "When we build, let us build forever." While Mr. Ruskin may have been referring to the bricks and mortar that make building, such as the one that will be built on this site, an enduring architectural keepsake -- the same can be said of relationships.

Construction of this new Chancery is concrete proof of the strength of the United States' relationship with Singapore and our intention to remain actively engaged in Singapore and the region far into the future. I am pleased that Singapore shares this commitment; just three months ago they began construction of a new Chancery in Washington.

It is essential that all of our friends in this region know that the United States is committed to remaining here. And it is also vital to development of further bonds between Singapore and the U.S. that Americans know more about this region and the tremendous opportunities that are present for them here. All of you gathered here have been instrumental in opening the lines of communication and understanding.

I realize that before construction of this building is completed many of you who have devoted so much energy to making this project a success will have moved on other assignments. So, on behalf of those who will follow in the years to come at Embassy Singapore: Thank you for your efforts.

Barbara and I would also like to thank all of you in the Embassy Community for the tremendous support you have given to the staff in preparing for our visit. And we appreciate the last minutes changes in Christmas plans and the sacrifices your families here and at home had to make in order for this visit to happen. Thank you again. Your hospitality and diligent service have been superb. God bless you all.

#

"A harbor . . . is a good thing, since adventures come into it as well as go out, and the life in it grows strong, because it takes something from the world and has something to give in return."

-- Sarah Orne Jewett,
Bartlett's, p. 663.

Some color material in addition to that from Jennifer's preadvance memo:

- The song "A-Waltzing Matilda" is an unofficial national anthem of Australia -- so sang Andrew "Banjo" Paterson in 1895. Contrary to popular belief, he sang it not to an Aussie belle but to his knapsack.
- In 1606, Dutch Captain Willem Janszoon stumbled upon the northeast coast of the smallest continent, the first known European landfall. British Capt. Matthew Flinders' sail around the territory proved that it was one landmass; he named it Australia, from the Latin for "southern."
- The Australian flag is the only flag to fly over an entire continent.
- The written constitution for the Federal Commonwealth of Australia came into force on January 1, 1901. (same time period as POTUS visit)
- 80% of the 16 million Australians cluster in the suburbs of the "Boomerang Coast" -- a thin arc stretching 1,000 miles around the southeastern seaboard from Adelaide to Brisbane.
- Australia is the sixth largest country in the world.
- In Australia, sheep outnumber people.
- It is an insult to a cab driver for any man traveling alone to ride in the back seat.
- The word for thank you, "ta," is uttered even after you yourself have said thank you in a shop or restaurant.
- Each state capital is named after a colonial politician (Perth, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Melbourne) or a British royal figure (Adelaide).
- Nearly half of Australia's population was either born outside Australia or has at least one parent who was.

San Francisco
to Catering
At West

December 11, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR CHRISTINA MARTIN

FROM: MICHELE NIX
SUBJECT: LUNCHEON CRUISE

The Lunch Cruise is January 1, with a tentative embarking time of 1:30 p.m. The lunch will include 50 members of New South Wales dignitaries and their spouse -- total of about 100 people with Pres on top deck. Below there will also be 50 people. Both Americans and Aussies will be on board.

POTUS has done this kind of cruise before. During his visit as VPres in 1982, he went on the "John Cadman" for a lunch cruise in Sydney Harbor.

This year he will ride in the "John Cadman III" for another cruise through Sydney Harbor. (Aus embassy is checking to see who the heck John Cadman is.) He will embark from the Man O'War steps by the Sydney Opera House.

Sydney Harbor is known as the "Gateway to the World" and the "front window of the nation."

The luncheon is hosted by the Premier of New South Wales -- Nick Greiner [GRINE-er]. (Embassy says they sent State bio and other info about N.S. Wales -- I'll see if they'll send it.)

The Pres will be introduced by Premier Greiner. See the cable from the embassy for some key objectives to note for the toast.

I've included the following:

- Draft toast remarks provided by State in conjunction with the embassy.
- Cable from embassy outlining the event and its key objectives.
- Some additional color material and Australian proverbs to add to the quotes/color material from Jennifer's preadvance memo.
- Copy of Australia's national anthem "Advance Australia Fair" and copy of flag.

C-

EMBASSY OF AUSTRALIA
LIBRARY
WASHINGTON, DC

FAX NUMBER (202) 797-3362
TELEPHONE NUMBER (202) 797-3126

TO FAX NUMBER: 456-6218

FOR: Michelle Nix

FROM: D. Kay

NUMBER OF PAGES: 13

MESSAGE OR SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT:

John Cadman Bio.

Mano' War Steps Sydney

CADMAN, JOHN (1772-1848), publican, was born in England. On 9 December 1797 at Worcester he was sentenced to transportation for life for stealing a horse and he arrived in Sydney in the *Barwell* in May 1798. He was employed by the government, first at Castle Hill and later, after a conditional pardon was granted in 1814, as assistant government coxswain. He received a free pardon in 1821. From January 1827 until December 1845 he was superintendent of government boats at Sydney and received a salary of £91. When that office was abolished in 1845 Governor Gipps recommended 'his great respectability' and arranged for him to be paid a retiring gratuity of £182.

Since 1816 Cadman had occupied a rude stone cottage which in 1966 was the oldest house extant within the city of Sydney. After his retirement the cottage became the headquarters of the Water Police and its former owner acquired a ramshackle licensed bar in George Street, Parramatta, which he converted into an inn, the Steam Packet Hotel. He died on 12 November 1848 and was buried in the old Devonshire Street cemetery. On 26 October 1830 Cadman had married Elizabeth Mortimer who, with two daughters, survived him.

Old Chum (J. M. Forde), *Some fragments of old Sydney* (Syd, 1898); *Sydney Gazette*, 18 Mar, 1 Nov 1820, 17 Feb, 23 June, 8 Sept, 24 Nov 1821, 3 June 1824; *SMH*, 28, 29 Mar, 24 June, 29 Dec 1844; MS cat under J. Cadman (ML).

D. I. McDONALD

↑ Australian Dictionary
of Biography
Vol. 1, 1966.

Man O' War ships called
so because Man O War
Anchorage in Sydney
Harbor is where the
Man O' War ships used
to hold to in "old days."
1988
Aust. Encyclopedia

Cadman's Cottage, where John Cadman went to live in 1827, is the oldest existing dwelling in Sydney and is a relic of Macquarie's time. Restoration work, which began in 1972, has meant the replacement of beams and crumbling stone, and replastering walls with plaster made in the old colonial way — with glue, whiting, salt, lime and rice

L. Collings

CADMAN, John (1772?-1848), superintendent of government boats, was born in England, and arrived at Sydney in the *Barwell* on 18 May 1798, having been sentenced to transportation for life. He was given a conditional pardon in 1814 and a free pardon in 1821, at which time he was coxswain of the government boat *Antelope*. He held the position of superintendent of government boats from 1 January 1827 until 31 December 1845. According to his tombstone, he resigned at the departure of Governor Gipps from the colony, "not at his age wishing to serve any other governor". He then acquired the Steampacket Inn, at George Street, Parramatta, where he died on 12 November 1848. He married Elizabeth Mortimer on 26 October 1830, who, with two daughters, survived him.

The date of Cadman's birth is uncertain. On his tombstone in the Sandhills cemetery, Devonshire Street, Sydney, his age at his death was given as "90 years and 10 months", but in the 1828 census his age was recorded as 52 years.

Cadman's cottage in George Street North, built of stone with four rooms and a slate roof, is the oldest free-standing house in Sydney; it was built in 1815 or 1816 as a residence for Governor Macquarie's coxswain and boat's crew. From 1847 to 1865 it was headquarters of the water police, after which it formed part of the Sailors' Home Trust. It has been classified "A rating" as a historic building by the National Trust of Australia, and since 1972 it has been restored for use as an information centre and museum. In 1986 archaeologists discovered crockery and bottles dating from the 1860s buried in its grounds.

FURTHER READING: J.S. Provis and K.A. Johnson, *Cadman's Cottage: the Life and Times of John Cadman in Colonial Sydney — 1798-1848* (1972), and *The Coxswains' Barrack known as Cadman's Cottage* (1973).



United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

UNCLASSIFIED**FAX COVER SHEET**

TO: Carol Aarhus

FAX No.: 456-6218

TEL No.: 456-7750

FROM: EAP/IMBS - Pepper Richhart

FAX No.: 647-7350

TEL No.: 647-3276

DATE: 12/12/91

TIME: 15:20

SUBJECT: Themes for remarks at Groundbreaking in Singapore

This Transmission Consists of a Cover Sheet plus 1 Page(s)

Notes: Hope these are of use. Pepper.

UNCLASSIFIED

THEMES FOR REMARKS AT GROUNDBREAKING CEREMONY

- o I am very pleased to be the one to officially kick-off the construction of our Embassy's new Chancery in Singapore.
 - I am happy to begin construction of a new American Chancery here only 3 months after Singapore began the construction of a new Chancery in Washington.
- o My visit to Singapore is very important for the future of America's relationship with Singapore and with the region.
 - It is essential that our friends in the region know that we are committed to remaining here.
 - It is vital that Americans know more about the region, and know of the tremendous opportunities that are present for them here.
- o Construction of a new Chancery is concrete proof of the strength of our relationship with Singapore and the intention of the United States to remain actively engaged in Singapore and the region far into the future.
- o I realize that before construction of this building is complete many of you will have devoted much energy to make the project a success.
 - On behalf of those who will follow you in the years to come at Embassy Singapore I thank you for your efforts.
- o I also want to thank all of you in the Embassy community for the tremendous support you have given to my staff to prepare for my visit.
 - You have done a fantastic job and, as a result, my visit here to Singapore has been a resounding success.
 - I especially want to thank all of you for devoting much of the Christmas season to my visit.
 - o I realize that this has resulted in last-minute changes in your Christmas plans, and in sacrifices by your families here and at home in the United States.
- o Your efforts are therefore of the greatest importance.
- o Barbara and I are particularly pleased to see so many American families here, and especially the students from the Singapore American School.
- o Barbara and I thank you and your families for making our visit here so pleasant and such a success.

C- Re: lunch
Cruise

~~1. There are no inscriptions on Parliament House.~~

✓ 2. Scenesetter information for the Sydney luncheon cruise, the Parliamentary Address, and the Parliamentary dinner has been cabled to the State Dept, attention EAP/ANZ. You should contact them at 647-9690.

3. On the Sydney luncheon:

-- it is expected that the host, Premier Nick Greiner, will make introductory remarks of approximately 4 minutes. The President's remarks in response should be approximately the same length. It is not yet determined when either remarks will be made. There may also be brief toasts "to His Excellency the President" by the Premier and "to Her Majesty the Queen of Australia" by the President at some point during the event.

-- the boat, the "John Cadman III," is not the same one on which then-VP Bush and his wife cruised around Sydney harbor in 1982. That one was named the "John Cadman." John Cadman was a leading early settler in New South Wales; we are getting further info on him.

-- the embarkation point, the Man-O-War steps near the Sydney Opera House, is the same as in 1982.

-- Premier Greiner has not, so far as we are aware, met the President before.

✓ -- Some personal notes re Greiner's connection to America (please also ask EAP/ANZ for bio data on him and his wife):

- he has an MBA from Harvard
- he skis in the U.S.
- he frequently travels to the U.S.
- he lived in Idaho for a couple of years

**USICA***See Pg 2 SF Tie-in somehow?*

OFFICIAL TEXT

UNITED STATES
INTERNATIONAL
COMMUNICATION
AGENCY

ADDRESS BY U.S. VICE-PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH
MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA,
MAY 1, 1982.

AMERICAN
CENTERS:

NATIONAL PRESS
CLUB BUILDING
16 NATIONAL CIRCUIT
BARTON
A.C.T. 2600
TEL: 73 3799

T & G TOWER
HYDE PARK SQUARE
PARK & ELIZABETH STREETS
SYDNEY
N.S.W. 2000
TEL: 235 7044

LIBERT ROAD
P.O. BOX 507
SOUTH MELBOURNE
VICTORIA 3205
TEL: 598 2244

246 ST. GEORGE'S TERRACE
PERTH
WESTERN AUSTRALIA 6000
TEL: 922 4466

THANK YOU MR. PRIME MINISTER AND MRS. FRASER FOR THIS FANTASTIC HOSPITALITY, AND ALSO, SIR, FOR YOUR KIND WORDS ABOUT OUR COUNTRY. IF ONE THING HAS BEEN CLEAR IN THE LAST TWO DAYS, IT'S BEEN THE FRIENDSHIP, THE UNDERLYING STRONG FRIENDSHIP, THAT EXISTS BETWEEN OUR TWO COUNTRIES. THE HOSPITALITY SEEMS TO GO ON AND ON--ALL EXCEPT FOR THE TENNIS THIS MORNING WHEN I WENT BACK FOR AN OVERHEAD ON THE SECOND POINT OF THE MATCH, RATHER INDELICATELY FELL TO THE FLEXI-PAVE SURFACE THERE IN SYDNEY -- ALL OF THAT TO BE RECORDED WITH SNIDE COMMENTS OF DENEGRATION ON AUSTRALIAN TV. I'D LIKE TO PROTEST. HOWEVER, THAT WAS NOTHING COMPARED TO SPEAKING TO THE CANBERRA PRESS CLUB YESTERDAY.

YOU MAY BE PLEASED TO KNOW -- I KNOW THIS WILL EFFECT MRS. FRASER AND HOPEFULLY THE PRIME MINISTER -- I AM NOT GOING TO GIVE A LONG SPEECH TONIGHT. GEORGE WASHINGTON'S FIRST INAUGURAL ADDRESS WAS 143 WORDS LONG. NO ONE EVER CRITICIZED IT FOR BEING TOO SHORT. ON THE OTHER HAND, ONE OF OUR UNFORGETTABLE PRESIDENTS, WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, HIS INAUGURAL ADDRESS WAS NINE THOUSAND WORDS LONG. TOOK HIM TWO HOURS TO DELIVER IT IN THE FACE OF A FREEZING GALE BLOWING ACROSS THE FIELD. HE CAME DOWN WITH A COLD THE NEXT DAY AND A MONTH LATER HE DIED OF INFLUENZA. SO THE MORAL OF THE STORY.....

I WANT TO TELL YOU HOW PLEASED THAT BARBARA AND I ARE TO HAVE HAD A CHANCE TO VISIT THIS CITY, THE "GARDEN CITY", THE HOME CITY OF YOUR PRIME MINISTER. ON OUR VISIT HERE WE'VE SEEN ONE BEAUTIFUL CITY AFTER ANOTHER AND I MUST SAY I

-2-

THINK JOHN BATMAN KNEW A BARGAIN WHEN HE SAW ONE IF HE BOUGHT ALL THIS FOR 200 POUNDS OF TRINKETS. HE WAS JUST TRYING TO SHOW UP THE DUTCH WHO BOUGHT MANHATTEN FOR SOMETHING LESS.

BUT NEVERTHELESS, WHEN YOUR GREAT PRIME MINISTER AND FELLOW VICTORIAN ROBERT MENZIES VISITED US IN THE STATES BACK IN 1950 HE SAID THAT EXCEPT IN THE JAUNDICED EYE OF THE LAW, AMERICANS ARE NOT REGARDED AS FOREIGNERS IN AUSTRALIA. I'VE MANAGED, ON MY VISIT, TO KEEP OUT OF THE WAY OF YOUR LAW AND YOU IN TURN HAVE MADE US FEEL WONDERFULLY AT HOME.

THE FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN OUR TWO COUNTRIES HAS PASSED SO MANY TESTS. MALCOLM, REFERRING -- EXCUSE ME, MR. PRIME MINISTER, REFERRING TO SOME OF THEM IN HIS SPEECH TODAY. FIGHTING TOGETHER IN FOUR WARS; WORLD WARS I AND II, KOREA AND VIETNAM. IF, AS HAZLITT SAID, "PROSPERITY IS A GREAT TEACHER BUT ADVERSITY IS A GREATER ONE" -- THEN WE'VE LEARNED MUCH, BOTH FROM OUR HARDSHIPS AND FROM THE WAY THAT WE'VE SHARED THEM.

FOR THE PAST THIRTY YEARS OUR ANZUS MUTUAL DEFENSE TREATY HAS HELPED TO KEEP THE PEACE AND THAT TREATY IS THE CORNERSTONE OF OUR SECURITY IN THE SOUTH WEST PACIFIC AND THE FOUNDATION FOR OUR SEARCH FOR PEACEFUL RESOLUTIONS TO HEATED CONFLICTS WORLDWIDE.

THIRTY YEARS LATER IT HAS ENDURED IN A WAY FAR BEYOND THE VISION OF THOSE WHO PUT THEIR SIGNATURES TO IT THOSE MANY YEARS AGO.

THE COOPERATION OF AUSTRALIAN AND U.S. FORCES IN CONTRIBUTING TO THE SINAI PEACE FORCE SHOWS HOW FAR THIS COLLABORATION HAS TAKEN US. IN A WORLD IN WHICH THERE ARE TOO FEW PEACE PROCESSES, OUR STANDING TOGETHER IN THAT PART OF THE WORLD, FAR FROM OUR OWN SHORES, SHOULD GIVE US GREAT SATISFACTION. IN THOSE PARLOUS TIMES PRESIDENT REAGAN IS DETERMINED TO DO ALL HE CAN TO MAINTAIN THE INTIMACY BETWEEN OUR COUNTRIES ON WHICH ANZUS THRIVES AND IF I MIGHT SUGGEST THE PERSONAL RELATIONSHIP, THE PERSONAL -- BETWEEN YOUR PRIME MINISTER AND OUR PRESIDENT -- THE PERSONAL RESPECT THAT OUR PRESIDENT FEELS FOR YOUR PRIME MINISTER BENEFITS THE ENTIRE RELATIONSHIP.

IT WAS SIR PERCY SPENDER, THE AUSTRALIAN STATESMAN WHO ONCE TOLD OUR HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES THAT "SO FAR AS IT IS POSSIBLE ITS OUR OBJECTIVE TO BUILD UP WITH THE UNITED STATES SOMEWHAT THE SAME RELATIONSHIP THAT EXISTS WITHIN

-3-

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH. THAT IS TO SAY WE DESIRE A FULL EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION AND EXPERIENCE ON ALL MATTERS AND CONSULTATION ON MATTERS OF MUTUAL INTEREST."

WELL, OUR DISCUSSIONS OVER THE PAST FEW DAYS CAN ONLY BE DESCRIBED AS FRIENDLY AND PRODUCTIVE. YESTERDAY IN CANBERRA WE HAD A LONG AND STRAIGHTFORWARD SESSION AROUND THE CABINET TABLE WITH THE PRIME MINISTER AND MEMBERS OF THE CABINET. MANY SUBJECTS WERE RAISED WITH FEW DISAGREEMENTS. ITS NOT THE STUFF THAT BANNER-HEADLINES ARE MADE OF BUT THAT'S THE WAY IT IS WITH FRIENDS. AND THAT'S THE WAY IT MUST BE IN A DANGEROUS WORLD. AND FOR THE FREE NATION OF THE WORLD THAT IS BIG NEWS. OUR TALKS RANGED AROUND THE ENTIRE WORLD -- WE TALKED ABOUT JAPAN AND CHINA AND THE FALKLANDS AND THE SOVIET UNION AND THE ASEAN COUNTRIES AND THE NATIONS THAT COMPRISE THE CARIBBEAN AND WE DISCUSSED PRESIDENT REAGAN'S DEEP AND ABIDING DESIRE TO REDUCE NUCLEAR WEAPONS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD AND AS THE PRIME MINISTER SAID IN THE MEETING, "WE SAVE TO THE LAST THE SWEETEST SUBJECT OF ALL, SUGAR."

I AM SURE THAT MOST OF YOU HAVE HEARD THE NEWS REPORTS THAT BRITAIN HAS TAKEN ACTION AGAINST ARGENTINA IN THE FALKLAND ISLANDS. EARLIER TODAY PRESIDENT REAGAN AFTER NEGOTIATIONS BROKE DOWN MADE IT CLEAR THAT WE WILL STAND BEHIND OUR FRIENDS AND ALLY GREAT BRITAIN. THE PRESIDENT MADE IT CLEAR THAT THE UNITED STATES CANNOT AND WILL NOT CONDONE THE USE OF FORCE BY ARGENTINA TO RESOLVE THIS DISPUTE AND ACCORDINGLY HE ORDERED A NUMBER OF ACTIONS IN SUPPORT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, INCLUDING AN ORDER TO RESPOND POSITIVELY TO REQUESTS FOR MATERIEL SUPPORT FOR BRITISH FORCES. PRESIDENT REAGAN STANDS READY TO HAVE SECRETARY OF STATE RESUME OUR EFFORTS TO BRING ABOUT A PEACEFUL AND DURABLE SETTLEMENT. WE TRIED VERY HARD IN A ROLE THAT WE WERE INVITED INTO AS NEGOTIATOR OR INTERMEDIARY TO WALK A VERY NARROW LINE. AND I THINK THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF OUR COUNTRY, IF I MIGHT BE SOMEWHAT CHAUVINISTIC CONDUCTED HIMSELF ADMIRABLY.... (CHANGE OF TAPE AT THIS POINT CAUSED LOSS OF SOME TEXT) ON IN THE WORLD TODAY THAT IS NOT OF MUTUAL INTEREST TO BOTH OUR COUNTRIES. AS PARTNERS IN THE FREE WORLD WE'VE DONE, AND WILL CONTINUE, TO DO OUR ALL -- EVERYTHING WE CAN -- TO ENSURE THAT THOSE WHO HAVE GIVEN EVERYTHING THEY HAD IN THE DEFENSE OF FREEDOM SHALL NOT HAVE DONE SO IN VAIN. AND THAT THOSE WHO COME AFTER US WILL BE ABLE TO SAY THAT WE WORKED FOR PEACE ON THEIR BEHALF.

I'M USED TO DEMONSTRATIONS. I'M USED TO GIVING SPEECHES IN THE UNITED STATES AND BEING GREETED BY DEMONSTRATORS,

-4-

AND SO I FELT RATHER AT HOME LAST NIGHT AS I WALKED INTO THE HOTEL AT SYDNEY AND THERE WERE SOME DEMONSTRATORS -- THEIR SIGNS UP AND THEIR BULLHORNS, A RATHER MOTTLY GROUP I MIGHT SAY, BUT NEVERTHELESS -- A CHANT GOING LIKE THIS "HEY, HEY UNCLE SAM, WE REMEMBER VIETNAM". AND I SAT UP THERE IN THAT HOTEL ROOM AND I WONDERED IF THEY DID.

BEFORE THE END IN VIETNAM THERE WERE 33 NEWSPAPERS, THERE WERE NO BOAT PEOPLE, THERE WERE ELECTIONS -- ALBEIT NOT PERFECT -- AND THERE WAS SOME ADHERENCE TO HUMAN RIGHTS. AND THEY REMEMBERED VIETNAM THEY SAID. AFTER THE UNITED STATES AND AUSTRALIA AND OTHERS CAME OUT THERE ARE NO ELECTIONS OF ANY KIND, THERE IS NO FREE PRESS, THERE ARE THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE LEAVING THEIR OWN SOIL, DRIVEN OUT BY A REGIME THAT HAS NO RESPECT WHATSOEVER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS. SO I WONDER IF THEY REALLY REMEMBER VIETNAM.

WE STOOD TOGETHER, MR PRIME MINISTER. AND "THE ONLY WAY TO HAVE A FRIEND," SAID RALPH WALDO EMERSON "IS TO BE ONE" AND WE'RE GOOD FRIENDS. AND THE PLEASANTNESS OF TONIGHT'S SURROUNDINGS, THE WONDERFUL COMPANIONSHIP, THE SENSE OF WELL-BEING, OF SHARED VALUES, AND SHARED HISTORY, A SPECIAL MOMENT IN THIS LONG ARDUOUS TRIP OF OURS. AND I PRAY THAT I'LL BE LUCKY ENOUGH, AND I KNOW I SPEAK FOR BARBARA, BE LUCKY ENOUGH TO COME BACK TO AUSTRALIA REAL SOON. THANK YOU ONCE AGAIN SO VERY, VERY MUCH.



USICA

OFFICIAL TEXT

UNITED STATES
INTERNATIONAL
COMMUNICATION
AGENCY

SPEECH BY VICE-PRESIDENT BUSH AT THE NATIONAL PRESS CLUB,
CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA ON FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1982 TOGETHER WITH A
QUESTION AND ANSWER SESSION WHICH FOLLOWED:

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PERTH
WESTERN AUSTRALIA 6000
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"WELL THANK YOU LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, VERY MUCH. I APOLOGIZE FOR KEEPING YOU WAITING. I WANT YOU TO KNOW THAT I AM ALWAYS DAUNTED BEFORE APPEARING AT A PRESS CLUB. THIS IS NOT A REFLECTION OF MY FEELINGS ABOUT THE PRESS; ITS JUST A POLITICIAN'S NATURAL INSTINCT FOR SURVIVAL. I WAS TOLD BEFORE I CAME HERE, AND WARNED OVER AND OVER AGAIN -- I DON'T KNOW WHERE YOU ALL GET YOUR REPUTATION -- THIS PARTICULAR GROUP, EATS, DEVOURS, PUBLIC FIGURES FOR BREAKFAST, AND AS FRANK SINATRA TOLD ME I GATHER THERE MAY BE SOME TRUTH TO THAT, AND I HOPE TO PROVIDE YOU WITH A GOOD LUNCH.

I'VE COME TO AUSTRALIA, AS YOU KNOW, OR MAY KNOW, IN THE INTERESTS OF GOOD NEWS, NOT BAD. IN JAPAN I SPOKE BEFORE A GATHERING SOMETHING LIKE THIS, A FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT'S CLUB, AND I SAID THERE THAT I'D COME TO CONSULT WITH THE JAPANESE ON MATTERS OF TRADE AND DEFENSE -- AND NOT TO DICTATE TO THEM AND I SAID THAT WE NEEDED TO WORK TOGETHER TO WORK OUT AGREEMENTS, THAT THE ATMOSPHERE HAD IMPROVED, BUT THAT ABOVE ALL WE SHOULDN'T LET MATTERS, BILATERAL MATTERS, CLOUD THE ESSENTIAL AND OVER-RIDING ISSUE OF FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN THE JAPANESE AND UNITED STATES. SO DURING THE Q AND A THAT FOLLOWED A FELLOW STOOD UP AND SAID, 'WELL, THIS BEATS ALL. A WHILE AGO MITTERRAND CAME ALL THE WAY HERE TO SAY THERE IS HARMONY BETWEEN FRANCE AND JAPAN. AND NOW YOU'VE COME ALL THE WAY HERE JUST TO TELL US THERE IS HARMONY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN.'

I TOLD HIM THAT WASN'T EXACTLY THE CASE, OR EXACTLY WHAT I'D SAID, THOUGH I DID SYMPATHIZE WITH HIM. I KNOW LACK OF HARMONY MAKES MUCH BETTER COPY THAN HARMONY. NOBODY WRITES ABOUT ALL THE BANKS THAT WEREN'T ROBBED TODAY. BUT, ALAS, I'M AFRAID I STAND BEFORE YOU FULL OF HARMONIOUS THOUGHTS, AND A FEW OTHER POINTS THAT NEED BRINGING UP BECAUSE THEY MATTER, AND BECAUSE THEY'RE IMPORTANT.

I'VE BEEN TELLING AUDIENCES IN THE COUNTRIES I'VE BEEN VISITING THAT THE UNITED STATES HAS NO DESIRE TO DOMINATE THIS OR ANY

- 2 -

OTHER PART OF THE WORLD; BUT THAT IT WANTS TO CONTINUE BEING A GOOD PARTNER IN THE FREE WORLD, THAT IT WANTS TO KEEP THE LINES OF COMMUNICATION WIDE OPEN, THAT ITS DAYS OF LECTURING ITS FRIENDS AND APOLOGIZING TO ITS ENEMIES ARE OVER, AND THAT IT WANTS TO BE A GOOD FRIEND.

AUSTRALIA IS ONE OF OUR BEST FRIENDS. WHEN PRIME MINISTER FRASER VISITED WASHINGTON LAST YEAR, OUR PRESIDENT TOLD HIM, 'AUSTRALIA IS A FRIEND FOR THE LONG PULL, WHERE PEOPLE SEE THINGS BASICALLY AS WE DO, BUT WHO WILL ALWAYS HAVE THE COURAGE AND THE FRIENDSHIP TO TELL US WHEN THEY THINK WE'RE WRONG.'

THE PRESIDENT QUOTED ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON, 'THE BEST THAT WE HAVE IN OUR TRAVELS IS AN HONEST FRIEND -- THEY KEEP US WORTHY OF OURSELVES,' ON THIS TRIP I'VE COME TO VISIT WITH HONEST FRIENDS.

Will find out more 1/90.

I'VE BEEN CELEBRATING A FEW ANNIVERSARIES ALONG THE WAY -- QUITE A FEW, IN FACT: THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SAN FRANCISCO TREATY IN JAPAN; 100 YEARS OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS IN KOREA. HERE I'LL BE MARKING TWO EVENTS IN AUSTRALIAN-U.S. RELATIONS: THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF ANZUS, AND THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF THE CORAL SEA.

WE'VE FOUGHT WARS TOGETHER AND TOGETHER KEPT THE PEACE AND THAT MAKES FOR TIES THAT BIND.

THE ANCIENT CHINESE HAD A CURSE: 'MAY YOU LIVE IN INTERESTING TIMES.' WELL WE'VE LIVED THROUGH SOME INTERESTING TIMES TOGETHER. MANY OF THOSE WHO FOUGHT IN THE BATTLE OF THE CORAL SEA DIED; AND MANY OF THOSE WHOM IT SAVED HAVE SINCE GONE. THE ANZUS TREATY WAS CRAFTED BY STATESMEN SINCE DEPARTED, FOR A WORLD THAT IS ALTERED ALMOST COMPLETELY. IT'S NOT JUST SHARED MEMORIES AND SIGNED PAPERS THAT HAVE KEPT US AS ALLIES.

THERE IS WHAT SIR NICHOLAS PARKINSON, MY GOOD FRIEND AND YOUR FORMER AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES' HAS CALLED A 'NATURAL ALLIANCE' BETWEEN OUR TWO COUNTRIES: '...A NATURAL ALLIANCE THAT EMERGES FROM THE MANY STRANDS, HISTORICAL AND CURRENT, TYING THE TWO PEOPLE. IT IS THIS, RATHER THAN THE FORMAL EXPRESSION OF THE SECURITY RELATIONSHIP EMBODIED IN THE ANZUS TREATY, WHICH IS THE LIVING CORE OF THE ALLIANCE, AND WE WOULD DO WELL TO REMEMBER THIS AND FOSTER IT WHERE WE CAN.'

THIS NATURAL ALLIANCE OF OURS HAS PULLED US THROUGH, AND WILL CONTINUE TO PULL US THROUGH, THE CHALLENGES OF THE POST-MODERN WORLD. THE SOVIET UNION'S APPETITE FOR THE FREEDOM OF OTHERS IS AS RABELAISIAN AS EVER. SOVIET TROOPS ARE WAGING THE THIRD YEAR OF BRUTAL WAR AGAINST THE PEOPLE OF AFGHANISTAN, KILLING INNOCENT MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN WITH CHEMICALS OUTLAWED BY ALL DECENT SOCIETIES. LECH WALESZA, POLAND, LINGERS UNDER HOUSE ARREST. THE SOVIETS HAVE ALL SORTS OF JUSTIFICATIONS FOR THESE OUTRAGES. THEY ARE OBVIOUSLY WARY OF THEIR NEIGHBORS IN EASTERN EUROPE.

- 3 -

ON THE OTHER HAND, IT DOESN'T MUCH SURPRISE ME. THEY SEEM TO BE THE ONLY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD SURROUNDED BY HOSTILE COMMUNIST POWERS.

THEIR FOREIGN ADVENTURES HAVE NOT HAD ANY EFFECT ON THEIR RHETORICAL OUTPUT, WHICH IS AS DISINGENUOUS AS EVER. SOVIET LEADERS HAVE MADE SPEECHES ABOUT THEIR DESIRE FOR A FREEZE ON NUCLEAR WEAPONRY, DESPITE THE FACT THAT THESE SS-20'S HAVE SPROUTED LIKE FIELDS OF ASPARAGUS. I MIGHT ADD THAT'S ABOUT THE ONLY SOVIET HARVEST THAT HASN'T FALLEN SHORT OF ITS QUOTA. IT OCCURS TO ME THAT EITHER COLLECTIVE SOVIET FARMING ISN'T WORKING OR THE SOVIET UNION HAS GOT SOME KIND OF CHRONIC WEATHER PROBLEM.

BUT I HAVEN'T COME HERE TO DISCUSS SOVIET METEOROLOGY, OR AGRONOMY, OR OTHER DREARY SUBJECTS. I'VE COME TO EMPHASIZE THAT WE'VE STOOD UP AGAINST THEIR RECKLESS INTERNATIONAL BEHAVIOR TOGETHER. WE STAND TOGETHER IN AFGHANISTAN, WE STAND TOGETHER ON POLAND. WE'RE WORKING FOR PEACE TOGETHER IN THE MIDDLE EAST THROUGH THE SINAI MULTINATIONAL FORCE. ISRAEL'S HISTORIC WITHDRAWAL FROM THE SINAI WAS COMPLETED ONLY LAST WEEK. THE PEACE PROCESS HAS GONE FORWARD, CAUSE FOR CELEBRATION IN A WORLD IN WHICH TOO FEW PROCESSES ARE PEACEFUL.

I THINK IT IS IMPORTANT TO NOTE THAT THE UNITED STATES -- INDEED ALL THE FREE NATIONS OF THE PACIFIC--DEEPLY APPRECIATE THE INCREASED DEFENSE OUTLAYS AND CAPABILITIES OF AUSTRALIA. THIS SACRIFICE - AND IT IS A SACRIFICE IN TOUGH ECONOMIC TIMES - IS A TRIBUTE TO THIS GOVERNMENT AND TO THE PEOPLE. IT IS A SACRIFICE ON BEHALF OF DETERRENTS, A SACRIFICE ON BEHALF OF PEACE.

LET ME TAKE A FEW MOMENTS TO PUT IN PERSPECTIVE ANOTHER PROCESS FOR PEACE - PRESIDENT REAGAN'S INITIATIVES ON BEHALF OF NUCLEAR ARMS REDUCTION. THE ISSUE HAS BEEN CLOUDED A BIT, TO SAY THE LEAST. NO ONE IS MORE INTERESTED IN A REAL AND VERIFIABLE REDUCTION IN THE WORLD'S STOCKPILE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS THAN OUR PRESIDENT. HE'S MADE A NUMBER OF OVERTURES TO THE SOVIETS, PROBABLY THE MOST SIGNIFICANT OF WHICH WAS HIS ZERO-OPTION PROPOSAL OF LAST NOVEMBER. IT WAS IN THAT PROPOSAL THAT HE ANNOUNCED HIS PLAN FOR THE DRAMATIC REDUCTION OF INTERMEDIATE RANGE SYSTEMS IN EUROPE, INTERMEDIATE NUCLEAR FORCES THAT ARE ALREADY UNDERWAY. HE'S MADE IT CLEAR, BY HIS ACTIONS, NOT JUST BY WORDS, THAT HE'S WILLING TO EXPLORE ALL AVENUES TOWARD ARMS REDUCTION. IF HE CAN SUCCEED IN CONVINCING THE SOVIET UNION TO CHECK ITS RELENTLESS QUEST FOR NUCLEAR SUPERIORITY, IT WILL BE A MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENT FOR PEACE. AND IT'S NOT AN EASY JOB.

THE BEST WAY, MEANWHILE, TO BRING THE SOVIETS TO THE NEGOTIATING TABLE -- PERHAPS THE ONLY WAY -- IS FOR THE FREE WORLD TO REMAIN STRONG, AND TO MAINTAIN A CREDIBLE DETERRENT. AN ADVERSARY IS MUCH MORE LIKELY TO NEGOTIATE IF IT IS TO HIS ADVANTAGE TO NEGOTIATE. WE STAND A MUCH BETTER CHANCE OF GETTING THE SOVIETS TO AGREE TO SOME REAL AND VERIFIABLE REDUCTIONS IF THEY UNDERSTAND THAT WE'RE DETERMINED TO MAINTAIN A STRONG DETERRENT. PRESIDENT REAGAN IS COMMITTED TO RESTORING STRENGTH. WHERE

- 4 -

THERE IS STRENGTH, OR BALANCE, THERE IS SAFETY. HISTORY HAS SHOWN THAT, BUT UNFORTUNATELY THAT STRENGTH, AND BALANCE, ARE BEING ERODED TODAY BY A MASSIVE SOVIET BUILD-UP.

DURING THE 1970's, THE UNITED STATES GREATLY REDUCED - PEOPLE DON'T REALIZE THIS - THE NUMBER OF ITS NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN WESTERN EUROPE. IN FACT, THE TOTAL U.S. NUCLEAR STOCKPILE IS AT ITS LOWEST IN 20 YEARS.

BUT THE SOVIETS ARE NOT ALTOGETHER UNSKILLED IN THE ART OF PROPAGANDA, AND THEY GO ON TRYING TO CONVINCE THE WORLD THAT THE UNITED STATES, AND NOT THE SOVIET UNION, IS THE REAL SOURCE OF THIS NUCLEAR MADNESS. THEIR PROTESTATIONS IN THIS REGARD REMIND ME OF SOMETHING ONCE SAID BY THE MARQUIS DE CUSTINE, THE 19TH-CENTURY FRENCH NOBLEMAN WHO STUDIED RUSSIA AS DE TOCQUEVILLE ONCE STUDIED OUR COUNTRY, THE UNITED STATES. BUT HE SAID 'WE MUST NEVER-BLAME THE RUSSIANS FOR BEING WHAT THEY ARE,' HE WROTE, 'ONLY FOR PRETENDING TO BE WHAT WE ARE.'

THE UNITED STATES, AS I MENTIONED NEAR THE BEGINNING, HAS NO DESIRE TO DOMINATE AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC OR ELSEWHERE. WE ARE A PACIFIC POWER AND WE'RE GOING TO REMAIN A POWER. WE'RE GOING TO LIVE UP TO OUR RESPONSIBILITIES BUT OUR GREATEST STRENGTH LIES NOT IN AIRCRAFT CARRIERS AND SUBMARINES, BUT IN OUR FRIENDSHIPS, ENDURING FRIENDSHIPS WITH COUNTRIES SUCH AS AUSTRALIA. WE'LL CONTINUE TO LOOK TOWARD AUSTRALIA FOR COUNSEL AND COMPANIONSHIP. WE WILL CONSULT WITH AUSTRALIA, IN THE FUTURE, AS WE HAVE IN THE PAST. IF THAT DOESN'T MAKE FOR BANNER HEADLINES, IT'S STILL A PRETTY FUNDAMENTAL, STILL A PRETTY BIG STORY, AND WE ON THE UNITED STATES SIDE THINK A VERY, VERY GOOD STORY.

THANK YOU ALL VERY, VERY MUCH. I'LL BE GLAD TO RESPOND TO YOUR QUESTIONS."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS:

MODERATOR: THANK YOU VERY MUCH MR. VICE-PRESIDENT. AS YOU SAY, WE NOW MOVE TO OUR USUAL SERIES-OF-QUESTIONS TIME AND AS USUAL, I WOULD ASK THE PEOPLE ASKING QUESTIONS IF THEY WOULD IDENTIFY BOTH THEMSELVES AND THEIR ORGANIZATION. I MIGHT JUST INTERPOLATE THAT WE DO HAVE QUITE A LOT OF QUESTIONS SO, PERHAPS, IF THE QUESTIONERS COULD BE CONCISE..... THE FIRST QUESTION IS...

VFBUSH: HOW ABOUT THE ANSWERS? DO YOU WANT THEM TO BE CONCISE?

MODERATOR: I WOULD HESITATE TO REPLY TO THAT SIR.

THE FIRST QUESTION COMES FROM LAURIE OAKES.

Q1. LAURIE OAKES, NETWORK 10 TELEVISION: FIRSTLY, MR. VICE-PRESIDENT, YOU REFERRED IN YOUR SPEECH TO THE INCREASED DEFENSE OUTLAYS AND

- 5 -

CAPABILITIES OF THESE FOR AUSTRALIA, AND YOU ADDED, "THIS SACRIFICE IS A TRIBUTE TO THIS GOVERNMENT AND THE PEOPLE." I'M WONDERING, SIR, IF IN YOUR TALKS THIS MORNING, OUR PRIME MINISTER BRIEFED YOU ON CUTBACKS IN OUR DEFENSE PROGRAMS ANNOUNCED ONLY YESTERDAY IN OUR PARLIAMENT. I'M WONDERING WHETHER THIS AUSTRALIAN CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS SLOWING THE ARMS RACE DISAPPOINTS YOU? AND, SECONDLY, SIR, I'M WONDERING WHAT ARE THE VITAL MATTERS THAT REQUIRE THE AUSTRALIAN PRIME MINISTER TO DASH OFF TO SEE THE UNITED STATES' PRESIDENT ONLY TWO AND A HALF WEEKS AFTER HAVING TALKS WITH THE UNITED STATES' VICE-PRESIDENT?

A1. WELL, LET ME ANSWER THE FIRST ONE. NO, IT'S NOT A DISAPPOINTMENT. THESE ARE MATTERS TO BE DETERMINED BY THE PROCESSES HERE IN AUSTRALIA. WE'VE HAD TO MAKE COMPROMISES, AND OUR PRESIDENT ADDRESSED THAT TODAY, IN TERMS OF OUR OWN PROJECTIONS. WHEN YOU LOOK AT AUSTRALIA'S COMMITMENTS, WHEN YOU LOOK AT AUSTRALIA'S ROLE, IT IS A STRONG ROLE IN TERMS OF DEFENSE, AND SO I AM NOT CONCERNED NOR WOULD I BE ABOUT TO DICTATE TO OR TRY TO -- COULDN'T DO IT, HE'S BIGGER THAN I AM -- TO THE PRIME MINISTER OR, CERTAINLY TO THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH OF GOVERNMENT. NOW, IN TERMS OF YOUR SECOND QUESTION: I THINK -- FIRST PLACE I'M NOT PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES; I LEARNED THAT LONG AGO -- AND, SECONDLY, I THINK IT IS VERY, VERY IMPORTANT THAT THE PRIME MINISTER OF AUSTRALIA, PRIOR TO THE PRESIDENT GOING TO VERSAILLES, HAS AN OPPORTUNITY TO VISIT WITH THE UNITED STATES' PRESIDENT, SO THEY CAN EXCHANGE VIEWS ON MATTERS OF TREMENDOUS IMPORTANCE TO BOTH COUNTRIES. AND, THE PRIME MINISTER WAS THERE SOME TIME AGO. HE IS WELCOME. WE ARE DELIGHTED THAT HE'S ACCEPTING THE PRESIDENT'S INVITATION TO VISIT. I HOPE THAT OUR VISIT TODAY HAS GIVEN HIM SOME IDEA OF HOW OUR PRESIDENT FEELS ON SOME OF THE KEY ISSUES, BUT I AM NOT PUTTING MYSELF IN THE CLASS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. WE WELCOME PRIME MINISTER FRASER - DELIGHTED THAT HE'S COMING TO THE UNITED STATES. THE DOOR IS WIDE, WIDE OPEN, I'LL TELL YOU.

Q2. MR. VICE-PRESIDENT, JOHN MILLS FROM THE ABC'S "PM PROGRAM": ON THE SUBJECT OF WORKING FOR PEACE, WAS THERE NOT ROOM FOR AN EARLY UNITED STATES' INTERVENTION, EITHER DIPLOMATICALLY OR THROUGH THE THREAT OF ECONOMIC SANCTIONS, TO PREVENT WHAT'S NOW VIRTUALLY WAR BETWEEN YOUR CLOSEST ALLY, THE UNITED KINGDOM, AND ARGENTINA?

A2. WELL, AS YOU KNOW, SECRETARY HAIG HAS GONE AND IS GOING THE LAST MILE, THE EXTRA MILE, SPENDING TREMENDOUS AMOUNTS OF ENERGY AND WORKING AS DIPLOMATICALLY AS POSSIBLE TO TRY TO FACILITATE SOME KIND OF ANSWER THAT WILL AVOID BLOODSHED. OUR ROLE HAS BEEN SOMEWHAT MISUNDERSTOOD IN THIS REGARD, BUT A MEDIATOR, A PERSON WHO IS IN THE MIDDLE TRYING TO BRING SIDES TOGETHER, SHOULD NOT APPEAR TO TILT ONE WAY OR ANOTHER. AND, YET, YOU ARE RIGHT, OUR STRONG RELATIONSHIP WITH THE UNITED KINGDOM, AN HISTORICAL RELATIONSHIP, IS STILL INTACT. ALL I CAN TELL YOU IS, I HOPE THAT THERE WILL BE SOME LAST-MINUTE SUCCESS BEFORE FORCE PREVAILS, A SOLUTION THAT WILL NOT REQUIRE FORCE. THE UNITED NATIONS, OF WHICH I

- 6 -

HAVE BEEN EXTRAORDINARILY CRITICAL LATELY -- I SERVED THERE, INCIDENTALLY, WITH MRS. MACINTYRE'S LATE HUSBAND, JIM, ONE OF THE MOST DISTINGUISHED REPRESENTATIVES AT THE UN -- I'VE BEEN FRUSTRATED BY THE IRRELEVANCE OF MUCH OF WHAT THE UN DOES, BUT, IN THIS INSTANCE, THEY DID PASS, IN 502, A VERY IMPORTANT RESOLUTION FOR PEACE, AND OUR ROLE HAS BEEN TRYING TO IMPLEMENT AND FACILITATE THAT TO AVOID CONFRONTATION. I AM PROUD OF WHAT OUR SECRETARY OF STATE AND OUR PRESIDENT HAVE BEEN TRYING TO DO, AND I JUST HOPE THAT HERE, AT WHAT LOOKS LIKE A DIFFICULT MOMENT, THERE WILL BE REASON AND LOGIC PREVAILING.

Q3. IAN DAVIS, FROM "THE AGE". MR. BUSH, IF THE FALKLANDS' OR MALVINAS' DISPUTE DEVELOPS INTO A SHOOTING WAR, WILL THE U.S. CEASE ITS MEDIATION EFFORTS AND SUPPORT BRITAIN? WILL THE U.S. GRANT REFUELING OR OTHER SUPPORT FACILITIES TO BRITAIN IF IT IS REQUESTED TO DO SO?

A3. SIR, I HATE TO DODGE YOUR QUESTION, AND I'M GOING TO DODGE IT. AND THE REASON I'M GOING TO DODGE IT: AS LONG AS WE ARE TRYING TO PLAY A USEFUL ROLE IN TERMS OF MEDIATION, IT WOULD BE ALTOGETHER INAPPROPRIATE TO SAY WHAT RESPONSE THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA WILL HAVE. I'VE REITERATED OUR FUNDAMENTAL SUPPORT AND THE FUNDAMENTAL IMPORTANCE THAT WE PLACE ON OUR RELATIONSHIP WITH THE UNITED KINGDOM. I DON'T THINK IT IS NECESSARY TO DO SO. I THINK THE WORLD UNDERSTANDS IT, BUT I CANNOT COMMENT FURTHER AS LONG AS WE ARE TRYING TO PLAY A USEFUL ROLE.

Q4. ANNE SUMMERS, "AUSTRALIAN FINANCIAL REVIEW": MR. VICE-PRESIDENT, I'D LIKE TO ASK YOU ABOUT YOUR FORTHCOMING VISIT TO THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA. I'M WONDERING, IS YOUR VISIT AIMED PRIMARILY AT TRYING TO REPAIR THE DETERIORATING RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CHINA, FOLLOWING THE SALE OF MILITARY SPARE PARTS TO TAIWAN? COULD YOU TELL US WHAT THE CURRENT UNITED STATES POLICY IS TOWARDS SELLING MAJOR ITEMS OF MILITARY EQUIPMENT TO TAIWAN? AND, LASTLY, IS THE U.S. TAKING SERIOUSLY THE RECENT OVERTURES OF PRESIDENT BREZHNEV TOWARDS CHINA AND THE POSSIBILITY OF SOME KIND OF SINO-SOVIET RAPPROCHEMENT?

A4. WELL, ONE, WE ARE NOT GOING TO CHINA BECAUSE OF THE SPARE PARTS NOTIFICATION TO THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS. THAT IS NOT WHY WE'RE GOING THERE. WE VIEW THIS RELATIONSHIP WITH THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA AS A VERY IMPORTANT ONE IN TERMS OF OUR FOREIGN POLICY OBJECTIVES. IF WE DO NOTHING BUT REITERATE THAT, AND NOT TAKE FOR GRANTED THE RELATIONSHIP, THE VISIT WILL BE IMPORTANT AND SUCCESSFUL. CLEARLY, THE MATTER OF ARMS SALES TO TAIWAN WILL COME UP, AND WE WILL HAVE A VERY FRANK EXCHANGE AND A DISCUSSION ABOUT THAT, BUT I LIKE TO FEEL THAT THE CHINESE UNDERSTAND OUR POSITION. I KNOW THAT THERE ARE DIFFERENCES ON THIS PARTICULAR ASPECT OF OUR RELATIONSHIP, BUT WHILE WE POINT OUT THIS ONE THING, I THINK IT'S FAIR THAT THIS AUDIENCE UNDERSTAND THAT MUCH ELSE HAS GONE FORWARD. MANY EXCHANGES, MUCH IN THE WAY OF TRADE, IN STUDENTS COMING AND GOING, A MUCH STRONGER RELATIONSHIP THAN, SAY, WHEN I LEFT CHINA IN 1975, AND SO I THINK THAT YOU'RE SEEING A PROBLEM THAT EVERYONE KNOWS IS

- 7 -

OUT THERE ON A RADAR SCREEN. IT IS NOT, IN OUR VIEW, GOING TO SET BACK OUR RELATIONSHIP. WE DON'T WANT THAT TO HAPPEN. WE HAVE CERTAIN COMMITMENTS, AND THE CHINESE ARE FAMILIAR WITH THEM, AND THAT'S ALL I CAN TELL YOU ABOUT IT. BUT THERE'S A LOT OF SUBSTANCE AND FIBER TO THIS RELATIONSHIP THAT MAKES ME FEEL THAT IT WILL GO ON. IT'S NOT A REPAIR MISSION, IN OTHER WORDS. IN TERMS OF OUR OVERALL POLICY, I THINK EVERYONE KNOWS THAT, AND WE ARE NOT TRYING TO EXACERBATE THE PROBLEM WITH CHINA. NOBODY IS REOPENING ANY OF THE OLD WOUNDS, AND WE'RE LIVING WITHIN THE CONFINES OF THE COMMUNIQUEES THAT GOVERN OUR RELATIONSHIP, AND THAT WOULD ADDRESS ITSELF TO THE SECOND PART OF YOUR QUESTION. ON THE THIRD PART, I DON'T PROFESS TO BE A GREAT CHINA EXPERT, BUT EVERYTIME THERE'S A PROBLEM (THAT) CROPS UP, SOMEBODY RAISES THE QUESTION, "HEY, DOES THAT MEAN THAT CHINA IS GOING TO GET BACK IN BED WITH THE SOVIET UNION?" WE DON'T BELIEVE IT, AND, IF YOU WERE IN CHINA AND LISTENED TO THE INCULCATION INTO THE CHILDREN OF DIFFERENCES WITH THE SOVIET UNION, AND, IF YOU TALKED WITH THE CHINESE LEADERS, I DON'T THINK THAT THERE'S SOME CARD TO BE PLAYED THAT IF THINGS DON'T GO WELL WITH YOU, AND YOU DON'T DO THIS ON A BILATERAL ISSUE THE WAY WE WANT IT, THAT WE'RE GOING TO JUMP BACK IN BED WITH BREZHNEV. SO, I'VE READ SOME COMMENTARY (SIC) THAT FEEL THAT THAT'S THE LIKELIHOOD; I JUST DISCOUNT IT, AND DISCOUNT IT TOTALLY. I THINK THE CHINESE RELATIONSHIP WITH THE SOVIET UNION IS REALLY A MATTER FOR THEM. YOU KNOW, IT'S SOMETHING THEY'VE GOT TO SORT OUT, AND I DON'T BELIEVE THAT THE U.S. "CARD" HAS A DARNED THING TO DO WITH IT.

Q5. WIO JAUSTRA, FROM THE "AUSTRALIAN": MR. BUSH, THERE'S A RELEVANT VOTE COMING UP AT THE UN LATER TODAY ON THE LAW OF THE SEA TREATY. I WONDER IF YOU CAN GIVE US A SCOOP ON GOOD NEWS TODAY? ...AND WHAT EFFECT YOUR VOTE WILL HAVE ON YOUR RELATION WITH THE THIRD WORLD.?

A5. I WISH I COULD TELL YOU. I THOUGHT OUR COMMUNICATIONS WERE BETTER THAN THIS, AND MAYBE SOMEBODY WILL SCURRY UP WITH A PIECE OF PAPER TELLING ME THE ANSWER TO YOUR QUESTION. I'LL HAVE TO DO SOMETHING POLITICIANS HATE TO DO. I DON'T KNOW THE ANSWER TO YOUR QUESTION.

Q6. PAUL KELLY, "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD": MR. BUSH, I THINK YOU SPOKE TO THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION, MR. HAYDEN, BEFORE YOU CAME HERE THIS MORNING. I'D POINT OUT TO YOU THAT THE LABOR POLICY, AS MR. HAYDEN ANNOUNCED AT THIS CLUB ABOUT A YEAR AGO, IS THAT UNLESS THE UNITED STATES' ADMINISTRATION GIVES THE LABOR GOVERNMENT VETO POWER OVER SIGNALS GOING OUT OF THE NORTHWEST CAPE BASE IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA TO UNITED STATES' SUBMARINES, THEN THE LABOR PARTY WILL NOT RENEGOTIATE THE NORTHWEST CAPE TREATY. I'D LIKE TO ASK YOU WHETHER MR. HAYDEN MADE THIS POINT TO YOU IN YOUR TALKS WITH HIM THIS MORNING, AND, SECONDLY, WHETHER SUCH A MOVE BY A LABOR GOVERNMENT COULD ENDANGER THE ANZUS TREATY?

A6. I HAVE A RATHER REACTIONARY POLICY ABOUT TELLING YOU EXACTLY WHAT I TALKED TO MR. HAYDEN ABOUT. HE HAS TOTAL FREEDOM AS FAR AS I'M CONCERNED

- 8 -

TO TELL YOU WHAT IT IS WE DISCUSSED, SO PLEASE ASK HIM THE QUESTION ABOUT WHAT WE TALKED ABOUT. I JUST DON'T FEEL COMFORTABLE WHEN I'M RECEIVED IN A PERSON'S OFFICE TO GO OUT AND SAY, "HERE'S THE AGENDA, HERE'S WHAT WAS DISCUSSED," AND ANYTHING OF THAT NATURE. I AM CONVINCED, HOWEVER, ON THE SUBSTANCE OF THIS QUESTION, THAT WE WOULD BE ABLE TO WORK WELL WITH WHOEVER THE PEOPLE OF AUSTRALIA HAVE PUT IN (TO OFFICE). I DON'T SEE ANY SPECIFIC ITEM BEING A STUMBLING BLOCK FOR THAT, BUT I WOULD PREFER THAT YOU TALK TO BILL ABOUT THE DETAILED AGENDA. GOOD LUCK.

Q7. COLIN BRAMMALL "CANBERRA TIMES": IF THE UNITED STATES MUST REMAIN STRONG IN ORDER TO GET THE USSR TO THE NEGOTIATING TABLE -- AS YOU SAID IN YOUR SPEECH TODAY -- PRESUMABLY THAT'S A LEGITIMATE ITEM FOR THE USSR TO MAKE AS WELL. HOW DO YOU SOLVE THE PROBLEM OF BOTH COUNTRIES SEEKING TO BE SO STRONG THAT THE OTHER WILL BEGIN NEGOTIATIONS?

A7. LET ME CLARIFY THE IMPRESSION THAT CLEARLY I LEFT. WE HAVE BEGUN NEGOTIATIONS ON INTERMEDIATE NUCLEAR FORCES IN GENEVA. THE PRESIDENT MADE THE ZERO OPTION PROPOSAL, AND AS I SAID, THE RESPONSE REALLY FROM EUROPE AND ALL ACROSS THE PACIFIC WAS REALLY GOOD, BECAUSE I THINK, UP UNTIL THAT NOVEMBER 19TH DATE, PEOPLE DIDN'T UNDERSTAND THAT THE U.S. REALLY WAS SERIOUS ABOUT TALKS - FOR INTERMEDIATE OR STRATEGIC. SO, I AM NOT SUGGESTING THAT THE DEFENSE PROGRAM HAS TO BE COMPLETED BEFORE THERE CAN BE ANY TALKS. INDEED, OUR PRESIDENT SAID TO MR. BREZHNEV, "HEY, COME ON OVER THE UNITED NATIONS, AND LET'S TALK ABOUT THIS." IN JUNE, OUR PRESIDENT WILL BE SPEAKING AT THE UNITED NATIONS' SPECIAL SESSION ON THIS SUBJECT, SO I WANT TO CLARIFY HERE - AND I APPRECIATE THE QUESTION - BECAUSE I BELIEVE TALKS CAN, AND WILL, START BEFORE TOTAL ENACTMENT OR FULFILLMENT OF OUR DEFENSE PROGRAM. I DO THINK THAT ANY ANALYSIS SHOWS THAT IN MANY, MANY AREAS THE SOVIETS HAVE MOVED BRISKLY AHEAD, AND, IF YOU DON'T BELIEVE ME, ASK THE LEADERS OF EUROPE - IN TERMS OF SS-20'S FOR EXAMPLE. SO I THINK TALKS WILL BEGIN. I REMIND YOU, HISTORICALLY, OF THE ABM SITUATION. ONLY WHEN THE SOVIETS THOUGHT THAT THE UNITED STATES WAS GOING TO COUNTER WITH DEFENSIVE SYSTEMS WAS THERE A TREATY. SO I THINK NEGOTIATIONS WILL START, AND I CREDIT THAT TO THE FACT THAT THEY SEE IN THIS PRESIDENT, AND IN OUR FRIENDS, THE DETERMINATION TO STAY STRONG.

Q8. PETER COSTIGAN "MELBOURNE HERALD": MR. VICE PRESIDENT, I'D LIKE TO ASK A TWO-PART QUESTION, IF I MAY, BUT I THINK THEY'RE RELATED. I UNDERSTAND THAT YOU RECENTLY CONFIRMED THAT IN 1980 YOU DESCRIBED MR. REAGAN'S POLICIES AS VOODOO ECONOMICS. (VICE PRESIDENT: I WAS HOPING YOU'D ASK THAT PETER! BUT GO AHEAD...) ASSUMING THAT YOU'VE CHANGED YOUR VIEWS, WHAT HAS CHANGED ABOUT THOSE POLICIES; AND THE SECOND PART OF THE QUESTION IS, WERE YOU ABLE TO GIVE ANY ASSURANCES TO THE PRIME MINISTER OR TO US THAT THE ECONOMIC SITUATION IN THE UNITED STATES WILL IMPROVE, PARTICULARLY IN RELATION TO INTEREST RATES?

A8. WELL, ONE MORE TIME ON VOODOO ECONOMICS. AH, FOR ALL YOU LISTENERS

- 9 -

IN AUSTRALIA. WHAT I WAS TALKING ABOUT WAS THE THEORY THAT IF YOU JUST CUT TAXES AND DID NOTHING ELSE THAT THE ECONOMY WOULD RECOVER. I DIDN'T BELIEVE THAT THEN, AND I DON'T BELIEVE THAT NOW. WHEN PRESIDENT REAGAN, THEN CANDIDATE, SPELLED OUT HIS ECONOMIC PROGRAM - WHICH WAS THREE-FOLD: REDUCE GOVERNMENT SPENDING, REDUCE THE BURDEN OF TAXES, AND REDUCE REGULATION - NOT ONLY DID HE HAVE MY STRONG SUPPORT, HE HAD MY ENTHUSIASTIC SUPPORT, AND NO VOODOO WITCH DOCTORS WERE REQUIRED TO GET ACQUIESCENCE. SO THAT IS OUT OF THE WAY. ON THE MORE SUBSTANTIVE PART OF YOUR QUESTION, THAT THAT RELATES TO INTEREST RATES IN THE U.S. ECONOMY, WE REALIZE THAT EXTRAORDINARILY HIGH INTEREST RATES IN THE U.S. ECONOMY IMPACT ADVERSELY ON FRIENDS. NO QUESTION ABOUT IT; WE'RE PLAGUED BY IT. WHEN WE TOOK THE OATH OF OFFICE IN JANUARY OF 1981, THE PRIME RATE OF INTEREST IN THE UNITED STATES -- HOW MANY REMEMBER? - MAYBE YOU SHOULDN'T -- 20-21 1/2 PERCENT. TODAY, WAY TOO HIGH, BUT DOWN ABOUT 25 PERCENT - 16 1/2 PERCENT. WHEN WE TOOK THE OATH OF OFFICE IN 1981, THE MAJOR ECONOMIC PROBLEM FACING THE UNITED STATES, AND IMPACTING ADVERSELY ON OUR FRIENDS WAS WHAT? IT WAS INFLATION IN THE UNITED STATES, AND WHAT THAT INFLATIONARY SPIRAL DID TO SAVERS AND EVERYTHING; SO I WOULD POINT OUT THAT THAT RATE OF INFLATION HAS DRAMATICALLY COME DOWN IN THE UNITED STATES. IRONICALLY, THE UNITED STATES PEOPLE DON'T KNOW IT. HARRIS POLL, SHOWING BY 2 TO 1 JUST RECENTLY, THEY THOUGHT INFLATION WAS WORSE; AND YET, IT'S DOWN FROM 12.8 PERCENT TO AN ANNUALIZED RATE, BASED ON THE LAST THREE MONTHS, OF ABOUT 3.7 - AND ON THE LAST TWELVE (MONTHS) OF ABOUT 6 PERCENT. SO THAT'S PRETTY DRAMATIC DECREASE. ECONOMICALLY, THE INTEREST RATES NORMALLY FOLLOW THE RATE OF INFLATION. THEY'RE NORMALLY TWO TO FOUR PERCENTAGE POINTS APART. AND HERE WE ARE WITH THE PRIME RATE AT 16 1/2 PERCENT, AND INFLATION - YOU NAME IT - 6 TO 3 1/2. SO WE BELIEVE THOSE RATES WILL COME DOWN. I'M CONVINCED THAT WHAT'S NEEDED IS KIND OF AN OPTIMISTIC COMPROMISE BETWEEN THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH AND THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH IN OUR COUNTRY. THE PRESIDENT (IS) GOING TO THE NATION JUST THIS MORNING, AUSTRALIAN TIME, SHOWING WHERE HE'S BEEN WILLING TO GIVE (AND) WHAT HE'S BEEN WILLING TO DO TO COMPROMISE TO GET IT. I BELIEVE THAT THAT SPEECH WILL HOPEFULLY BE A CATALYST TO MOVE THE CONGRESS TOWARD SOME SOLUTION, BECAUSE IT IS IMPACTING WITH TREMENDOUS ADVERSITY ON OUR FRIENDS IN EUROPE, OUR FRIENDS HERE, AND FRIENDS ELSEWHERE. AND WE ARE DETERMINED TO GET THIS ECONOMY UNDER CONTROL, HAVE REAL GROWTH WITHOUT AS MUCH INFLATION, BUT I WOULD POINT OUT THAT SOME GOOD THINGS ARE HAPPENING IN THE U.S. ECONOMY, THINGS THAT SHOULD COME AS A RELIEF TO THOSE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ECONOMY HERE.

Q9. MARK LIDKE, AMERICAN ABC: MR. VICE PRESIDENT, TO RETURN TO THE FALKLANDS, AND TO QUOTE A QUOTE FROM YOUR SPEECH, YOU FEEL THE ACTIONS OF THE ARGENTINES ARE THE TYPE OF RECKLESS INTERNATIONAL BEHAVIOR THAT WE SHOULD STAND UP TO?

A9. I WOULD QUOTE US/UN RESOLUTION 502 FOR YOU ON THAT, AND SIMPLY REFER YOU TO IT, AND THAT IS THE POSITION OF THE UNITED STATES IN TERMS OF HOW WE FEEL ABOUT IT, AND WE THINK THAT THERE SHOULD BE WITHDRAWAL. WE

- 10 -

CANNOT CONDONE THAT, AND THE FREE WORLD SHOULDN'T BE ASKED TO, NOBODY SHOULD BE ASKED TO, AND WE'VE MADE OUR VIEWS KNOWN ON THIS. YES, WE'RE DEEPLY TROUBLED BY THAT, AND HAVE SO STATED IN THE PROPER FORUM.

Q10. KEVIN BALKIN, ABC NEWS: MR. VICE PRESIDENT, MY QUESTION RELATES TO THE NORTHWEST CAPE AND OTHER BASES, AND FOLLOWS THE ONE OF PAUL KELLY. THERE'S WIDESPREAD CONCERN THAT THESE BASES ARE NUCLEAR TARGETS. FIRSTLY, DO YOU THINK THEY ARE NUCLEAR TARGETS, AND SECONDLY, IF THEY ARE, IS THAT THE PRICE AUSTRALIA HAS TO PAY FOR THE AMERICAN ALLIANCE?

A10. WELL, WE DON'T HAVE ACCESS TO SOVIET TARGETTING. THE WHOLE PURPOSE ON JOINT FACILITIES IS TO DETER, AND DETERRENCE HAS BEEN VERY, VERY IMPORTANT. TO DETER STRIKES OF ANY KIND -- USE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS OF ANY KIND, SO I WOULD JUST LEAVE IT AT THAT.

Q11. JEAN PIERRE ZAJAC FROM NEW CALEDONIA: MR. VICE PRESIDENT, DO YOU THINK THAT FRANCE SHOULD STAY IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC OR DO YOU WISH TO SEE FRANCE PULLING OUT OF THE REGION? WHAT WILL BE YOUR ATTITUDE IF FRANCE PULLS OUT OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC OR YOU DON'T MAKE SOME PROPOSITION (SIC) TO NEW CALEDONIA AND POLYNESIA? (VP BUSH: "I MISSED THE LAST POINT SIR.") WILL YOU THEN MAKE SOME PROPOSITION TO NEW CALEDONIA AND POLYNESIA?

A11. I DON'T THINK THAT IT IS THE U.S. ROLE TO DICTATE TO FRANCE WHAT ITS POLICIES OUGHT TO BE IN THE PACIFIC. I WILL SAY THIS - WHICH WILL BE UNSATISFACTORY, BECAUSE THAT'S ALL I'M GOING TO TELL YOU ABOUT YOUR QUESTION - THAT WE HAVE DEVELOPED A VERY GOOD WORKING RELATIONSHIP WITH MR. MITTERRAND AND HIS TOP OFFICIALS. I, YOU MAY REMEMBER, WAS THE FIRST ONE TO GO OVER AT THE PRESIDENT'S URGING TO MEET MR. MITTERRAND, THE PRIME MINISTER MAUROY, AND OTHERS. WE'RE WORKING VERY CLOSELY WITH THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT ON MANY AREAS OF CONCERN IN TERMS OF DEFENSE AND TERMS OF STRATEGY AND ALL OF THIS. BUT, IT IS NOT OUR ROLE, AND I REALLY WOULD BE DOING SOMETHING WRONG TO SUGGEST WHAT FRANCE'S POLICY SHOULD BE IN THE PACIFIC.

Q12. IAN MCINN, NETWORK 10 TELEVISION: IN REGARD TO THE PEACE KEEPING FORCE IN THE SINAI, IS IT STILL POSSIBLE THAT, CONTRARY TO WHAT WE'VE BEEN TOLD, THAT THE AMERICA'S 82ND AIRBORNE BASED IN SHARM EL SHEIK COULD, IN PERHAPS A TIME OF CRISIS, BE USED AS A RAPID DEPLOYMENT FORCE BASED IN THE MIDDLE EAST?

A12. YOU'VE BEEN TOLD WHAT IS RIGHT, SO IT IS NOT POSSIBLE THAT IT BE CONTRARY TO WHAT YOU'VE BEEN TOLD.

Q12 (FOLLOWUP). PETER BOWERS: YES, THE QUESTION IS WHAT DOES THAT FORCE IN SHARM EL SHEIK DO IN A TIME OF CRISIS IN THE MIDDLE EAST? DOES IT ASSUME THE ROLE OF BEING A RAPID DEPLOYMENT FORCE?

- 11 -

A12 (FOLLOWUP). NO, AND YOUR GOVERNMENT WAS TOLD THAT IT WAS NOT TO BE A RAPID DEPLOYMENT FORCE.

Q14. PETER BOWERS, "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD": MR. VICE PRESIDENT, THERE WERE TWO STORIES IN THE "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" TODAY WHICH I SUSPECT MIGHT BE OF PARTICULAR INTEREST TO YOU, AND AS YOU DOUBTLESS DID NOT HAVE TIME TO READ THAT WORTHY WORDSHEET, MAY I TELL YOU THE FIRST STORY WAS AN INTERESTING PROFILE ABOUT THE AUTHOR OF THE AMERICAN PHRASE, VODOO ECONOMICS, AND THE SECOND STORY WHICH MIGHT INTEREST YOU WAS THE-NOT-UNRELATED SUBJECT OF A COLUMN IN THE FINANCIAL PAGES BY A RONALD SILK, THE ECONOMICS EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES, THE THRUST OF WHICH WAS THAT THE U.S. BUDGET IS NOW OUT OF CONTROL, AND THE NATION WAS FACING THE BIGGEST STRING OF DEFICITS IN ITS HISTORY. AS SOMEONE WHOM I'M SURE HAS MORE THAN A FLEETING INTEREST IN VODOO ECONOMICS, MAY I ASK YOU IF A BUDGET THAT PROVIDES FOR A BLOWOUT DEFICIT AT THE SAME TIME AS PROVIDING FOR A TIGHT MONETARY POLICY IS NOT THE EQUIVALENT OF PUTTING ONE FOOT ON THE BRAKE AND ONE FOOT ON THE ACCELERATOR AT THE SAME TIME?

A14. INTERESTING ANALOGY. BUT I WOULD SIMPLY SAY THAT WE ARE NOT HAPPY WITH LARGE DEFICITS. I WOULD ALSO SAY, SOMEWHAT DEFENSIVELY, THAT DEFICITS SHOULD BE RELATED TO GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT. I THINK THAT YOU LOOK AT ABILITY TO ABSORB DEFICIT, YOU'VE GOT TO LOOK AT THE ABILITY TO PRODUCE AND PAY THE DEBT. BUT HAVING SAID THAT, THAT IS NOT AN EXCUSE - AN ADMINISTRATION EXCUSE - FOR UNACCEPTABLY HIGH DEFICITS. AND WHAT WE ARE TRYING TO DO, WITHIN THESE FUNDAMENTALS OF TRYING TO STIMULATE MORE REVENUE THROUGH CUTTING TAXES, IS TO GET THE GOVERNMENT'S SPENDING UNDER CONTROL - WHICH HAS BEEN THE MAIN VILLAIN IN TERMS OF THE VERY DEFICITS YOU'RE TALKING ABOUT - AND BRING REGULATORY RELIEF WHICH WILL INCREASE OUR PRODUCTIVITY ALL TO THE ECONOMIC SCENE, ...WHAT WE'RE TRYING TO DO IS TO COUNTERACT THIS PROBLEM OF EVER-INCREASING DEFICITS. THERE WAS AN ECONOMIC STORY OUT OF THE UNITED STATES SEVERAL MONTHS AGO THAT INDICATED THAT WE WERE LESS CONCERNED ABOUT DEFICITS. BUT, THE PRESIDENT IS VERY CONCERNED ABOUT THEM, AND WHAT ALL THESE NEGOTIATIONS HAVE BEEN ABOUT FOR THE LAST FOUR WEEKS, WHICH HAVE NOT, ADMITTEDLY, ENDED IN SUCCESS WITH THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH, IS HOW YOU REDUCE THOSE OUT-YEAR DEFICITS. SO WE ARE CONCERNED ABOUT THEM. WE BELIEVE WHEN THIS ECONOMIC PROGRAM--LET ME REMIND SOME HERE--HAS BEEN IN EFFECT SIX MONTHS. WE ARE TRYING TO CORRECT FOUR DECADES (FOR WHICH I WAS PARTIALLY RESPONSIBLE--AS 1/435). I HAD ONE VOTE IN THE CONGRESS--I SERVED THERE FOUR YEARS-- VOTED ALONG, EVERY INCREASE THAT CAME ALONG. REPUBLICANS DID IT AND DEMOCRATS DID IT. WE (NOW) WAKE UP TO ECONOMIC CONDITIONS THAT ARE VERY, VERY DIFFICULT. HOW, UNDER A PRESIDENT WHO SEES THIS AND PROPERLY RECOGNIZES THAT TOO MUCH IS TAKEN IN TAXES AND THAT TOO MUCH GOES FOR SPENDING, WE'RE TRYING TO DO SOMETHING ABOUT IT. I DIDN'T SEE THE COLUMN, BUT I CAN ONLY REITERATE MY CONVICTION THAT THE ECONOMIC PATH WE ARE ON WILL BE SUCCESSFUL.

Q15. (QUESTION INAUDIBLE)

- 12 -

A15. YEAH, THERE'S SOME HOPE IN IT. BUT, WHAT'S THE ALTERNATIVE? TO TURN IT AROUND? TO OPEN THE MONEY SUPPLY? TO SPEND MORE MONEY? TO GO THE ROUTE THAT WE'VE BEEN DOWN FORTY YEARS OF TRYING TO SPEND, SPEND OUR WAY OUT OF SOMETHING? ABSOLUTELY NOT. WE'RE GOING TO CUT THE DEFICIT. THAT'S EXACTLY WHAT THE PRESIDENT WANTS TO DO.

Q16. STEPHEN MILLS, "MELBOURNE AGE": SIR, YOU TALK OF HARMONY TODAY, AND I'M SURE THAT MESSAGE IS WELL RECEIVED, BUT I WONDER HOW IT STANDS AGAINST THE ANTI-TRUST LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES WHICH NOT ONLY HAVE EXTRA TERRITORIAL APPLICATION, BUT ALSO PROVISION FOR TREBLE DAMAGES. THE AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT'S BEEN SEEKING TO PROTECT THE INTERNATIONAL TRADING RIGHTS OF AUSTRALIAN COMPANIES, ALSO (BEEN) SEEKING TO SET UP A BILATERAL AGREEMENT WITH THE U.S. TO SETTLE DISPUTES SUCH AS THIS. WHY HAS THE U.S. GOVERNMENT BEEN SO SLOW TO RESPOND?

A16. WELL, AS I UNDERSTAND, I MAY BE WRONG, BUT I BELIEVE THAT THERE HAVE BEEN DISCUSSIONS AND THAT ONE OF YOUR TOP OFFICIALS IS GOING OVER TO TALK TO OUR ATTORNEY GENERAL ABOUT THIS, PERHAPS NEXT MONTH. SO, I THINK TALKS WILL GO ON; I UNDERSTAND IT HAS BEEN A NETTLING, DIFFICULT PROBLEM, AND LET'S HOPE THAT SOME SOLUTION CAN BE FOUND. CAN'T SAY WHY IT'S TAKEN THAT LONG.

Q17. PAUL MALONE FROM THE "AUSTRALIAN FINANCIAL REVIEW": YOU SAID THAT THE U.S. ADMINISTRATION COULD LIVE WITH A FUTURE LABOR GOVERNMENT CANCELLING THE NORTHWEST CAPE TREATY. COULD YOU GUARANTEE THAT, IN THE EVENT--(VP BUSH: IS THAT YOUR...WOULD YOU REPEAT THE HYPOTHESIS?) WELL, YOU IMPLIED THAT THE U.S. GOVERNMENT COULD LIVE WITH A LABOR GOVERNMENT. IT'S LABOR POLICY TO LOOK AT THE NORTHWEST TREATY, AS I UNDERSTAND IT. AND, COULD YOU GUARANTEE THAT IN THE EVENT OF A CLOSURE OF THE BASE AT NORTHWEST CAPE, THAT THE CIA WOULD NOT TRY TO CONTACT ASIO WITHOUT THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT, AS IT REPORTEDLY DID IN 1975.

A17. AH. I'VE LEARNED LONG AGO, THE HARD WAY, NOT TO DEAL IN SUCH HYPOTHETICAL QUESTIONS, AND THEREFORE, I WILL NOT RESPOND TO YOUR QUESTION.

MODERATOR: IN THAT CASE I'VE GOT THE LAST QUESTION FROM JENNY HEWITT. (VICE PRESIDENT: LET'S NOT MAKE IT HYPOTHETICAL.) I HOPE NOT.

Q18. JENNY HEWITT, "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD": BACK TO THE BASES. MR. HAYDEN HAS SAID THAT IT IS LABOR PARTY POLICY AND THAT A LABOR GOVERNMENT WILL CLOSE THE BASES UNLESS CERTAIN CONDITIONS ARE MET. IS IT UNITED STATES ADMINISTRATION POLICY TO ACCEPT THE RIGHT OF THE AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT TO INTERVENE IN THEIR MILITARY COMMUNICATIONS?

VPBUSH: I'M NOT SURE I UNDERSTAND WHAT YOU MEAN BY "INTERVENE". AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT TO "INTERVENE" IN COMMUNICATIONS.

- 13 -

HEWITT (CLARIFICATION): MONITOR. TO HAVE RIGHT TO VETO ANY COMMUNICATIONS THAT ARE SENT THROUGH THE NORTHWEST CAPE.

A: WELL, ANY TIME YOU HAVE A JOINT FACILITY, THAT MEANS THESE THINGS ARE WORKED OUT JOINTLY. I WOULD SIMPLY SAY THAT UNDER LABOR GOVERNMENTS AND UNDER OTHERS, WE HAVE HAD JOINT CONSULTATIONS AND JOINT AGREEMENTS AND JOINT RELATIONSHIPS. THESE AREN'T UNILATERAL RELATIONSHIP THAT WE'RE TALKING ABOUT HERE. DOES THAT RESPOND.... I WANT TO BE SURE I'M RESPONDING TO YOUR QUESTION.

Q18 (FOLLOWUP): NO. WITH RESPECT, I'M AFRAID IT DOESN'T. I WAS JUST WONDERING IF YOU SEE THIS AS AT ALL ACCEPTABLE FOR UNITED STATES ADMINISTRATION TO ACCEPT THE RIGHT OF AN AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT, IN PRINCIPLE, TO HAVE PRIOR KNOWLEDGE OF SIGNALS BEING SENT THROUGH THE NORTHWEST CAPE?

A18 (FOLLOWUP): IT WOULD SEEM TO ME THAT MATTERS OF THIS NATURE SHOULD BE - ESPECIALLY WHEN YOU'RE DEALING WITH SENSITIVE DEFENSE-DETERRING MATTERS OR WHATEVER THEY ARE - SHOULD BE TALKED ABOUT BETWEEN THOSE RESPONSIBLE. OUR ADMINISTRATION, AT THIS INSTANCE, IN THE UNITED STATES AND THE FRASER ADMINISTRATION HERE - AND IF THERE'S A CHANGE ON OUR SIDE OR A CHANGE ON AUSTRALIA'S SIDE - I EXPECT MATTERS WILL BE HANDLED IN THE FUTURE AS THEY HAVE BEEN IN THE PAST - THROUGH CONSULTATION AND DISCUSSION. THIS ISN'T A DICTATORIAL RELATIONSHIP THAT WE'VE GOT WITH AUSTRALIA, IT'S A JOINT RELATIONSHIP. IT'S A PARTNERSHIP RELATIONSHIP. THAT'S WHAT I TRIED TO EXPLAIN IN MY SPEECH--THE OVERALL RELATIONSHIP. AND ONE SIDE ISN'T GOING TO ATTEMPT TO DICTATE TO ANOTHER. WHAT WE'RE TRYING TO DO WITH AUSTRALIA IS DO WHAT IS IN THE COMMON GOOD TO DETER AGGRESSION AND KEEP THE PEACE! AND THAT'S WHAT IT'S ALL ABOUT. AND THAT'S WHY I THINK THE RELATIONSHIP IS SO SOUND - BECAUSE DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTS, REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTS HAVE BEEN ABLE TO WORK WITH WHATEVER GOVERNMENT IS IN AUSTRALIA. THAT'S THE WAY IT SHOULD BE, AND THAT'S THE WAY IT WILL BE. AND THAT'S WHY I WAS TALKING ABOUT HARMONY INSTEAD OF DISHARMONY. THANK YOU VERY MUCH.

Nearly ten years ago, Barbara and I were here in Sydney to remember those brave fighting men and women . . . [etc.]

REMARKS OF GEORGE BUSH
VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
AT THE
CORAL SEA BALL AND RECEPTION
WENTWORTH HOTEL
SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA
FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1982.

Prime Minister and Mrs. Fraser, Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, friends.

Barbara and I are thrilled to be here in what must be one of the most beautiful cities in the world.

We're especially thrilled and honored to be with you tonight for the Coral Sea Ball.

My trip to East Asia and the Pacific began in Tokyo, where the papers are full of talk about Japan's increased defense expenditures. Now here I am helping to commemorate a turning point in the war. Such are the ironies of a Vice President's life.

I bring to you the greetings of the President of the United States and the First Lady. They couldn't be here tonight. Frankly, if they had come, I wouldn't have been able to. So it turned out fine.

Since I arrived here yesterday, on the very day, incidentally, that our ANZUS treaty was signed into being 30 years ago, I've been....overwhelmed -- is the word -- at the warmth and the graciousness and the hospitality of my hosts. I understand why there has always been a warm spot in the hearts of Americans for the Australian people; and why there should be a "natural alliance" between us, as Sir Nicholas Parkinson has put it.

You've made us feel very welcome.

Our roots -- the frontier spirit, rugged individualism, free enterprise -- go back a long way before the events of the first week of May, 1942. So it was historically fitting that at the very nadir of Allied fortunes during World War Two that Americans, Australians and British and the New Zealanders came together to defeat the most serious threat this continent has ever faced -- the most serious threat, we pray, that it will ever face.

-2-

This evening we're gathered here to remember the brave sailors and Navy fliers who, between May 3rd and May 8th, 1942, stopped the Japanese advance on Port Moresby and thus their advance on Australia.

If they had not succeeded in turning back the Imperial Japanese forces, the outcome of the war might have been different. Surely the consequences for Australia, despite her indomitable spirit, would have been grave, and she might well have become part of what the Japanese high command referred to, in one of the greater euphemisms of this troubled century, as the "greater East Asia co-prosperity sphere."

But they did stop them, in a bloody and drawn out battle that forever changed the very nature of naval warfare-in which carrier fought carrier.

Tactical aspects of Coral Sea aside, it was a battle, like all other battles, that pitted men against men. The enduring significance of the battle is that many died so that others would live, demonstrating the kind of courage that makes heroes out of ordinary men; demonstrating courage as Chesterton defined it: "A strong desire to live taking the form of readiness to die."

In their memory, and in their honor, let us bow our heads in a moment of silence and thanks for those whose sacrifice forty years ago ensured the freedom of the soil on which we stand tonight, and the eventual allied victory in the Pacific.

Let me, if I may, offer a few more words on another event we commemorate tonight: The signing of the ANZUS Treaty.

We signed that treaty during the Cold War, in the face of a Soviet Union that was consolidating its empire, and casting an eye on other lands. The Korean War was on. Tension in Berlin was high. It was a natural extension of our "natural alliance" that we should have formulated our relationship to assure our security as we faced the challenges of the post-modern world.

But ANZUS was also a vital element in the construction of the post-war peace throughout the Pacific; a process that brought a democratic Japan into a close economic and political relationship with the three ANZUS partners.

-3-

I don't need to point out that this friendly relationship has radically changed the attitudes of the past, and has taken on an enormous importance, even beyond, perhaps, the vision of those who signed the treaty.

Our interdependence is of an importance which we disregard only at our peril. Benjamin Franklin put it rather trenchantly a long time ago when, in an admittedly different context -- one on which I will not dwell in the company of so many distinguished members of the British commonwealth -- he said, "if we don't hang together, then we are sure to hang separately."

This is truer, probably, of the democratic nations of the world today than it was when Franklin and his fellow colonists took on great Britain. In these parlous times, President Reagan is determined to do all he can to maintain the intimacy between our countries of which ANZUS thrives.

A wise Australian statesman, Sir Percy Spender, once told our House of Representatives that "so far as it is possible, it is our objective to build up with the United States somewhat the same relationship that exists within the British Commonwealth. That is to say, we desire a full exchange of information and experience on all matters, and consultation on matters of mutual interests."

And so do we. The United States, as I've said many times on my trip, has no desire to dominate this, or any other part of the world. We do want to be a good and faithful partner, and a dependable ally. And so we shall.

As partners, we have disagreements, of course. All partners do. But we also have many common goals, foremost among them preserving the peace that we fought for forty years ago. There are those whose reckless international behavior presents an everyday threat to that peace. Let them know we are determined to guard the peace, to guard our freedom; that we have learned from the mistakes of history and are resolved not to repeat them.

In a letter to William Allen White in 1939, Douglas MacArthur wrote, "The history of failure in war can be summed up in two words: too late. Too late in comprehending the deadly purpose of a potential enemy; too late in realizing the mortal danger; too late in preparedness; too late in uniting all possible forces to resistance; too late in standing with one's friends.

-4-

The vitality of ANZUS and our history of standing together are a tribute to our vigilance and to the degree to which we cherish our freedom. As partners in the free world, our alliance holds the line against tyranny, just as forty years ago those who came before us held the line then.

Thank you.

Beth
5TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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May 1, 1982, Saturday, PM cycle

SECTION: International News

LENGTH: 180 words

DATELINE: MELBOURNE

KEYWORD: Bush

BODY:

Vice President George Bush said today President Reagan was determined to maintain strong links with Australia and New Zealand.

On the third day of his four-day visit to Australia, Bush told a dinner commemorating the 40th anniversary of the Second World War battle of the Coral Sea "in these perilous times, President Reagan is determined to do all he can to maintain the intimacy between our countries on which ANZUS thrives."

Bush's visit also marks the 30th anniversary of the ANZUS treaty linking the United States, Australia and New Zealand. He said the treaty was "the cornerstone of our security in the southwest Pacific, and the foundation for our search for peaceful resolutions to heated conflict worldwide."

Earlier, in Sydney, Bush played tennis with former Wimbledon champion John Newcombe, toured the Sydney Opera House and went for a cruise on the city's harbor before flying to Melbourne for tonight's dinner.

He was due to return to Sydney late tonight and have a rest day tomorrow before going on to New Zealand on Monday.



PAGE 2

6TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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April 30, 1982, Friday, AM cycle

SECTION: International News

LENGTH: 560 words

DATELINE: SYDNEY

KEYWORD: Bush

BODY:

Vice President George Bush said today the United States, Australia and New Zealand would be endangered if they ignored their interdependence.

In a speech marking the 40th anniversary of the Battle of the Coral Sea in World War II, Mr Bush said President Reagan was determined to maintain close relations between the three countries, which are grouped in the ANZUS alliance.

"Our interdependence is of an importance which we disregard only at our peril," he said. "As partners in the free world, our alliance holds the line against tyranny, just as 40 years ago those who came before us held the line then."

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Rush's four-day visit to Australia marks the 30th anniversary of the



Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser also emphasized the importance of ANZUS, calling it a relationship based on mutual respect and entered into by free people. He said it contrasted greatly with the shackles which bound allies of the Soviet Union.

Mr Fraser, who warmly praised President Reagan's leadership, said that although the United States was the cornerstone of the defense of freedom, it should not bear the burden alone.

"Peace and freedom are too important to be left to the super powers alone," he said. "We in Australia recognize that if we wish the United States to do what is necessary in defense of world peace, we must do what we can on our own account."

Earlier Mr Bush met opposition Labor Party leader Bill Hayden. Political sources said he categorically denied persistent reports here that the Central Intelligence Agency had worked to help defeat the Gough Whitlam Labor government in 1975 and had been linked with the collapsed Nugan Hand Merchant Bank, which is now under official investigation.

Mr Bush said the U.S. did not like the allegations, which had no basis or foundation, the sources said.

In reply to questions at a press club lunch, Mr Bush said the U.S. would be able to work well with whatever government was elected by the Australian people. He said the link between the two countries was not "a dictatorial relationship ... it's a partnership."

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

REVISED

Revised 12/16 1:00 pm

December 16, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF

DEB ANDERSON	TONY MAURO
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BOBBIE KILBERG	USSS/PPD OPS
WILLIAM KRISTOL	WHCA OPERATIONS
DIANE LIMO	MEDICAL UNIT
	AIRLIFT OPS

THROUGH: SIG ROGICH
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR
PUBLIC EVENTS AND INITIATIVES

FROM: JAY PARMER *Jay Parmer*
SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
AND DIRECTOR OF PRESIDENTIAL ADVANCE

SUBJECT: TRIP OF THE PRESIDENT TO DALLAS, TEXAS
ON DECEMBER 18, 1991

For your use and planning purposes, the attached is a preliminary outline schedule for the Trip of the President to Dallas, Texas on December 18, 1991. Please keep in mind the following information has not been finally approved and is subject to change.

Attachments

PRELIMINARY OUTLINE SCHEDULE
Wednesday, December 18, 1991

GUEST AND STAFF INSTRUCTIONS:

6:45 am Vans depart West Basement
en route Andrews Air
Force Base.

7:05 am Guests and Staff with own
transportation should
arrive Andrews Air Force
Base, Distinguished Visitors
Lounge, at this time for
check-in.

7:30 am MARINE ONE departs White House en route
Andrews Air Force Base.

(Flying Time: 10 Minutes)

7:40 am MARINE ONE arrives Andrews Air Force Base.

7:50 am AIR FORCE ONE departs Andrews Air Force
(E.S.T.) Base en route Dallas, Texas.

(Flying Time: 2 Hours 50 Minutes)
(Time Change: Back 1 Hour)
(Interchange: No)

9:40 am AIR FORCE ONE arrives Dallas/Ft. Worth
(C.S.T.) International Airport, Dallas, Texas.

9:50 am MOTORCADE departs Dallas/Ft. Worth
International Airport en route 360 Loop.

(Drive Time: 10 Minutes)

10:00 am MOTORCADE arrives 360 Loop.

* SIGNING CEREMONY FOR SURFACE
TRANSPORTATION BILL

- Open Press
 - Brief Remarks
 - Bill Signing
- (10:05 am - 10:25 am)

* TOUR OF CONSTRUCTION SITE

- Pool Coverage
- (10:30 am - 10:45 am)

10:50 am MOTORCADE departs 360 Loop en route Hyatt
Regency Dallas/Ft. Worth.

(Drive Time: 10 Minutes)

11:00 am MOTORCADE arrives Hyatt Regency Dallas/Ft.
Worth.

* PRIVATE TIME: 50 MINUTES
(11:05 am - 11:55 am)

* ADDRESS THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION
OF STATE HIGHWAY AND TRANSPORTATION
OFFICIALS

- Open Press
 - Remarks
 - Teleprompter
- (12:00 pm - 12:30 pm)

12:35 pm MOTORCADE departs Hyatt Regency Dallas/
Ft. Worth en route Dallas/Ft. Worth
International Airport.

(Drive Time: 5 Minutes)

12:40 pm MOTORCADE arrives Dallas/Ft. Worth
International Airport.

12:45 pm AIR FORCE ONE departs Dallas, Texas en
(C.S.T.) route Andrews Air Force Base.

(Flying Time: 2 Hours 20 Minutes)
(Time Change: Ahead 1 Hour)
(Interchange: No)

4:05 pm
(E.S.T.)

AIR FORCE ONE arrives Andrews Air Force
Base.

4:15 pm

MARINE ONE departs Andrews Air Force Base
en route White House.

(Flying Time: 10 Minutes)

4:25 pm

MARINE ONE arrives White House.

C —

Found this blurb about
U. S. Navy's first meeting
w/ Sydney in Sydney
Harbour. I thought I'd pass
it along. — M

in American-Australian relations. An Australian historian, Thomas Dunbabin, reminds us that in every Australian state except NSW and Queensland, whalers and sealers played an important part as the pioneers and forerunners of settlement. At a time when no one had penetrated more than fifty miles inland, whalers, sealers and sandalwood traders had explored and exploited the vast recesses of the Southern Ocean and provided the first important articles of Australian export.

In May 1836, President Jackson appointed J.H. Williams as the first American Consul in Australia. Mr. Williams arrived from Boston on 10 January 1837. The "Colonist", a newspaper of the day, said:

"We welcome his arrival with unfeigned goodwill, regarding it as a pledge of increasing intimacy between the two countries, from which mutual advantages may be expected to flow. The spirit of commercial enterprise was never perhaps, more energetic, adventurous, and persevering, in any nation, than it is now in the United States of America. It is the presiding genius of all their maritime towns, shaping their plans, animating their exertions, moulding their laws, polishing their manners, expanding their intellect, and raising them to municipal wealth and national eminence. Scarcely is there a sea which their ships do not plough, or a port in which they do not ride..."

In December 1839, Sydneysiders had their first visit from the U.S. Navy - a peaceful one. Ships of the U.S. Surveying and Exploring Expedition under command of Commodore Charles Wilkes berthed in Port Jackson (Sydney Harbour) to refit and enjoy Christmas. His civilian scientists on board went to many places while in Australia. They made a significant contribution to the scientific study of Australian geology, anthropology and zoology.

When gold was discovered in California in 1848, the ports of eastern Australia were well placed to exploit the California market. In early 1849 ships began leaving Australia for California. Those who had shipped goods to California in January had little accurate information about the San Francisco market, and sent mostly the obvious necessities of food and clothing; flour, stores, soft goods, blankets and clothing formed the bulk of the shipments.

Several merchants also left on those first ships to establish branches of Sydney firms in San Francisco. In August one of the first Sydney vessels to leave for California returned. The news, though not uniformly good, was definitely encouraging. Demand for shipping space increased and the shipments included other items such as building materials and coal. Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, Newcastle, Melbourne and Adelaide were all involved in California trade over the years 1849-1851. Emigrants went from all these ports. Australian exports to California during the years 1849-1851 were valued at almost 350,000, of which 185,000 was from NSW. Many people came back after 1851, but many stayed and settled in California or elsewhere in the U.S. In 1853, an American took the seeds of fourteen species of eucalypt (commonly known as "gum trees") back to California. Before the end of the century there were well-established eucalyptus plantations in California, Arizona, New Mexico and Florida.