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(Duggan/Nix)
December 27, 1991
Draft Four
Parliament

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENT
CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA
JANUARY 2, 1992
[time]

Advance

Brian Ubo
State Dept
Australia desk

Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Thank you for that warm welcome. I am deeply grateful for the honor of appearing before the Houses of the Australian Parliament. I know that Members of Parliament have gone to extraordinary lengths to arrange this special session. I want to offer special greetings and thanks to the members of the Australia/USA Parliamentary Group, who have done so much to deepen the friendship between our countries. [Also acknowledge: PM Keating, President of the Senate Sebraa, others?]

Mort
Duorke
U.S. Emb
in Australia

Any visitor from the United States cannot help but feel a warm kinship with Australia. We share ancient traditions and far-sighted optimism. Explorers, pioneers, and immigrants built each of our young nations. Australia and America have been destinations of freedom and opportunity for yearners and toilers from Britain and Ireland, Poland and Italy, Vietnam and Cambodia and dozens of other places on the globe.

Library
Aus. Embassy
Pat Ray
797-3260

This Parliament Building displays an original copy of the Magna Carta -- one of only four such manuscripts to have survived to this day. The United States National Archives is home to another of these original manuscripts. I can think of no stronger symbol of our shared commitment to the rights of the

individual, to the rule of law, and to government by consent of the people.

Encyclopedia
Brit. &
State Dept
Background
Notes

With our common ancestries and shared ideals, Americans and Australians also find great similarities in our lands. Each of our countries spans a continent. Each abounds in agricultural and mineral riches. Each is endowed with seaports important to world security and trade.

Australians and Americans share a belief in the indivisibility of human freedom. \ We share a willingness to struggle and sacrifice for the peace and security of other nations. Five times this century Australians and Americans have fought side by side in the cause of peace and freedom: In the First World War; in the Second World War; in Korea; in Vietnam; and, just last year, in the Persian Gulf. \ \

647-9690
State Dept
Brian Woo
&
Torkel
NSC

This year we mark the 50th anniversary of the fateful Battle of the Coral Sea. We remember the courage and fighting skill of the Australian and American naval forces. Their valor spared Australia from invasion and preserved for the Allied forces in the Pacific their most valuable material and moral resources.

Moat
Dworken
U.S. Emb.
Canberra

In Korea and Vietnam, Australians and Americans again joined forces. Their sacrifices were not in vain. \ Had we not taken our stand, the wildfire of communist violence and tyranny very likely would have enveloped far greater expanses of Northeast and Southeast Asia.

Torkel
&
Brian Woo
(see fax)

In the Persian Gulf, we stood together again in opposing Saddam Hussein's aggression. Indeed, the first two coalition

Brian
Woo
State

partners to carry out a joint boarding exercise to enforce the United Nations resolutions were Australians from the HMAS Darwin and Americans from the USS Brewerton. During the war, our joint defense facilities played an invaluable role in detecting launches of Iraqi Scud missiles. These facilities will continue to serve our global aims for nonproliferation. And today, two of the three navies represented in operations enforcing the embargo against Iraq are Australia's and America's.

Let me assure you: The United States will continue to work in firm alliance with Australia, no matter what changes may come about in our defense expenditures or in the makeup of threats to international peace.

The ANZUS alliance is fundamental to the future stability of the Asia-Pacific region. \\ I am solidly committed to keep ^{ing} our defenses strong and remain engaged with you in this region of such vital and growing importance to America. \\

Australia is more than a friend and an ally to the United States. Australia is a good citizen of the world community. \\ I want to salute especially Australia's leadership in stemming the threat of chemical, biological and nuclear weapons. \\

A moment ago I recalled the sacrifices Australians made during our long involvement in opposing communist expansion in Southeast Asia. No matter how disappointing and thankless that military engagement may have seemed, Australians have never lost sight of their aim of advancing freedom and human rights in Southeast Asia. Principled diplomatic initiatives by Australia

Brian
Woo
State

B. Woo

in the United Nations have been a major factor in the progress toward peace and self-government in Cambodia.

B. Woo

B. Woo

Both the United States and Australia have renewed diplomatic representation in Phnom Penh in order to move the peace process forward. Australia is making an additional contribution by sending one of its senior military officers to head the new U.N. peacekeeping force in Cambodia. While Cambodia still faces a difficult transition, I am confident that years of horror and dictatorship there will give way to peace and representative government. [Placeholder for any further statements about Cambodia, e.g. lifting of trade embargo]

The coming era promises unparalleled opportunities for economic growth in the nations of the Pacific. ^{In 1990,} The Asia-Pacific region accounts for ^{a total of} ~~more than~~ \$300 billion in ^{annual} two-way commerce with the United States -- a total nearly one-third larger than America's volume of trade across the Atlantic.

Elaine BRAWT X3583 USTR

My highest priority as President of the United States is to promote economic growth and jobs for Americans. \\ Happily, that goal is fully consistent with economic growth and jobs for Australians. \\ You and I know that free and fair trade is not a zero-sum game. \\ All nations share the responsibilities and the rewards of a vibrant and growing international trading system. \\

Australia indeed is a leader in efforts to reach a successful conclusion to the Uruguay Round of the GATT negotiations. Australian leaders have employed great skill and energy in seeking deep reductions in trade-distorting

NSA language insert verified by Brian Woo State

agricultural subsidies. I am aware that such interim United States trade programs as the Export Enhancement Program are causes of concern to Australian farmers.

*B. Woo
State*

But let me assure you that in every EEP initiative, we make every possible effort to factor in the interests of non-subsidizers such as Australia. Both American and Australian farmers feel pain caused by the predatory trade practices and heavy subsidies of the European Community.

*B. Woo
State*

EEP therefore applies needed pressure directly on the European Community. It is designed and implemented to avoid affecting countries that do not subsidize -- including Australia. Without EEP, the European Community would usurp additional markets and prices would continue their downward trend.

I don't like having to use any of the instruments of trade war. That is why my Administration is working hard -- as I know the Australian government is -- for an historic new GATT agreement that liberates and revolutionizes world agriculture trade. We want to create a trade environment where all producers can compete fairly. In the long run, this is the best policy either of us could offer our hard-working farmers and ranchers.

*B. Woo
State*

Like Australians, Americans see the possibilities for using regional organizations to expand and liberalize trade around the globe. We seek to make all of North America -- Mexico, the United States and Canada -- a free trade area.

I assure you: The North American Free Trade Agreement will not become an exclusive trade bloc. It will lower internal

barriers without raising external barriers. We envision a day when thriving North American economies will engage in increasingly robust trade with Asian-Pacific nations that have opened their own markets. On this visit, I am discussing with Australian leaders the prospect for a United States-Australia Trade and Investment Framework Agreement.

*Adams, &
B. Wood*

We are especially encouraged by Australia's leadership in the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Group. The November APEC ministerial in Seoul was proof that APEC has matured into the premier trade forum in the Pacific and is emerging as an important force building a sense of community around the Pacific Rim.

*NSC
Doug
Paal*

Our common aspirations for the future are evident in our increasing cooperation on such matters as environmental protection and educational and social issues. Australians and Americans can take pride our governments' joint actions toward conservation of tropical forests, protecting endangered species, and promoting technologies for clean-burning coal.

As a democracy with a solid moral anchor, Australia plays a leading role in the international fight against illicit drugs. I know I speak for millions of American parents in expressing thanks for your efforts to fight drug abuse and drug trafficking.

Steadfast cooperation on security and trade will offer a great boon to the next generations of Australians and Americans. I foresee a steady expansion of travel and cultural exchanges in years to come. Australia's natural beauty is a powerful magnet

for American tourists. But more than this, it is the spirit of your country that earns Australia so much admiration in America and around the world. Your artists' contributions to film, dance and music have whetted my countrymen's appetites for more and more things Australian. ((One of the sports television networks in the U.S. carries "Australian rules football," and many Americans enjoy the rough and tumble of hard hitting with reckless abandon. \ We have something similar, but we call it politics. \ \))

Brian
Woo
of
Most
Dworken
U.S. Emb
Canberra

I credit the clear air of Australia for its effect on one of the freshest minds now working in Washington -- our Secretary of Education, Lamar Alexander. In 1987, after completing eight years as Governor of Tennessee, Lamar Alexander ~~decided to take~~ ^{took} his wife and children ~~and~~ ^{to} spend half a year in Australia.

Six
Months
Off
by Lamar
Alexander

For six months the Alexanders enjoyed the beauty and comfort of Australia's coastal cities and the adventure of the bush country. They succeeded splendidly in getting to know one another better as a family. For all the difference in setting, though, Lamar Alexander continually was struck with a powerful sense of kinship between Australians and Americans.

Now that he has joined my Cabinet as Secretary of Education, Lamar Alexander is working for revolutionary changes to improve our schools. He is promoting innovative ideas he saw in practice in Australia -- for instance the large measure of freedom Australians have in choosing among private, religious, or state-

operated schools. When we succeed with some of these reforms, we'll thank pathfinders such as Australians for their example.

Of course, we've always shared fraternal ties and a spirit of freedom -- ever since an American vessel named the

Philadelphia became the first trading ship to call at Sydney's Port Jackson in 1792. \ Almost a century later, Mark Twain visited Australia and spoke for all Americans when he said: "You have a spirit of independence here which cannot be overpraised."

Fifty years ago in the Coral Sea, Australians and Americans paid a high price, but they proved to the world that the future belongs to the brave and the free. For the half century since, we have deepened our habits of friendship, trade and mutual defense. Now more clearly than ever, we can see a hopeful future for the far-flung kinsmen of Australia and America -- and for all who share our ideals. We're prepared to work as partners in the next century -- to break new ground for freedom, cooperation, and economic progress.

Thank you again for the extraordinary honor of allowing me to address this distinguished Parliament. May God bless you, and may He always smile on the kinship and friendship of Australia and the United States of America.

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Dept. of State
Office of
The Historian

U of Calif
Berkeley
Mark Twain
Project
(See file)

FACT CHECK COPY 1

31 DEC 18 P6: 46

(Duggan/Nix)
December 16, 1991
Draft One
Parliament

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENT
CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA
JANUARY 2, 1992
[time]

Advance

*Dear Embassy
State*

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*Met Dworkin
U.S. Emb.
Canberra
Nonda of
Eamon
Lindsay's
staff
Aus Parl.
(06) 277-4340*

Any visitor from the United States cannot help but feel a warm kinship with Australia. We share ancient traditions and far-sighted optimism. Explorers, pioneers, and immigrants built each of our young nations. Australia and America have been destinations of freedom and opportunity for yearners and toilers from England and Ireland, Poland and Italy, Vietnam and Cambodia and dozens of other points of departure.

*Aus Embassy
Pat Kay
797-3126*

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With our common ancestries and shared ideals, Americans and Australians also find great similarities in our lands. Each of our countries spans a continent. Each abounds in agricultural and mineral riches. Each is endowed with seaports important to world strategy and trade.

Australians and Americans share a belief in the indivisibility of human freedom and a willingness to struggle and sacrifice for the peace and security of other nations. Five times this century Australians and Americans have fought side by side in the cause of peace and freedom: In Europe in the First World War; in Europe, Africa and the Pacific in the Second World War; in Korea; in Vietnam; and, just last year, in the Persian Gulf.

This year we commemorate the 50th anniversary of the fateful Battle of the Coral Sea. We remember the courage and fighting skill of the Australian and American naval forces. Their valor spared Australia from invasion and preserved for the Allied forces in the Pacific their most valuable material and moral resources.

In Korea and Vietnam, Australians and Americans again joined forces. Their sacrifices were not in vain. Had we not taken our stand, the wildfire of communist violence and tyranny very likely would have enveloped far greater expanses of Northeast and Southeast Asia.

No Encyclopedia Brit. Dept of State Background notes

017-91690 Dept of State Brian Woo To Terkel Patterson NSC Mark Dworken U.S. Emb.

Asia-Pacific Australia Desk

In the Persian Gulf, we stood together again in opposing Saddam Hussein's aggression. Indeed, the first two coalition partners to carry out a joint boarding exercise to enforce the United Nations resolutions were Australians from the HMAS Darwin and Americans from the USS Brewerton. And today, two of the three navies represented in operations enforcing the embargo against Iraq are Australia's and America's.

Let me assure you: The United States will continue to work in firm alliance with Australia, no matter what changes may come about in our defense expenditures or in the makeup of threats to international peace.

We will continue ^{to} keep our defenses strong and to seek through diplomacy to curb threats to world stability. I salute Australia's leadership in stemming the spread of weapons of mass destruction -- especially chemical and nuclear weapons.

A moment ago I recalled the sacrifices Australians made during our long involvement in opposing communist expansion in Southeast Asia. No matter how disappointing and thankless that military engagement may have seemed, Australians have never lost sight of their aim of advancing freedom and human rights in Southeast Asia. Years of principled diplomatic efforts by Australians in the United Nations have been a major factor in the progress toward peace and self-government in Cambodia.

Both the United States and Australia have renewed diplomatic representation in Phnom Penh in order to move the peace process forward. Australia is making an additional contribution by

NSC
Torkel
Patterson

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of
State's
Brian
Woo
647-9690

NSA
Brian
Woo
(State)

sending one of its senior military officers to head the new U.N. peacekeeping force in Cambodia. While Cambodia still faces a difficult transition, I am confident that dictatorship will give way to democracy not only in Cambodia but in Vietnam as well. [Placeholder for any further statements about Cambodia, e.g. lifting of trade embargo]

Elaine Brown
x 3583
WSTR

The coming era promises unparalleled opportunities for economic growth in the nations of the Pacific. ^{In 1990,} The Asia-Pacific region accounts ^{ed} for ^{a total of} more than \$300 billion in ~~annual~~ two-way commerce with the United States -- a total nearly one-third larger than America's volume of trade across the Atlantic. NSC

NSA
Language
Brian
Woo
State

Australia has been one of the most constructive parties to the Uruguay Round of the GATT negotiations. Australian leaders have employed great skill and energy in seeking deep reductions of the European Community's heavy and harmful agricultural subsidies. I am acutely aware that such interim United States trade programs as the Export Enhancement Program for wheat cause pain to Australia's farmers even as they apply needed pressure to the European Community. I want to assure you that my Administration is working as hard as possible -- as I know the Australian government is -- for an historic new GATT agreement that liberates and revolutionizes world agriculture trade. In the long run, this is the best policy either of us could offer our farmers and ranchers.

Like Australians, Americans see the possibilities for using regional organizations to expand and liberalize trade around the

globe. We seek to make all of North America -- Mexico, the United States and Canada -- a free trade area.

I assure you: The North American Free Trade Agreement will not become an exclusive trade bloc. It will lower internal barriers without raising external barriers. We envision a day when a thriving North American trade group can engage in increasingly open trade with the Asian-Pacific nations. We are especially encouraged by Australia's leadership in organizing and hosting the recent founding meeting of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Group.

Our common aspirations for the future are evident in our increasing cooperation on such matters as environmental protection and educational and social issues. Australians and Americans can take pride in the important joint actions our governments have taken toward conservation of tropical forests, protecting endangered species, and promoting technologies for clean-burning coal.

As a democracy with a solid moral anchor, Australia plays a leading role in the international fight against illicit drugs. I know I speak for millions of American parents in expressing thanks for your efforts in the fight against drug abuse and drug trafficking.

Steadfast cooperation on security and trade will offer a great boon to the next generations of Australians and Americans. I foresee a steady expansion of travel and cultural exchanges in years to come. Australia's natural beauty is a powerful magnet

Not recent
Nov.
1989

NSC

NSC
Tackel
Patterson

Brian
Woo
State

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NSE
Brian Woo

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For six months the Alexanders enjoyed the beauty and comfort of Australia's coastal cities and the adventure of the bush country. They succeeded splendidly in getting to know one another better as a family while experiencing a place as far as away ~~anywhere on earth~~ from America's workaday world. For all the difference in setting, though, Lamar Alexander continually was struck with a powerful sense of kinship between Australians and Americans. As he neared the end of his visit, he told an Australian, "sometimes I think I'm at a family reunion on another planet."

Six Months
OFF
by Lamar
Alexander

pg. 250

Now that he has joined my Cabinet as Secretary of Education, Lamar Alexander is working for revolutionary changes we believe are necessary to improve our schools. He is promoting innovative ideas he saw in practice in Australia -- for instance the large measure of freedom Australians have in choosing among private, religious, or state-operated schools. When we succeed with some of these reforms, I'll inform my Education Secretary that we have arrived in the same orbit -- yes, even on the same planet -- as Australians.

State Brian Woo

Of course, we've always shared fraternal ties and a spirit of freedom -- ever since an American vessel named the Philadelphia became the first trading ship to call at Sydney's Port Jackson in 1792. Almost a century later, Mark Twain visited Australia and spoke for all Americans when he said: "You have a spirit of independence here which cannot be overpraised."

Dept of State Office of the Historian

Uof Calif Berkeley Mark Twain Project

Fifty years ago in the Coral Sea, Australians and Americans paid a high price, but they proved to the world that the future belongs to the brave and the free. For the half century since, we have deepened our habits of friendship, trade and mutual defense. Now more clearly than ever, we can see a hopeful future for the far-flung kinsmen of Australia and America -- and for all who share our ideals. We're prepared to work as partners in the next century -- to break new ground for freedom, cooperation, and economic progress.

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#

(Duggan/Nix)
December 16, 1991
Draft One
Parliament

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENT
CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA
[date]
[time]

a bit fluffed

Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I am grateful for your warm welcome. I am deeply moved by the extraordinary arrangements the Parliamentary leaders have made to make possible my appearance before the Houses of Parliament. Let me express also to the many members of the Australia/USA Parliamentary Group my heartfelt appreciation for your efforts to deepen the friendship between our countries. [Other acknowledgments -- e.g. PM Hawke?]

*the optimism
nvert optimistic
noun
to contrast
ancient?*

Any visitor from the United States cannot help but feel a warm kinship with Australia. We share both ancient traditions and optimistic aims for the future. Explorers, pioneers, and immigrants built each of our young nations. Australia and America alike have been destinations of freedom and opportunity for yearners and toilers from England and Ireland, Poland and Italy, Vietnam and Cambodia and dozens of other points of departure.

*NB -
No Africa?*

Here in the Australian Parliament Building *hangs?* *exists?* is displayed an original copy of the Magna Carta -- one of only four such manuscripts to have survived to this day. Fittingly, another of these original manuscripts *rests* is in the United States National Archives. I can think of no stronger symbol of our shared

commitment to the rights of the individual, to the rule of law, and to government by consent of the people.

With our common ancestries and shared ideals, Americans and Australians also find great similarities in our lands. Each of our countries spans a continent. Each abounds in agricultural and mineral riches. Each is endowed with seaports important to world strategy and trade.

Our peoples share a belief in the indivisibility of human freedom and a willingness to struggle and sacrifice for the peace and security of other nations. Five times this century Australians and Americans have fought side by side in the cause of peace and freedom: In Europe in the First World War; in Europe, Africa and the Pacific in the Second World War; in Korea; in Vietnam; and, just last year, in the Persian Gulf.

fight

This year we commemorate the 50th anniversary of the fateful Battle of the Coral Sea. We remember the courage and fighting skill of the Australian Navy. We recall how our allied efforts in that darkest hour of the Pacific war proved that the Imperial Japanese aggression could be halted, even reversed. The valor of our naval forces in the Coral Sea spared Australia from invasion and preserved for the Allied forces in the Pacific their most valuable material and moral resources.

In Korea and Vietnam, Australians and Americans again joined forces, fighting to oppose communist expansion. Our soldiers in those conflicts have often been forgotten -- sometimes even reviled. But not one of their sacrifices was in vain. Had we

not taken our stand, the wildfire of communist violence and tyranny very likely would have enveloped far greater expanses of Northeast and Southeast Asia.

In the Persian Gulf, we stood together again in opposing Saddam Hussein's aggression. History records that the first two coalition partners to carry out a joint boarding exercise to enforce the United Nations resolutions were Australians from the HMAS Darwin and Americans from the USS Brewton.

Let me assure you: The United States will continue to work in firm alliance with Australia, no matter what changes may come about in our defense expenditures or in the makeup of threats to international peace.

*add:
And
Aussies
still
there
to day
enforcing
our laws?*

We will continue to work together, ^{seek through} ~~not only to keep our defenses strong, but also in diplomatic efforts to curb threats to world stability. I salute Australia's leadership in building international support for stemming the spread of weapons of mass destruction. This leadership is especially notable in the matter of chemical weapons.~~ When we reach our long-awaited goal of an effective global ban on these terrible weapons, the world will owe much to the people of Australia.

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Australians in the United Nations and other fora have been a major factor in the progress toward peace and self-government in Cambodia. While Cambodia still faces a difficult transition, I am confident that dictatorship will give way to democracy not only in Cambodia but in Vietnam as well.

NB -
US in
Panama
Peru, etc.

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globe. We ~~are~~⁹ seeking to make all of North America -- Mexico, the United States and Canada -- a free trade area. ~~Unlike the European Community,~~^{Let me assure you.} the North American Free Trade Agreement will not become an exclusive trade bloc. It will lower internal barriers without raising external barriers. We envision a day when a thriving North American trade group can engage in increasingly open trade with the Asian-Pacific nations. We are especially encouraged by Australia's leadership in the recent formation of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Group.

*Brian Woo
1st meeting
was held
in Canberra*

*was it
founded
in
Canberra?
Founded Nov 1989
1st
meeting*

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Australians have in choosing among private, religious, or state-operated schools. By the time we succeed with some of our most promising reforms, we will have arrived in the same orbit -- even on the same planet -- as Australians.

TRANSITION? Fifty years ago in the Coral Sea, Australians and Americans paid a high price, but they proved to the world that the future belongs to the brave and the free. For the half century since, we have deepened our habits of friendship, trade and mutual defense. Now more clearly than ever, we can see a hopeful future for the far-flung kinsmen of Australia and America -- and for all our partners who share our vision of freedom, cooperation, and economic progress.

Thank you again for the extraordinary honor of allowing me to address this distinguished Parliament. May God bless you, and may He always smile on the kinship and friendship of Australia and the United States of America.

#

*larger note about New world: ~~same~~ try to close on majestic, futuristic note:
partners
countries in a commonwealth of freedom —
shared values, shared determination to build upon
lessons of 20th C., etc.*

~~Quayle~~ Quayle said 2 years ago that there was no harm talking points at State Dept. East/Asian Pacific

Pres will met at Blair's Dinner
Est Dec 13 vacation ends end of January

Australian Parliament

Pratt

State Bio DarkB Karla (Lay)

Who'll introduce? Speaker of House of Reps Leo McLeay
Audience makeup Parliament Members / Or gallery of diplomatic Corps
How many people? Public + Private School Captains Valedictorians
Points to make (avoid)

How long? 2:15 30 minutes

Any inscriptions on building
Any phrases: Aust. motto, famous lines, famous men & women

Will jokes work

Est Date Aus. Parliament founded
Name of first Aust. President January 1, 1901 New Year's

Positive Troubled by Ag Trade differences

Any inside jokes
Recent events (current event) that proves interesting (nothing taboo)
Magna Carta is in Parliament building. Prime Minister will be "Bob"

First time a foreign head of state has addressed a joint session of Parliament

Racism, infense Aborigines massive discrimination against

Australia/USA Parliamentary Group

Minorities - abortion, violence in films, crime, drunk driving, environment
Family economic, social issues Sex. harassment violence against women in family.
Joint Session - 1st time ever for foreign

Absolutely Sorry ag probs about, prod active Battle of subsidized sales Aus does not subsidize ag products

Prime Ministers
Coff connection Greg Norman big golfer

There are diffs, but rich country, sparsely populated

Outline for Speech to Australian Parliament

1. Introductory formalities

2. We share ancient traditions, common ancestors and language, respect for the rule of law. We have a dynamic friendship today. We share a commitment to work together for peace, prosperity and security in the future.

This building in Canberra is home to one of the few extant original copies of the ~~Magna Carta~~, Washington's National Archives has one of the other copies.

Anecdote about 18th century Australian-American exchange if appropriate.

3. We each developed frontier territories and became great trading and seafaring nations in the 19th century.

Anecdote from 19th century if appropriate -- perhaps a story about Mark Twain's visit to Australia.

4. During the 20th century Australians and Americans fought side by side for freedom and democracy WWI, WWII, Korea, Vietnam, Persian Gulf.

5. Today we remain strong partners in trade, security and culture.

Trade issues: bilateral, APEC, GATT -- including assurance that NAFTA is consistent with GATT and would be beneficial to the Pacific Rim.

Security issues: Attaboys for our allies. Attaboy for Australia's good works on Cambodia, in chemical and missile tech arms control, etc. Promise to keep US engaged in Pacific security.

youth
Cultural issues: End on a high note of our common concerns for carrying on as healthy societies in the next century. There is some affinity with America 2000; for example, Australia has had educational choice for years. I'm getting Lamar Alexander's book Six Months Off and will look for a good closing, upbeat, forward-looking anecdote about his six months in Australia.

Throughout the speech I'll look for ways to keep the message palatable to the American audience at home. I.e. not get too deep into globaloney.

(Duggan/Nix)
December 16, 1991
Draft One
Parliament

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENT
CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA
[date] *January 2, 1991*
[time]

Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I am grateful for your warm welcome. I am deeply moved by the extraordinary ^{*efforts of the*} ~~arrangements~~ the Parliamentary leaders have made to make possible my appearance before the Houses of Parliament. Let me express also to the many members of the Australia/USA Parliamentary Group my heartfelt appreciation for your efforts to deepen the friendship between our countries. [Other acknowledgments -- e.g. PM Hawke?]

Any visitor from the United States cannot help but feel a warm kinship with Australia. We share both ancient traditions and optimistic aims for the future. Explorers, pioneers, and immigrants built each of our young nations. Australia and America alike have been destinations of freedom and opportunity for yearners and toilers from England and Ireland, Poland and Italy, Vietnam and Cambodia and dozens of other points of departure.

Here in the Australian Parliament Building is displayed an original copy of the Magna Carta -- one of only four such manuscripts to have survived to this day. Fittingly, another of these original manuscripts is in the United States National Archives. I can think of no stronger symbol of our shared

*Place
for
acknowledgments?*

commitment to the rights of the individual, to the rule of law, and to government by consent of the people.

With our common ancestries and shared ideals, Americans and Australians also find great similarities in our lands. Each of our countries spans a continent. Each abounds in agricultural and mineral riches. Each is endowed with seaports important to world strategy and trade.

Our peoples share a belief in the indivisibility of human freedom and a willingness to struggle and sacrifice for the peace and security of other nations. Five times this century Australians and Americans have fought side by side in the cause of peace and freedom: In Europe in the First World War; in Europe, Africa and the Pacific in the Second World War; in Korea; in Vietnam; and, just last year, in the Persian Gulf.

This year we commemorate the 50th anniversary of the fateful Battle of the Coral Sea. We remember the courage and fighting skill of the Australian Navy. We recall how our allied efforts in that darkest hour of the Pacific war proved that the Imperial Japanese aggression could be halted, even reversed. The valor of our naval forces in the Coral Sea spared Australia from invasion and preserved for the Allied forces in the Pacific their most valuable material and moral resources.

In Korea and Vietnam, Australians and Americans again joined forces, fighting to oppose communist expansion. Our soldiers in those conflicts have often been forgotten -- sometimes even reviled. But not one of their sacrifices was in vain. Had we

not taken our stand, the wildfire of communist violence and tyranny very likely would have enveloped far greater expanses of Northeast and Southeast Asia.

In the Persian Gulf, we stood together again in opposing Saddam Hussein's aggression. History records that the first two coalition partners to carry out a joint boarding exercise to enforce the United Nations resolutions were Australians from the HMAS Darwin and Americans from the USS Brewton.

Let me assure you: The United States will continue to work in firm alliance with Australia, no matter what changes may come about in our defense expenditures or in the makeup of threats to international peace.

We will continue to work together, not only to keep our defenses strong, but also in diplomatic efforts to curb threats to world stability. I salute Australia's leadership in building international support for stemming the spread of weapons of mass destruction. This leadership is especially notable in the matter of chemical weapons. When we reach our long-awaited goal of an effective global ban on these terrible weapons, the world will owe much to the people of Australia.

A moment ago I recalled the sacrifices Australians made during our long involvement in opposing communist expansion in Southeast Asia. No matter how disappointing and thankless that military engagement may have seemed, Australians have never lost sight of their aim of advancing freedom and human rights in Southeast Asia. Years of principled diplomatic efforts by

Australians in the United Nations and other fora have been a major factor in the progress toward peace and self-government in Cambodia. ~~While~~ ^{Although} Cambodia still faces a difficult transition, I am confident that dictatorship will give way to democracy not only in Cambodia but ^{also} in Vietnam ~~as well.~~

The coming era promises unparalleled opportunities for economic growth in the nations of the Pacific. The Asia-Pacific region already is the United States' largest trading partner, with more than \$300 billion in annual two-way commerce. This is nearly one-third larger than America's volume of trade across the Atlantic.

Australia has been one of the most constructive parties to the Uruguay Round of the GATT negotiations. Australian leaders have employed great skill and energy in seeking deep reductions of the European Community's heavy and harmful agricultural subsidies. I am acutely aware that ~~such~~ interim United States trade programs such as the Export Enhancement Program for wheat cause pain to Australia's farmers even as they apply needed pressure to the European Community. I want to assure you that my Administration is working as hard as possible -- ^{is I know you as} ~~as I know the~~ Australian government ~~is.~~ -- for an historic new GATT agreement that liberates and revolutionizes world agriculture ^{all} trade. In the long run, this is the best policy either of us could offer our farmers and ranchers.

Like Australians, Americans see the possibilities for using regional organizations to expand and liberalize trade around the

globe. We are seeking to make all of North America -- Mexico, the United States and Canada -- a free trade area. Unlike the European Community, the North American Free Trade Agreement will not become an exclusive trade bloc. It will lower internal barriers without raising external barriers. We envision a day when a thriving North American trade group can engage in increasingly open trade with the Asian-Pacific nations. We are especially encouraged by Australia's leadership in the recent formation of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Group.

Our common aspirations for the future are evident in our increasing cooperation on such matters as environmental protection and educational and social issues. Australians and Americans can take pride in the important joint actions our governments have taken toward conservation of tropical forests, protecting endangered species, and promoting technologies for clean burning of coal.

As a democracy with a solid moral anchor, Australia plays a leading role in the international fight against illicit drugs. I know I speak for millions of American parents in expressing thanks for ^{your} ~~all such efforts as Australia's~~ in the fight against drug abuse and drug trafficking.

Steadfast cooperation on security and trade will offer a great boon to the next generations of Australians and Americans. I foresee a steady expansion of travel and cultural exchanges in years to come. Australia's natural beauty is a powerful magnet for American tourists. But more than this, it is the spirit of

JFK
File

your country that earns Australia so much admiration in America and around the world. Your artists' contributions to film, dance and music have whetted my countrymen's appetites for more and more things Australian.

I credit the clear air of Australia for its effect on one of the freshest minds now working in Washington -- our Secretary of Education, Lamar Alexander. In 1987, after completing eight years as Governor of Tennessee, Lamar Alexander decided to take his wife and children and spend half a year in Australia. He reckoned this was ^{a Sanctuary} ~~as far as possible~~ from the rat race of business and politics in the United States.

For six months the Alexanders enjoyed the beauty and comfort of Australia's coastal cities and the adventure of the bush country. They succeeded splendidly in getting to know one another better as a family while experiencing a place as far as anywhere on earth from America's workaday world. For all the difference in setting, though, Lamar Alexander continually was struck with a powerful sense of kinship between Australians and Americans. As he neared the end of his ⁼ ~~six~~ ⁹ ~~months~~ visit, he told an Australian, "sometimes I think I'm at a family reunion on another planet."

Now that he has joined my Cabinet as Secretary of Education, Lamar Alexander is working to promote revolutionary changes we believe are necessary to improve our schools. He is seeking to gain acceptance for some innovative ideas he saw in practice in Australia -- for instance the large measure of freedom

Australians have in choosing among private, religious, or state-operated schools. By the time we succeed with some of our most promising reforms, we will have arrived in the same orbit -- even on the same planet -- as Australians.

Fifty years ago in the Coral Sea, Australians and Americans paid a high price, but they proved to the world that the future belongs to the brave and the free. For the half century since, we have deepened our habits of friendship, trade and mutual defense. Now more clearly than ever, we can see a hopeful future for the far-flung kinsmen of Australia and America -- and for all our partners who share our vision of freedom, cooperation, and economic progress.

Thank you again for the extraordinary honor of allowing me to address this distinguished Parliament. May God bless you, and may He always smile on the kinship and friendship of Australia and the United States of America.

#

Embassy of the USA
Moonah Place
Yarralumla, ACT 2600
Australia

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TO:

Michele Nix

Speechwriter
White House

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FROM:

MORT DWORKEN, POLCOUNS

DATE:

DECEMBER 13, 1991

SUBJECT:

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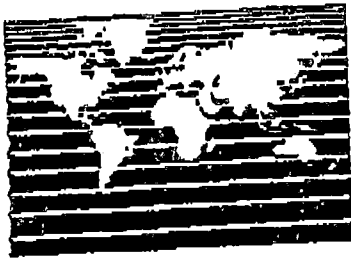
MR. SPEAKER, MR. PRESIDENT, SENATORS, MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.....

P. P. Limeri
(Signature) *JOLMRO*

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Office of
Leadership Analysis

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The Shadow Ministry - Biographies

105

Leader of the Opposition



HEWSON, John Robert, BEcon (Hons Syd) MA (Sask) MA (John Hopkins) PhD (John Hopkins). MHR for Wentworth, New South Wales since 1987. Leader of the Opposition since 1990. Shadow Treasurer 1989-1990. Shadow Minister for Finance 1988-1989. Acting Shadow Treasurer 1988. Executive Director, Macquarie Bank Ltd, 1985-1987. Member, Treasury and Finance Committee. Former Member, Joint Parliamentary Committee of Public Accounts, House of Representatives Committee on Finance and Public Administration, Backbench Committees on Trade, Primary Industries, Resources, Tourism and Northern Development, Industrial Relations, Business, Industry and Science. Current newspaper columnist for Wentworth Courier and Bondi Spectator, Economics Consultant and Author of the Economist column BRW Magazine. Chief of Staff/Consultant (full-time) to Federal Treasurer, Hon. John Howard, 1981-1982. Economic Adviser/Consultant 1978-1981, Economic Adviser (full-time) to Federal Treasurer, Rt Hon. Phillip Lynch, 1976-1977. Reserve Economist and other positions, Reserve Bank of Australia, 1975-1976. Consultant to International Monetary Fund, UN (ESCAP), Australian Financial System Inquiry. Professor, Economics, University of Sydney, 1978-1987, Head, School of Economics, 1983-1986. Lecturer, part-time, Towson State College, USA, 1972-1973. Teaching Assistant, Department of Political Economy, John Hopkins University, USA 1969-1971. Teaching Fellowship, Department of Economics, University of Saskatchewan. Educated at Kogarah High School, University of Sydney, University of Saskatchewan (Canada), Johns Hopkins University (USA). Born October 28, 1946.

Publications include Liquidity Creation and Distribution in the Eurocurrency Market 1975, The Eurocurrency Markets and their Implications: "A New View" of International Monetary Problems and Monetary Reform (jointly), 1975, Offshore Banking In Australia, 1981.

Married Carolyn; two sons, one daughter. Recreations include classic cars, jazz, antiques, soccer, tennis, golf.

Shadow Minister for Social Security, Child Care and Retirement Incomes and Shadow Minister Assisting the Leader on Social Policy



ALSTON, Richard Kenneth Robert, BA (Melb) LLB (Melb) LLM (Monash) BCom (Melb) MBA (Monash). Senator for Victoria since 1986. Shadow Minister for Social Security, Child Care and Retirement Incomes since 1990. Shadow Minister for Communications 1989-1990. Deputy Chairman, Joint Parliamentary Committee on the National Crime Authority since 1987. Member, Senate Standing Committee on Finance and Public Administration since 1987. Deputy Chairman, Senate Standing Committee on Legal and Constitutional Affairs since 1986. Member, Amnesty International Parliamentary Group, Parliamentary Exchange Program with Japan 1988, II Delegation to Nicaragua 1987, Parliamentary Delegation to India and Sri Lanka 1986. State President of the Liberal Party, Victorian Division, 1979-1982. Chairman, Afghan Australia Council since 1987, Fellow Institute Directors 1983-1988. National Chairman, Australian Council for Overseas A 1978-1983. Federal President, UN Association of Australia, 1977-1979. Member, Federal Government Aid Missions to South Asia 1979, Africa 198

HEWITT

WHO'S WHO IN AUSTRALIA 1992

Spanish Civil War 1972, The Macquarie Decade 1972; *m.* Aug. 22, 1959 Thorva, *d.* T C James, 2 s 2 d; *recreations* walking, swimming, reading, writing, music, theatre; *address* St Michael's Grammar School, 20 Redan Street, St Kilda Vic. 3182.

HEWITT Sir (Cyrus) Lenox (Simson) Kt cr. 1971, OBE 1963, BCom, FASA CPA, FCIS; Company Director; *son of* Cyrus Lenox and Ella Louise Hewitt (father: former Sec. BHP); *b.* May 7, 1917, St Kilda, Vic.; *ed.* Scotch Coll. (Melb), Melb. Univ.; Dir Fortis Aviation Grp Ltd since 1989, Chrmn State Rail Auth NSW 1985-88, Memb. Judicial Commsn NSW 1986-89, Dir Midland Airways (Aust) Pty Ltd since 1985, Fortis Pacific Aviation Ltd since 1987, Dir Short Bros (Aust) Pty Ltd, Indus. and Pastoral Holdings Ltd 1984-90, Chrmn Austmark Internat. Ltd 1983-88, Endeavour Resources Ltd 1982-86, non-exec Dir Dir Ansett Transport Inds Ltd 1982, Adviser to Joint Chief Execs 1980, Dir Aberfoyle Ltd 1980-89, Santos Ltd 1980, Mary Kathleen Uranium 1975-79, Chrmn Qantas Wentworth Holdings Ltd 1975-80, Jetabout Ltd 1975-80, Qantas Airways Ltd 1975-80, Dir 1973-80; Chrmn Orient Airlines Assn 1977-78, Exec. Cttee IATA 1976-77, Memb. since 1975, Dep. Chrmn Aust. Atomic Energy Commsn 1975-78 (Memb. 1973-78), Dir Aust. Indus. Dev. Corp. 1975, Actg Chrmn Petroleum and Minerals Authority 1974-75, Pipeline Authority 1973-75, Chrmn Snowy Mts CI 1973-75, Dir East-Aust. Pipeline Corp. 1973-75, Chrmn Aust. Univ. Commsn 1967-68; Sec. C'wealth Dept Minerals and Energy 1972-75, Dept Environment, Aborigines, The Arts 1971-72, Dept of the V-Pres. of the Exec. CI 1971, Dept Prime Minr 1968-71, Dep. Sec. Supply and Gen. Dept Treasury 1962-66 (Asst Sec. 1953-55), First Asst Sec. Budget and Accounts 1955-62; Lectr CUC Econs and Cost Accountancy 1954 (1940-49), Official Sec. and Actg Dep. H Commsnr Lon 1950-53; Economist Dept Post War Reconstruction 1946-49, Asst Sec C'wealth Prices Br. 1939-46, BHP 1933-39; *publications* papers on finance, minerals and energy, aviation, public admin; *m.* Feb. 11, 1943 Alison, *d.* R J Tillyard, 1 s 2 d (1 dec); *recreations* farming; *clubs* Melbourne, Union, Brooks's; *address* 9 Torres Street, Red Hill ACT 2603.

HEWITT Heather Agnes BA, Dip.Ed., MAPS, MACE; Principal, University College University of Melbourne since 1979; *daughter of* G Fleming OAM; *b.* July 14, 1934; *ed.* Mildura H Sch., Univ. of Melb., La Trobe Univ., Univ. of New England; Chrmn Internat. Assn of Educ. of Deaf/Blind, Internat. CI of Visually Impaired (Pacific), Memb. Aust. Grp for Scientific Study of Mental Deficiency, Internat. Consultant Christoffel Blindenmission (FDR) and Helen Keller Internat, Snr Lectr Burwood State Coll. Advanced Educ., Lectr Inst. of Early Childhood Dev. 1979-80, Chrmn Prems Cttee on Mental Retardation Sub-Cttee Educ. of Deaf, Blind and Deaf/Blind Children 1976, Memb. Vic. Educ. Co-ordinating Cttee for Educ 1974, Chrmn Ministerial Cttee on Early Identification and Assessment of Handicapped

Persons 1973, Off-in-Charge Counselling Guidance and Clinical Servs Vic. Educ Dept (Psychologist 1957-60), Monnington Parent Guidance Centre 1970-79, Chrmn Vic. Ascertainment Ctr for Pre-Sch. Sensory Impaired Children and Deaf/Blind Children 1970-79, Snr Lectr Lincoln Inst. for Health Scs 1964-70, Psychologist Royal Children's Hosp. 1960-63; Memb. Editorial Bd Internat Journal of Visually Impaired, Peer reviewer Internat Journal of Rehabilitation Res. *publications* A Sensory Motor Program for Language Delayed Children two and a half to four and a half years (co editor) 1980, Persons Handicapped by Rubella: Victors and Victims (jointly) 1991, numerous papers presented at International Conferences overseas on the area of Special Education *m.* Dec. 30, 1958 John, *s.* L E Hewitt, 2 s 1 d; *recreations* reading, gardening; *clubs* Lyceum (Melb), Graduate Union (Univ of Melb), AFLW; *address* The University College, University of Melbourne, College Crescent, Parkville Vic 3052.

HEWSON John Robert BEcon (Hons Syd), MA (Sask), MA (Johns Hopkins), PhD (Johns Hopkins); MHR (Lib) for Wentworth, New South Wales, since 1987, Leader of the Opposition since 1990; *b.* Oct. 28, 1946; *ed.* Kogarah H Sch., Univ. of Syd., Univ. of Saskatchewan (Canada), Johns Hopkins Univ. (USA); Shadow Treas. 1989-90, Shadow Minr for Finance 1988-89, Memb. Treas. and Finance Cttee, former Memb. Joint Party Cttee of Public Accounts, House of Reps Cttee on Finance and Public Admin, former Memb. Backbench Cttees Trade, Primary Ind., Resources, Tourism and Nthn Dev., Indus. Relations, Bus. Ind. and Sc.; current newspaper columnist for Wentworth Courier and Bondi Spectator, Econ Consult and Author of The Economist column BRW magazine; Chief of Staff/Consult (full-time) to Fed. Treas. Hon. John Howard MP 1983-87, Econ Advisor/Econ. Consult 1978-81, Econ Advisor (full-time) to Fed. Treas. Rt Hon. Sir Phillip Lynch 1976-77, Res. Economist and other part-time Reserve Bank of Aust. 1975-76; Consult to Internat. Monetary Fund (Inflation, IMF Policy Asian Countries), Consult to UN (ESCAP), (LDC Debt Problem), Consult to Aust. Fin System Inquiry (Campbell Cttee), Memb. Fraser Govt Task Force on Final Report of Aust. Fin System Inquiry, Memd. and Consult NSW Govts Whitlam Cttee on Offshore Banking, Memd. Hon. Paul Keating's Official Cttee on Offshore Banking, numerous econ and fin consultancies to fin insts, corps and various ind organisations and assns - foreign and domestic; Prof. Econ Univ. of NSW 1978-87, Hons School Econs 1983-86, Dir Japanese Econs Mgmt Studies Centre Univ. NSW 1984-87, Res. Assoc. and Memb of Mgmt Cttee Centre for Applied Econ Res., Memb Adv. Bd Ind. Relations Res Centre, Dir Exec. Programme: Fin Markets in Asia and Japan 1980-86, Fin Markets in USA and Europe 1983-87, Lectr (part-time) Towson State Coll. USA 1972-73, Tchng Asst Dept Political Econ Johns Hopkins Univ. USA 1969-71, Tchng Fell. Dept

(Duggan/Nix)
December 16, 1991
Draft One
Parliament

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENT
CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA
[date]
[time]

Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Thank you for that warm welcome. I am deeply grateful for the honor of appearing before the Houses of the Australian Parliament. I know that Members of Parliament have gone to extraordinary lengths to arrange this special session. I want to offer special greetings and thanks to the members of the Australia/USA Parliamentary Group, who have done so much to deepen the friendship between our countries. [Other acknowledgments -- e.g. PM Hawke?]

Any visitor from the United States cannot help but feel a warm kinship with Australia. We share ancient traditions and far-sighted optimism. Explorers, pioneers, and immigrants built each of our young nations. Australia and America have been destinations of freedom and opportunity for yearners and toilers from England and Ireland, Poland and Italy, Vietnam and Cambodia and dozens of other points of departure.

This Parliament Building displays an original copy of the Magna Carta -- one of only four such manuscripts to have survived to this day. Fittingly, the United States National Archives is home to another of these original manuscripts. I can think of no stronger symbol of our shared commitment to the rights of the

individual, to the rule of law, and to government by consent of the people.

With our common ancestries and shared ideals, Americans and Australians also find great similarities in our lands. Each of our countries spans a continent. Each abounds in agricultural and mineral riches. Each is endowed with seaports important to world strategy and trade.

Australians and Americans share a belief in the indivisibility of human freedom and a willingness to struggle and sacrifice for the peace and security of other nations. Five times this century Australians and Americans have fought side by side in the cause of peace and freedom: In Europe in the First World War; in Europe, Africa and the Pacific in the Second World War; in Korea; in Vietnam; and, just last year, in the Persian Gulf.

This year we commemorate the 50th anniversary of the fateful Battle of the Coral Sea. We remember the courage and fighting skill of the Australian and American naval forces. Their valor spared Australia from invasion and preserved for the Allied forces in the Pacific their most valuable material and moral resources.

In Korea and Vietnam, Australians and Americans again joined forces. Their sacrifices were not in vain. Had we not taken our stand, the wildfire of communist violence and tyranny very likely would have enveloped far greater expanses of Northeast and Southeast Asia.

In the Persian Gulf, we stood together again in opposing Saddam Hussein's aggression. Indeed, the first two coalition partners to carry out a joint boarding exercise to enforce the United Nations resolutions were Australians from the HMAS Darwin and Americans from the USS Brewerton. And today, two of the three navies represented in operations enforcing the embargo against Iraq are Australia's and America's.

Let me assure you: The United States will continue to work in firm alliance with Australia, no matter what changes may come about in our defense expenditures or in the makeup of threats to international peace.

We will continue keep our defenses strong and to seek through diplomacy to curb threats to world stability. I salute Australia's leadership in stemming the spread of weapons of mass destruction -- especially chemical and nuclear weapons.

A moment ago I recalled the sacrifices Australians made during our long involvement in opposing communist expansion in Southeast Asia. No matter how disappointing and thankless that military engagement may have seemed, Australians have never lost sight of their aim of advancing freedom and human rights in Southeast Asia. Years of principled diplomatic efforts by Australians in the United Nations have been a major factor in the progress toward peace and self-government in Cambodia.

Both the United States and Australia have renewed diplomatic representation in Phnom Penh in order to move the peace process forward. Australia is making an additional contribution by

sending one of its senior military officers to head the new U.N. peacekeeping force in Cambodia. While Cambodia still faces a difficult transition, I am confident that dictatorship will give way to democracy not only in Cambodia but in Vietnam as well. [Placeholder for any further statements about Cambodia, e.g. lifting of trade embargo]

The coming era promises unparalleled opportunities for economic growth in the nations of the Pacific. The Asia-Pacific region accounts for more than \$300 billion in annual two-way commerce with the United States -- a total nearly one-third larger than America's volume of trade across the Atlantic.

Australia has been one of the most constructive parties to the Uruguay Round of the GATT negotiations. Australian leaders have employed great skill and energy in seeking deep reductions of the European Community's heavy and harmful agricultural subsidies. I am acutely aware that such interim United States trade programs as the Export Enhancement Program for wheat cause pain to Australia's farmers even as they apply needed pressure to the European Community. I want to assure you that my Administration is working as hard as possible -- as I know the Australian government is -- for an historic new GATT agreement that liberates and revolutionizes world agriculture trade. In the long run, this is the best policy either of us could offer our farmers and ranchers.

Like Australians, Americans see the possibilities for using regional organizations to expand and liberalize trade around the

globe. We seek to make all of North America -- Mexico, the United States and Canada -- a free trade area.

I assure you: The North American Free Trade Agreement will not become an exclusive trade bloc. It will lower internal barriers without raising external barriers. We envision a day when a thriving North American trade group can engage in increasingly open trade with the Asian-Pacific nations. We are especially encouraged by Australia's leadership in organizing and hosting the recent founding meeting of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Group.

Our common aspirations for the future are evident in our increasing cooperation on such matters as environmental protection and educational and social issues. Australians and Americans can take pride in the important joint actions our governments have taken toward conservation of tropical forests, protecting endangered species, and promoting technologies for clean-burning coal.

As a democracy with a solid moral anchor, Australia plays a leading role in the international fight against illicit drugs. I know I speak for millions of American parents in expressing thanks for your efforts in the fight against drug abuse and drug trafficking.

Steadfast cooperation on security and trade will offer a great boon to the next generations of Australians and Americans. I foresee a steady expansion of travel and cultural exchanges in years to come. Australia's natural beauty is a powerful magnet

for American tourists. But more than this, it is the spirit of your country that earns Australia so much admiration in America and around the world. Your artists' contributions to film, dance and music have whetted my countrymen's appetites for more and more things Australian. ((One of the sports television networks in the U.S. carries "Australian rules football," and many Americans enjoy the rough and tumble of hard hitting with reckless abandon. \ We have something similar, but we call it politics. \ \))

I credit the clear air of Australia for its effect on one of the freshest minds now working in Washington -- our Secretary of Education, Lamar Alexander. In 1987, after completing eight years as Governor of Tennessee, Lamar Alexander decided to take his wife and children and spend half a year in Australia. He envisioned Australia as a sanctuary from the rat race of business and politics in the United States.

For six months the Alexanders enjoyed the beauty and comfort of Australia's coastal cities and the adventure of the bush country. They succeeded splendidly in getting to know one another better as a family while experiencing a place as far as anywhere on earth from America's workaday world. For all the difference in setting, though, Lamar Alexander continually was struck with a powerful sense of kinship between Australians and Americans. As he neared the end of his visit, he told an Australian, "sometimes I think I'm at a family reunion on another planet."

Now that he has joined my Cabinet as Secretary of Education, Lamar Alexander is working for revolutionary changes we believe are necessary to improve our schools. He is promoting innovative ideas he saw in practice in Australia -- for instance the large measure of freedom Australians have in choosing among private, religious, or state-operated schools. When we succeed with some of these reforms, I'll inform my Education Secretary that we have arrived in the same orbit -- yes, even on the same planet -- as Australians.

Of course, we've always shared fraternal ties and a spirit of freedom -- ever since an American vessel named the Philadelphia became the first trading ship to call at Sydney's Port Jackson in 1792. Almost a century later, Mark Twain visited Australia and spoke for all Americans when he said: "You have a spirit of independence here which cannot be overpraised."

Fifty years ago in the Coral Sea, Australians and Americans paid a high price, but they proved to the world that the future belongs to the brave and the free. For the half century since, we have deepened our habits of friendship, trade and mutual defense. Now more clearly than ever, we can see a hopeful future for the far-flung kinsmen of Australia and America -- and for all who share our ideals. We're prepared to work as partners in the next century -- to break new ground for freedom, cooperation, and economic progress.

Thank you again for the extraordinary honor of allowing me to address this distinguished Parliament. May God bless you, and

may He always smile on the kinship and friendship of Australia
and the United States of America.

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there); Singaporeans who were either killed or injured were civilians.

- 4) Singaporean suffrage is universal and compulsory.
- 5) Orchids are a major Singaporean product (and they're beautiful).
- 6) While there is no compulsory education in Singapore, attendance is 94% and the literacy rate is over 87%.
- 7) POTUS and FLOTUS visited Singapore when Bush was Vice President.
- 8) When the President called Orr to offer him the ambassadorship, one of his selling points was to tell the future ambassador how comfy the Residence is. (Orr was previously Governor of Indiana).
- 9) Quayle was here on May 22.
- 10) The origin of the name "Singapore" comes from the 13th century's appellation of "Singapura," meaning "Lion City."

AUSTRALIA

POLICY THEMES

The last President to go down under was LBJ, 21 years ago. Australia feels left out. They've been a strong ally -- there in WWII, there in Nam, there in the Gulf. The Australians have been very grateful to us for saving them from the Japanese in WWII. But those warm feelings are now being tried by their anger over trade policies (agricultural subsidies).

Oops on EEPs: Our Economic Enhancement Programs (an American domestic subsidy so that we can export our products abroad at a lower price) and the EC's strict protectionist policies have left Aussies demonstrably furious -- riots, strikes. Need some stroking action. POTUS needs to show himself as a champion of free trade, "that's why the Uruguay round is so important," blah, blah. Hopefully we'll have GATT progress we can highlight by that time.

Generally, stress "harmony/kinship with the Australians."

CANBERRA

POTUS SCHEDULE

WED., DEC 4: --arrival ceremony
THUR., DEC 5: --Embassy greetings, hosted at Ambassador Sembler's residence
--luncheon hosted by Prime Minister in Australian Parliament Building's Great Hall. Toasts after lunch; PM's toast/speech will be 5-10 mins., intro

POTUS for 3-5 mins. (may have to stretch if PM's speech is longer).

--15-20 min. remarks to Australian Parliament

--meeting with Australian academic community;

talking points (don't know if we're responsible)

--Australian War Memorial

--Governor General Hayden's State Dinner at the Government House *3-5 Remarks*

--RON Canberra

SITES

- 1) Embassy Greetings: The Ambassador's Residence is 50 years old, as are formal Australian-American diplomatic relations. The ground lease for the mansion was signed while the Japanese were bombing Australia. The house was built during the war, and completed in 1943. Mrs. Roosevelt had a personal interest here, and came out after the building's completion to plant a tree.

The current Ambassador to Australia is Mr. Mel Sembler. Ambassador and Mrs. Sembler are from Treasure Island, Florida. In addition to the Embassy in Canberra, the U.S. has three Consulates General in Australia -- one in Sydney, Melbourne and Perth -- and a Consulate in Brisbane. There is also a Consular Agent in Adelaide.

2) Address to Australian Parliament:

The building itself is a striking postmodern palace, designed by Roman Giurgola, and completed for the Australian Bicentennial in 1988. The structure incorporates many symbolic features which strive to reflect certain Australian values, and resonate with Australian history, geography, and culture.

For instance, on one side the earth, rather than meeting the building at a right angle, runs gradually from a distance and at an angle right up to the buildings peak flagpole. This design twist represents the accessibility and accountability of Australian government -- that the government are subservient to those they serve.

Another example: in the forecourt of the Parliament, along the walkway POTUS will follow, is a mandelic mosaic design called "Meeting Place" which represents a meeting place for all races and cultures. The work also celebrates Australia's earliest settlers, so it is appropriate that an Aboriginal artist, Michael Nelson Tjakamara, was asked to create the centerpiece. It's pointillist strokes are reminiscent of his tribes sand paintings.

Also neat: one of the original copies of the Magna Carta is housed in the Parliament building.

POTUS will be greeted by the PM, walk up to the mosaic in the middle, walk over and shake some Australian hands. He then goes to lunch (check) in the Great Hall with the ugly tapestry.

Parliament speech: POTUS starts out, "Thank you, Mr. Speaker." (Speaker is Leo McLeay. Speech is not teleprompted. House of Representatives: amphitheater-like, modern, bathroom-tile-green. NOTE: this will be the first time a foreign head of state has addressed a joint session of parliament -- ever (POTUS should stress what a great honor it is).

VERY IMPORTANT: We were going to do an event with the Australia/USA Parliamentary Group which has now been cut -- so a specific reference should be included as to who they are, what they do, kudos. The group is not a standing committee or anything like that, just an association of upper and lower house parliamentarians working to promote US-Australian friendship ties. The group was formed under the auspices of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, Australian National Group in May '88. The bipartisan group is the most active of all Parliamentary Friendship groups. For more info, contact: Nonda on MP Eamon Lindsay's staff at 077-724844. ~~06 2777#106~~ 2774702

- 3) Australian War Memorial: (No remarks, just FYI) Built roughly in the shape of a Byzantine church, the memorial is the most popular tourist attraction in the nation's capital.

Event will take place in the rectangular, central courtyard, which includes a commemorative stone, a pool of reflection, the Eternal Flame, a commemorative area, and then, enclosed, the Hall of Memory. The dome inside the Hall bears a radial pattern which represents the spirits of the war dead rising towards the central circle (heaven).

The memorial also contains a museum, whose galleries evoke and explain the Australian experience of war. Australians in combat: New Zealand (1860), Sudan (1885), South Africa (1899-1902), China (1900-01), WW1 (1914-18), WWII (1939-45), Korea (1950-53), Malaya (1950-60), Malaysia (1963-66), Vietnam (1962-72), Persian Gulf (1991) -- we might remember that the Aussies responded immediately in the Gulf, needing no prompting.

Plaque in memorial reads: "The Australian War Memorial commemorates those 100,000 Australians who have died in war and recalls the service and sacrifice of all Australians in wartime." Also, museum holds a mini-copy of Eugeni Vouchetich's famous statue, "Beat the swords into ploughshares." NOTE: Australian repatriation hospitals are still treating men wounded in WWI. 496 Australians died in Viet Nam; 2,398 were wounded.

- 4) (no remarks, just FYI) After dinner, when POTUS toasts, the only thing he says is: "Ladies and Gentlemen, Her Majesty the Queen of Australia," in response to the Governor General's "Ladies and Gentlemen, the President of the United

States of America." Hayden is Queen Elizabeth's representative; there is a such a representative in each of the 6 Australian states (Australia is a commonwealth). Governor Generals are Australian citizens; their posts are purely ceremonial. Hayden is Australia's former Foreign Minister.

The Government House is an old cattle "station," or property. It is a simple, classical mansion on the rim of Lake Burley Griffin.

CONTACTS: --Lew Luchs, Media Counsellor, AmEmbCanberra, 270-5872
--Ray Burson, USIS, (062)705966
--Marilyn Meyers, DCM, 270-5000
--AmEmbCanberra, after hours, 270-5900

SYDNEY

POTUS SCHEDULE

FRIDAY (DEC. 6th):

--noon arrival at Sydney airport (QANTAS Jet Base)
--Sydney Convention and Exhibition Centre: 12:30-12:45
pre-lunch reception with South Wales Premier Grenier's
50 guests, 1:00 p.m. State Luncheon with remarks after
remarks and intro by Premier, 15-20 mins., 1,000 guests
--post-lunch reception with Australian American Coral
Sea Commemorative Council
--visit Australian National Maritime Museum, visit
American Gallery, brief remarks in dedication of
museum.
--harbor cruise on John Cadman III to Sydney Opera
House
--press conference at Sydney Opera House
--over to Kirribilli House for dinner?
--RON Sydney

SITES

- 1) State Luncheon at Convention Centre: Both anthems played, grace said, lunch served. After lunch, Premier Grenier speaks then intros POTUS. Audience will be a cross-section of the New South Wales Community. Centre is beautiful, yet modern and antiseptic. Themes focus on our trade, joint longterm commitments, the global marketplace, the coming century, thread of education, etc.

If we touch on Asian topics, we might note that, for more than a year, Australia has taken a leading role in seeking a comprehensive solution to the Cambodian conflict under UN auspices.

- 2) Australian National Maritime Museum: Present are Prime Minister and Mrs. Hawke, Chairman and Mrs. Doyle, Premier and Mrs. Grenier, Ambassador and Mrs. Sembler. The event serves as the official opening and USA Gallery Dedication.

2-3 min. remarks required, after brief remarks by Prime Minister.

The building occupies a waterfront site on an arm of Sydney Harbor, described by Mark Twain as "the darling of Sydney and the wonder of the world." The sweeping curves of the museum's white painted roof are reminiscent of waves, clouds, and sails. It's interior is kind of split-level, post-modern white. Almost warehouse looking, with hanging mobiles and high ceilings. Out front, next to the museum's sign, is a large mobile with fluctuating signal flags, the kind used for intership communication. In one section is a model of the Endeavor, presented as a gift by Queen Elizabeth. The Endeavor was the ship commanded by Captain Cooke when he discovered Australia. Also, there's a section with surfboards (joke material?)

The American Gallery was our 1988 bicentennial gift to Australia. Here, POTUS will unveil a plaque and then briefly tour the gallery. The opening exhibit is called: "Linked by the Sea," and that name is carved into the wall. It explores the similar origins of our two countries. We might use that as a theme, touching upon how our two maritime traditions, among many other bonds, help contribute to our mutual sense of kinship. One of the most powerful links: The Australian and US navies fought side by side to turn back the Japanese military advance in WWII. Five months after the outbreak of war in the Pacific, the Battle of the Coral Sea in May 1942 was a crucial strategic victory for the allies, and the first reverse for the Imperial Japanese Army.

FUN FACTS:

*Australia has a long maritime heritage, going back at least 50,000 years to the probable arrival of the first humans from Asia.

*There were three Americans on board Endeavor when Cook discovered the east coast of Australia in 1770 (but they were British loyalists).

*The first foreign merchant vessel to arrive in New South Wales was a US ship with a welcome cargo of rum and other supplies.

*The first person to ride a surfboard in Australia was a Hawaiian -- Duke Kahanamoku.

****Note: The exhibit houses two periscopes, one of which is from the same class of submarine as the one which collected the President after he was shot down in WWII. More information is on the way via fax.

CONTACTS: --Margaret Eubank, Public Affairs Officer (USIS) 261-9244
--Consulate General (after hours) 963-1209
--Ian Wilcock, Asst. Sec. Americas Branch, Australian Dept. of Foreign Affairs and Trade, (06)261-2711

QUESTIONS WITHOUT NOTICE CONSTITUTION

CONSTITUTION

Dr CATLEY-I ask the Prime Minister: Does the Government intend to put on display for the public the recently announced British gift of the original document containing our Constitution?

Mr HAWKE-I was delighted, as I am sure all members of this House were, by the decision of the British Government to make a gift to Australia of the original copy of the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act. As honourable members would know, this gift follows some six years of negotiations between this Government and the British Government. As you know, Mr Speaker, release to Australia required specific legislation in the British Parliament. The Bill passed all stages of the House of Commons on 3 March this year. I expect that formal transfer of the Act will take place later this year when my good friend the British Deputy Prime Minister, Sir Geoffrey Howe, visits this country.

During our recent meeting at Gallipoli I of course took the opportunity to thank the British Prime Minister, Mrs Thatcher, personally for her assistance. I also take this opportunity to express the thanks of the Government and, I believe, of the House for the special efforts by Mr Alf Morris, who is the Chairman of the Anzac group of parliamentarians in the House of Commons. I express that thanks on behalf of the House.

Mr N. A. Brown-It was our policy in the first place.

Mr HAWKE-This pitiful interjection, 'It was our policy in the first place', from the honourable member for wherever is interesting. In how many areas of achievement by this Government could one say that those opposite had the policies? Those opposite say that they had the policies in respect of deregulating the Australian economy; that they had the policies in respect of having a more competitive economy; and that they had the policies in regard to educational opportunity for children. But what did they do?

Mr N. A. Brown-He has gone mad again.

Mr SPEAKER-The honourable member for Menzies will cease interjecting.

Mr N. A. Brown-Do I have to put up with this?

Mr SPEAKER-I warn the honourable member for Menzies.

Mr HAWKE-The answer is that they did nothing. The Liberal Party was excellent in putting fine words into documents.

Mr N. A. Brown-Why don't you ignore them?

Mr HAWKE-Mr Speaker, I thought you had warned this gentleman.

Mr SPEAKER-Order! If the honourable member for Menzies interjects again I will name him.

Mr HAWKE-Opposition members were expert in drawing up policies, but there was this yawning gap between policies and achievement. I cannot think of any area in the government of this country where they did not have a policy which, on reading it, one might say made some sense, but there is a lot of difference between having policies in the miserable little booklets and having the guts and imagination to stand up in this Parliament and translate policies into achievements. Members opposite have never done it.

I am quite prepared to accept that it was the policy of the honourable member for Menzies to get the document back. The honourable member for Menzies and the Liberal-National Party Government had the policy but could not achieve it. The difference is that we had the policy and we achieved it. That is the distinction between us and them on just about every area of achievement that one could talk about in this country.

The document has been on loan to this country since the Bicentenary. It is on display here in Parliament House. There is a question about where its final resting place will be. If the Government decides to establish a museum of political history in the old Parliament House, it would probably be appropriate there, although there is a view-and I think it has been recommended by the Presiding Officers-that the document should be kept on display here in Parliament House.

Whatever is the decision, we will ensure that it will be on display so that this signally important document in the history of our country will be available for sighting by members of the Australian public. I conclude as I began by expressing the gratitude of all members of the House, perhaps including the honourable member for Menzies, for the fact

that this Government has finally been able to get the British Government to deliver on our policy.

ADJOURNMENT

Medicare Offices: Closure-Constitution-AIDS

Mr LES SCOTT (Oxley) (10.53)-I would just like to mention a very important event that occurred tonight in the history of our nation. I refer to the reception in the Members' Hall this evening on the occasion of the presentation of the United Kingdom Public Records Office vellum of the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1900. I was very pleased to be present on this occasion, as I am sure other honourable members were as well.

The Prime Minister (Mr Hawke) took possession of what is best described, I am sure, as Australia's birth certificate. I joined other members of the House who were present in sharing that historic event. I would like to offer my sincere congratulations to all those who have been associated with bringing this important event to its climax tonight-in particular, the Prime Minister and you, Mr Speaker, who I understand made representations to the British Prime Minister some time ago to make your views known as well.

Apart from thanking the British Parliament for making this opportunity possible, I would particularly like to thank the Hon. Alf Morris, who, of course, was present this evening and who is the leader of the Anzac group in the Westminster Parliament, and the Hon. Doug McClelland, the Australian High Commissioner to the United Kingdom, who of course is well-known to many of us in Australia through his involvement in the Australian Senate, where he was President at one stage, and also as a Minister in the Whitlam Government.

I had the great privilege of being in the gallery in the House of Commons when legislation was passed to make possible this event tonight. I was a guest of Doug McClelland at the time. Following my trip to Gallipoli I had the opportunity to go over to England for a brief stay, and took the opportunity to visit the House of Commons. It was during that visit that this legislation was actually passed through that British Parliament.

It was a proud moment for me as a patriotic Australian to be present when this event took place. Following that I had the opportunity to meet Alf Morris. Australia is indebted to Alf for the great contribution he made in making this possible.

Mr Bilney-A lovely bloke.

Mr LES SCOTT-He is really a lovely bloke; that is a great way to describe him. He is a gentleman and a pleasure to meet. Certainly the Prime Minister acknowledged that tonight, as did other people. I believe that without Alf's efforts the event that took place tonight would not have happened. He pushed through the proposal, and certainly he takes a great interest in Australia. No doubt he will make another visit to Australia at some time. I am sure that whenever members of the Australian Parliament have the opportunity to visit Great Britain, Alf will make them very welcome. It is a great pleasure to be associated with such people.

This was an important occasion for Australia when it obtained its birth certificate, which perhaps is the best way to describe it. Tonight when the Prime Minister actually took possession of the document, I felt the pangs of devotion to Australia. I extend my congratulations to everyone who has been associated with this important event and who has worked to make it possible. I am sure that Alf will always remember this important occasion. I know that for many years to come he will be remembered for his efforts in bringing this moment to us.

Following the passing of the legislation in the British Parliament, I took the opportunity to enjoy a bit of fellowship with Alf and our good friend the Australian High Commissioner, the Honourable Doug McClelland. Alf certainly showed me the sort of hospitality that I know is being extended to him in this country. I wish to record my appreciation to all those who have been associated with this important occasion. Australians feel very proud today that they have received the document which is the birth certificate of a nation.

TEXT OF THE PANEL ON THE DISPLAY
CASE EXHIBITED IN MEMBERS' HALL
PARLIAMENT HOUSE, CANBERRA

CONSTITUTIONAL DOCUMENTS

The original copy of the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act (a gift of the British government in 1990), the Australia Act passed by the Australian Parliament, the original copy of the Australia Act passed by the British Parliament and the Queen's Proclamation are displayed in this case.

Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1900

The Constitution is Australia's birth certificate as a nation. It is the document defining the compact which brought the six separate Australian colonies together as one nation in a federation. The Constitution was drafted by representatives of the six colonies meeting in a series of conventions. It received approval, at referendums, of a majority of people of each colony.

The Constitution recognises the existence of the six colonies as they were in 1900, and continues in force their constitutions, governmental arrangements and bodies of law, save so far as changed by the new Constitution; creates a new set of central governmental authorities and outlines their functions and powers; regulates the relations between the Australian authorities and those of the States; and establishes free trade between the states, and a common external customs tariff.

The Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1900 is a statute of the British Parliament containing nine clauses. The first eight clauses contain introductory, explanatory and consequential provisions. The ninth clause contains "The Constitution". The Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Bill was introduced into the British Parliament on 14 May 1900 and debated and passed both Houses during the next seven weeks. On 9 July 1900, at Windsor Castle, Queen Victoria gave her assent to the Bill. The Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act, which gave legal effect to federation, and created the Commonwealth of Australia, came into force on 1 January 1901.

Australia Act 1986

The Australia Act of 1986 removed the remaining or "residual" constitutional links between Australia and Britain. It removed the power of the British Parliament to pass laws having effect as part of Australian law. Any implied limitations on the powers of the state parliaments, deriving from their former colonial status, was ended.

Photocopy-Preservation

GIFTS

GIFTS FROM STATES

NSW - Coat of Arms, Great Verandah and Ministerial Entrance
Craftsman - Robin Blau

NSW State Library Historical Photographs Project

NT - Monkey pod table

Tasmania - Senate Hansard table

South Australia - House of Reps Hansard table

Victoria - Museum of Victoria Photographic Archive Project

Queensland - Tom Risley sculpture (external- SE)

WA - Howard Taylor sculpture (Formal Gardens)

GIFTS FROM NATIONAL ORGANISATIONS & INDIVIDUALS

RSL fountain (Parliamentary Drive)

CWA sundial (Parliamentary Drive)

Order of Aust. Assoc. - Elizabeth II sculpture by John Dowie (Verandah)

Zonta - roses (Formal Garden)

Churchill Trust - Odyssey tapestries (1st floor public area)

Order of AHEPA (Aust. Hellenic Education Progressive Assoc.) -
painting "The Immigrants" by George Hatsatouris
(entrance to theatre, 1st floor)

Embroiders Guild of Australia - Great Hall embroidery

War Widows Guild - granite bench (Formal gardens)

National Australia Day Council - Book of Australian and Young
Australian of the Year

J. Furphy & Sons, Shepparton, Vic., watertank shield (Non-members' Bar)

Mrs L. Crowle - gargoyle from British Houses of Parliament (storage)

Menzies Estate - painting by Winston Churchill "Cap d'Antibes"
(RG.109 - Hewson)

Canberra Lacemakers Assoc. - lace cuffs and jobots for the uniforms
of the Usher of the Black Rod and the
Serjeant-at-Arms.

OVERSEAS

Waterford Wedgwood Holdings Pty Ltd - commemorative bowl

Austria - porcelain figurine "The Horsebreaker" (Speaker's suite)

Barbados - 2 despatch boxes, Senate Chamber

Bangladesh - embroidery (Executive stairwell)

Belgium - crystal, abstract "tree" (storage)

Burma - 10 benches (4 - upper terrace), 6 - Queen's Terrace)

Canada - Canadian Senate - President's chair

Canadian House of Commons - House of Reps' Chamber table

China - pair of marble lions (Formal gardens)

incense burner, soapstone and jade (storage)

lanterns (PM's courtyard)

Cyprus - 2 antique pots (1 - storage, 1 - Speaker's suite)

Eire - Waterford crystal (PM's suite)

European Parliament - 2 engravings, maps (1 - storage, 1- side corridor
of Main Foyer "Carte Reduites des Terres
Australes")

France - wool tapestry by Le Corbusier "La femme et le Marechal
Ferrant" (Executive stairwell)

Germany (FRG) - porcelain dinner services for Presiding Officers
suites

Germany (DDR) - bust of Ludwig Leichhardt (display case - 1st floor
public)

Greece - gold plated copy of antique cup with stand

Hungary - tapestry by Beata Hauser "Budapest Anno" (Executive corridor)

Italy - sculpture by Cecco Bonanotte "Dialogue" (Courtyard 28B)

Israel - sculpture by Zelig Segal "Menorah" (Formal Gardens)

Japan - cherry trees

Lebanon - cedar tree

Malta - painting "Untitled" by Alfred Chircop (storage)

Netherlands - Fresian clock (1st floor, public)

New Zealand - Distinguished visitor's chair made in NZ from Kohe Kohe

wood.

Nordic Countries - 5 crystal candelabras (4 in storage, 1 from Sweden in display case - 1st floor Public area Senate side)

Papua New Guinea - wall relief in silver and gold depicting birds of paradise and symbolic drums (1st floor, display case, Public area)

Phillippines - carved wooden totem-bird "sarimanok" (storage)

Spain - porcelain platter, a reproduction from the "Compania de India" 17/18th century design

UK - Vice-regal chair, made in UK of English pear wood to architect's design.

Blitz relics - (1st floor, Public display)

USA - 4 granite benches (Senate & Reps gardens)

USSR - ornamental box (Speaker's suite)

Vanuatu - totem pole

Yugoslavia - tapestry by Ninela Pejovic (storage)

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MESSAGE OR SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT:

Sydney

The arch of the Sydney Harbour Bridge and the soaring "sails" of the opera house within the setting of one of the finest harbours in the world are among Australia's best-known symbols internationally.

Sydney, capital of the state of New South Wales, is the nation's biggest city and also its oldest and liveliest. European settlement in Australia began at what is now Sydney with the arrival of Captain Arthur Phillip and the First Fleet on January 26, 1788.

Today the city blends its 18th century heritage with skyscraper office towers on both sides of the harbour and ranks among the great international cities of the world. Its population is more than 3 431 000, nearly 22 per cent of the nation's total population.

More than 800 000 international visitors come to the city each year.

The harbour, with 245 km (152 miles) of foreshore, divides the city effectively into northern and southern sectors joined at the core by the single-span harbour bridge, opened in 1932.

At weekends, hundreds of small craft, yachts and ferries join the cargo ships and liners in the harbour, candy-striped spinnakers balloon and sweep across the waterways, turning the harbour into a people's playground.

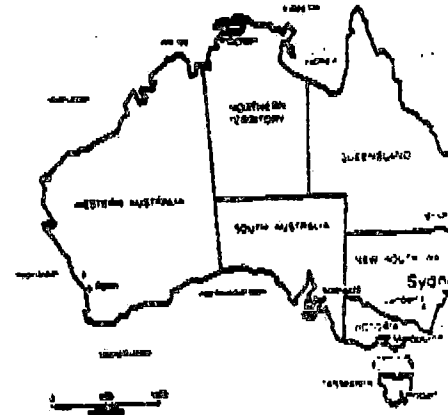
Sydney is equally famous for its magnificent beaches stretching north and south of the harbour along the Pacific Ocean coastline from Palm Beach in the north to Royal National Park in the south.

Beaches such as Bondi, Manly, Cronulla, Cooles, Narrabeen, Newport, Avalon, Maroubra and Harbord are all within a short distance of the city centre, some only a few minutes by train, hydrofoil or water taxi.

Sydney's giant sprawl across an area of 91 48 km² (3532 sq miles) extends westwards to the Blue Mountains, an area of rugged grandeur just two hours' drive away. A four-hour drive north of the city takes you to the heart of the Hunter Valley where some of Australia's finest wines are produced.

While the harbour has always dominated Sydney, particularly its early development, a major attraction of greater Sydney is that it is almost surrounded by other large waterways: Pittwater and the Hawkesbury River to the north, Botany Bay and Cook's River on the city's southern edge, with Port Hacking further south, and the Nepean River to the west running along the base of the Blue Mountains.

A vital part of Australia's links with the past can be found in The Rocks area of Sydney, reflecting the lifestyle of the



city before the turn of the century, and providing a striking contrast to the flashing neons and nightlife of cosmopolitan Kings Cross. In recent years the NSW Government has carried out extensive renovation work around Sydney Cove where Macquarie Street runs uphill south from the Opera House past Government House, the Conservatorium, NSW Library, State Parliament House, St James Church, Sydney Hospital, the Mint and Hyc Park Barracks. Many of these historic buildings have been impressively restored.

The Opera House, the \$104 million centre for the performing arts, is a modern manifestation of the city's preoccupation and continuing love affair with its harbour. The building on Bennelong Point, a peninsula described by the building's designer Jørn Utzon, as a "site unequalled in the world".

Since its official opening in 1973, extraordinary range of often fanciful images have been conjured up in an attempt to capture the spirit of the Opera House. It has been described as a unique vast outdoor sculpture and a symphony in concrete. Its soaring roofline has been likened to billowing wet sails.

Older inner-city residential areas such as Paddington, Glebe and Balm have been preserved and in recent years residents have painstakingly restored houses in the area to their original appearance.

Paddington, less than 3 km (1.8 miles) from the heart of the city, has been almost completely refurbished. Rows of terrace houses with wrought-iron balconies, quaint shops, restaurants and art galleries have become a major tourist attraction. Among the many other attractions of Sydney are the Art Gallery of NSW, Taronga Zoo - a harbour bushland reserve renowned for its fine collection of animals

FACT SHEET on AUSTRALIA

and marine life - national parks and wildlife reserves.

Sydney has developed as a major seaport and trading centre for the Asia-Pacific region, headquarters of extensive road and rail networks and industrial manufacturing and a leading financial capital.

The city's most dramatic period of growth, in terms of population and redevelopment, came after World War II. In less than 30 years the population doubled. The lifting of height restrictions on buildings in 1957 ushered in an era of unprecedented building activity and the city's skyline changed dramatically. The 1960s and 1970s were years of rapid growth. The city's and Australia's tallest building, the 325m (1066ft) Centarpoint Tower, was completed in 1981, providing sightseers with a bird's-eye view of the whole metropolis.

HISTORY

Sydney grew up originally with no well-defined central plan. Despite efforts by Governor Phillip to plan the town after he arrived with the first fleet, he had little success. As a result, some of the inner city streets remain steeply graded, crooked and narrow.

Governor Lachlan Macquarie is generally credited as being the "maker of modern Sydney" during his period of office between 1810 and 1821. He was responsible for the preservation of the 17ha (42 acre) Hyde Park in the centre of the city. Sydney has two other

major park areas - the Domain, 40.5ha (100 acres) and the Botanic Gardens, 38ha (98 acres), originally a farm in the early years of settlement.

In the 1970s, planners took further steps to "green" the city centre, an enclave of 13km² (5 sq miles) around Sydney Cove. To enhance the quality of life in the city, they established pedestrian plazas, parks and quiet rest areas - oases amid the high-rise development.

SPORT AND RECREATION

Sydney abounds in sporting fields, bowling greens, tennis courts, swimming pools and golf courses. Of more than 70 courses, 12 are located within an 8km (five miles) radius of the city centre. The ocean beaches provide the venues for exciting surf carnivals and the harbour for the great spectacles of 18 footer sailing craft races, the great Sydney ferry boat race held every January as part of the Sydney Festival and the start of the Sydney to Hobart yacht classic each Boxing Day when thousands of small craft farewell the fleet on its 610 nautical mile race.

Sydney's greatest gift to the gastronomic world is the magnificent Sydney rock oyster with the Balmain Bug - an odd looking but tasty crustacean - a close second.

The city has 1380 licensed restaurants, almost 600 clubs with liquor and poker machine licences and 617 hotels.

SUMMARY

The city is situated on the east coast of Australia at latitude 33 degrees South longitude 151 degrees East. The climate is generally pleasant although tending to be warm and humid towards the end of summer in February and March. The average maximum temperature in summer is 25.3 degrees C (77.5 degrees F) and the minimum 18 degrees C (64.4 degrees F). In winter the average maximum is 16.6 degrees C (62 degrees F) and the minimum 8.6 degrees C (47.5 degrees F).

Sydney is Australia's biggest manufacturing centre, with 7600 major factories and plants employing about 271 000 people. Plants and factories in Sydney account for almost 72 per cent of the State's manufacturing turnover and 25 per cent of the nation's total value of production. Many of these industries are associated with consumer goods but also include sawmilling, engineering, railway rolling stock and motor vehicle manufacture, chemicals, plastics, earth-moving equipment, electronics, petroleum products and refining.

The city's two major harbours, Sydney and Port Botany, handle almost 36 million tonnes of cargo a year.

Sydney is the busiest international domestic airport in Australia. In 1986 there were 108 172 aircraft movements carrying 8 882 500 passengers. Thirty-two international airlines operate services to Sydney.

(Duggan/Nix)
December 23, 1991
Draft Two
Parliament

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENT
CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA
JANUARY 2, 1992
~~[time]~~ 1:45

Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Thank you for that warm welcome. I am deeply grateful for the honor of appearing before the Houses of the Australian Parliament. I know that Members of Parliament have gone to extraordinary lengths to arrange this special session. I want to offer special greetings and thanks to the members of the Australia/USA Parliamentary Group, who have done so much to deepen the friendship between our countries. [Also acknowledge: PM Keating, President of the Senate Sebraa, others?]

Any visitor from the United States cannot help but feel a warm kinship with Australia. We share ancient traditions and far-sighted optimism. Explorers, pioneers, and immigrants built each of our young nations. Australia and America have been destinations of freedom and opportunity for yearners and toilers from Britain and Ireland, Poland and Italy, Vietnam and Cambodia and dozens of other places on the globe.

This Parliament Building displays an original copy of the Magna Carta -- one of only four such manuscripts to have survived to this day. The United States National Archives is home to another of these original manuscripts. I can think of no stronger symbol of our shared commitment to the rights of the

individual, to the rule of law, and to government by consent of the people.

With our common ancestries and shared ideals, Americans and Australians also find great similarities in our lands. Each of our countries spans a continent. Each abounds in agricultural and mineral riches. Each is endowed with seaports important to world security and trade.

Australians and Americans share a belief in the indivisibility of human freedom. \ We share a willingness to struggle and sacrifice for the peace and security of other nations. Five times this century Australians and Americans have fought side by side in the cause of peace and freedom: In the First World War; in the Second World War; in Korea; in Vietnam; and, just last year, in the Persian Gulf. \ \

This year we mark the 50th anniversary of the fateful Battle of the Coral Sea. We remember the courage and fighting skill of the Australian and American naval forces. Their valor spared Australia from invasion and preserved for the Allied forces in the Pacific their most valuable material and moral resources.

In Korea and Vietnam, Australians and Americans again joined forces. Their sacrifices were not in vain. \ Had we not taken our stand, the wildfire of communist violence and tyranny very likely would have enveloped far greater expanses of Northeast and Southeast Asia.

In the Persian Gulf, we stood together again in opposing Saddam Hussein's aggression. Indeed, the first two coalition

partners to carry out a joint boarding exercise to enforce the United Nations resolutions were Australians from the HMAS Darwin and Americans from the USS Brewerton. During the war, our joint defense facilities played an invaluable role in detecting launches of Iraqi Scud missiles. These facilities will continue to serve our global aims for nonproliferation. And today, two of the three navies represented in operations enforcing the embargo against Iraq are Australia's and America's.

Let me assure you: The United States will continue to work in firm alliance with Australia, no matter what changes may come about in our defense expenditures or in the makeup of threats to international peace.

The ANZUS alliance is fundamental to the future stability of the Asia-Pacific region. \\ I am solidly committed to keep our defenses strong and remain engaged with you in this region of such vital and growing importance to America. \\

Australia is more than a friend and an ally to the United States. Australia is a good citizen of the world community. \\ I want to salute especially Australia's leadership in stemming the threat of chemical, biological and nuclear weapons. \\

A moment ago I recalled the sacrifices Australians made during our long involvement in opposing communist expansion in Southeast Asia. No matter how disappointing and thankless that military engagement may have seemed, Australians have never lost sight of their aim of advancing freedom and human rights in Southeast Asia. Principled diplomatic initiatives by Australia

in the United Nations have been a major factor in the progress toward peace and self-government in Cambodia.

Both the United States and Australia have renewed diplomatic representation in Phnom Penh in order to move the peace process forward. Australia is making an additional contribution by sending one of its senior military officers to head the new U.N. peacekeeping force in Cambodia. [Placeholder for any further statements about Cambodia, e.g. lifting of trade embargo]

The coming era promises unparalleled opportunities for economic growth in the nations of the Pacific. The Asia-Pacific region accounts for more than \$300 billion in annual two-way commerce with the United States -- a total nearly one-third larger than America's volume of trade across the Atlantic.

Australia is a leader in efforts for the success of the Uruguay Round of the GATT negotiations. Australian leaders have employed great skill and energy in seeking deep reductions in trade-distorting agricultural subsidies. I am aware that such interim United States trade programs as the Export Enhancement Program are resented by Australian farmers. American farmers also are feeling the pain of lower world grain prices. The cause of these low prices is not EEP.

The European Community has driven world grain prices down with heavy subsidies and predatory trade practices. EEP applies needed pressure directly on the European Community. It is designed and implemented to avoid affecting countries that do not subsidize -- including Australia. Without EEP, the European

Community would usurp additional markets and prices would continue their downward trend.

I don't like having to use any of the instruments of trade war. That is why my Administration is working hard -- as I know the Australian government is -- for an historic new GATT agreement that liberates and revolutionizes world agriculture trade. We want to create a trade environment where all producers can compete fairly. In the long run, this is the best policy either of us could offer our hard-working farmers and ranchers.

Like Australians, Americans see the possibilities for using regional organizations to expand and liberalize trade around the globe. We seek to make all of North America -- Mexico, the United States and Canada -- a free trade area.

I assure you: The North American Free Trade Agreement will not become an exclusive trade bloc. It will lower internal barriers without raising external barriers. We envision a day when thriving North American economies will engage in increasingly robust trade with Asian-Pacific nations that have opened their own markets. We are especially encouraged by Australia's leadership in the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Group. The November APEC ministerial in Seoul was proof that APEC has matured into the premier trade forum in the Pacific and is emerging as an important force building a sense of community around the Pacific Rim.

Our common aspirations for the future are evident in our increasing cooperation on such matters as environmental

protection and educational and social issues. Australians and Americans can take pride our governments' joint actions toward conservation of tropical forests, protecting endangered species, and promoting technologies for clean-burning coal.

As a democracy with a solid moral anchor, Australia plays a leading role in the international fight against illicit drugs. I know I speak for millions of American parents in expressing thanks for your efforts to fight drug abuse and drug trafficking.

Steadfast cooperation on security and trade will offer a great boon to the next generations of Australians and Americans. I foresee a steady expansion of travel and cultural exchanges in years to come. Australia's natural beauty is a powerful magnet for American tourists. But more than this, it is the spirit of your country that earns Australia so much admiration in America and around the world. Your artists' contributions to film, dance and music have whetted my countrymen's appetites for more and more things Australian. ((One of the sports television networks in the U.S. carries "Australian rules football," and many Americans enjoy the rough and tumble of hard hitting with reckless abandon. \ We have something similar, but we call it politics. \ \))

I credit the clear air of Australia for its effect on one of the freshest minds now working in Washington -- our Secretary of Education, Lamar Alexander. In 1987, after completing eight years as Governor of Tennessee, Lamar Alexander decided to take his wife and children and spend half a year in Australia.

For six months the Alexanders enjoyed the beauty and comfort of Australia's coastal cities and the adventure of the bush country. They succeeded splendidly in getting to know one another better as a family. For all the difference in setting, though, Lamar Alexander continually was struck with a powerful sense of kinship between Australians and Americans.

Now that he has joined my Cabinet as Secretary of Education, Lamar Alexander is working for revolutionary changes to improve our schools. He is promoting innovative ideas he saw in practice in Australia -- for instance the large measure of freedom Australians have in choosing among private, religious, or state-operated schools. When we succeed with some of these reforms, we'll thank pathfinders such as Australians for their example.

Of course, we've always shared fraternal ties and a spirit of freedom -- ever since an American vessel named the Philadelphia became the first trading ship to call at Sydney's Port Jackson in 1792. \ Almost a century later, Mark Twain visited Australia and spoke for all Americans when he said: "You have a spirit of independence here which cannot be overpraised."

Fifty years ago in the Coral Sea, Australians and Americans paid a high price, but they proved to the world that the future belongs to the brave and the free. For the half century since, we have deepened our habits of friendship, trade and mutual defense. Now more clearly than ever, we can see a hopeful future for the far-flung kinsmen of Australia and America -- and for all who share our ideals. We're prepared to work as partners in the

next century -- to break new ground for freedom, cooperation, and economic progress.

Thank you again for the extraordinary honor of allowing me to address this distinguished Parliament. May God bless you, and may He always smile on the kinship and friendship of Australia and the United States of America.

#

(Duggan/Nix)
December 23, 1991
Draft Two
Parliament

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENT
CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA
JANUARY 2, 1992
~~[time]~~ 1:45

Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Thank you for that warm welcome. I am deeply grateful for the honor of appearing before the Houses of the Australian Parliament. I know that Members of Parliament have gone to extraordinary lengths to arrange this special session. I want to offer special greetings and thanks to the members of the Australia/USA Parliamentary Group, who have done so much to deepen the friendship between our countries. [Also acknowledge: PM Keating, President of the Senate Sebraa, others?]

Any visitor from the United States cannot help but feel a warm kinship with Australia. We share ancient traditions and far-sighted optimism. Explorers, pioneers, and immigrants built each of our young nations. Australia and America have been destinations of freedom and opportunity for yearners and toilers from Britain and Ireland, Poland and Italy, Vietnam and Cambodia and dozens of other places on the globe.

This Parliament Building displays an original copy of the Magna Carta -- one of only four such manuscripts to have survived to this day. The United States National Archives is home to another of these original manuscripts. I can think of no stronger symbol of our shared commitment to the rights of the

individual, to the rule of law, and to government by consent of the people.

With our common ancestries and shared ideals, Americans and Australians also find great similarities in our lands. Each of our countries spans a continent. Each abounds in agricultural and mineral riches. Each is endowed with seaports important to world security and trade.

Australians and Americans share a belief in the indivisibility of human freedom. \ We share a willingness to struggle and sacrifice for the peace and security of other nations. Five times this century Australians and Americans have fought side by side in the cause of peace and freedom: In the First World War; in the Second World War; in Korea; in Vietnam; and, just last year, in the Persian Gulf. \ \

This year we mark the 50th anniversary of the fateful Battle of the Coral Sea. We remember the courage and fighting skill of the Australian and American naval forces. Their valor spared Australia from invasion and preserved for the Allied forces in the Pacific their most valuable material and moral resources.

In Korea and Vietnam, Australians and Americans again joined forces. Their sacrifices were not in vain. \ Had we not taken our stand, the wildfire of communist violence and tyranny very likely would have enveloped far greater expanses of Northeast and Southeast Asia.

In the Persian Gulf, we stood together again in opposing Saddam Hussein's aggression. Indeed, the first two coalition

partners to carry out a joint boarding exercise to enforce the United Nations resolutions were Australians from the HMAS Darwin and Americans from the USS Brewerton. During the war, our joint defense facilities played an invaluable role in detecting launches of Iraqi Scud missiles. These facilities will continue to serve our global aims for nonproliferation. And today, two of the three navies represented in operations enforcing the embargo against Iraq are Australia's and America's.

Let me assure you: The United States will continue to work in firm alliance with Australia, no matter what changes may come about in our defense expenditures or in the makeup of threats to international peace.

The ANZUS alliance is fundamental to the future stability of the Asia-Pacific region. \\ I am solidly committed to keep our defenses strong and remain engaged with you in this region of such vital and growing importance to America. \\

Australia is more than a friend and an ally to the United States. Australia is a good citizen of the world community. \\ I want to salute especially Australia's leadership in stemming the threat of chemical, biological and nuclear weapons. \\

A moment ago I recalled the sacrifices Australians made during our long involvement in opposing communist expansion in Southeast Asia. No matter how disappointing and thankless that military engagement may have seemed, Australians have never lost sight of their aim of advancing freedom and human rights in Southeast Asia. Principled diplomatic initiatives by Australia

in the United Nations have been a major factor in the progress toward peace and self-government in Cambodia.

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The coming era promises unparalleled opportunities for economic growth in the nations of the Pacific. ^{In 1990,} The Asia-Pacific region accounts ^{ed for a total of} ~~for more than~~ \$300 billion in ^{annual} two-way commerce with the United States -- a total nearly one-third larger than America's volume of trade across the Atlantic.]

Australia is a leader in efforts for the success of the Uruguay Round of the GATT negotiations. Australian leaders have employed great skill and energy in seeking deep reductions in trade-distorting agricultural subsidies. I am aware that such interim United States trade programs as the Export Enhancement Program are resented by Australian farmers. American farmers also are feeling the pain of lower world grain prices. The cause of these low prices is not EEP.

The European Community has driven world grain prices down with heavy subsidies and predatory trade practices. EEP applies needed pressure directly on the European Community. It is deisigned and implemented to avoid affecting countries that do not subsidize -- including Australia. Without EEP, the European

→
Staine
Brown
13583
USTR

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I don't like having to use any of the instruments of trade war. That is why my Administration is working hard -- as I know the Australian government is -- for an historic new GATT agreement that liberates and revolutionizes world agriculture trade. We want to create a trade environment where all producers can compete fairly. In the long run, this is the best policy either of us could offer our hard-working farmers and ranchers.

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next century -- to break new ground for freedom, cooperation, and economic progress.

Thank you again for the extraordinary honor of allowing me to address this distinguished Parliament. May God bless you, and may He always smile on the kinship and friendship of Australia and the United States of America.

#

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Lee Kwan Yew
is taking "full charge"
on Singapore - lecture
he'll be chairing the session

SEA

Tony: Pres. may seek to build
on Kilo & speech

— emphasis on trade

asia - Pacific region
a very dynamic place

frank in economics ~

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Big Asian-american
rally
in Calif.

US has been liberator
and guarantor of security

If US had not fought
in Vietnam -
Communism would have
gone further
in SEA.

Good will toward US

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Bush needs to be
concrete about
how to manifest
~~the~~ US continuing
engagement in
trade, econ devel,
& security
in SE Asia.

Canada & Australia
have suggested
a ESCO type org.

for Asia -
Japanese & Chinese econ/pol/sec
hegemony feared by
smaller countries.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

NAFTA -

linkages bet -

NAFTA

+ East Asia

4 + 2

Japan, Korea, China, US

+ N + S Korea

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Pres will ^{need to} explain

when we will order
+ Post cold war world ~~order~~
means for Asia Pacific

Get Reagan speeches



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

fax 6218

December 20, 1991

MEMORANDUM TO TONY SNOW
FROM: DALE CURTIS *Dale C.* FOR MICHAEL DELAND
RE: AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENT REMARKS

Mike Deland's international team has reviewed these remarks and has the following suggestions.

- 1) Increasingly, the President is making the case that domestic benefits result from international engagement. Also, Australia is suffering a deeper recession than our own, which led to the ouster this week of the current Prime Minister.

These factors suggest a stronger, more detailed passage on pages 4-5 on our common efforts to promote economic growth (i.e. investment, liberalized trade). A stronger emphasis on the economic difficulties facing both nations might enhance the speech's domestic reception.

In tandem, our team suggests streamlining the stuff on Vietnam and Korea, examples of foreign involvements which were just as unpopular in Australia as in the United States.

- 2) On page 5, the speech should commend Australia for their leadership in the South Pacific Regional Environment Program (Tucker Scully, Director of Ocean Programs at the State Department can provide more information; the U.S. is a party to the agreement).

This section could also be sharpened and made more relevant by mentioning that 1992 will be an important year for international environmental cooperation (i.e. the UN "Earth Summit" in Rio). Australia has been a leading middle-of-the-road player, somewhat more sympathetic to the U.S. position than other allies, in negotiations on climate change and assistance to developing nations.

11 DEC 20 A/D: SA

HAPPY HOLIDAYS TO ALL OF YOU!

Replacement paragraph for
last full paragraph of p. 4

(Aus. Parliament)

(OCA)

Australia has ^{been} ~~was~~ one of the most constructive parties to the Uruguay Round of the GATT negotiations, demonstrating strong leadership in the Cairns Group. Australian negotiators have employed great skill and energy in seeking deep reductions in trade distorting agricultural subsidies. I am aware that such interim United States measures as the Export Enhancement Program are resented by Australian farmers. American farmers are also feeling the pain of lower world grain prices, but the cause is not EEP. The European Community has driven world grain prices down with heavy subsidies and predatory trade practices. EEP applies needed pressure directly on the European Community, and is implemented to avoid affecting non-subsidizing countries, including Australia. Without EEP, the Europeans would usurp additional markets and prices would continue their downward trend. But I don't like having to wage a trade war of budgets. That is why my Administration is working hard -- as I know the Australian government is -- for an historic new GATT agreement that liberates and revolutionizes world agricultural trade. We want to create a trade environment where all producers can compete fairly. In the long run, this is the best policy either of us could offer our hard-working farmers and ranchers.

Copies

9204

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

31 DEC 20 P2:34

DATE: 12/19/91 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: FRIDAY, 12/20/91 10:00 am

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENT

SUBJECT: CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA - JANUARY 2, 1992

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	HORNER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SKINNER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCCLURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SCOWCROFT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PETERSMEYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PORTER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BRADY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ROGICH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BROMLEY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SMITH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	DELAND	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DEMAREST	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	FINDLAY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SNOW	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
GRAY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HOLIDAY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

Please forward your comments directly to Tony Snow, Rm. 122, x2930, no later than 10:00 a.m., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20, with a copy to this office. Thank you.

- MASTER + ATTACHMENTS

RESPONSE:

NSC concurs with changes as noted.

Brent Scowcroft

cc: Phillip Brady

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

Perhaps incorporate some comments on earlier events of the trip - Maritime Museum Spending New Years, etc. (Rogich)

01 DEC 18 P6:46

(Duggan/Nix)
December 16, 1991
Draft One
Parliament

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENT
CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA
JANUARY 2, 1992
[time]

Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Thank you for that warm welcome. I am deeply grateful for the honor of appearing before the Houses of the Australian Parliament. I know that Members of Parliament have gone to extraordinary lengths to arrange this special session. I want to offer special greetings and thanks to the members of the Australia/USA Parliamentary Group, who have done so much to deepen the friendship between our countries. [Other acknowledgments -- e.g. ^{Keating} Leo McLeay, Speaker of the House ^{Kerry} Sibiaa, President of the Senate] Any visitor from the United States cannot help but feel a warm kinship with Australia. We share ancient traditions and far-sighted optimism. Explorers, pioneers, and immigrants built each of our young nations. Australia and America have been destinations of freedom and opportunity for yearners and toilers from ^{Britain} England and Ireland, Poland and Italy, Vietnam and Cambodia and dozens of other points of departure.

This Parliament Building displays an original copy of the Magna Carta -- one of only four such manuscripts to have survived to this day. Fittingly, the United States National Archives is home to another of these original manuscripts. I can think of no stronger symbol of our shared commitment to the rights of the

Acknowledge
who ever
was
elected
(Treas.)

individual, to the rule of law, and to government by consent of the people.

With our common ancestries and shared ideals, Americans and Australians also find great similarities in our lands. Each of our countries spans a continent. Each abounds in agricultural and mineral riches. Each is endowed with seaports important to world strategy and trade.

Australians and Americans share a belief in the indivisibility of human freedom and a willingness to struggle and sacrifice for the peace and security of other nations. Five times this century Australians and Americans have fought side by side in the cause of peace and freedom: In Europe in the First World War; in Europe, Africa and the Pacific in the Second World War; ^{Commerce suggests dropping} in Korea; in Vietnam; and, just last year, in the Persian Gulf.

This year we commemorate the 50th anniversary of the fateful Battle of the Coral Sea. We remember the courage and fighting skill of the Australian and American naval forces. Their valor spared Australia from invasion and preserved for the Allied forces in the Pacific their most valuable material and moral resources.

In Korea and Vietnam, Australians and Americans again joined forces. Their sacrifices were not in vain. Had we not taken our stand, the wildfire of communist violence and tyranny very likely would have enveloped far greater expanses of Northeast and Southeast Asia.

Using... role in detecting the launches of Iraqi SCOD missiles. The facilities will continue to be our shared global nonproliferation objectives.

In the Persian Gulf, we stood together again in opposing Saddam Hussein's aggression. Indeed, the first two coalition partners to carry out a joint boarding exercise to enforce the United Nations resolutions were Australians from the HMAS Darwin and Americans from the USS Brewerton. And today, two of the three navies represented in operations enforcing the embargo against Iraq are Australia's and America's.

Let me assure you: The United States will continue to work in firm alliance with Australia, no matter what changes may come about in our defense expenditures or in the makeup of threats to international peace.

* Security Insect

~~We will continue to keep our defenses strong and to seek through diplomacy to curb threats to world stability. I salute Australia's leadership in stemming the spread of weapons of mass destruction -- especially chemical and nuclear weapons.~~

A moment ago I recalled the sacrifices Australians made during our long involvement in opposing communist expansion in Southeast Asia. No matter how disappointing and thankless that military engagement may have seemed, Australians have never lost sight of their aim of advancing freedom and human rights in Southeast Asia. Years of principled diplomatic ^{initiatives} efforts by Australians in the United Nations have been a major factor in the progress toward peace and self-government in Cambodia.

Both the United States and Australia have renewed diplomatic representation in Phnom Penh in order to move the peace process forward. Australia is making an additional contribution by

Canberra speech: Add after second graph on p.3: * Security

Inset

More than 150 years ago, President Andrew Jackson appointed J.H. Williams as the first American counsel here. Arriving from Boston, Williams was greeted by an editorial: "We regard his arrival, read the Australian paper," as a pledge of increasing intimacy between the two countries, from which mutual advantages may be expected to flow."

The bonds of intimacy, trust, and political moorings of our alliance have seen us through these five wars. They have brought victory in the long twilight struggle against communist oppression. And as we now strive to forge a new, post-Cold War order, our alliances are the key building blocks to a new century of peace and prosperity, to the emerging Pacific Community.

~~As our alliance with Japan is the keystone of our engagement in the Asia-Pacific, our alliance with Australia is our southern anchor in the network of bilateral security ties, so vital to stability in the region.~~

ANZUS is a fundamental part of the network.

~~Australia is a bridge between Southeast Asia and the South Pacific island states. I must add that Canberra also is an important bridge to New Zealand. I hope our efforts to encourage Wellington to make the policy changes necessary to reactivate the ANZUS alliance. My September 27th initiative should have provided a catalyst for New Zealanders to think anew about nuclear issues.~~

The future of Asian security will require more multilateral cooperation based on our sustained presence in the region to meet the new and complex challenges ahead. I can assure you that this President intends to keep our defenses strong and remain engaged in a region of vital and growing importance to America.

I salute Australia's activism in regional and global affairs, particularly in stemming the spread of weapons of mass destruction -- especially chemical, biological and nuclear weapons. As we face the new transnational security challenges of proliferation, illicit drug trafficking, environmental protection, this can-do spirit will help ensure our success.

drop the third graph "We will keep our defenses..." and continue with text....

peace and representative government will
replace years of horror and dictatorship.

sending one of its senior military officers to head the new U.N. peacekeeping force in Cambodia. While Cambodia still faces a difficult transition, I am confident that ~~dictatorship will give way to democracy not only in Cambodia but in Vietnam as well.~~
[Placeholder for any further statements about Cambodia, e.g. lifting of trade embargo]

The coming era promises unparalleled opportunities for economic growth in the nations of the Pacific. The Asia-Pacific region accounts for more than \$300 billion in annual two-way commerce with the United States -- a total nearly one-third larger than America's volume of trade across the Atlantic.

Australia has been ^{a leader in efforts} ~~one of the most constructive parties~~ to the Uruguay Round of the GATT negotiations. Australian leaders have employed great skill and energy in seeking deep reductions of the European Community's ^{and the} heavy and harmful agricultural subsidies. I am acutely aware that ~~such interim United States trade programs as the~~ ^{our} Export Enhancement Program ~~for wheat~~ ^{are of} ~~causes~~ ^{must} ~~concern~~ ^{change} ~~to~~ ^{make} ~~Australia's farmers.~~ ^{even as they apply} ~~needed pressure to~~ ^{the} ~~European Community.~~ ^{In every EEP initiative we take great care to make every effort possible to} ^{factor in the interests of non-subsidizers such as Australia.} ^{Our target is not Australia but rather the subsidizing countries such as EC.}

Administration is working as hard as possible -- as I know the Australian government is -- for an historic new GATT agreement that liberates and revolutionizes world agriculture trade. In the long run, this is the best policy either of us could offer our farmers and ranchers. ~~I understand your concerns. I want to be reasonable and take your concerns into account.~~

Like Australians, Americans see the possibilities for using regional organizations to expand and liberalize trade around the

Successfully conclude

We have worked hard

Events could dramatically change the tone of the sentences. Please be careful with this. (Ag)

Replacement P attached (S&A)

We are discussing on this visit the prospect for a US-Australia Trade and Investment Framework Agreement.

globe. We seek to make all of North America -- Mexico, the United States and Canada -- a free trade area.

I assure you: The North American Free Trade Agreement will not become an exclusive trade bloc. It will lower internal barriers without raising external barriers. We envision a day when ~~a~~ thriving North American ~~trade group~~ ^{economies will} can engage in increasingly open trade with the Asian-Pacific nations. ^{that have opened their own markets.} We are especially encouraged by Australia's leadership in ~~organizing and hosting the recent founding meeting of~~ the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Group. ^{The November APEC ministerial in Seoul was proof that APEC has matured into the premier trade forum in the Pacific and is emerging as an important force building a sense of community across the Pacific rim.}

Americas level playing field. Also under stands And let's fair in our dealing the Pacific rim. (Cregg)

Our common aspirations for the future are evident in our increasing cooperation on such matters as environmental protection and educational and social issues. Australians and Americans can take pride in the important joint actions our governments have taken toward conservation of tropical forests, protecting endangered species, and promoting technologies for clean-burning coal.

As a democracy with a solid moral anchor, Australia plays a leading role in the international fight against illicit drugs. I know I speak for millions of American parents in expressing thanks for your efforts in the fight against drug abuse and drug trafficking.

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for American tourists. But more than this, it is the spirit of your country that earns Australia so much admiration in America and around the world. Your artists' contributions to film, dance and music have whetted my countrymen's appetites for more and more things Australian. ((One of the sports television networks in the U.S. carries "Australian rules football," and many Americans enjoy the rough and tumble of hard hitting with reckless abandon. \ We have something similar, but we call it politics. \ \))

I credit the clear air of Australia for its effect on one of the freshest minds now working in Washington -- our Secretary of Education, Lamar Alexander. In 1987, after completing eight years as Governor of Tennessee, Lamar Alexander decided to take his wife and children and spend half a year in Australia. (He ~~envisioned Australia as a sanctuary from the rat race of business and politics in the United States.~~) *delete - won't be well - KCV. condescending*

For six months the Alexanders enjoyed the beauty and comfort of Australia's coastal cities and the adventure of the bush country. They succeeded splendidly in getting to know one another better as a family while experiencing a place ~~as far as anywhere on earth from America's workaday world.~~ *won't go down well* } For all the difference in setting, though, Lamar Alexander continually was struck with a powerful sense of kinship between Australians and Americans. ~~As he neared the end of his visit, he told an Australian, "sometimes I think I'm at a family reunion on another planet."~~ *delete: connotations are very negative - Australia isolated, out of mainstream. Concept of learning from Australia is good, but not in a way that seems condescending to the Aus.*

Now that he has joined my Cabinet as Secretary of Education, Lamar Alexander is working for revolutionary changes we believe are necessary to improve our schools. He is promoting innovative ideas he saw in practice in Australia -- for instance the large measure of freedom Australians have in choosing among private, religious, or ^{public} ~~state-operated~~ schools. When we succeed with some of these reforms, ~~I'll inform my Education Secretary that we have arrived in the same orbit -- yes, even on the same planet -- as Australians.~~ *we'll owe countries like Australia the debt that followers owe the forerunner.*

Of course, we've always shared fraternal ties and a spirit of freedom -- ever since an American vessel named the Philadelphia became the first trading ship to call at Sydney's Port Jackson in 1792. Almost a century later, Mark Twain visited Australia and spoke for all Americans when he said: "You have a spirit of independence here which cannot be overpraised."

Fifty years ago in the Coral Sea, Australians and Americans paid a high price, but they proved to the world that the future belongs to the brave and the free. For the half century since, we have deepened our habits of friendship, trade and mutual defense. Now more clearly than ever, we can see a hopeful future for the far-flung kinsmen of Australia and America -- and for all who share our ideals. We're prepared to work as partners in the next century -- to break new ground for freedom, cooperation, and economic progress.

Thank you again for the extraordinary honor of allowing me to address this distinguished Parliament. May God bless you, and

may He always smile on the kinship and friendship of Australia
and the United States of America.

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United States Department of State
Bureau of Public Affairs

Office of the Historian

HIGHLIGHTS IN RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND AUSTRALIA, 1792-1989

1792: The merchant ship Philadelphia was the first American ship to call at Port Jackson in New South Wales.

May 20, 1836: James H. Williams of Boston was appointed the first American Consul at Sydney. He served until 1858.

August 20-September 18, 1908: The U.S. Navy's "Great White Fleet" received an enthusiastic welcome when it visited Australia during its round-the-world cruise.

May 27-30, 1918: Prime Minister William M. Hughes met with President Woodrow Wilson in Washington en route to wartime meetings in London. Hughes was the first Australian Prime Minister to visit the United States.

July 4, 1918: The first U.S.-Australian military cooperation took place when elements of the U.S. 33rd Division joined Australian troops in the capture of Le Hamel, France.

September 1918: Trade Commissioner Mark Sheldon became Australia's first official representative in the United States.

July 9, 1935: Prime Minister John A. Lyons met with President Franklin D. Roosevelt during a visit to the United States. They discussed prospects for reducing trade barriers.

January 8, 1940: The United States and Australia announced the establishment of diplomatic relations. Australian Minister Richard G. Casey presented his credentials on March 5, and U.S. Minister Clarence E. Gauss did so on July 17.

December 22, 1941: The first U.S. Army personnel arrived at Brisbane. With most of its armed forces serving in the Mediterranean, Australia was obliged to rely primarily on the United States for its defense during the war in the Pacific. Nearly 500,000 U.S. military personnel were stationed in Australia during World War II.

March 17, 1942: General Douglas MacArthur arrived in Australia six days after leaving the Philippines. As Supreme Commander of the Southwest Pacific Area (SWPA), MacArthur maintained his headquarters in Australia until October 1944. Australian General Sir Thomas Blamey commanded SWPA's ground forces. U.S. and Australian forces fought side by side in the Southwest Pacific, notably in New Guinea.

May 1942 Battle of Coral Sea

52 years

September 3, 1942: The United States and Great Britain signed an agreement providing for Lend-Lease aid to Australia.

July 9, 1946: The United States and Australia raised their Legations to the rank of Embassies. Australian Ambassador Norman J. O. Makin presented his credentials on September 11; U.S. Ambassador Robert Butler did so on September 25.

October 1950: Australian troops began serving with the British Commonwealth Brigade in the Korean War. The last Australian military personnel left the U.N. Command in Korea in August 1957.

September 1, 1951: The ANZUS security treaty between Australia, New Zealand, and the United States was signed at San Francisco.

September 8, 1954: Australia was one of the signatories of the Southeast Asia Collective Defense Treaty (SEATO).

March 9-14, 1957: John Foster Dulles became the first U.S. Secretary of State to visit Australia when he attended a SEATO ministerial meeting in Canberra.

February 25, 1960: The United States and Australia signed an agreement establishing tracking stations used in manned space flight programs.

not notated May 9, 1963: The United States and Australia signed an agreement establishing a U.S. naval communications center *where New Cape*

June 1965: The first Australian soldiers arrived in South Vietnam. The last were withdrawn on March 1, 1972.

October 20-23, 1966: Lyndon B. Johnson became the first U.S. President to visit Australia. In December 1967 he returned to attend memorial services for Prime Minister Harold Holt.

July 27-29, 1976: Prime Minister J. Malcolm Fraser made the first of several visits to the United States. He and President Gerald Ford stressed the need for continued cooperation between the ANZUS countries.

May 1, 1982: Vice President George Bush visited Australia to commemorate the 30th anniversary of the ANZUS Treaty.

July 15, 1985: Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Australian Minister for Foreign Affairs Bill Hayden issued a joint statement in Canberra reaffirming the importance of the ANZUS Treaty and expressing hopes for full cooperation between all its signatories.

1988-89 Australia celebrated bicentenary of European settlement
June 24-27, 1989: Prime Minister Robert Hawke made his fifth visit to Washington and met with President George Bush.

(Duggan/Nix)
December 16, 1991
Draft One
Parliament

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENT
CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA
[date]
[time]

Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I am grateful for your warm welcome. I am deeply moved by the extraordinary arrangements the Parliamentary leaders have made to make possible my appearance before the Houses of Parliament. Let me express also to the many members of the Australia/USA Parliamentary Group my heartfelt appreciation for your efforts to deepen the friendship between our countries.

Any visitor from the United States cannot help but feel a warm kinship with Australia. We share both ancient traditions and optimistic aims for the future. Explorers, pioneers, and immigrants built each of our young nations. Australia and America alike have been destinations of freedom and opportunity for yearners and toilers from England and Ireland, Poland and Italy, Vietnam and Cambodia and dozens of other points of departure.

Here in the Australian Parliament Building is displayed an original copy of the Magna Carta -- one of only four such manuscripts to have survived to this day. Fittingly, another of these original manuscripts is in the United States National Archives. I can think of no stronger symbol of our shared

commitment to the rights of the individual, to the rule of law, and to government by consent of the people.

With our common ancestries and shared ideals, Americans and Australians also find great similarities in our lands. Each of our countries spans a continent. Each abounds in agricultural and mineral riches. Each is endowed with seaports important to world strategy and trade.

Our peoples share a belief in the indivisibility of human freedom and a willingness to struggle and sacrifice for the peace and security of other nations. Five times this century Australians and Americans have fought side by side in the cause of peace and freedom: In Europe in the First World War; in Europe, Africa and the Pacific in the Second World War; in Korea; in Vietnam; and, just last year, in the Persian Gulf.

This year we commemorate the 50th anniversary of the fateful Battle of the Coral Sea. We remember the courage and fighting skill of the Australian Navy. We remember how our allied efforts in that darkest hour of the Pacific war proved that the Imperial Japanese aggression could be halted, even reversed. The valor of our naval forces in the Coral Sea spared Australia from invasion and preserved for the Allied forces in the Pacific their most valuable material and moral resources.

In Korea and Vietnam, Australians and Americans again joined forces, fighting to oppose communist expansion. Our soldiers in those conflicts have often been forgotten -- sometimes even reviled. But not one of their sacrifices was in vain. Had we

not taken our stand, the wildfire of communist violence and tyranny very likely would have enveloped far greater expanses of Northeast and Southeast Asia.

In the Persian Gulf, we stood together again in opposing Saddam Hussein's aggression. History records that the first two coalition partners to carry out a joint boarding exercise to enforce the United Nations resolutions were Australians from the HMAS Darwin and Americans from the USS Brewton.

Let me assure you: The United States will continue to work in firm alliance with Australia, no matter what changes may come about in our defense expenditures or in the makeup of threats to international peace.

We will continue to work together, not only to keep our defenses strong, but also in diplomatic efforts to curb threats to world stability. I salute Australia's leadership in building international support for stemming the spread of weapons of mass destruction. This leadership is especially notable in the matter of chemical weapons. When we reach our long-awaited goal of an effective global ban on these terrible weapons, the world will owe much to the people of Australia.

A moment ago I recalled the sacrifices Australians made during our long involvement in opposing communist expansion in Southeast Asia. No matter how disappointing and thankless that military engagement may have seemed, Australians have never lost sight of their aim of advancing freedom and human rights in Southeast Asia. Years of principled diplomatic efforts by

Australians have been a major cause of the progress toward peace and self-government in Cambodia.

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: P. Kay

NUMBER OF PAGES: 2

MESSAGE OR SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT:

Magna Carta

THE AUSTRALIAN EXEMPLAR OF MAGNA CARTA

THE AUSTRALIAN EXEMPLAR OF MAGNA CARTA IS ONE OF ONLY FOUR KNOWN SURVIVING ORIGINALS OF KING EDWARD I'S CONFIRMATION OF THE CHARTER. THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS ISSUE - THE SO CALLED *INSPEXIMUS* ISSUE - IS THAT IT IS THE FINAL AND DEFINITIVE FORM AND IS THE ONE ENTERED ON THE STATUTE BOOK. IT WAS ISSUED BY KING EDWARD I ON 12 OCTOBER 1297. IT IS THE ONE SENT IN 1297 TO THE SHERIFF OF SURREY AND SUSSEX. IT WAS DISCOVERED IN KING'S SCHOOL IN BRUTON, SOMERSET, IN 1936.

IT WAS PURCHASED FOR THE NATION BY THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF AUSTRALIA IN 1952. IT COST 12,500 POUNDS STERLING (ABOUT AUSTRALIAN \$31,200). TODAY IT WOULD COST SEVERAL MILLION DOLLARS.

(THIS INFORMATION COMES FROM THE DISPLAY)

MAGNA CARTA. The National Library at Canberra possesses an official sealed copy of Magna Carta issued in the 13th century, the only copy permanently lodged outside Great Britain. It is the so-called *Inspeximus* issue, and was purchased for £12500 sterling by the library in 1952 after it had been offered through Sotheby's of London for sale within the British Commonwealth and the United States. The document was acquired from King's School, Bruton, Somerset, having reached the school some centuries before, presumably through the Glamorgan family, one of whose members, Robert de Glamorgan, was Sheriff of Surrey at the time of its issue.

Four copies of the Magna Carta as sealed by King John in 1215 survive, none of them the "original". Later kings issued sealed confirmations known as *Inspeximus* issues. The National Library's copy is one of the three surviving copies of Edward I's confirmation of 12 October 1297 of the charter in its final and definitive form. The National Library document is unquestionably that intended for the County of Surrey, complete with a recognisable portion of the Seal but without the Writ ordering publication. The text is written on a vellum skin (measuring 51 centimetres by 42 centimetres, approximately) in Latin in a clear court-hand. At the end of the last line of the text is what was probably the name of the writer, *lern'* - presumably [? Hugh de] lern [cmuth] who signed the document and of whose hand other examples may be found among the Records of the Chancery still preserved at the Public Records Office in London.

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