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Subseries: Chron File, 1989-1993

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Folder ID Number: 13788-018

Folder Title:
Singapore and American Business Community--Singapore 1/4/92 [OA 8332] [1]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
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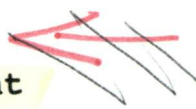
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December 27, 1991

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PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: THE SINGAPORE LECTURE
SINGAPORE WESTIN HOTEL
JANUARY 7, 1991 4, 1991
1 P.M. 12:15 p.m.

~~Tong~~

~~Yew~~



Prime Minister Goh, Senior Minister Lee, thank you for that very kind introduction. It's an honor to deliver this lecture, following such distinguished thinkers as Henry Kissinger and Milton Friedman and such accomplished leaders as Brian Mulroney, Helmut Schmidt, Rudd Lubbers, Bob Hawke, Mahathir bin Mohamad and Valery Giscard D'Estaing. [additional acknowledgments]

The addresses in this series reflect the changes in our world. Your first lecturers focused on the ideological and military struggle between socialism and democratic capitalism -- and especially between the United States and what we used to call the Soviet Union.

Think of that phrase for a moment -- "what we used to call the Soviet Union." When citizens pulled down the hammer and sickle last week, and hauled up a new tricolor of freedom over the Kremlin, the Soviet Union ceased to exist -- and the prospect of a new world blossomed before us.

That act culminated a decade of liberation -- a time in which we witnessed the death throes of totalitarianism, and the triumph of systems of government devoted to individual liberty, democratic pluralism, free markets and international engagement.

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NEXIS
NY Times
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Sect A
pg 12
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As this struggle has drawn to a close, these lectures have shifted their focus from military confrontation to matters of economic cooperation.

Today, we stand at the dawn of a new era in international relations -- an era filled with its own dangers and challenges, but bright with possibilities the likes of which we never have seen.

This world has little use for our old ways of thinking about the roles and relations of nation-states. The old categories -- North-South, East-West, capitalist-communist -- no longer apply. We define national power more in terms of economic and intellectual prowess than in terms of sheer military might. The future belongs not necessarily to the nations with the greatest armies, as to nations that can remain on the cutting edge of innovation and information; nations that can develop the genius and harness the ambitions of their people.

Individuals wield power as never before. An innovator equipped with ideas and the freedom to turn them into inventions can change the way we live and think. Governments that strive only to maintain a monopoly on force, rather than to strengthen the freedom and power of the individual, will fall by the wayside, swept away by entrepreneurial and intellectual tides.

Liberation technologies -- telephones, computers, satellite dishes and other devices that transmit news, information and culture in ever greater volumes and at ever greater speeds -- have disabled the old weapons of tyranny.

I change

The old world of splintered regions and ideologies has begun to give way to a global village universally committed to the values of individual liberty, democracy, free trade, and universally opposed to aggression and tyranny.

This world poses three intertwined challenges: the challenge of peace and security, the challenge of democracy, and the challenge of market freedom.

Consider first the challenge of peace and security.

The world has learned -- through two world wars, and most recently, through Saddam Hussein's naked aggression -- that isolationism invites provocation and war.

As a nation that straddles two great oceans, the United States remains committed to engagement in the Atlantic Community and the Asia Pacific region -- and unalterably opposed to isolationism.

Engagement serves the interests of long-term peace. More than 58,000 Americans died in Vietnam. Tens of thousands of bear physical and psychological scars for their service. Although

doubters of the age tried to demean their sacrifice, you understood their achievements. I know that many in Singapore argue that our engagement in Vietnam granted this nation a quarter century's head-start on its future.

A quarter century ago, we feared that free nations would fall like dominoes. Now, we can say with satisfaction, relief and a robust sense of irony that the totalitarian powers, the

NEXIS
Boston
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NY Times
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Red arrows pointing to the word "More" in the text above.

powers that fomented war all over the globe, have become the dominoes of the 1990s.

This end to the Cold War gives the United States an opportunity to restructure its military. The closing of bases in the Philippines will not spell the end to American engagement. We will maintain a visible, credible presence in the Asia-Pacific region with our forward deployed forces, and through bilateral defense arrangements with nations of the region.

We don't maintain this presence out of charity. Your security and prosperity serve our interests, not simply because you share our basic ideals, not just because your market beckons, not just because you command one of the most strategic waterways on earth. Your wealth and health serve our interests. They will help us build a world in which nations take full advantage of the productivity, genius and ambitions of other nations.

An unstable Asia doesn't help us. An unfree Asia doesn't help us. A poverty stricken Asia doesn't help us. We need you as free and productive as you can be, and we understand that our security presence can provide a foundation for our mutual prosperity.

But we also need your support in devising arrangements that suit our mutual interests. I'm happy that the ASEAN nations have helped us craft new and flexible methods for protecting America's security interests. Access agreements and ASEAN-US dialog about issues of mutual concern can help us work in harmony to promote stability in this region.

*Reuters
Subto
Bay in
1992
& Clark
closed Nov. 24*

3 changes



Strong, credible security agreements enable us to meet the second challenge, the challenge of democracy -- a challenge of shared interests and ideals.

Again, ASEAN has played a crucial role in spreading democracy, in ways that reflect the values, aspirations, and cultures of the nations in this region. ASEAN has worked hard to drag Burma away from the dark shadows of dictatorial tyranny; it has helped former communist states in Indochina to join a new order for the ages. I am happy to say that those efforts already have produced hopeful results.

NEXIS
October 23,
BCK

~~Last month~~ ~~Last October~~ November Nov. 11

Robert Wanyag
Dept of State
647-3132

Just a few weeks ago American diplomats arrived in Phnom Penh for the first time in 16 years. We owe that breakthrough to many of the nations represented here today.

By the same token, the Cambodian peace accord signed by Secretary Baker in Paris ⁱⁿ last October would not have existed without the help and cooperation of ASEAN. This historic agreement offers the very real hope of peace and freedom to the long-suffering people of Cambodia.

discussing the process of

We have normalized our ties with Laos and have begun normalizing relations with Vietnam. With your help, we hope to resolve our remaining concerns with Vietnam -- the full implementation of the Paris Accords, and for the sake of many, many American families, the satisfactory resolution of our concerns about POW/MIAs.

The key point is this: We finally can entertain realistic hopes of building lasting ties of interest and affection with

Change

Indochina. Organizations such as ASEAN, which promote security, democracy and open markets, form the building blocks for what I have called the New World Order.

This victory for democracy leads us to the third challenge for the future, the challenge of building a world of open and fair trade.

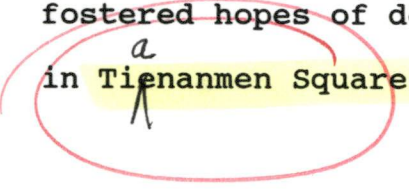
Everyone agrees that political and military isolationism threaten to destabilize the world. But no one should doubt that economic isolationism -- protectionism -- can be at least as devastating.

The protectionist wars of the 1920s and 1930s deepened the Great Depression, and set in motion conflicts that hastened the Second World War. The collapse of the international economic system enabled demagogues to sell the poisons of socialism and state control -- and to enslave whole nations for decades.

During the past half century, on the other hand, engagement and trade have produced unprecedented peace and prosperity -- here, in Singapore; throughout free Asia; in Europe and the United States. This prosperity also has led naturally to democracy -- a fact that illustrates the indivisible relationship between security, democracy and individual liberty.

Consider the recent history of China. Economic reforms in 1978 set off a decade of rapid economic growth -- with average annual growth rates of ten percent. This prosperity also fostered hopes of democracy -- hopes that were crushed brutally in Tienanmen Square. Since that horrifying moment, Chinese

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democrcy has suffered -- and so has the Chinese economy. This is only natural. People who fear for their futures aren't likely to engage in the kinds of activities -- hard work, savings, education, planning -- that keep an economy and a society moving.

In any event, the United States will remain engaged economically, especially in this part of the world. The Asian-Pacific region has become the world's economic dynamo. The economies here continue to grow at an astonishing rate, while enjoying impressive income equality and general prosperity. You have lifted yourselves up. Through hard work and dedication, you have transformed this region. Today, the United States conducts more trade with the Asian-Pacific region than with Europe.

Our trade with Singapore has increased tenfold during the past 16 years. We exported more to Singapore last year than to Italy or Spain; more to Indonesia than to the whole of Eastern Europe. And our trade with ASEAN nations now approaches our total trade volume with Germany.

The ASEAN countries, along with other nations in the region, initiated the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation process two years ago. APEC offers a powerful vehicle for sustaining free, market-based trade, for advancing the cause of regional and global trade liberalization, and for strengthening the cohesion and interdependence of the Asia-Pacific region.

This is important to us. Most of America's recent economic growth has come from export industries. Each billion dollars' worth of merchandise exports can support more than 19,000 good

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American jobs. Each billion dollars worth of agricultural exports can support more than 25,000 jobs.

A delegation of major American businesses -- from the automobile industry to computer and electronics firms -- has joined me in order to express our national commitment to free and open trade. Our executives will learn more about trade opportunities here, and they will also work to help our companies compete fairly throughout the world.

But we should not think of economic development too narrowly. An economy is nothing more than the collected work, ingenuity and optimism of a nation. The term "economy," encompasses what millions of people do with their lives. Therefore, when we talk of strengthening economies, we mean much more than signing trade pacts. We mean building better lives for everyone through policies that make us more competitive in the international marketplace.

Americans understand that no nation will prosper long without a first-rate educational system. In recent years, our primary and secondary educational system has not kept pace with the world. I have encouraged Americans to mount a revolution in education, which we call the America 2000 Education Strategy. America 2000 challenges citizens to set high standards for their schools, and it encourages all Americans to join forces in creating world-class schools. Meanwhile, we will continue to strengthen our university system, the world's finest -- and the host today to 205,000 students from Asia.

401
1220

close to 230,000

~~Barack Winfers~~
401-3078

Alfred Julian

229,830
per Institute of
Higher Educa
Alfred Julian

Once we have given students basic skills, we must give them the freedom to make the most of the knowledge they have acquired. Tax cuts and deregulation in the 1980s unleashed the greatest peacetime economic recovery in American history. I have tried to build on that record by seeking a dramatic reduction in capital gains taxes. After all, most of our competitors impose very low taxes on capital gains. Some, like Singapore, don't tax capital gains at all. We must create a climate conducive to risk, to innovation, to the bold exploration of new technologies and ideas -- and we will.

The nations of the world want to enjoy the blessings of growth without destroying our environment. Yet we must struggle to protect that environment without denying poorer nations the opportunity to develop as they wish. We must understand that regulations designed to protect the environment sometimes can strangle economies and hamper our efforts to develop technologies that would make our habitat even cleaner.

Politicians sometimes flatter themselves by pretending that they can regulate troublesome problems out of existence. Too often, however, those well-meaning efforts merely stall progress toward real and lasting solutions. Together, we all must work to discover the boundaries of prudent regulation -- and the best way to cultivate new jobs, new development, new economic growth.

Above all, I believe in open and fair trade. Nations can achieve astonishing levels of prosperity when they submit themselves to the bracing competition of the marketplace. While

many countries maintain trade barriers for cultural or political reasons, those barriers make no more sense than the wall that once divided the city of Berlin.

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade will play a crucial role in expanding freedom's frontiers. A successful conclusion to the Uruguay Round can prepare the way for even greater trade liberalization in years to come -- and greater prosperity for everyone.

GATT ensures that the world will continue moving toward broad economic integration -- and not toward trade blocs. We in the United States have no desire to break into trade factions. There's a huge difference between a free trade zone -- an oasis of free trade -- and a trade bloc that attempts to hold the rest of the world at bay. We resolutely oppose efforts to create economic "fortresses" -- anywhere.

On the other hand, we wholeheartedly endorse free-trade agreements. Our North American Free Trade Agreement will beckon all nations to make the best of the resources and opportunities that the United States, Canada and Mexico have to offer. And we support efforts to build free trade agreements elsewhere.

Consider your own experience. A regime of free trade has enabled Singapore to become one of the Four Tigers of Asia, and one of the fastest developing nations on earth. When other nations' economies falter, you suffer. The worldwide economic slowdown has slowed your rate of economic growth this year -- although most nations would be overjoyed to settle for six-

percent growth. Singapore has one of the most open economies on earth, and I appreciate Singapore's leadership in pressing for even greater market freedom around the world.

Together, nations committed to democracy and free markets have brought the world to the brink of a new era, one that promises unprecedented freedom from violence and deprivation. But we can achieve that future only if we work together to create it. This world will not simply happen: It will require hard work, tough negotiation, sacrifice, and the courage of our convictions.

Yet if we cast our lot with the forces of enlightenment^{en} over the counsels of defeatism and ignorance; if we cast our lot with the forces of freedom; we will build a better world. We will build a world bound by common interests and goals; a world united in its determination to avoid depression and global war.

I know I have covered an enormous amount of ground in my talk. So let me describe in concrete terms what the United States seeks -- in its own interests -- from the new world we will build.

Americans want a world at peace, one in which no American will have to shed blood for the ideals we all share. Americans want to maintain a vigorous security presence in order to prevent despots from fomenting war, and to stall tyrants who want to roll back the triumphs of freedom and democracy.

Americans want to live in a world enriched and enlightened by international trade -- in goods, in ideas, in cultures, and in

dreams for the future. We want to live in a world made better by the geniuses and achievements of every culture.

Americans want the opportunity to compete aggressively in the international marketplace. Workers in Seattle and Seacaucus want the chance to compete for business in Singapore and beyond. At the same time American consumers want access to the best goods and services that your companies have to offer.

*NT
Chicago
Trib
Sept 15,
1991
pg. 1
zone 5*

Americans want a world united and enlivened by free trade and fair trade; by a universal commitment to individual liberty, political pluralism, and greater individual prosperity and personal fulfillment.

Since 1784, when the Empress of China sailed for Canton from New York, the United States has tried to build strong ties of commerce with Asia, while working to prevent hegemonic powers from stalling freedom's progress. We remain committed to that vision.

*Feb 22, 1981
NEXUS
Council on
Foreign
Relations
1991, Winter
Pg. 1
by James
Baker*

Together, the United States and its Asian-Pacific allies can build a world filled with economic tigers -- nations growing rapidly; pioneering new intellectual, commercial and cultural terrain; spreading the blessings of liberty, democracy and free markets. My trip through Asia this week marks a start: The next step is up to us all.

Thank you again. May God bless you and the United States of America.

#

2 January 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR CHRISTINA MARTIN

FROM: MICHELE NIX *MB for MN*
SUBJECT: FACT/SPELL CHECK OF SINGAPORE LECTURE SERIES
PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

EDITS ----

Page One: Slug should read: Singapore Westin-Samford Hotel,
January 4, 1992

First graph, 5th sentence: Bin Mohamad (captial B in
Bin)

Page 3: 6th graph, 2nd sentence: Tens of thousands bear (remove
extra of)

Page 5: 3rd graph, first sentence: Almost two months ago
(instead of Just a few weeks ago) per Robert Wang at
State Dept., Singapore Desk. First official arrival
Nov. 11)

5th graph, first sentence: have begun discussing
normalization with Vietnam (instead of have begun
normalizing relations with) per R. Wang

Page 6: 6th graph, second sentence: Ecomonic (delete extra m)

6th graph, 3rd sentence: Tiananmen Square (not
Tienanmen) as spelled by China desk at State

Page 7: first graph, first word: democracy (add the a)

3rd graph , 2nd sentence: We exported more... delete
Italy -- actually our exports with Singapore equal
Italy (8.0 billion). Can substitute Switzerland (4.9
billion), Greece (765 million), or Isreal (3.2
billion). Info per Laura Anderson, USTR

Page 8: last graph, last sentence: host close to 230,000
students (add close and change to new number) per
1990-91 figures form the Alfred Julian Institute

Page 10: 4th graph, last sentence: elsewhere (add the e after s)

Page 11: 2nd graph, first sentence: enlightenment (add en)

Hope all is well. Happy New Year. The year of the Monkey.

Changes phoned in by Michele Nix @ 9am. 2 Jan., 92 to Stanton

SNOW/NIX
SING.TS
DRAFT THREE
December 27, 1991

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: THE SINGAPORE LECTURE
SINGAPORE ~~WESTIN HOTEL~~
JANUARY 7, 1992
1 P.M.

WESTIN-STAMFORD
HOTEL

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The addresses in this series reflect the changes in our world. Your first lecturers focused on the ideological and military struggle between socialism and democratic capitalism -- and especially between the United States and what we used to call the Soviet Union.

Think of that phrase for a moment -- "what we used to call the Soviet Union." When citizens pulled down the hammer and sickle last week, and hauled up a new tricolor of freedom over the Kremlin, the Soviet Union ceased to exist -- and the prospect of a new world blossomed before us.

That act culminated a decade of liberation -- a time in which we witnessed the death throes of totalitarianism, and the triumph of systems of government devoted to individual liberty, democratic pluralism, free markets and international engagement.

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* First official arrival Nov. 11, per Robert Wang, Singapore desk, State Dept.
 [i] suggested language by R. Wang

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This victory for democracy leads us to the third challenge for the future, the challenge of building a world of open and fair trade.

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The protectionist wars of the 1920s and 1930s deepened the Great Depression, and set in motion conflicts that hastened the Second World War. The collapse of the international economic system enabled demagogues to sell the poisons of socialism and state control -- and to enslave whole nations for decades.

During the past half century, on the other hand, engagement and trade have produced unprecedented peace and prosperity -- here, in Singapore; throughout free Asia; in Europe and the United States. This prosperity also has led naturally to democracy -- a fact that illustrates the indivisible relationship between security, democracy and individual liberty.

Consider the recent history of China. Economic reforms in 1978 set off a decade of rapid economic growth -- with average annual growth rates of ten percent. This prosperity also fostered hopes of democracy -- hopes that were crushed brutally in Tienanmen Square. Since that horrifying moment, Chinese

→ spelling per China desk State Dept. ←

democr^acy has suffered -- and so has the Chinese economy. This is only natural. People who fear for their futures aren't likely to engage in the kinds of activities -- hard work, savings, education, planning -- that keep an economy and a society moving.

In any event, the United States will remain engaged economically, especially in this part of the world. The Asian-Pacific region has become the world's economic dynamo. The economies here continue to grow at an astonishing rate, while enjoying impressive income equality and general prosperity. You have lifted yourselves up. Through hard work and dedication, you have transformed this region. Today, the United States conducts more trade with the Asian-Pacific region than with Europe.

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x Our reports w/ Singapore equal that of Italy (8.0 billion) and substitute Switzerland (4.9 billion) (WIFE PER LAURET ANDERSON, USNR)

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close 230,000

1990-91 figures → 229,830 per Alfred Julian Inst.

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Laura --

Here is the paragraph that needs verification.

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Eng 8 billion

8.0 Italy

5.2 Spain

4.9 Switzerland

765 million Greece

3.2 Israel

1990 Bilateral 17.8 billion

2.6 billion in 1978

1980 4.9

3.5 times

SINGAPORE

Ken Yong Ong (202) 667-7555 Singapore Embassy

Arthur Kobler -- DCM, U.S. Embassy, Singapore

BEEVILLE

Jay Kimbrough -- Beeville, (512) 358-2074 or (512) 358-8080

Lester Davis -- DOC economist 377-1675

Bob Rauner -- Dir OEA, (703) 697-9155

AUSTRALIA

Brian Woo -- 647-9690

Mort Dworken, Robert Carlson, or Lew Luchs -- U.S. Embassy,
Australia

Pat Kay, John Cowan -- Australian Embassy 797-3126

*FAX Proof of Battle of Aus Parliament
Coral Sea Jan 1*

*Sydney Cruise
PM Grenier*

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Snow/Nix
Sing
Draft One
December 23, 1991

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: THE SINGAPORE LECTURE
SINGAPORE WESTIN HOTEL ^{Stanford}
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←
Advance

Prime Minister Lee, thank you for that very kind introduction. It's an honor to deliver this lecture, following such distinguished thinkers as Henry Kissinger and Milton Friedman and such accomplished leaders as Brian Mulroney, Helmut Schmidt, Rudd Lubbers, Bob Hawke, Mahathir Bin Mohamad and Valery Giscard D'Estaing. [additional acknowledgments]

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Now, we must accept the challenge of building a new commonwealth of freedom, an international system dedicated to the

ideals of liberty, and chastened by the unprecedented horrors and lessons this century has taught us.

With the signal exception of confrontation on the Korean Peninsula, the Cold War has drawn to a close. The Soviet Union collapsed because it no longer could maintain its stature through raw military force, and because it could not keep pace with a world that had outgrown the dogmas and prejudices of state socialism.

Liberation technologies -- telephones, computers, satellite dishes and other devices transmit news, information and culture in ever greater volumes and at ever greater speeds -- have disabled the old weapons of tyranny. It has become impossible to build walls of ignorance around any nation. Totalitarianism has become futile, because information lets individuals control their own destinies.

Ignorance is the handmaiden of tyranny. We must strive in all our endeavors to educate our citizens, and give them the most effective protection for individual liberty: an independent, educated mind.

As we look toward the 21st Century, we should heed three critically important lessons of the 20th century.

First, isolationism breeds war. Twice this Century the nations of the world retreated into provincialism, and twice those retreats led to bloody world wars. If we wish to avoid future total war and gory regional conflict, we must understand

that vigilance alone will prevent despots from seizing opportunities to hurl the entire world into war.

Second, we have learned that economic isolationism -- protectionism -- can destroy us all. The protectionist wars of the 1920s and 1930s set off the Great Depression. They enabled demagogues to sell the poisons of socialism and state control.

Third, engagement and trade have produced unprecedented peace and prosperity -- here, in Singapore; throughout free Asia; in Europe and the United States. The future belongs to the free, to those who protect it through their vigilance and expand its horizons through their engagement with the rest of the world.

The United States intends to build upon these lessons as it prepares for the next century. We have no intention of disengaging from the rest of the world. Engagement offers our people their greatest hopes for future freedom, future peace, future prosperity.

Our engagement will take three forms, reflecting the three lessons I mentioned above.

First, we will defend our interests all over the world -- including this region. The United States straddles the two great oceans -- Atlantic and Pacific. As a Pacific Nation, we intend to become more engaged than ever with our friends and neighbors in Asia.

I know that our withdrawal from bases in the Philippines has led some people to speculate that we will retreat again into isolationism. That's just not true. Those bases, suited to Cold

War realities, no longer served the United States or our Philippines hosts.

Your security and prosperity serve our interests, not simply because you share our basic ideals, not just because your market beckons, not just because you command one of the most strategic waterways on earth. Your wealth and health serve our interests because they help us build a world in which nations take full advantage of the productivity, genius and ambitions of other nations.

An unstable Singapore doesn't help us. An unfree Singapore doesn't help us. A poverty stricken Singapore doesn't help us. We need you as free and productive as you can be.

But we also need your support for our presence here. As a member of ASEAN, you can help us devise a security strategy that defends your interests without weakening your sovereignty. I'm happy that you have helped us craft new and flexible methods for protecting America's security interests. Access agreements and ASEAN-US dialog about issues of mutual concern can help us work in harmony to promote stability in this region.

We also appreciate Singapore's commitment to building vigorous democratic institutions -- and its help in supporting democracy throughout this region.

*Under
Lee
Kuan
Yew*

In the past year the United States has re-established relations with Cambodia and Vietnam; together, the United States and its allies will support the forces of freedom in Burma, China and other nations that do not enjoy the full blessings of

liberty. We believe that economic progress begets democracy: free elections and free markets go hand-in-hand.

We will remain engaged economically as well. Again, this is a matter of common sense. The Asian-Pacific region has become the world's economic dynamo. The economies here continue to grow at an astonishing rate, while enjoying impressive income equality and general prosperity. Today, we conduct more trade with the Asian-Pacific region than with Europe.

Indeed, we exported more to Singapore last year than to Italy or Spain and more to Indonesia than to the whole of Eastern Europe. Our two-way trade with Singapore has increased tenfold in the past 16 years.

That's important for Americans, because most of our recent economic growth has come from export industries. Each billion dollars' worth of manufactured goods that we export can support 22,000 good American jobs. Each billion dollars worth of agricultural exports can support more than 25,000 jobs.

A delegation of major American businesses -- from the automobile industry to computer and electronics firms -- has joined me in order to express our national commitment to free and open trade, and to create opportunities for our companies to compete fairly throughout the world.

But we should not think of economic development too narrowly. An economy is nothing more than the collected work, ingenuity and optimism of a nation. The term "economy," encompasses what millions of people do with their lives.

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Therefore, when we talk of strengthening economies, we mean much more than paring regulation and cutting taxes. We mean building better lives for everyone.

Americans understand that no nation will prosper long without a first-rate educational system. In recent years, our system has not kept pace with educational improvements elsewhere. I have encouraged Americans to mount a revolution in education, which we call the America 2000 Education Strategy. America 2000 challenges citizens to set high standards for their schools, and to use all their talents to achieve those goals.

Once we have given students basic skills, we must give them the freedom to make the most of the knowledge they have acquired. Tax cuts and deregulation in the 1980s unleashed the greatest peacetime economic recovery in American history. I have tried to build on that record by seeking a dramatic reduction in capital gains taxes. After all, most of our competitors impose very low taxes on capital gains. Some, like Singapore, don't tax capital gains at all. We must create a climate conducive to risk, to innovation, to bold exploration of new technologies and ideas -- and we will. Americans are proud people, and they won't settle for being second-best, especially in economic competition.

The nations of the world want to enjoy the blessings of growth without destroying our environment. Yet we must struggle to protect that environment without denying poorer nations the opportunity to enjoy the benefits of economic development. We must understand that regulations designed to protect the

America
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environment sometimes can prevent us from developing technologies that would make our habitat even cleaner.

Politicians sometimes flatter themselves by pretending that they can regulate troublesome problems out of existence. Too often, however, those well-meaning efforts merely stall progress toward real and lasting solutions. Together, we all must work to discover the boundaries of prudent regulation -- and the best way to cultivate new jobs, new development, new economic growth.

That's why I believe in free and fair trade. Nations can achieve astonishing levels of prosperity when they submit themselves to the bracing competition of the marketplace. While many countries maintain trade barriers for cultural or political reasons, those barriers make no more sense than the barrier that once divided the city of Berlin. Sooner or later they will fall, and we all ought to join forces to ensure that the walls fall sooner, rather than later.

GATT
The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade will play a crucial role in expanding freedom's frontiers. A successful conclusion to the Uruguay Round can prepare the way for even greater trade liberalization in years to come -- and greater prosperity for everyone.

GATT ensures that the world will continue moving toward broad economic integration -- and not toward trade blocs. We in the United States have no desire to break into trade factions. Our North American Free Trade Agreement will beckon all nations

to make the best of the resources and opportunities that the United States, Canada and Mexico have to offer. We resolutely oppose efforts to create economic "fortresses" -- anywhere.

Trade blocs merely represent a multinational form of protectionism. They create the possibility of new wars. It makes perfect sense for nations to cooperate with other nations in their region; it makes little sense to pit bloc against bloc and forfeit the gains of free trade.

Consider your own experience. A regime of free trade has enabled Singapore to become one of the Four Tigers of Asia, and one of the fastest developing nations on earth. When other nations' economies falter, you suffer. The worldwide economic slowdown has slowed your rate of economic growth this year -- although most nations would be overjoyed to settle for six-percent growth. You have one of the most open economies on earth, and I appreciate your working with the United States to address the minor disagreements we have today.

Your history and ours testify to the power of vigilance and engagement. Americans fought in Vietnam a quarter century ago for freedom. More than 58,000 died; tens of thousands of others returned maimed -- physically and psychologically. Yet while doubters of the age tried to demean their sacrifice, you know better. American blood kept this region free -- and granted you a quarter century's head-start on your own future. We will not dishonor their sacrifice by retreating now. Instead, we will

work with you to develop the kind of security the new world will demand.

Together, nations committed to democracy and free markets have brought the world to the brink of a new era, one that promises unprecedented freedom from violence and deprivation. But we can achieve that future only if we work together to create it. This world will not simply happen: It will require hard work, tough negotiation, sacrifice, and the courage of our convictions.

Yet if we cast our lot with the forces of freedom -- the forces of the future; if we cast our lot with the forces of enlightenment over the counsels of defeatism and ignorance; if we cast our lots with those who will test their goods and their ideas in the bracing market of world competition, we will build a better world -- a world bound by common interests and goals; a world united in its determination to avoid the scourges of depression and world war.

Today, every nation must reassess its role in the world -- and nations are. Every nation must set its own course for the future -- and nations are. I come here to ask your help in building the world we all want -- not by appealing to fears and hatreds, but by appealing to the best in us all; not by demanding special favors, but by insisting on fair competition. We will shape the post Cold War World. We must accept responsibility for putting our convictions into action during peacetime, just as we did in times of war.

I have full confidence that we can build a world filled with economic tigers -- nations growing rapidly; pioneering new intellectual, commercial and cultural terrain; spreading the blessings of liberty, democracy and free markets across the globe. My trip through Asia this week marks a start: The next step is up to us all.

Thank you again. May God bless you and the United States of America.

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AMERICAN EMBASSY SINGAPORE

KEY PERSONNEL

TELEPHONE LISTING

Embassy Tel: 338-0251

		<u>Ext. #</u>
Executive Office		
Ambassador	Robert D. Orr	218*
Deputy Chief of Mission	Arthur Kobler	217*
Section Chiefs - State Department		
Administrative Counselor	Bob Courtney	223*
Communications Officer	Frank Pressley	264*
Consular	Caryl Courtney	328*
Econ/Pol Counselor	C. Lawrence Greenwood Jr.	300/309*
General Service Officer	Frank Matthews	271*
Personnel Officer	Ben Justesen	251*
Systems Manager	Aila Long	227*
Reg. Security Officer	Douglas Quiram	222*
Chiefs - Other Agencies		
Agricultural Trade Office	Geoff Wiggin	737-1233
Defense Attache Office	CAPT. William Cooper, USN	315/316*
Drug Enforcement Admin.	Harry Fullett	286*
Federal Aviation Admin.	Don Schmidt	341*
Foreign Commercial Service	George Ruffner	338-9722
Immigration & Nat.	Donald Addington, acting	334-4075
Internal Revenue Service	Charles Landry	245*
Marine Security Guard (NCOIC)	GySgt. Dempsey	203*
Navy Regional Contracting Cen.	LCDR. Anthony Mosley	221-6266
Refugee Office	Caryl Courtney	328*
AID - Regional Inspector General / Audit	James Durnil	334-2766
AID - Regional Inspector General / Investigations	Philip Rodokanakis	334-1766
Customs Service	James Wilkie	345*
U.S. Information Service	Dennis D. Donahue	224-5233

*Embassy Telephone: 338-0251

THEMES FOR ASIA TRIP

Overall

- America is an Asia-Pacific partner for the long haul
(America will not retreat into isolationism/protectionism)
 - Economically
 - Politically
 - Security

- As outlined in the President's Asia Society speech, there are six keys to America's long-term vision for the Asia Pacific. The trip will highlight each of these:

I. PROGRESSIVE TRADE LIBERALIZATION

- Aggressively pursue Uruguay Round Settlement (if still pending) (Japan, Korea, Australia)
- Promote APEC (All countries)
- Push access for American products and services (Japan, Korea)
- Encourage American investment in the region (Singapore, Japan, Korea)

II. SECURITY COOPERATION

- Maintain pressure on DPRK nuclear program. Stress need for united action against DPRK nuclear program (all countries; encourage Singapore to get ASEAN action during upcoming ASEAN Summit)
- U.S. will restructure, but remain engaged
 - Continued air and naval presence at current levels in Japan for the foreseeable future
 - Korea presence dependent on progress for lasting peace on the peninsula; however, envision long-term air presence for regional deterrence into the future
 - Singapore agreement as model for access arrangements of the future in other parts of the region

III. A SHARED COMMITMENT TO DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS

- Continue pressure on ROK (last visit by Pres. Bush made a difference)
- Lay out position on Vietnam (Singapore)
- Highlight China if necessary

IV EDUCATIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC INNOVATION

- Show link between domestic agenda and foreign policy
- Highlight S&T progress (all countries)
- Examine educational differences that we can learn from (Japan, Korea)

V RESPECT FOR THE ENVIRONMENT

- Note progress made and areas for improvement (Japan, Korea)
- Announce SE Asia initiative (if ready)

VI APPRECIATION OF DISTINCT CULTURAL HERITAGES

- Announce various cultural exchange initiatives (all countries)

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Draft One
December 23, 1991

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: THE SINGAPORE LECTURE
SINGAPORE WESTIN HOTEL
~~JANUARY 7, 1991~~
~~1 P.M.~~

Sat, Jan 4.
12:15 P.M.

Prime Minister Lee, thank you for that very kind introduction. It's an honor to deliver this lecture, following such distinguished thinkers as Henry Kissinger and Milton Friedman and such accomplished leaders as Brian Mulroney, Helmut Schmidt, Rudd Lubbers, Bob Hawke, Mahathir Bin Mohamad and Valery Giscard D'Estaing. [additional acknowledgments]

The addresses in this series have changed along with our world. Your first lecturers focused on the ideological and military struggle between socialism and democratic capitalism -- and especially between the United States and what we used to call the Soviet Union.

Think of that phrase for a moment -- "what we used to call the Soviet Union." In the past decade we have witnessed the death throes of totalitarianism, and the triumph of systems of government devoted to individual liberty, democratic pluralism, free markets and international engagement. As this struggle has drawn to a close, your focus has changed -- away from military confrontation and toward matters of economic cooperation.

Now, we must accept the challenge of building a new commonwealth of freedom, an international system dedicated to the

ideals of liberty, and chastened by the unprecedented horrors and lessons this century has taught us.

With the signal exception of confrontation on the Korean Peninsula, the Cold War has drawn to a close. The Soviet Union collapsed because it no longer could maintain its stature through raw military force, and because it could not keep pace with a world that had outgrown the dogmas and prejudices of state socialism.

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Airport @
4:30 on 12/23/91
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Davis DOC
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