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**DRAFT
ONLY**

**STATE VISIT BY
THE PRESIDENT OF
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

SUMMARISED ORDERS OF ARRANGEMENTS

CANBERRA

SUMMARISED ORDERS OF ARRANGEMENTS

CANBERRA

4 December 1991

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Call on the Governor-General and State Dinner at Government House	2

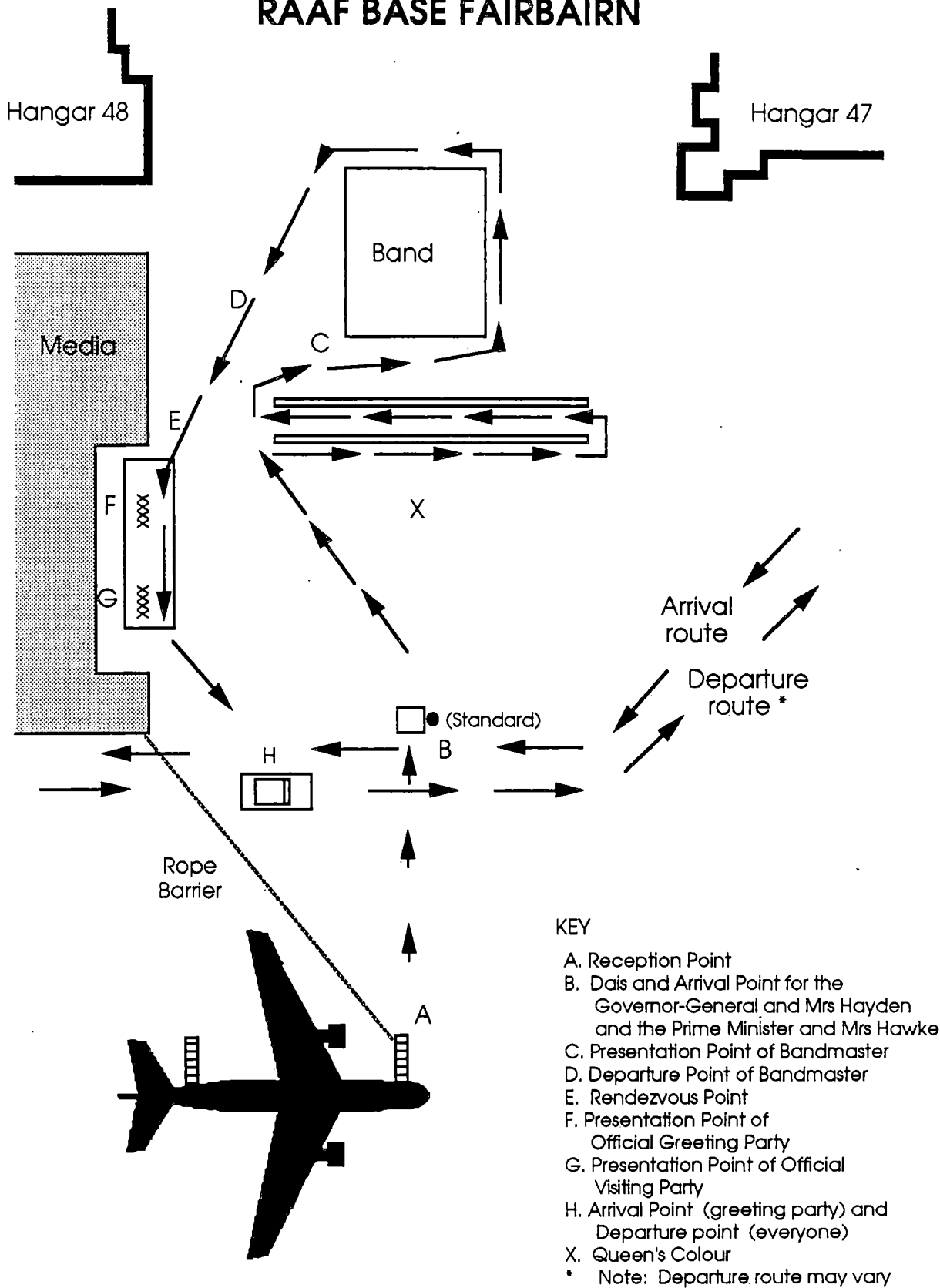
5 December 1991

Breakfast and talks with the Prime Minister at The Lodge	3
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6 December 1991

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CEREMONIAL ARRIVAL AT RAAF BASE FAIRBAIRN

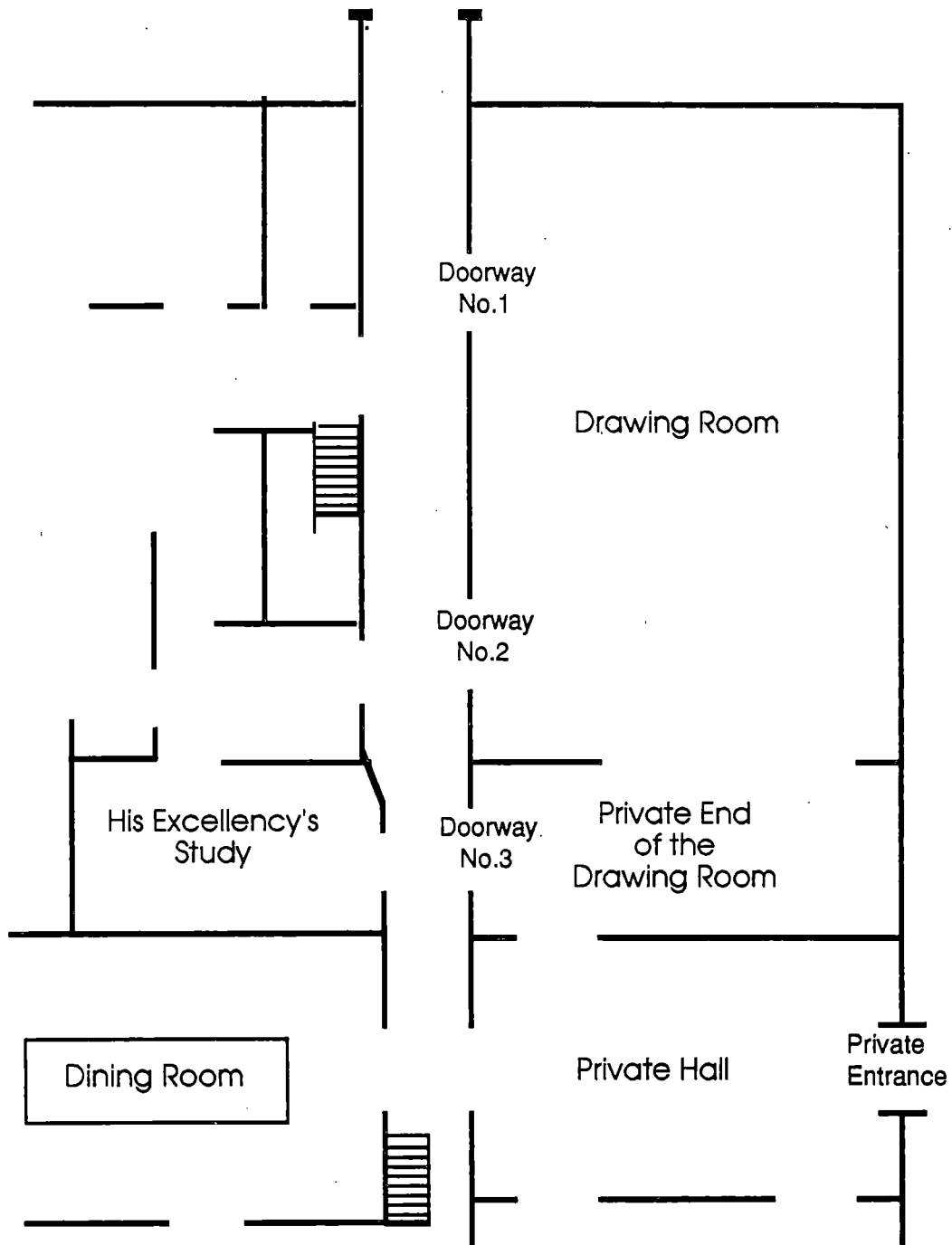


CEREMONIAL ARRIVAL AT RAAF BASE FAIRBAIRN
CANBERRA
WEDNESDAY 4 DECEMBER 1991

SUMMARISED ORDER OF ARRANGEMENTS

- The President of the United States and Mrs Bush arrive on Air Force One. On alighting:
 - the U.S. National flag is broken
 - an Artillery Salute of 21 guns is fired
- The President and Mrs Bush are greeted by:
 - the Governor-General and Mrs Hayden
 - the Prime Minister and Mrs Hawke
 - Ambassador and Mrs Sembler
 - Officer Commanding RAAF Base, Fairbairn
- The President
 - moves to the dais to receive the Royal Salute
 - leaves the dais and inspects the Guard of Honour and Band
- The President and Mrs Bush accompanied by the Governor-General and Mrs Hayden
 - meet members of the Australian Greeting Party
 - introduce members of the American Official Party
 - move to the Presidential limousine
- The President and Mrs Bush depart.

DINNER AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE



**CALL ON THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND
STATE DINNER AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE, CANBERRA**

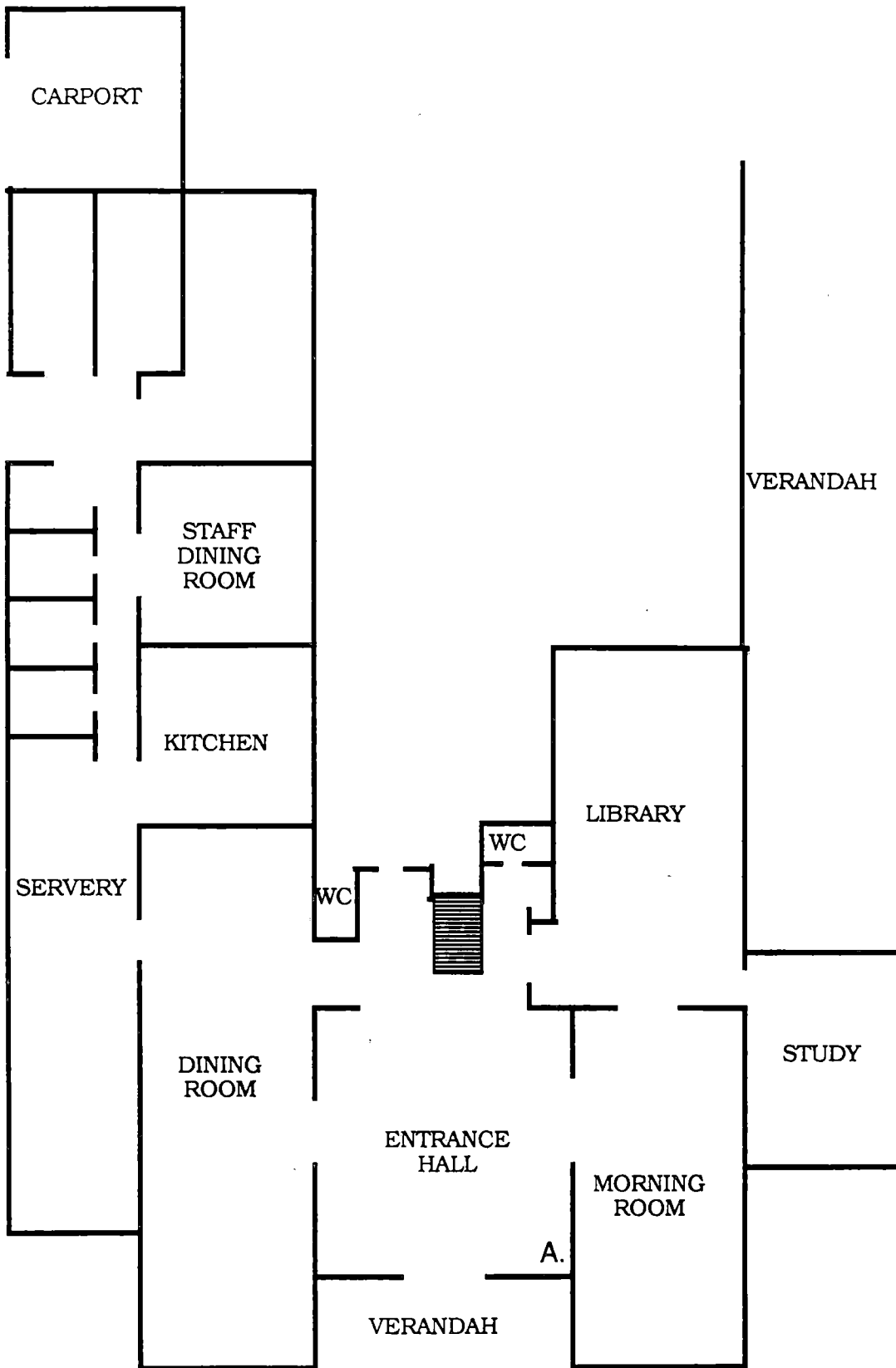
WEDNESDAY 4 DECEMBER 1991

SUMMARISED ORDER OF ARRANGEMENTS

- The President of the United States and Mrs Bush arrive at the State Entrance, Government House
- Met by the Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor-General and escorted to the private end of the Drawing Room
- The Aide-de-Camp presents the President and Mrs Bush to Their Excellencies
- Informal discussions
- Photographs are taken in the Private Entrance Hallway
- Presentations, pre-dinner drinks in the Drawing Room
- Dinner
- Coffee is served in the Drawing Room
- Visitors' Book is signed
- The President and Mrs Bush depart

THE LODGE

NATIONAL CIRCUIT



A. Visitors' Book

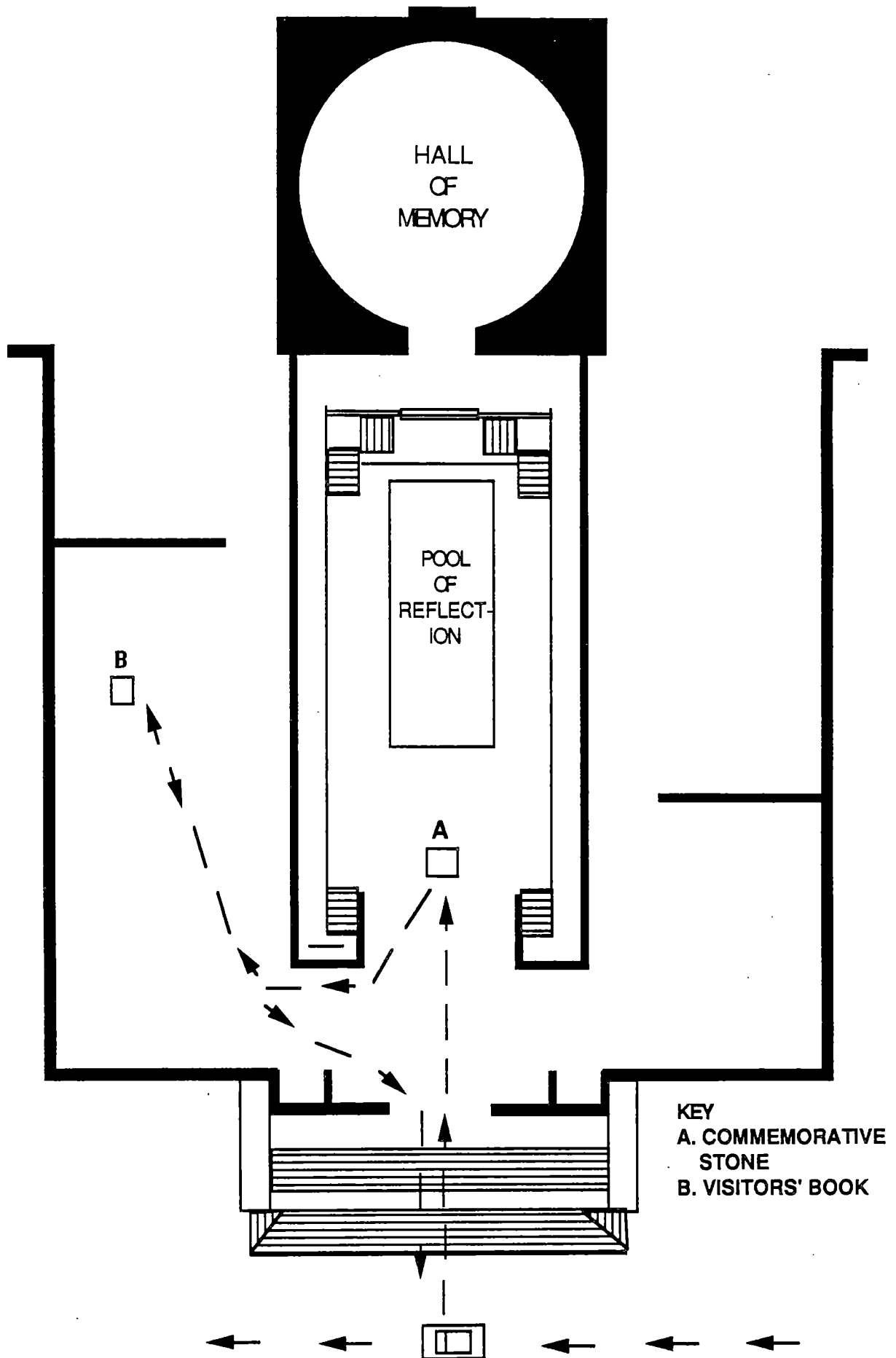
**BREAKFAST AND TALKS WITH THE
PRIME MINISTER AT THE LODGE, CANBERRA**

THURSDAY 5 DECEMBER 1991

SUMMARISED ORDER OF ARRANGEMENTS

- The President of the United States arrives at The Lodge
- Met by the Prime Minister
- Sign Visitors' Book
- Proceed to the dining room
- Breakfast
- Proceed to the Library
- Discussions
- The President departs

VISIT TO THE AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL



**WREATH LAYING CEREMONY
AT THE AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL, CANBERRA**

THURSDAY 5 DECEMBER 1991

SUMMARISED ORDER OF ARRANGEMENTS

- The President of the United States and Mrs Bush arrive at the Australian War Memorial
- Met by the Minister for Veterans' Affairs and the Chairman of the Council of the Australian War Memorial
- Approach the Commemorative Stone
- The Australian ADC hands the wreath to the President who steps forward and places it at the Commemorative Stone
- The President steps back and pauses
- The President and Mrs Bush sign the Visitors' Book in the Introductory Gallery
- The President and Mrs Bush depart

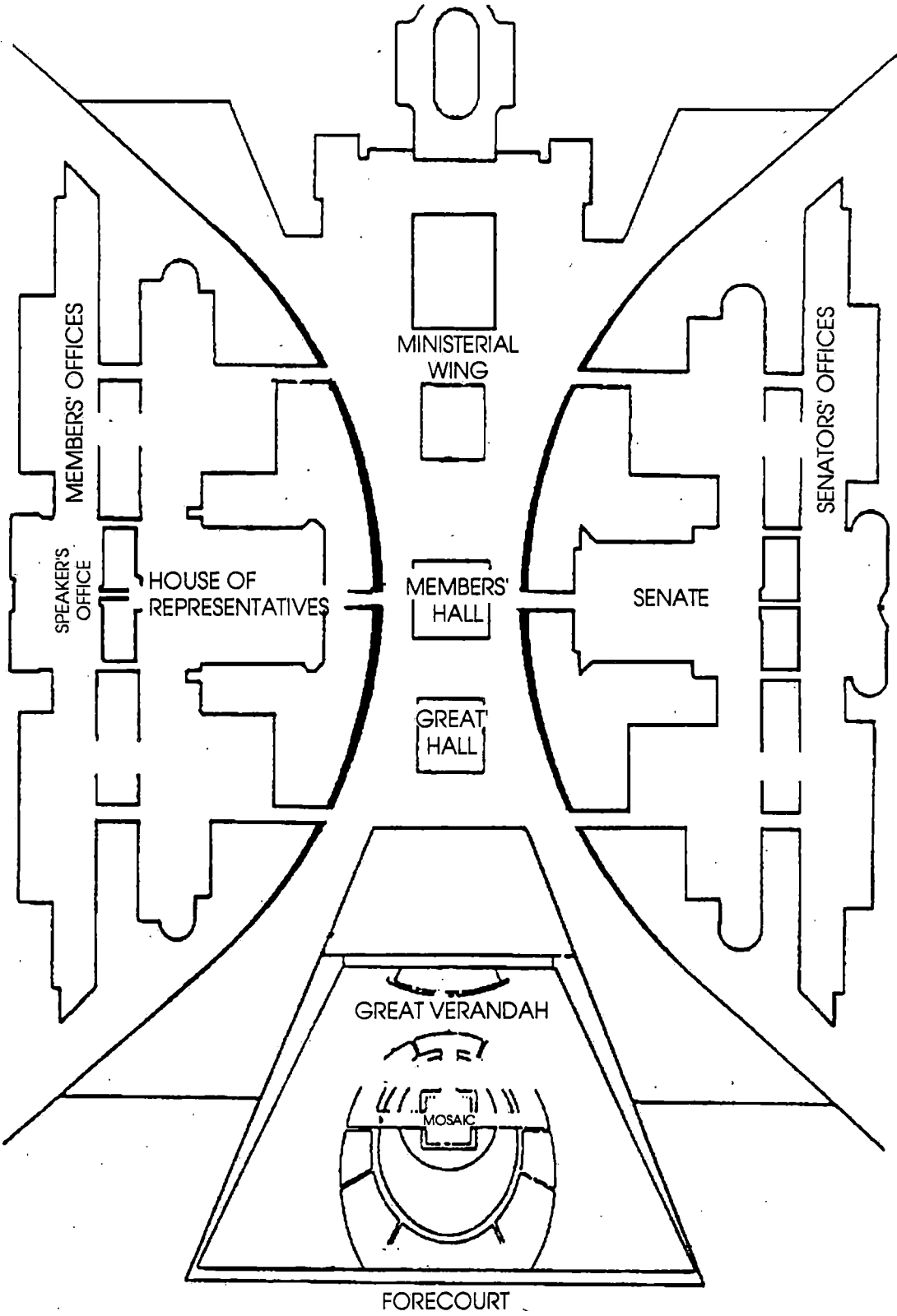
**CALL BY THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION
AT THE RESIDENCE OF THE AMBASSADOR OF
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

THURSDAY 5 DECEMBER 1991

SUMMARISED ORDER OF ARRANGEMENTS

- The Leader of the Opposition arrives at the Residence of the Ambassador of the United States of America
- The Leader of the Opposition is met and escorted to the Drawing Room
- Discussions with the President of the United States
- Discussions conclude
- The Leader of the Opposition is escorted from the Drawing Room and departs

PARLIAMENT HOUSE



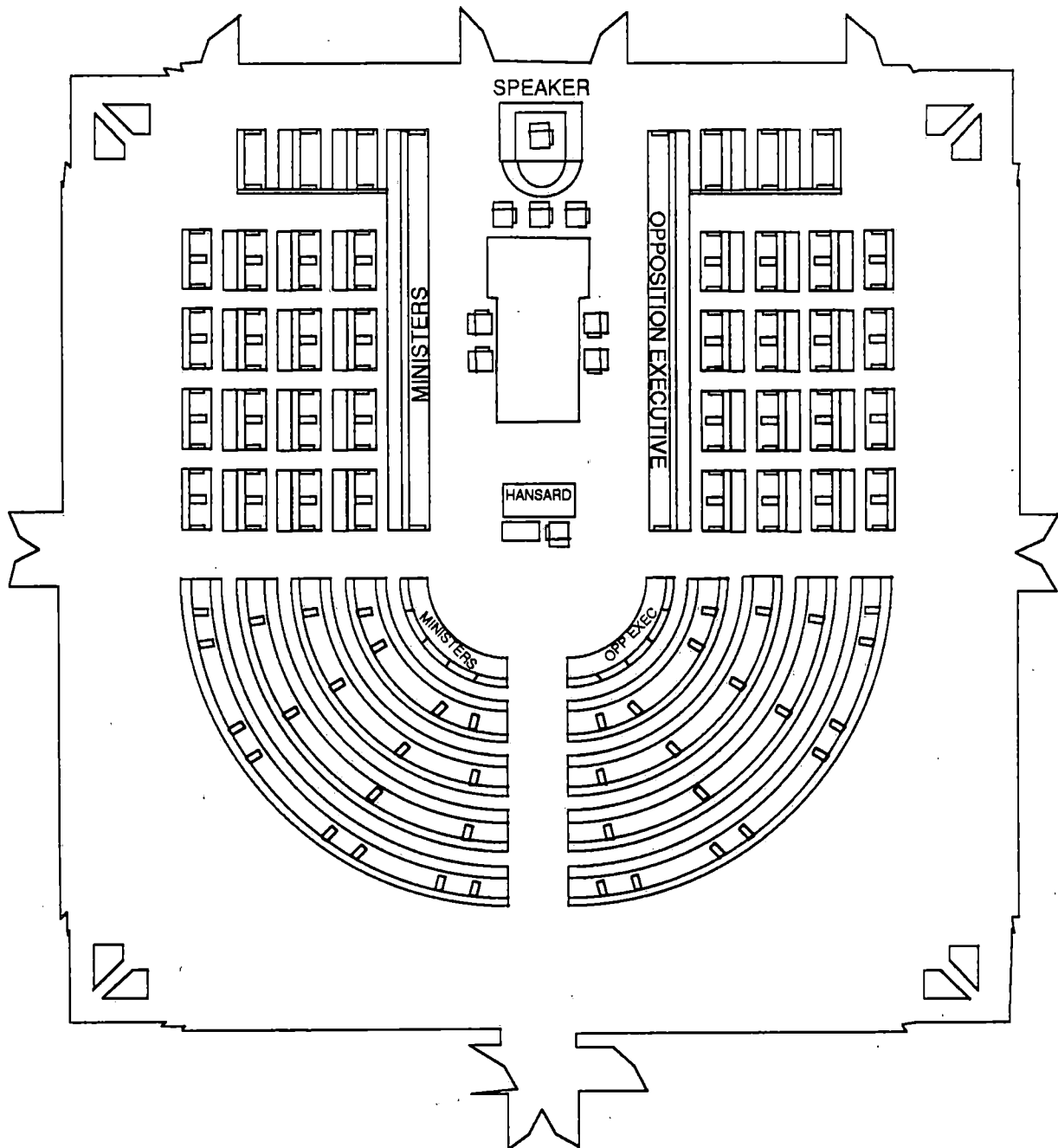
**ARRIVAL AT PARLIAMENT HOUSE
CANBERRA**

THURSDAY 5 DECEMBER 1991

SUMMARISED ORDER OF ARRANGEMENTS

- The President of the United States and Mrs Bush arrive on the Forecourt of Parliament House
- Met by the Prime Minister and Mrs Hawke
- Proceed via the mosaic to the Great Verandah
- Met by the Presiding Officers
- Escorted through the House to the Office of the Speaker of the House of Representatives

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES CHAMBER



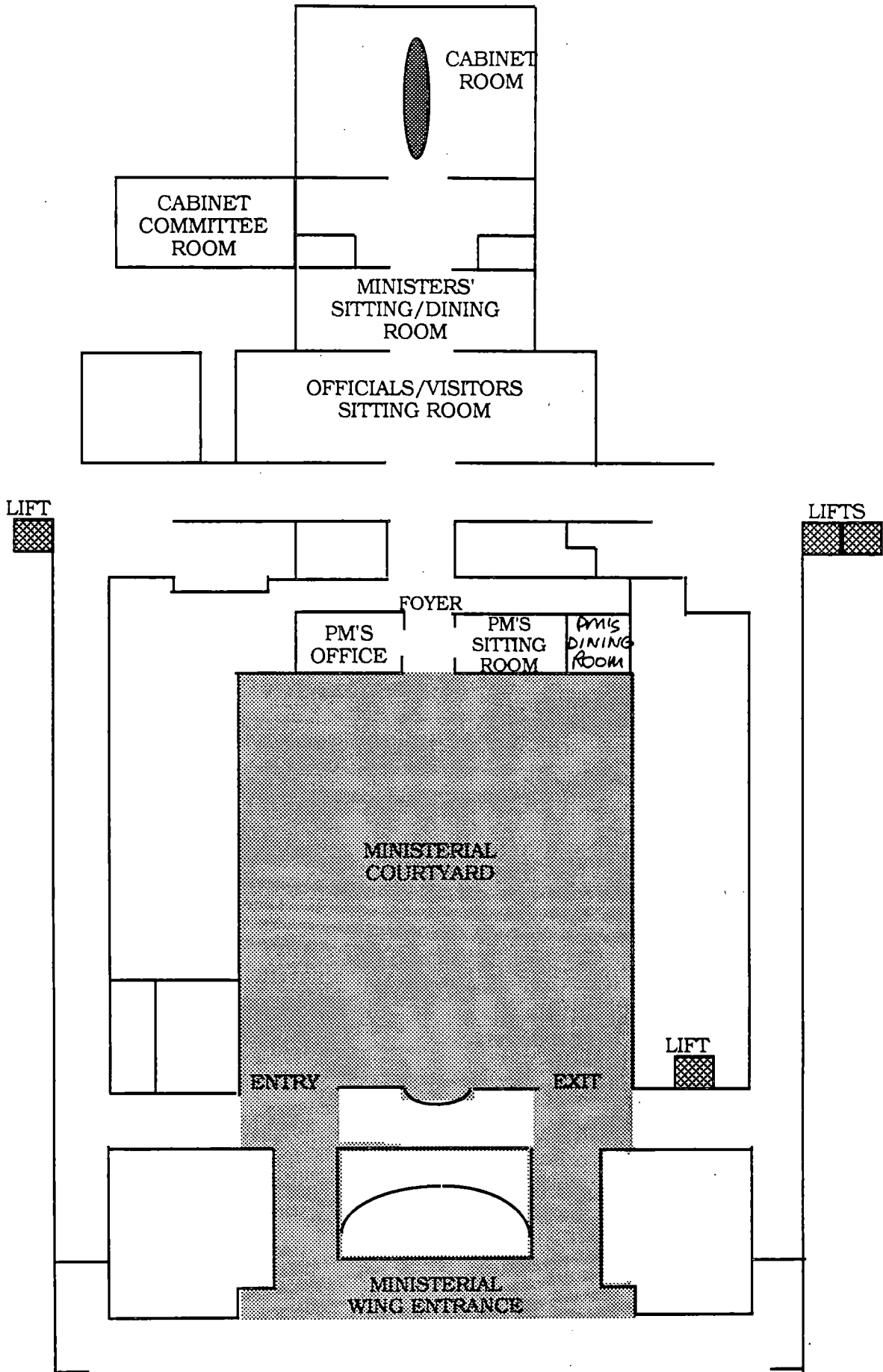
**ADDRESS TO PARLIAMENTARIANS
AND OTHER GUESTS IN THE HOUSE OF
REPRESENTATIVES CHAMBER,
PARLIAMENT HOUSE, CANBERRA**

THURSDAY 5 DECEMBER 1991

SUMMARISED ORDER OF ARRANGEMENTS

- The President of the United States of America and Mrs Bush are escorted from the Office of the Speaker of the House of Representatives to the Chamber of the House of Representatives
- The President delivers an address to Parliamentarians and invited guests
- The address concludes
- The President and Mrs Bush leave the Chamber

**PARLIAMENT HOUSE
PRIME MINISTER'S SUITE
AND CABINET SUITE**



WORKING LUNCH IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S SUITE**THURSDAY 5 DECEMBER 1991****SUMMARISED ORDER OF ARRANGEMENTS**

- The President of the United States, accompanied by the Prime Minister, arrive at the Prime Minister's Suite
- Proceed to the Sitting Room. Presentations
- Proceed to Dining Room
- Working Lunch
- Lunch concludes
- The President accompanied by the Prime Minister adjourn to the Cabinet Suite

CABINET ROOM

TO MEMBERS HALL

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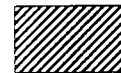
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MR BAKER

AUSTRALIAN
NOTETAKER



US NOTETAKER



ENTRY

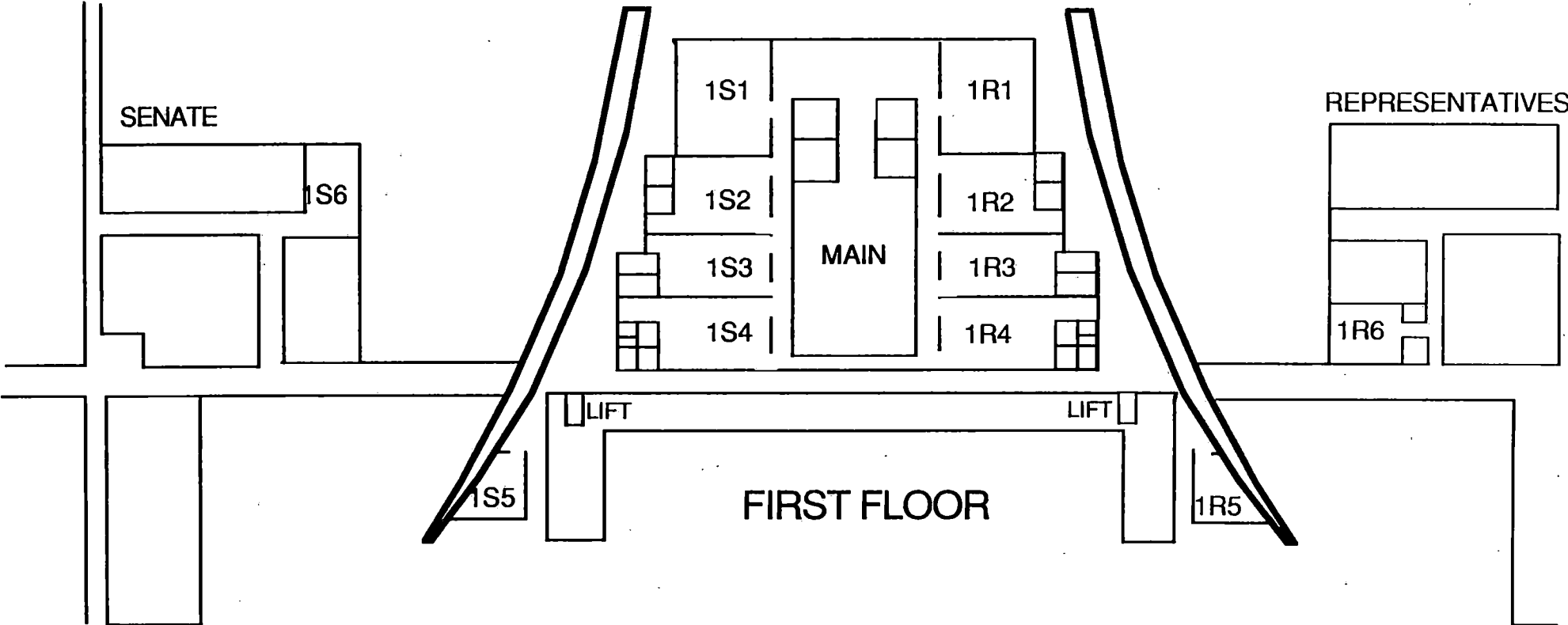
**CABINET ROOM DISCUSSIONS
PARLIAMENT HOUSE, CANBERRA**

THURSDAY 5 DECEMBER 1991

SUMMARISED ORDER OF ARRANGEMENTS

- The President of the United States accompanied by the Prime Minister enter the Cabinet Room
- Presentations. Photographs
- Official discussions commence
- Official discussions conclude
- The President departs

COMMITTEE ROOMS - PARLIAMENT HOUSE



COMMITTEE ROOM MEETINGS
PARLIAMENT HOUSE, CANBERRA

THURSDAY 5 DECEMBER 1991

SUMMARISED ORDER OF ARRANGEMENTS

- The President of the United States of America is escorted from the Cabinet Room to the House of Representatives Committee Rooms on level 1

Procedure for meeting with each of the following groups:

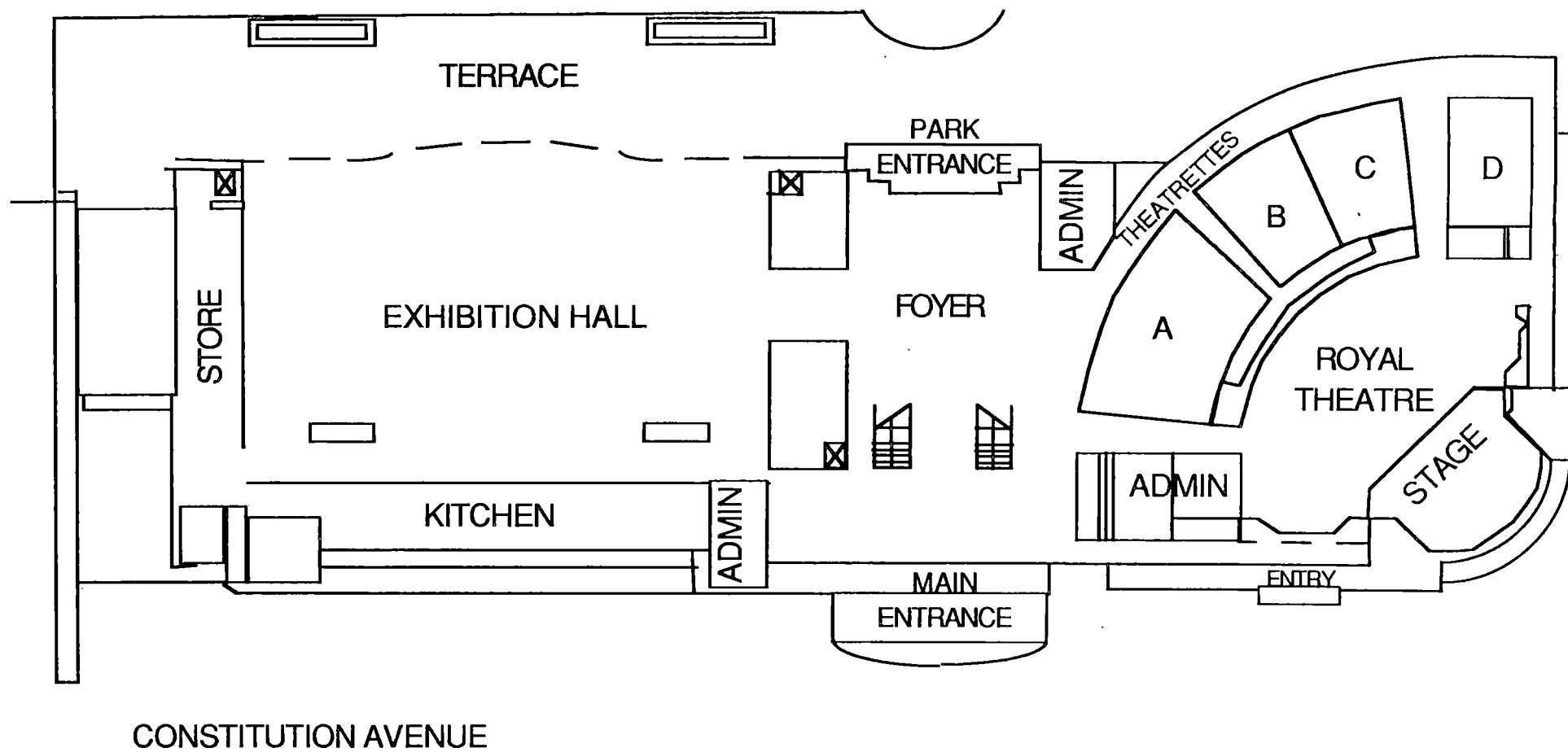
Academics

Australia/USA Parliamentary Friendship Group

Representatives of rural organisations

- The President arrives. Presentations
- Introductory remarks or statement on behalf of the group
- The President responds
- Questions?
- Meeting concludes
- At the conclusion of the final meeting the President departs from the Ministerial Courtyard via the Prime Minister's Suite

GROUND FLOOR - NATIONAL CONVENTION CENTRE



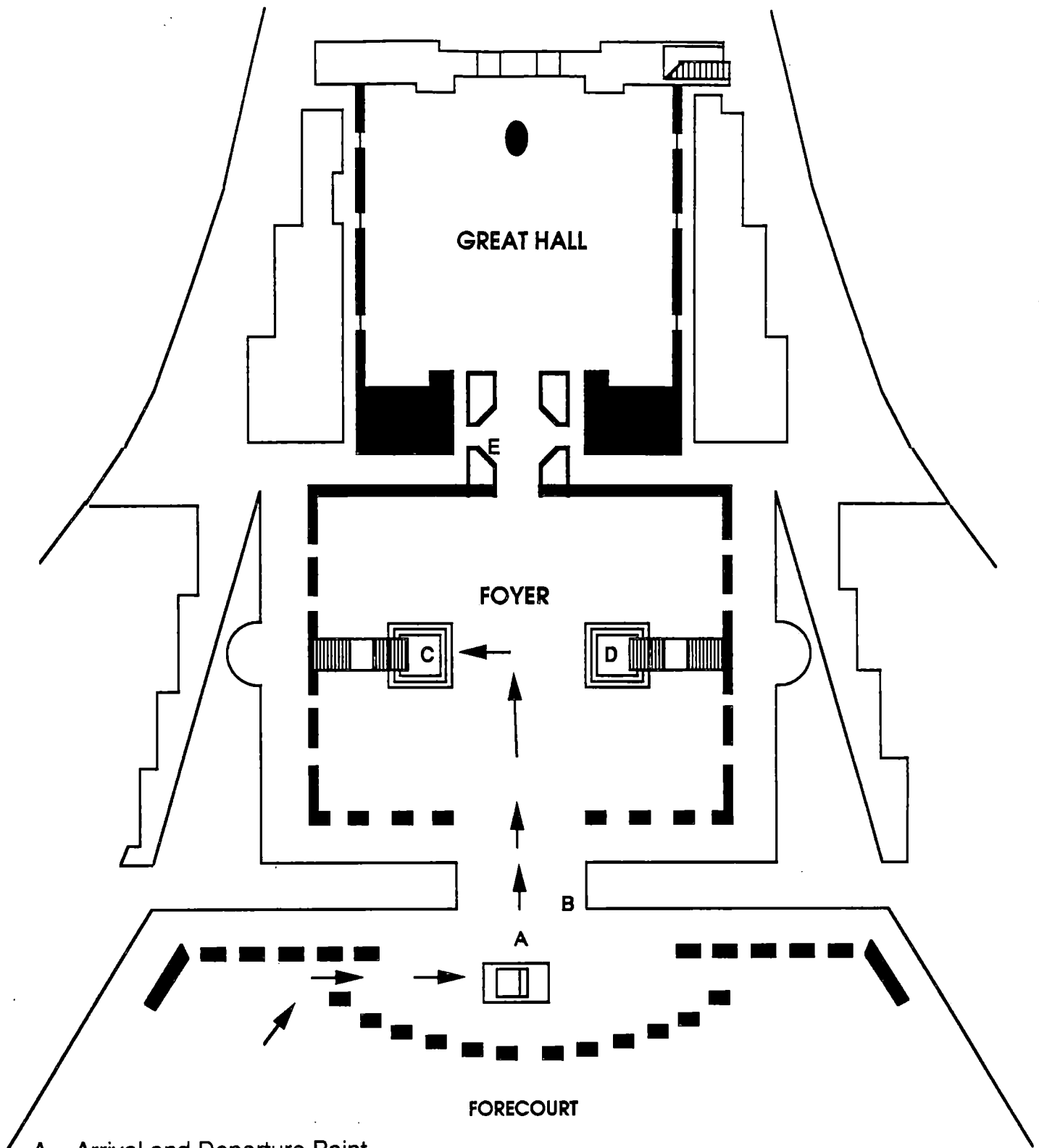
**JOINT PRESS CONFERENCE AT THE
NATIONAL CONVENTION CENTRE, CANBERRA**

THURSDAY 5 DECEMBER 1991

SUMMARISED ORDER OF ARRANGEMENTS

- The President of the United States of America arrives at the National Convention Centre
- Proceeds to the Royal Theatre
- Joint Press Conference is held
- Press Conference concludes
- The President departs

DINNER AT PARLIAMENT HOUSE

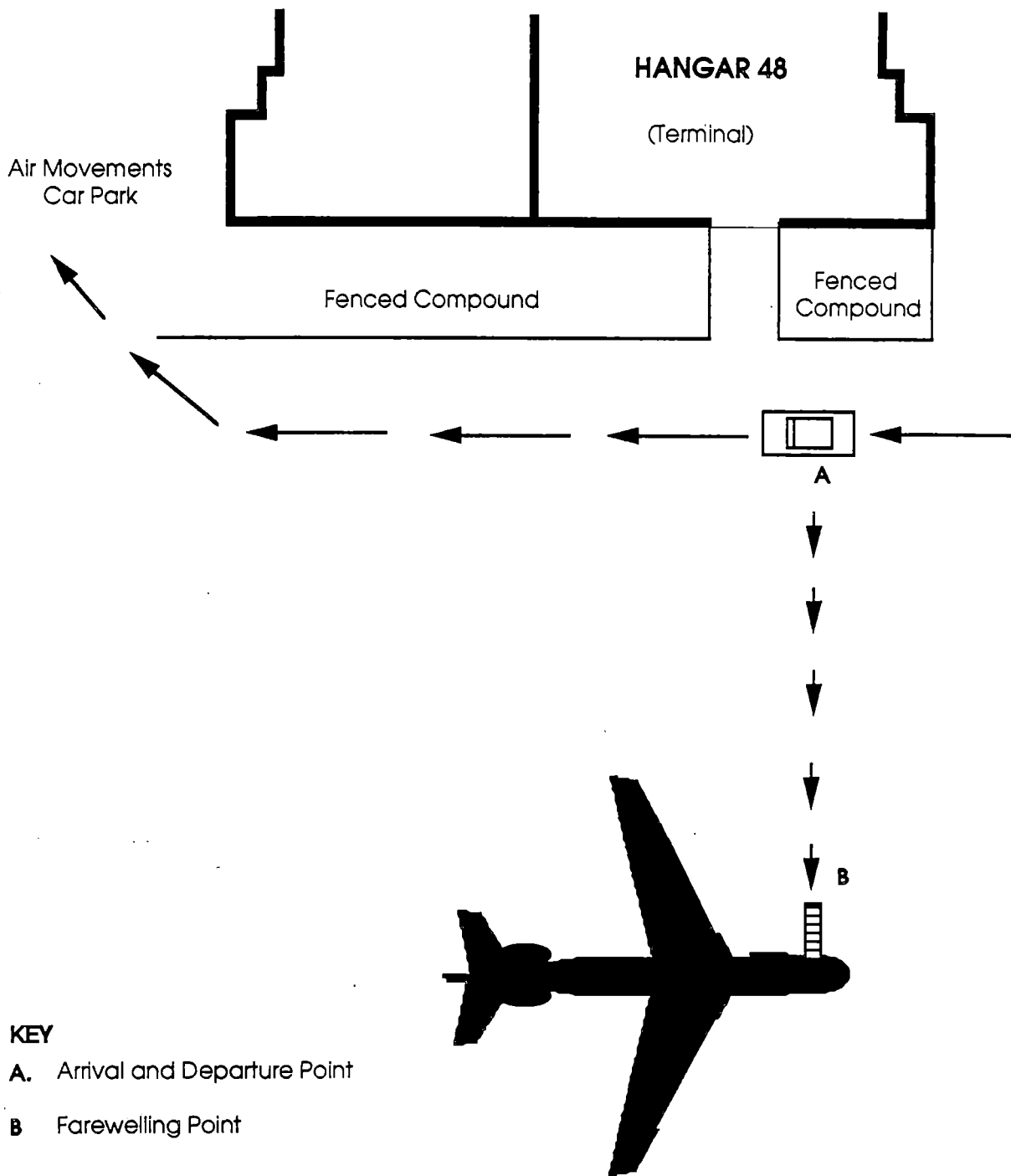


- A. Arrival and Departure Point
- B. Presentation Point of the Presiding Officers
- C. Position for National Anthems
- D. Band
- E. Visitors' Books
- Head Table

DINNER AT PARLIAMENT HOUSE, CANBERRA**THURSDAY 5 DECEMBER 1991****SUMMARISED ORDER OF ARRANGEMENTS**

- The President of the United States of America and Mrs Bush arrive at the Great Verandah, Parliament House
- Met by the Prime Minister and Mrs Hawke
- Presentation of Presiding Officers
- Fanfare of trumpets
- Take up positions on dais
- National Anthems are played
- Presentations. Mingle with guests
- The President and Mrs Bush move to table
- Dinner commences
 - after main course toast are exchanged
 - after dessert cleared and coffee served speeches are delivered
- Entertainment
- Dinner concludes
- Signing of Visitors' Books
- The President and Mrs Bush depart from Great Verandah

DEPARTURE FROM RAAF BASE FAIRBAIRN



**INFORMAL DEPARTURE FROM RAAF BASE FAIRBAIRN
CANBERRA**

FRIDAY 6 DECEMBER 1991

SUMMARISED ORDER OF ARRANGEMENTS

- The President of the United States of America and Mrs Bush arrive at RAAF Base Fairbairn
- Met by the Governor-General and Mrs Hayden, the Prime Minister and Mrs Hawke
- The President and Mrs Bush proceed towards the aircraft
- At the foot of the steps the President and Mrs Bush are farewelled by the Prime Minister and Mrs Hawke and the Governor-General and Mrs Hyaden
- The President and Mrs Bush board the aircraft. Doors close
- The President and Mrs Bush leave for Sydney on Air Force One

EXCERPTS FROM JOHNSON SPEECHES. (JOHNSON FIRST PRES TO VISIT AUSTRALIA.)

- From Johnson speech in Canberra (October 21, 1966) --
" . . . he serves his nation who understands his times."
- Johnson also relayed these words of a Chinese philosopher:
"Of a great leader, who talks little,
When his work is done, his aim fulfilled,
They will all say
'We did this ourselves!'"
- Non-isolationism reference from Johnson speech (October 22, 1966 at Art Gallery in New South Wales): "I have had an old lesson reinforced in my mind during the past few days that I have been away from my country. A great society cannot end at the water's edge in New York or in Los Angeles -- nor can it end at the water's edge in Sydney or in Perth. A truly great society can exist only in a great and unifying world that is dedicated to bringing out the best in people from all over the world."

More color --

- Letter excerpt from convict after arriving in Australia:
"Blessed and sweet Liberty, that I had been doomed to forfeit in a place of unparalleled torture and sin, now appeared to me in all its grandeur."
- Possible tie-in with yesterday's anniversary of our Bill of Rights. The Constitution for the Commonwealth of Australia came to force on January 1, 1901 (POTUS speech on January 2 -- 91 years later -- an anniversary reference also)
- The first landing of convicts occurred in 1788, with the arrival of the First Fleet at Botany Bay -- "the Noah's ark of small-time criminality" -- and continued until the last ship in 1868
- "Australia is so good that, just tickle her with a hoe, and she laughs with a harvest." -- Douglas Jerrold
- Thomas Paine said at the time of our country's great Revolution -- "If there must be trouble, let it be in my day, that my child may have peace."



United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

December 10, 1991

UNCLASSIFIED
WITH CONFIDENTIAL ATTACHMENTS

TO: Michele Nix
White House Research
Room 111 1/2
Old Executive Office Building
Tel. 456-7750

FROM: Sylvia Stanfield
Director
Office of Australia and New Zealand Affairs

SUBJECT: Public Statement Material

Per your request earlier today, I am forwarding the attached packet of materials concerning the President's visit to Australia. The packet includes a copy of the notional schedule (subject to final WH approval). It also includes copies of several informal messages Embassy Canberra has sent to the desk for our use in preparation of events papers and talking points. You will note that copies of the draft events papers, some with talking points, and suggested toasts, etc., incorporate material the Embassy provided. These draft papers are still in the clearance process.

Attachments: A/S.

UNCLASSIFIED with
CONFIDENTIAL ATTACHMENT

MONDAY, December 30, 1991

0700 Depart Washington, D.C. for Asia

DRAFT

AUSTRALIA

SYDNEY

TUESDAY, December 31, 1991

1930 Arrive Kingsford-Smith Airport

Official Welcome by Governor-General, New South Wales
State Governor, Prime Minister, NSW State Premier, and
spouses

1940 Proceed to hotel (Ritz Carlton Hotel)

2000 Arrive at hotel

2040 Leave for Lyne Park Wharf, Rose Bay

2055 Disembark at Admiralty House steps; View New Years'
Eve fireworks display from lawn

2130 Walk next door to Kirribilli House for New Year's Eve
drinks with Prime Minister and spouse

TBD Return to hotel

WEDNESDAY, January 1, 1992

0705 Depart for golf with the Prime Minister (course: The
Australian)

1045 Return to hotel

1130 Meet Consulate Staff

1150 Depart for Australian National Maritime Museum

1200 Arrive; view exhibits and dedicate American Gallery

1230 Luncheon cruise given by the Premier and Mrs. Greiner

1440 Leave for airport

1500 Farewells, depart for Canberra

DECLASSIFIED
Department of State Guidelines
E.O. 12958, SEC 3.4 (B), July 21, 1997
By 11 NARA, Date 06/07/23

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- 2 -

CANBERRA

- 1600 Arrive Canberra Airport (RAAF Base, Fairbairn)
Ceremonial Welcome by Governor-General and Prime Minister: artillery salute, royal salute, inspection of guard and band.
Proceed to Ambassador's Residence
- 1700 Meeting with Members of Embassy/Consular staff; tree planting ceremony; private time
- 1900 Call on Governor-General Hayden at Government House (photos)
- 1930 State Dinner given by Governor-General and Mrs. Hayden at Government House
- 2200 Leave for Residence

THURSDAY, January 2, 1992

- 0830 Leave Residence for Parliament House
- 0835 Arrive at Parliament House; met by PM who introduces President of the Senate and Speaker of the House
- 0845 One-on-one with PM (PM's Suite)
-- This meeting provides an opportunity for reviewing the general state of the bilateral relationship, and discussing broader defense/security and agricultural/trade matters
- 1000 Round Table Discussions (Cabinet Room)
-- This session provides an opportunity for an overview of the bilateral relationship and for a discussion of global and regional defense/security and agricultural/trade matters. The President underscores continued U.S. engagement in the Asia-Pacific region, highlights bilateral cooperation and emphasizes the importance of a successful Uruguay Round in resolving agricultural trade frictions. Mention should be made of U.S. trade concerns about some Australian trade policy issues.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1055 Sign Visitors' Books in Speaker's Office (photos)

1100 Call by Leader of the Liberal-National Parties
Opposition Coalition (John Hewson)

-- The meeting with Hewson, whom some believe may be Australia's next Prime Minister, would permit a renewal of acquaintances. It will highlight the bipartisan support for the bilateral relationship in Australia.

-- The President should underscore the importance of a successful Uruguay Round and touch on agricultural trade issues (including EEPs); emphasize continued U.S. engagement in the region; and cite the need for the U.S. and Australia to continue to work together to strengthen ties in defense and non-defense areas.

1130 Meet with rural organizations representatives

-- This meeting, strongly recommended by PM Hawke, would demonstrate U.S. interest in Australian farmers' concerns about our export enhancement program (EEP) and permit the President to cite problems of U.S. farmers. It would help the GOA to blunt possible protests over controversial agricultural trade issues.

1200 Working lunch with Senior Ministers

-- Discussion at the working lunch would cover bilateral and regional defense and security issues, as well as facilitation of trade and investment. (The session could substitute for the annual U.S. - Australian Ministerial (AUSMIN) talks on defense security matters.)

1345 Address to Parliamentarians (Joint Session)

-- The address will focus on the bilateral relationship, calling attention to past military cooperation and the continued centrality and relevance of the U.S.-Australia alliance relationship to the security, stability, and prosperity of the Asian-Pacific region and the world. It should be forward-looking and highlight the importance we attach to strengthening and deepening the non-security/defense areas of our relationship.

- 1430 Joint press availability with PM
- 1530 Announcement of the official opening of the national Center for American Studies at the Residence; meet academics involved in U.S./Australia education cooperation
- This meeting would highlight support for academic exchanges and cooperation. The President could present a U.S. \$50,000 gift from USIA to fund an annual series of lectures by distinguished Americans, and officially open the national American Studies Center (at the University of Sydney).
- 1900 Parliamentary dinner hosted by PM and Mrs. Hawke at Parliamentary House
- 2135 Return to Residence

FRIDAY, January 3, 1992

- 0840 Wreath laying at Australian War Memorial
- 0850 Leave for Canberra Airport (RAAF Base Fairbairn)
- 0900 Farewells
- 0910 Depart for Melbourne

MELBOURNE

- 1015 Arrive Melbourne Airport (Tullamarine); met by Victorian State Governor and Premier and spouses
- 1050 Meeting with American Chamber group at World Congress Center
- 1120 Meet members of the Coral Sea Commemorative Council and spouses
- 1140 Meet with Consulate Staff
- 1200 Pre-luncheon drinks with Premier and her guests, followed by Luncheon speech by President
- 1430 Depart for Singapore

SEANZ 1810
12/2/91

October 30, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR SPEECHWRITERS
RESEARCHERS

FROM: JENNIFER GROSSMAN
SUBJECT: ASIA PRE-ADVANCE RESEARCH

JAPAN

SCHEDULE

FRIDAY: --arrival ceremony with Emperor (open press, troop review), then courtesy call on Emperor at Imperial Palace
--meeting with Prime Minister Miyazawa at Akasaka Palace
--Imperial Banquet, Imperial Palace, after dinner toast

SATURDAY: --tennis and breakfast with the Emperor
--visit Mita Senior High School (visit geography lab, then nationally televised 5 min. remarks followed by Q&A with students from around the world).
--major speech at Japanese Diet, lower house. 15-20 minutes, focusing on the responsibilities of interdependence, and maybe Japan's role in NWO.
--brief remarks at Kodak R&D plant in Yokohama. First, lunch with U.S. business leaders, Visit Kodak Laboratory, then address to U.S. business leaders and Kodak staff.
--one on one meeting with PM, then expanded bilaterals, then joint press statement
--welcoming reception at Hotel New Otani with brief remarks to 2000 -- a kind of welcoming committee of business leaders, politicoes, etc. Tone should be real upbeat.
--Dinner with PM at PM's residence, after dinner toast

SUNDAY: --private breakfast
--Emperor makes goodbye call to POTUS
--attend church (maybe)
--Embassy greetings
--AF1 to Kyoto, accompanied by PM
--walking tour of Imperial Palace
--lunch with PM at Omiya Palace, (Secretary Alexander may simultaneously lunch with Stanford students and JET, Japan English Teaching Program, teachers).
Walking tour of Omiya gardens. Brief remarks to American and Japanese students.
--may visit Nijo Castle

JAPAN

POLICY THEMES

Torkel Patterson of the NSC has advised me that while the main focus of the President's trip here will obviously be on trade issues, there will be a strong effort to tie in American domestic concerns wherever possible. The context: the global neighborhood; interdependence in communication/technology revolutionized, politically post-modern (Pinkerton) new world order.

Two challenges. One: selling a responsible trade policy toward Japan back home, when the protectionist/isolationist harangues from the right and left offer such politically hysterical appeal. Two: eliciting concessions and continued progress from the Japanese at a time when tolerance for continued American Japan-bashing is reaching its limits.

A couple of notes on first challenge. Japanese buy more per capita from America than Americans buy per capita from Japan (the "trade deficit" as commonly heralded fails to account for population ration, i.e. far greater U.S. pop than Japan pop). The Japanese buy more from the United States than they buy from the U.K., France, and Italy combined.

When addressing trade issues with the Japanese we might stress "the opportunities and responsibilities of interdependence." We want to challenge Japan to have the most open market by the year 2000. (Incidentally, in technical terms, tariff barriers for instance, Japan's market is more open than ours. Impenetrability more often comes from hidden barriers -- like regulation size paper or car manufacturing standards -- and on Japanese consumer preferences for the familiar.) Anecdote: Japan used to exclude American baseball bats because they didn't carry the right seal, a seal only available to Japanese firms.

Encouraging continued Japanese progress on rectifying environmental abuses: While industrializing, Japan was one of the worst environmental offenders internationally. Since then, they have made great strides in cleaning up their act. For instance, all their taxicabs run on natural gas. While the Japanese are generally willing to move forward on environmental issues, intransigence stems from anxiety over "keeping your rice bowl filled," i.e. concern over loss of jobs in professions with incidental abuse (e.g. fishermen, tortoise shell craftsmen). The Japanese usually ask for "transition time" to retrain, relocate those put out of work by conservation measures, while we want change "now."

TOKYO SITES

- 1) Imperial Palace: I was unable to go on this walk-through but here's what I gather from other sources. The imperial banquet will be held in a room called Homei-Den Hall. From

postcards, it looks kind of like a hotel ballroom, with some kind of abstract Japanese painting of clouds on the wall. This, apparently, is the way much of the palace looks. The palace is actually only about 20 years old. The initial greeting will take place in the Asahi-no-ma, or "Room of the Rising Sun."

We had bombed the original Imperial Palace in World War II; it was rebuilt in '69. The palace surrounds a huge courtyard. The overriding characteristic of the place is a vast emptiness -- large rectangular rooms with little or no furniture, walls with sliding panels. The dining room table will be a big U-shaped deal.

- 2) Mita Senior High School: President will tour a couple of classrooms, go to larger room with Mita students where he will deliver brief remarks nationally televised. Then he will field questions from students around the country via a satellite hook-up. FYI: There's a concern that Japanese students, generally not encouraged to participate or ask questions in class, will be so awed by presidential presence that they'll simply clam up. Perhaps there's some way (joke? comparison to American students?) that we can sensitively circumvent such a scenario.

School itself not much different looking from American high schools. 1,100 students. Was founded as a public girls' school in 1923. Became coed in 1950, renamed Tokyo Public Mita Senior High School. In 1977, Mita opened a class for students returning from abroad. On a couple of bulletin boards I saw improvised scrawled student demands manifestos, requesting more interesting classes, more understanding teachers, etc. These were the work of such returning students, who are generally more outspoken and participatory than their colleagues.

While part of our purpose is to show admiration for Japanese academic excellence, it's ironic that the Japanese themselves are quite critical of their own system. They in turn look to our institutions for inspiration. The Japanese criticize their schools for their emphasis on rote memorization, aversion to innovation, and lack of encouragement for independent, critical analysis by their students. Recently they even passed legislation to stop Saturday schooling.

I suggest we deal with this by stressing a theme of "we have so much to learn from each other," rather than, "we have so much to learn from you." Moreover, we can touch on several non-school factors that account for Japanese academic excellence -- strong family support, recognition of the link between learning and success, early engendered work ethic, etc.

- 3) Japanese Diet, lower house: parliamentary amphitheater style hall with large balcony. Rich wood detailing and

carving. POTUS to address reps from podium. 500 Diet members. See pictures. In the entrance hall/lobby, there are four pedestals in each corner. Three support statues of great Japanese statesmen/historical figures, the fourth is left empty as a symbol of hope, i.e. looking forward to the great statesmen to come.

- 4) Kodak, Yokahama: POTUS will see several gee-whiz high tech developments in progress, like a super high definition TV. Brief remarks to Kodak staff. Kudos; America can compete; appreciation for their hard work and investment; POTUS is taking steps to improve America's competitiveness.
- 5) Prime Minister's residence: unable to go on walkthrough.

CONTACTS: --Blair Hall of AmEmbTokyo, (03)3224-5336
--Hiroshi Furusana, MOFA 3581-3802

KYOTO SITES

- 1) Kyoto Imperial Palace (FYI, I don't think there are any remarks): Originally built as the Emperor's second palace, Kyoto Imperial Palace was used as the Imperial Palace from 1331-1867 after the original main palace burnt down. The Imperial Throne and the August Seat of the Empress, still used for coronations, are located here. Each rests on a platform, and is covered with an octagonal canopy, decorated with a large phoenix and eight small phoenixes.
The last "Ceremony of the Enthronement of His Majesty the Emperor at the Seiden" took place in the Imperial Palace on November 12, 1990
- 2) Omiya Palace: remarks to students should focus on building bridges between our two countries through education, facing the future together. See proverbs.
Some of the students are with the Stanford Japan Center, established by Stanford University, "for the purpose of educating future generations of Americans about Japan. The Center also will provide an institutional link between American and Japanese research in science, technology, and social science with the aim of opening up crucial channels of information and by embarking on new cooperative initiatives in research between the two nations."
- 2) Nijo Castle (again, no remarks): The castle was originally built in 1603 to be the official Kyoto residence of the first Tokugawa Shogun Ieyasu, and it was completed in 1626 by the third Shogun Iemitsu. The lavishly decorated castle stands as a symbol of the power of the Tokugawa military government. It contains the famous "Nightingale Corridor," whose floors are designed to creak with birdlike noises when tread upon, thus foreboding an enemy approach.

JAPANESE COLOR:

- 1) Finding humor is difficult. Most people I've spoken to say that the Japanese aren't big on jokes, humor. Moreover, they will not know to laugh if POTUS tells a joke.
- 2) The "Japan Series" (similar to our 'world series') in baseball has just started. This years favorites are the Hiroshima Carp and the Seibu Lions.
- 3) Sumo wrestling is Japan's national sport. Recently an exhibition tournament was held in London. Two very popular wrestlers are a pair of American brothers from Hawaii -- Konishiki, who's the biggest Sumo wrestler (600 lbs), and Ake Bono, who's the tallest. Who knows, maybe we could make a joke about "gross national products" to an American audience -- large American exports.
- 4) American movies, rock, and rap music are very popular. Disneyland opened in Japan 6 years ago; Japanese love Mickey Mouse.
- 5) Karaoke is a popular Japanese social activity. Literally meaning "empty orchestra," karaoke bars play music without lyrics so that the patrons can star on vocals. Maybe there's a joke about Barbara wanting to go Karaoke.
- 6) Women control the finances in Japanese families -- when to buy the car, when to invest, etc. The husband often asks his wife for money for his expenses; this allowance is called "Kozu Kai." Maybe POTUS can say, "I wanted to buy some souvenirs, but Barbara cut my kozu kai."
- 7) Of all their qualities, Japanese are proudest of their perseverance, endurance, called "gamman." They rate harmony as highest on their scale of social values.
- 8) Relevant to Omiya in Kyoto: a handbook called A Look into Japan tells us "The Japanese garden is designed to be a faithful representation of nature and to impart a sense of simple, unspoiled beauty."
- 9) December 23 is the Emperor's birthday.
- 10) The speechwriting god (Curt, sit down): Benten, one of the seven deities of good fortune, is the goddess of eloquence, music and wisdom.
- 11) "Banzai," literally meaning 'ten thousand years,' is the Japanese equivalent of 'three cheers.' It's usually expressed at the high point or end of a celebration.

12) Japanese proverbs:

"The past is not to be blamed." (Ki-o wa togamezu) English parallel would be: "let bygones be bygones."

"The lantern-bearer should go ahead." (Chochin-mochi wa saki ni tate) Meaning, he who bears the light, whether material, intellectual, or spiritual, should lead the way.

"A treasure decaying in one's hands." (Takara no mochi-kusare) Meaning, those with talent or money should put them to good use, or else they will rot away.

"To the upper hand there is an upper hand." (Uwate ni wa uwate ari). In other words, everyone has to answer to someone. Maybe there's a first lady joke in here.

"Seven falls and eight rises." (Nana-korobi-ya-oki) Perseverance will win in the end.

"There are no national frontiers to learning." (Gakumon ni kokkyo nashi) i.e. scholarship knows no boundaries.

"To study penmanship at eighty." (Hachiju no te-narai) Meaning, it's never too late to learn. Could apply to lifelong learning, or joke on POTUS computer lessons.

"Books are preserved minds." (Shomotsu wa hozon-sareta kokoro nari) Reminiscent of Hight quote, 'Books aren't lifeless lumps of paper, but minds alive on a shelf.'

KOREA

POLICY THEMES

Korea wants to have its cake and eat it too. On one hand, it wants to have a close relationship with U.S., play the big league with the big boys. On the other hand, it claims the fragility of a developing economy to justify protectionist policies. We think they're strong enough to forgo such a handicap, which ultimately hampers true growth on both sides. (Note: GB visited Korea after he went to Hirohito's funeral)

Politics: Korea only recently became democratized. We want to encourage democracy, praise them for ongoing efforts and progress in that direction.

(War) Heads up: North Korea is developing a nuclear weapon. There are fears of his becoming the region's Saddam Hussein. This issue requires some delicacy because a) we support reunification and b) South Koreans regard their northern neighbors as brethren. Kim Il Sung, the 82 year old "Great Leader" of North Korea, will pass the reigns to his son, Kim Jung Il, widely regarded as less than competent. Fears of a military coup against the latter complicate the situation.

POTUS SCHEDULE

- SUNDAY: --AF1 to Korea for 3:30 arrival
--wreath laying ceremony at National Cemetery, no remarks
--American community greetings at Collier Field House
--private dinner with President Roh at the Blue House
- MONDAY: --breakfast with US and Korean business community at Hotel Shilla, 5-10 min. remarks (themes similar to Kodak speech: U.S. can compete, we're working together to expand trade, importance of GATT
--Arrival ceremony at Blue House
--one on one with President Roh, expanded bilaterals, joint press statement at Blue House
--State Luncheon at Blue House hosted by Korean President, after lunch toast
--Address to the National Assembly, 15 minutes
--travel to Camp Casey, press the flesh with American soldiers, 5 min. remarks. Jovial, what a great job you're doing, last of the front lines type speech. Acknowledge difficulty of 1 year unaccompanied tour

SITES

- 1) Blue House: not on walkthrough, but the scoop as far as I know is that the Blue House is the official residence of the President of ROK. The Blue House was constructed in 1927 as the Japanese government's residence for its Governor-General. It occupies the grounds of the Yi-Koong palace of the Koryo Dynasty.
In '48, when ROK was established, the building was designated the Presidential Residence. After the student revolution of 1960, it was renamed Chong Wa Dae (Blue Tile House), a name derived from its unique blue roof tiles.
- 2) National Assembly: not on walkthrough, but apparently it's your usual, rococo, elaborate parliamentary style. I'm told there's a large symbol behind where POTUS will be standing: the Flower of Eternal Life framing a Korean character.
The Assembly building is located on Yoido, a large island on the Han River. Completed in 1975, it houses offices, meeting rooms, and the Assembly's library. The current National Assembly is composed of 299 members from two political parties. It is the thirteenth National Assembly since the founding of the Republic in 1948. The Assembly Speaker is Park, Jyun Kyu.
- 3) Camp Casey: not on walkthrough, but this base houses U.S. servicemen on a one-year unaccompanied tour. Their duty is an uneasy vigil at one of the world's last front lines. Part of their work is to patrol the DMZ (demilitarized zone) often camping out in no man's land.

While we honor the returning heroes of Desert Storm, we should remember also courage and commitment of our men in Korea -- whose courage and commitment often go unacknowledged. POTUS should recognize the difficulty of a one year unaccompanied tour; Camp Casey is what is commonly referred to as a "hardship post."

CONTACTS: --AmEmbSeoul, 82-2-732-2106

COLOR

- 1) Koreans, I'm told, like the Japanese, would have trouble knowing how to respond to a joke by POTUS. One way, however, to break the ice and establish rapport, would be to mention family -- his family, the American family, family values, whatever.
- 2) POTUS was here in '89, and also in '82 as vice president.

SINGAPORE

POLICY THEMES

Singapore is the only ASEAN country we'll visit -- therefore we'll want to touch on issues common to those countries. (ASEAN is made up of Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia, Brunei, and the Philippines.) Singapore is our strongest ally in the region. Singaporeans welcome us as a balance to Japanese investment. They have a longstanding fear that Japan eyes them with military interest.

We'll want to talk about South East Asia and Cambodia, setting the stage for future dealings with Viet Nam. Instability in the region: Thailand just had a coup, Burma has a dictatorship. Cambodia, however, is soon to have UN sanctioned elections. Ultimately, we'll want to resolve the POW/MIA question -- an issue some unscrupulous people in the are have exploited for profit. Resolution will require that Viet Nam be completely open so we can scrutinize all the records. Until we get to the bottom of POW/MIA, we can't really say that Viet Nam is truly over.

I believe there are also some human rights concerns in Singapore itself.

POTUS SCHEDULE

MONDAY: --AF1 to Singapore

TUESDAY: --Breakfast meeting at Raffles with U.S. ambassadors to ASEAN countries, no formal remarks
--Arrival ceremony at Istana Palace

--POTUS makes courtesy call on President and Mrs. Wee Kim Wee at the Istana Palace
--meeting with Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong, then expanded bilaterals
--15 min. speech at lecture series to the Singapore/American Business community, held in Westin Hotel (Security and Trade: U.S. engagement in the region; importance of working together towards the future)
--Business Roundtable meeting at Hewlett-Packard, no formal remarks .
--groundbreaking ceremony for new American Chancery, embassy greetings type remarks
--courtesy call on Senior Minister Lee Kuan Yew.
--State Dinner at Istana Palace hosted by President Wee Kim Wee, after dinner toast

WEDNESDAY:--view static display at Changi airport
--AF1 to Australia

SITES

- 1) Raffles Hotel (just FYI, no formal remarks planned at this point). Wrote Rudyard Kipling, "Feed at Raffles when visiting Singapore." Established in 1887, the hotel symbolizes the exotic charm and colonial nostalgia often associated with the area. The hotel was named after Sir Stamford Raffles, founder of modern Singapore in 1819.
Celebs who added their aura to Raffles': Joseph Conrad, Charlie Chaplin, Douglas Fairbanks, Somerset Maugham, Nowel Coward, and sundry sultans, kings, and politicians. Raffles embodied colonial high life: tea-dances, Charleston, jazz bands, and billiards. Raffles is the birthplace of the Singapore Sling. In 1902, the last tiger to be shot in Singapore was pursued in Raffles, and finally dispatched under the Bar & Billiard Room.
The hotel was declared a protected monument in 1987.
- 2) Westin Hotel: the hotel is supposedly the tallest hotel in the world. The lecture series in which the President takes part is designed to give political, academic, and financial eminentoes the opportunity to visit Singapore and mouth off. Singapore gets to bask in their wisdom.
The series, inaugurated in 1980, is organized by the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies. Previous speakers include Henry Kissinger, Milton Friedman, Brian Mulroney, Raymond Barre, and Giscard D'Estang. 1,500-2,000 will attend speech.
- 3) Groundbreaking ceremony for new American Chancery: this event will basically take the place of Embassy Greetings/American community remarks. Projected completion for new embassy is 1995-6. 150-200 embassy staff, loads of

Singaporean schoolchildren. 2,000 guests in all. Site is basically just a hill. Use your imagination. Building metaphors applied to broader scope of U.S.-Singapore relations might be appropriate.

The U.S. Ambassador in Singapore is Robert Orr. DCM is Arthur Kobler.

- 4) Istana Palace: previously called Government House, the Istana was built in 1869 to house the British Governor of Singapore. The grounds had been the nutmeg estate of Charles Robert Princep. A statue of Queen Victoria was installed in the drawing room to mark her jubilee in 1889. Queen Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh stayed there in February 1972. The edifice itself looks like a cross between a mini-Versailles and a southern plantation. Adorning the entry foyer are a matching set of tusks presented by the Sultan of Singapore to the British government.

The staff of the President, the Cabinet Office, and a section of the Prime Minister's office work at the Istana.

CONTACTS: --DCM, AmEmbSingapore, Arthur Kobler, 338-0251, ext. 217
--USIS, Dennis Donahue, 244-5233

COLOR

- 1) Singapore is a country of many races, languages and cultures. The population is made up of Chinese, Malays, Indians and Eurasians. Harmonious multiculturalism. One often hears the phrase, "many races, one people." Maybe we can make some "E Pluribus Unum" connection.
- 2) The first American consul in Singapore, Joseph Balestier, came to the area in 1834 and took up his post in 1837 -- inaugurating 154 years of diplomatic relations. His wife, Maria Revere Balestier, was the daughter of Paul Revere. Balestier's memory lives on in a bell, now in Singapore's National Museum, cast in Boston's Revere Works. Mrs. Balestier, presented the bell to the original Church of St. Andrew.
- 3) American Embassy Singapore suggests a Pearl Harbor footnote to our Singapore stop: POTUS will be at Pearl Harbor on Saturday, commemorating the 50th anniversary of the Japanese attack, and honoring the resultant 2,400 Americans dead or missing. We might also remember that on the same day, but on Singapore's side of the international dateline, the war began for the Philippines, for Thailand, for Malaysia, and for Singapore. Bombers appeared over Clark Field and over Singapore. Ground troops landed at Songkhla and Pattani (Thailand) and at Kota Baharu (Malaya). Singapore did not then have an army (British and Australian forces were

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

Find out if we do these

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.

- 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

--John Wade, Sr. Curator, Australian National Maritime Museum, (02)552-7728

AUSTRALIA COLOR

(among other materials, files include extensive info on above sites, speech excerpts from American Ambassador Sembler

GENERAL

- 1) Australians in film: Errol Flynn, Mel Gibson, Paul Hogan (one of screenwriters and main actor in "Crocodile Dundee), Dean Semler (cinematographer of "Dances with Wolves.")
- 2) Australians in music: Olivia Newton John, Men At Work, Bee Gees.
- 3) Washington Post cartoonist Patrick Oliphant is from Australia.
- 4) James Tuckey, a lieutenant aboard the ship which took the first unwilling settlers into Port Phillip Bay (the future Melbourne) in 1803 wrote:

"I beheld a second Rome rising from a coalition of banditti. I beheld it giving laws to the world, and superlative in arms and in arts, looking down with proud superiority upon the barbarous nations of the northern hemisphere."
- 5) Maybe POTUS could do a joke about vegemite, or vegemite sandwiches. There's potential for humor in the fact that Australians love the stuff while we think it's yucho. Maybe at a luncheon, "Despite our many similarities, Americans have never really developed a taste for your vegemite. In fact, when I asked about today's menu, I was assured -- no vegemite. \ Actually, I was worried about the broccoli."
- 6) On Australian TV there's a very famous show called, "Skippy the Bush Kangaroo." Everyone knows about Skippy, he's kind of equivalent to our Lassie. Maybe a joke about, "I hear that here in Australia, you have 'Skippy the Bush Kangaroo.' Well, back home we have 'Millie the Bush Canine.' (Tony Mauro: Millie the Bush Scoobydoo). Or, "I was a little nervous about playing golf here, what with all the kangaroos running around. \ Fortunately, I've got Skippy on my side."
- 7) In May 1836, President Jackson appointed J.H. Williams as the first American Consul in Australia. The "Colonist," a newspaper of the day, welcomed his arrival, praising America thus: "Scarcely is there a sea which their ships do not plough, or a port in which they do not ride..." (maybe for Maritime Museum?)

- 8) "The Australians did not seem to me to differ noticeably from Americans, either in dress, carriage, ways...or general appearance."
--Mark Twain, 1895.
- 9) Another link between Australia and the United States during the 19th century: from 1897-1898, Herbert Hoover, later to become the 31st U.S. President, worked in Western Australia as a young mining engineer.
- 10) "Next to our own nation we place our kindred in America."
--Alfred Deakin, 1905 (Australian statesman?)
- 11) In September 1918, Australian and American troops fought alongside each other in the main attack on the Hindenburg Line which ended World War I, a battle experience to be shared again in WWII, Korea and Vietnam.
- 12) In 1969, an Australian radio telescope and an American antenna brought us the historic television pictures of the first manned landing on the moon. The picture everyone remembers -- Neil Armstrong's leg searching for the surface -- was first seen in a tracking station briefing room near Canberra. As a compliment to Australia, NASA in 1971 named Apollo 15 "Endeavor after Captain Cook's Endeavor.
- 13) Australia's coat of arms consist of a shield containing the badges of the 6 states. The supporters are native Australian fauna -- a kangaroo and an emu. A yellow-flowered native plant, wattle, also appears in the design.
- 14) Note: Australia taxes capital gains. (Individuals and companies pay at different rates)
- 15) Bush has called the Australian-American relationship "an intimate partnership between two peoples."
- 16) In the Persian Gulf, the first combined boarding to enforce UN resolutions was by the USS Brewton and the HMAS Darwin.
- 17) 300,000 US tourists visit Australia annually.
- 18) "It will be a very poor day when little Australia won't be able to summon up its traditional impudence by looking at the U.S. and saying, 'What do you mean, you big stiff?'"
--Sir Robert Menzies in the Sydney Morning Herald, 27 June 1964. (Possible rejoinder: "Well, Australia is not all that little, and I hope that America is not all that stiff." Could be relevant re. trade disputes)
- 19) "You must be the most beautiful people in the world."
--Duke Ellington, in the Sydney Morning Herald, 7 Feb. 1970.

- 20) Every year, America sends a high level delegation to participate in the Coral Sea Commemoration. Dan Quayle was here in '89 and Bush was here in '82.
- 21) Rugby and Cricket are Australian national pastimes. Rugby's World Cup will be over by the end of October. It will be the first time an American team has participated.
- 22) One of the most popular Australian television shows is called "The Flying Doctor." Joke potential? LA Law is the most popular American TV show here. The Civil War series was also very popular.

CANBERRA

- 1) American architect Walter Burley Griffin designed Australia's capital. Griffin was from Chicago; studied under Frank Lloyd Wright.
- 2) Canberra is known as "The Bush Capital." I think there is joke potential here, e.g. 'I know Australians and Americans are close, but you didn't have to name your capital after me.')
- 3) Canberra's detractors often refer to the capital as "Monumentsville," "a city without a mind," "the city of the gray flannel mind," and "a great waste of sheep country." Canberra's fans call her "the garden city of the Commonwealth" or "the front window of the nation." They also say that "to know Canberra is to love it."
- 4) The name "Canberra" comes from "Canberry," an Aboriginal word meaning "meeting place."
- 5) In Canberra, the kangaroos have a habit of falling people's swimming pools (don't worry, they don't drown) joke potential?
- 6) Australia has the 10 most popular snakes in the world, starting with the Death Adder.
- 7) POTUS visit coincides with the annual advent of fly season. Aussies are constantly waving off the insects, a gesture so common it's nicknamed the "Australian Wave." Maybe POTUS can joke: "Australians have a reputation for warmth and hospitality. In fact when I got off the plane, I told Barbara how flattered I was that they were all waving to me. She said, 'Sorry to burst your bubble, George, but it's fly season.'"

--9:00 depart for Hickam AFB, proceed to Kenney Conference room for brief remarks to Asian Ambassadors (in Honolulu attending annual meeting of Chiefs of Missions Conference).

--depart Honolulu

SITES

- 1) USS Arizona: The memorial itself is a bier-like structure, white, with open windows on the sky. Supported above the water, it straddles the midsection of the sunken Arizona, whose bow and stern are marked by buoys. Toward the back of the memorial is a chapel-like enclosure housing a wall with all the names of Arizona's drowned. POTUS's back will be to this wall, in front of him is a cutaway section in the memorial's floor, where one can peer down on the submerged starboard.

Remarks here are brief, as they are part of a larger, hour-long ceremony. Here, as in the longer speech, **acknowledgments are key**: both sites are far too small to accommodate the vast number of veterans, families, and guests. POTUS will be introduced by a survivor. Acknowledgements should be handled with care to make sure that no group (particular ship vets, vet organizations, etc.) are slighted.

In particular, while the memorial is for the Arizona, mentions should be made of USS Utah. The two downed ships are the only that have people entombed in them (1,177 went down with the Arizona, 58 went down with the Utah). Also, while the longer speech contains a more general Pearl Harbor focus, the memorial speech should be more specific to those who went down with the Arizona and other ships, more of a naval aspect.

Notes on the Arizona:

*One-third of all those who died at Pearl Harbor went down with the Arizona.

*USS Arizona is still commissioned.

*USS Nevada, there during the attack, will be in port to take part in the ceremony.

*Over 34 sets of brothers were killed on the Arizona.

*While I was there, I saw old women throwing leis in the water; they were crying. I'm told Japanese visitors also make their own pilgrimage to give leis.

*There is still oil leaking from the wreck; its viscous iridescence coats the water under and around the memorial.

*In the same harbor as the memorial is the Bowfin -- the sister submarine to the one that picked up POTUS when shot down.

*It's possible that commemoration will include the same vintage plane that POTUS flew in WWII.

*Sec. Cheney might take part in the day's events.

To come: I'm having faxed extensive detail on the memorial, a history of the attack, letters sent by those aboard Arizona shortly before it was bombed, letters written by family members of the fallen, letters written by contrite Japanese, survivor quotes on reconciliation, and more.

Research: get book, The Day of Infamy. Also, look for recent Approach magazine with Bush on cover; it has a detailed description of his involvement in WWII.

- 2) Major speech at K-8: Kilo 8 is a fairly nondescript pier, though apparently they'll fix it up for the commemoration. These longer remarks will be teleprompted. POTUS will be speaking with his back to the water, historical battleship row, and then Ford Island. Behind his right shoulder is the Arizona, behind his left, the Missouri. Note: look at above, Arizona info for color, etc.
- 3) Remarks to Asian Ambassadors: Conference room within AFB administrative building. Building exterior retains strafed pocks of Japanese attack. Remarks are kind of wrap up of themes and policy objectives of whole Asia swing. Asst. Secretary for East Asia Solomon is the host of the ambassadors, but he probably won't be in on meeting. Remarks are brief; wouldn't be surprised if talking points get substituted.1

U.S. Department of State



EAP FAX

Date: 12/11/91

TO: White House Research - Michele Mix

FAX Phone Number: 456-6218

Addressee's Phone: _____

FROM: EAP/ANZ - Brian Woo

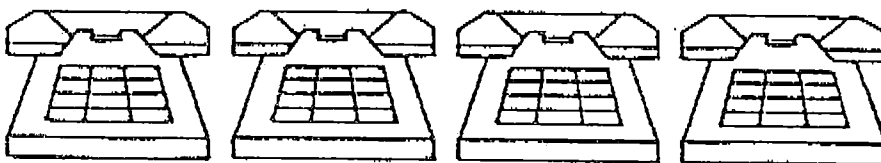
FAX Phone Number: 202-647-7350; 647-4402

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Remarks: As requested.

UNCLASSIFIED ONLY



June 27 / Administration of George Bush, 1989

**Remarks at the Welcoming Ceremony
for Prime Minister Robert Hawke of
Australia**

June 27, 1989

The President. Prime Minister and Mrs. Hawke, Barbara and I are very pleased to welcome you as old friends to the United States and to the White House. We had the opportunity to enjoy Australia's renowned hospitality in 1982 during Australian-American Friendship Week. And so, Barbara and I are just delighted to try to return that marvelous hospitality.

And there's another reason why it is so fitting for Australia's Prime Minister to be among the first official guests. Our nations share a similar heritage: a pioneer heritage in the taming of two vast continents, a heritage of democratic ideas, and a heritage of common sacrifice in war and common efforts in peace. And in our last visit, Barbara and I joined your countrymen in the commemoration of one of the most costly battles of the Second World War—the Battle of the Coral Sea—a poignant reminder of how much Americans and Australians have sacrificed four times in this century in the defense of freedom.

So, this is not just an alliance between two great powers. It is an intimate partnership between two peoples. And your visit reaffirms the vigor of this partnership, the enduring strength of our alliance.

The giant strides that we've made recently toward many of our common goals—major progress in arms reductions; major progress in resolving conflicts in Afghanistan, Angola, and Cambodia—all were made possible by the resolve of the West. Our countries prize peace, but recognize that peace comes only through Western strength and vigilance. And we must maintain our alliances and stand by our friends if we are to fulfill the promise of a new era of lessened tension and confrontation. And that is why the United States is so grateful for Australian leadership in our common defense.

America also admires Australia's bold leadership in foreign policy, both close to home and far from your shores. From the South Pacific to Africa, Australia is a force for economic growth and a beacon of democracy. And we value your contribution, your good judgment, and your advice.

Mr. Prime Minister, we have much to discuss at an important moment in history. Events in China call for close consultation among the free nations. And the United States and Australia have a longstanding tradition of such consultation on important issues. And I am interested in hearing your assessments of recent world events.

There are many pressing international issues. And, Mr. Prime Minister, your leadership in organizing global efforts to cope with the threat of chemical weapons is one position that is greatly admired by Americans. The United States supports Australia's efforts, and you may be assured of our commitment to the early achievement of an effectively verifiable treaty banning these weapons.

And so, today we shall discuss world events, arms control, trade, Pacific regional cooperation, economic cooperation, other subjects.

But, Mr. Prime Minister and Mrs. Hawke—Bob and Hazel, if you will—you have a busy schedule in your very brief time with us. But we hope to make your visit to Washington as pleasant and as memorable as ours was to your great country. Welcome to Washington, sir.

The Prime Minister. Mr. President, Barbara, it's an immense pleasure for me, in these 3 days in Washington, to renew our long friendship. And it is a special pleasure and privilege to join with you as the elected Chief of the greatest democracy in reaffirming the deep, abiding friendship of our two countries. In you, Mr. President, the Western World has an experienced and forward-looking leader. And in you, Australia has a valued and longstanding friend.

Today, as you've said, Mr. President, I look forward with you to continuing the exchange of views on all the issues affecting our countries in the spirit of friendship and of frankness which has always characterized our association and which befits the relationship and, if I may say, the partnership between Australia and the United States. As you say, Mr. President, we are meeting at a time of historic and far-reaching change across the world. There now exists unparalleled new opportunities, challenges, and, may I say, responsibilities for leadership and positive achievement on crucial issues of

peace and economic progress. The protection of the

You have President, your leadership. Your close West relations active and bold conventional and other arms reducing nuclear weapons, you can count on Australia.

In this new stance, the alliance between States will remain national interest it has a wide significance. U Zealand, United joint Australia ties in Australia maintaining the effectiveness of the agreement our cooperation highest levels and more progress time since AN

But, Mr. President, the alliance goes on. It encourages links and brotherly association on the firmest commitment to mutual liberty with

Mr. President, the depth of the relationship that exists between us, honestly as matters, part policy. I am not entirely forward to operating in multilateral some progress want: an international on free and

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You have already demonstrated, Mr. President, your determination to give leadership. Your constructive approach to East-West relations is demonstrated by your creative and bold proposal for the reduction of conventional weapons in Europe. In this and other arms controls endeavors aimed at reducing nuclear armaments, and as you importantly emphasize, banning chemical weapons, you know, Mr. President, that you can count consistently on the support of Australia.

In this new and challenging era, the constancy, the depth, and the vitality of the alliance between Australia and the United States will remain crucially important to the national interests of both our countries. But it has a wider regional and indeed global significance. Under ANZUS [Australia, New Zealand, United States security treaty], the joint Australia-United States defense facilities in Australia are significant elements in maintaining the peace and in supporting the effectiveness of arms control and disarmament agreements. Over recent years, our cooperation and consultations at the highest levels have been stronger, broader, and more productive than at any other time since ANZUS was formed.

But, Mr. President, as we both agree, our alliance goes far beyond our defense alliance. It encompasses dynamic economic links and broad and deep human and cultural associations. But above all, it is based on the firmest of foundations: our shared commitment to democracy and to individual liberty within the rule of law.

Mr. President, it is precisely because of the depth and the maturity of our relationship that the differences of views that do exist between us can be faced openly and honestly as, for example, on some trade matters, particularly aspects of agricultural policy. I am quite confident that today we will be able to focus on ways to minimize, if not entirely resolve, such differences. I look forward to exploring with you means of cooperating in the current Uruguay round of multilateral trade negotiations to achieve some progress toward the goal that we both want: an international trading system based on free and fair competition.

I know that we both understand that moving in the opposite direction toward a world of separate and competing trade blocs would be economically disastrous and quite possibly strategically destabilizing. That is one of the reasons, I might add, why earlier this year I suggested the development of closer regional economic cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region. Implementation of my proposal could, I believe, improve significantly the chances for success in the Uruguay round, as well as acting for a catalyst for further growth in our dynamic region. I'm very keen, Mr. President, to exchange views with you on this proposal. And may I say, Mr. President, that I indeed welcome Secretary [of State] Baker's support last night for a new mechanism for multilateral cooperation among the nations of the regions as an idea whose time has come. I am delighted that the United States supports my call for a ministerial meeting this year as a first step if, as I hope and expect, there is consensus in the region.

Mr. President, I make this final point. The American presence has been a prime factor in creating and in maintaining the conditions for stability and prosperity in the Asia-Pacific region. America's continuing involvement in our region remains a key to its future progress. As you say, Mr. President, we have before us an imposing dialog that we have to deal with.

What gives this visit and our discussions their real substance, however, and what will make them so mutually beneficial is the sense of common purpose that we bring to these matters based on our common national and international interests and on our common commitment to peace and to freedom.

Mr. President—George—I thank you again for the warmth of your welcome not merely today but since I have arrived. May I say, not just the warmth—[laughter]—we're used to that. And I know you have enormous power, perhaps more than any in the world, but I know there are limits to your power. [Laughter] That warmth is a coincidence, but, George, there is no coincidence about the personal warmth that you have extended—that you and Barbara have extended to Hazel and myself. For that, I thank you. And I conclude, George, by

DRAFT

SUGGESTED POINTS FOR TOAST AT PRIME MINISTER'S DINNER

Hosted by Prime Minister and Mrs. Hawke
January 2, 1991 - Canberra
(Scene Setter to be provided)

Before proposing my toast to the Queen, I should like to offer a brief observation on our host this evening.

You, Mr. Prime Minister, and your government, have been good and true friends as we together have faced the challenges of a rapidly changing world order.

I have valued your counsel especially over the past year as we brought a tyrant to task in Iraq, moved the peace process forward in the Middle East, responded to democratic openings in Eastern Europe, and established a framework for peace in Cambodia.

Finally, you and your Ministers, by continuing to press for real progress in the Uruguay Round, have helped bring us close to a worthwhile outcome. We thank you for that.

Ladies and gentlemen, a toast to Her Majesty the Queen.