

Originally Processed With FOIA(s):

S

FOIA Number:

S

# FOIA MARKER

**This is not a textual record. This is used as an administrative marker by the George Bush Presidential Library Staff.**

---

**Record Group/Collection:** George H.W. Bush Presidential Records  
**Collection/Office of Origin:** Speechwriting, White House Office of  
**Series:** Speech File Backup Files  
**Subseries:** Chron File, 1989-1993

---

**OA/ID Number:** 13792  
**Folder ID Number:** 13792-009

---

**Folder Title:**  
Asia Research--Color/Quotes n.d. [OA 7565][4]

---

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
<b>G</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>

---

## Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet (George Bush Library)

Doc. No. / Type	Subject/Title	Date	Restriction	Classification
01a. Fax	Cover Sheet, Re: government report. (1 pp.)	12/12/91	(b)(1)	
01b. Report	Government report. (1 pp.)	04/11/89	(b)(1)	
01c. Report	Government report. (1 pp.)	04/11/89	(b)(1)	

Page 1 of 1

**Collection:**

**Record Group:** Bush Presidential Records  
**Office:** Speechwriting, White House Office of  
**Series:** Speech File, Backup  
**Subseries:**  
**WHORM Cat.:**  
**File Location:** Asia Research - Color / Quotes [n.d.]

**Pinksheet Number:** RML1661  
**OA/ID Number:** 13792-009  
**Date Closed:** 11/15/2004  
**FOIA/Sys Case #:** S  
**Re-review Case #:** 2004-2265-S  
**P-2/P-5 Review Case #:**

T. Snow  
from J. Duggan

## Outline for Speech to Australian Parliament

### 1. Introductory formalities

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

December 12, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR TONY SNOW

FROM: MICHELE NIX

SUBJECT: SINGAPORE LECTURE SERIES

The event will be held at the Westin-Stamford Hotel in the Raffles Ballroom. The Westin-Stamford is across the street from the Raffles Hotel (where POTUS has other event). Approximately 2,000-2,500 people are expected to attend -- American and Singaporean business leaders, academics, and government officials.

Sr. Minister of the Lecture Series (put on by the Institute for Southeast Asian Affairs -- its 10th year of the series) is Lee Kuan Yew, former Prime Minister. [Lee is a good friend of the Pres and First Lady; he visited here in January.] Lee is the George Washington of Singapore. He is very well thought of by Singaporeans and people in the Southeast Asia region. He was elected in 1959. Considered a visionary leader, Lee brought independence to his country and took Singapore from a developing country to a developed one. His leadership is considered a spectacular economic success story. He stepped down in 1990 and his protege, Goh Chok Tong, took over.

Lee also remains very outspoken for a U.S. presence in Singapore. He favors a U.S. security umbrella -- contending that it provided stability and security thus allowing Singapore to prosper under a favorable security climate.

Per DCM Arthur Kobler: the mood of the audience will be very favorable toward POTUS. He is very well respected. However, their concern lies in a U.S. commitment and ability to maintain a presence in wake of the Cold War end. The fear is that, given our weak economy, if U.S. businesses do not remain competitive, another superpower could overtake their markets. They'd prefer a balance rather than a deluge of Japanese interests.

Kobler suggests: do not drown them in statistical reports, but in language that is foremost encouraging and comforting -- and that offers a sense of vision for the future of the region, not just Singapore.

Acknowledgements to date include: Lee Kuan Yew; Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong; Deputy Prime Minister Br. General Lee Hsien Long (Lee's son); and Director of the Institute K.S. Sandhu

I've included the following: Draft remarks from State; trade info from USTR; color material; general info on Singapore -- demographics, gov't, etc. (I should receive additional info from State [bios, speech excerpts, etc.] later today.)

US and Asia Statistical Handbook, 1990

Unemployment 2.0%

Land Area 239 sq. miles

Cultivated land area: 9%

Resources: None

Major ag products: hogs, poultry, orchids, vegetables

Major imports: capital equipment, manufactured goods, transport equipment, consumer goods

Major exports: machinery, manufactured goods, transport equip., refined petroleum, rubber, electronics.

GDP: 1989 -- 24 billion dollars

1989 Singaporean direct investment in the US: US\$ 1,216,000,000

# Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

## (George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01a. Fax	Cover Sheet, Re: government report. (1 pp.)	12/12/91	(b)(1)	

**Collection:**

**Record Group:** Bush Presidential Records  
**Office:** Speechwriting, White House Office of  
**Series:** Speech File, Backup  
**Subseries:**  
**WHORM Cat.:**  
**File Location:** Asia Research - Color / Quotes [n.d.]

<b>Date Closed:</b> 11/15/2004	<b>OA/ID Number:</b> 13792-009
<b>FOIA/SYS Case #:</b> S	<b>Appeal Case #:</b>
<b>Re-review Case #:</b> 2004-2265-S	<b>Appeal Disposition:</b>
<b>P-2/P-5 Review Case #:</b>	<b>Disposition Date:</b>
<b>AR Case #:</b>	<b>MR Case #:</b>
<b>AR Disposition:</b>	<b>MR Disposition:</b>
<b>AR Disposition Date:</b>	<b>MR Disposition Date:</b>

### RESTRICTION CODES

**Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]**

- (b)(1) National security classified information
- (b)(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency
- (b)(3) Release would violate a Federal statute
- (b)(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information
- (b)(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy
- (b)(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes
- (b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions
- (b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells

**Deed of Gift Restrictions**

- C(1) Closed by Executive Order 13526, governing access to national security information
- C(2) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the information
- C(3) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift [formerly listed as only C]  
PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile

**Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]**

- P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]

# Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

## (George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01b. Report	Government report. (1 pp.)	04/11/89	(b)(1)	

**Collection:**

**Record Group:** Bush Presidential Records  
**Office:** Speechwriting, White House Office of  
**Series:** Speech File, Backup  
**Subseries:**  
**WHORM Cat.:**  
**File Location:** Asia Research - Color / Quotes [n.d.]

<b>Date Closed:</b> 11/15/2004	<b>OA/ID Number:</b> 13792-009
<b>FOIA/SYS Case #:</b> S	<b>Appeal Case #:</b>
<b>Re-review Case #:</b> 2004-2265-S	<b>Appeal Disposition:</b>
<b>P-2/P-5 Review Case #:</b>	<b>Disposition Date:</b>
<b>AR Case #:</b>	<b>MR Case #:</b>
<b>AR Disposition:</b>	<b>MR Disposition:</b>
<b>AR Disposition Date:</b>	<b>MR Disposition Date:</b>

### RESTRICTION CODES

**Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]**

- (b)(1) National security classified information
- (b)(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency
- (b)(3) Release would violate a Federal statute
- (b)(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information
- (b)(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy
- (b)(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes
- (b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions
- (b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells

**Deed of Gift Restrictions**

- C(1) Closed by Executive Order 13526, governing access to national security information
- C(2) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the information
- C(3) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift [formerly listed as only C]  
PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile

**Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]**

- P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]

# Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

## (George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01c. Report	Government report. (1 pp.)	04/11/89	(b)(1)	

**Collection:**

**Record Group:** Bush Presidential Records  
**Office:** Speechwriting, White House Office of  
**Series:** Speech File, Backup  
**Subseries:**  
**WHORM Cat.:**  
**File Location:** Asia Research - Color / Quotes [n.d.]

<b>Date Closed:</b> 11/15/2004	<b>OA/ID Number:</b> 13792-009
<b>FOIA/SYS Case #:</b> S	<b>Appeal Case #:</b>
<b>Re-review Case #:</b> 2004-2265-S	<b>Appeal Disposition:</b>
<b>P-2/P-5 Review Case #:</b>	<b>Disposition Date:</b>
<b>AR Case #:</b>	<b>MR Case #:</b>
<b>AR Disposition:</b>	<b>MR Disposition:</b>
<b>AR Disposition Date:</b>	<b>MR Disposition Date:</b>

### RESTRICTION CODES

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- (b)(1) National security classified information
- (b)(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency
- (b)(3) Release would violate a Federal statute
- (b)(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information
- (b)(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy
- (b)(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes
- (b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions
- (b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells

Deed of Gift Restrictions

- C(1) Closed by Executive Order 13526, governing access to national security information
- C(2) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the information
- C(3) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift [formerly listed as only C]  
PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]

*BIO*

080

(1989)

**ROBERT D. ORR**  
**UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR TO SINGAPORE**

As the new Ambassador to Singapore, Robert D. Orr, 71, brings a lifetime of state government, business and military experience to his new assignment.

Serving most recently as Governor of Indiana for two terms (1981-89), Orr gave heavy emphasis in that role to education reform, economic development and international trade. As Governor he led ten successful trade and investment missions to East Asia, Europe and Latin America. He placed the heaviest emphasis on the Pacific Basin countries of Japan, China, Korea and Taiwan.

In 1972 and again in 1976, Orr was selected Lieutenant Governor, which in Indiana includes full-time economic development leadership as director of the State Department of Commerce. His responsibilities led to extensive travel in South America, Europe and the Middle East, assisting the Indiana business community in export roles.

For twenty-five years from the end of World War II, Ambassador Orr combined a successful career as a business executive with a strong avocational interest in politics. He held a number of positions in business, served as Republican County Chairman, and was elected to a term as State Senator. At the time Orr left private life to enter public service full-time, he was Chairman of Indian Industries, Inc., manufacturers of recreational products, and served on several corporate boards of directors.

In 1954, Orr took temporary leave of his business career to lead a small team of people to Vietnam to evaluate the Foreign Operations Administration (FOA, now USAID) mission in Indochina.

Orr has the unusual additional business experience while Governor of Indiana serving six years as a member of the board of directors of the National Railroad Passenger Corp. (Amtrak), by appointment of President Reagan.

Two of Ambassador Orr's close governmental associates are Vice President Dan Quayle and Senator Richard Lugar, both of whose political careers serving the State of Indiana have paralleled his own. The Vice President officiated on June 29, 1989, at the ceremony when Orr was sworn in as the Ambassador to Singapore.

-2-

A graduate of Yale University in 1940, Orr also attended the Harvard Business School prior to entering military service in World War II in early 1942. During the next four years he advanced from private to major in the U.S. Army with overseas service throughout the Pacific: Aleutian Islands, New Guinea, Philippines, Okinawa and Japan. He was awarded the Legion of Merit medal.

During his time as Governor, Ambassador Orr served as a member of the Executive Committee of the National Governors' Association and as Chairman of the Republican Governors' Association and of the Midwest Governors' Conference.

Mrs. Orr, whose name is Josie, served as a ferry pilot of military aircraft in the Women's Airforce Service Pilot flying group during World War II. She is a longtime supporter of the arts, having served as a member of the Indiana State Arts Commission, a director of the Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra, and trustee of Kenmore Association, Fredericksburg, Virginia.

Ambassador and Mrs. Orr have a son and twin daughters, all married, and five grandsons. The Ambassador greatly enjoys both golf and tennis.

VZCZCGPI \*  
 PP RUEHIA RUEHC  
 DE RUEHGP #9787/01 297 \*\*  
 ZNR UUUUU ZZH  
 P 240309Z OCT 91  
 FM AMEMBASSY SINGAPORE  
 TO RUEHIA / USIA WASHDC PRIORITY 2221  
 INFO RUEHC / SECSTATE WASHDC 2931

CLASS: UNCLASSIFIED  
 CHRG: USIS 10/24/91  
 APPRV: PAO:DDDONAHUE  
 DRETD: PAO:DDDONAHUE  
 CLEAR: 1.DCM:ALKOBLER  
 2.E/P:IGREENWOO  
 DISTR: USIS DCM

BT  
 UNCLAS SECTION 01 OF \* SINGAPORE 09787

USIA FOR EA

E.O.12356: N/A

SUBJECT: VISIT OF PRESIDENT BUSH: LOCAL COLOR FOR SPEECH

1. FOLLOWING IS OFFERED AS LOCAL COLOR FOR CONSIDERATION FOR INCLUSION IN PRESIDENT'S SPEECH IN SINGAPORE:

-- AMERICA'S BUSINESS RELATIONSHIP WITH SINGAPORE GOES BACK TO THE FOUNDATIONS OF YOUR COUNTRY, AND MINE.

-- THE FIRST AMERICAN CONSUL IN SINGAPORE CAME TO THIS AREA IN 1834. HE WAS JOSEPH BALESTIER. HE WAS ACCOMPANIED BY HIS SPOUSE, MARIA REVERE BALESTIER, DAUGHTER OF PAUL REVERE ONE OF THE HEROES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

-- MR. BALESTIER FIRST ESTABLISHED HIS OFFICE IN BINTAN. YOU MIGHT CALL HIM ONE OF THE EARLIEST ADHERENTS OF THE "GROWTH TRIANGLE." HOWEVER, HE MOVED TO SINGAPORE AND BECAME U.S. CONSUL IN 1837, BEGINNING A DIPLOMATIC CONNECTION THAT HAS CONTINUED SUBSTANTIALLY OVER THE PAST 159 YEARS.

-- INTERESTINGLY, A BALESTIER HISTORIAN TELLS US THAT IT WAS THE CONSUL'S JOB, FIRST AND FOREMOST, TO LOOK AFTER AMERICA'S TRADING INTERESTS. IN THAT BALESTIER SAW HIS JOB VERY MUCH AS OUR PRESENT AMBASSADOR, BOB ORR, DOES.

-- ALONG WITH OTHER SINGAPORE BUSINESSMEN, BALESTIER ALSO LEARNED WHAT HAPPENS WHEN TRADE BARRIERS ARE ERECTED. IN ADDITION TO HIS TRADING BUSINESS, HE BEGAN A SUGAR PLANTATION ON WHAT IS NOW BALESTIER ROAD. HOWEVER, THE BUDDING SUGAR INDUSTRY IN SINGAPORE WAS KILLED, BALESTIER'S HISTORIAN TELLS US, "BECAUSE SINGAPORE WAS DENIED THE PRIVILEGE ACCORDED TO PROVINCE WELLESLEY OF HAVING HER SUGAR AND RUM IMPORTED INTO THE HOME MARKETS AT A REDUCED DUTY."

-- MODERN SINGAPORE'S DEDICATION TO FREE TRADE SEEMS WELL-FOUNDED IN HER HISTORY.

-- I WAS PLEASED TO LEARN THAT THE BALESTIERS ARE REMEMBERED VIA A BELL CAST IN THE REVERE WORKS IN

BOSTON, WHICH WAS PRESENTED TO THE ORIGINAL CHURCH OF ST. ANDREW BY MARIA REVERE BALESTIER. AS YOU KNOW, THAT BELL NOW IS IN SINGAPORE'S NATIONAL MUSEUM.

3. IN VIEW OF THE FACT THAT THE PRESIDENT'S ODYSSEY WILL END WITH PEARL HARBOR COMMEMORATIONS, HE MAY WISH TO TAKE A MINUTE TO REMEMBER EVENTS IN SOUTHEAST ASIA, ALSO 50 YEARS AGO:

-- ON SATURDAY I WILL BE AT PEARL HARBOR IN HAWAII TO COMMEMORATE THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE JAPANESE ATTACK ON OUR FORCES THERE. MORE THAN 2,400 AMERICANS WERE DEAD OR MISSING AFTER THAT ATTACK. WE WILL REMEMBER THEM. WE WILL HONOR THEM.

-- WE ALSO REMEMBER THAT ON THAT SAME DAY, BUT ON THIS SIDE OF THE INTERNATIONAL DATELINE, THE WAR BEGAN FOR THE PHILIPPINES, FOR THAILAND, FOR MALAYSIA AND SINGAPORE. BOMBERS APPEARED OVER CLARK FIELD AND OVER SINGAPORE. GROUND TROOPS LANDED AT SONGKHLA AND PATTANI (THAILAND) AND AT KOTA BAHARU (MALAYA). FRENCH INDOCHINA ALREADY WAS OCCUPIED BY THE JAPANESE AND EARLY IN 1942, BURMA AND INDONESIA (THEN THE DUTCH EAST INDIES) ALSO CAME UNDER ATTACK. BY MID-1942, THE REGION WAS UNDER JAPANESE OCCUPATION, A SITUATION THAT WOULD CONTINUE UNTIL THE JAPANESE SURRENDERED IN 1945.

-- WE IN AMERICA REMEMBER WITH YOU IN SOUTHEAST ASIA. WE REMEMBER TO HONOR THOSE IN UNIFORM AND THOSE THOUSANDS OF CIVILIANS WHO SUFFERED AND WHO DIED IN THIS WAR, NOT IN BITTERNESS. BUT IN SORROW. NOT IN DESPAIR THAT SUCH A THING COULD HAPPEN, BUT IN HOPE THAT IN THE HALF CENTURY SINCE THOSE ATTACKS WE SEEM TO HAVE FOUND A BETTER WAY.

--(NOTE: IN SINGAPORE IT IS IMPORTANT TO REMEMBER CIVILIANS WHO ENDURED THE OCCUPATION -- THOSE WHO DIED AND THOSE WHO SUFFERED AND SURVIVED.)

4. THE "GROWTH TRIANGLE" IS A DEVELOPMENT PLAN THAT INCLUDES SINGAPORE, THE RIAU PROVINCE OF INDONESIA AND JOHORE STATE IN MALAYSIA. THE TRIANGLE COMBINES THE FINANCIAL/MANAGERIAL/TRANSPORTATION/COMMUNICATIONS ASSETS OF SINGAPORE WITH THE LAND AND LOW-COST LABOR ASSETS OF NEIGHBORING RIAU AND JOHORE FOR THE ECONOMIC

UNCLAS SECTION 02 OF 02 SINGAPORE 09787

BENEFIT OF ALL THREE COUNTRIES. BINTAN ISLAND IS ONE OF THE RIAU PROVINCE ISLANDS UNDER DEVELOPMENT.

5. THE DATE FOR THE JAPANESE ATTACKS IN SOUTHEAST ASIA IS DECEMBER 8. THE ATTACKS STARTED A FEW HOURS AFTER PEARL HARBOR, BUT BECAUSE OF THE INTERNATIONAL DATELINE, THE DATE IS ONE DAY LATER. ✓

6. THIS MESSAGE HAS BEEN CLEARED BY THE EMBASSY.

DONAHUE

BT  
#9787

NNNN

UNCLAS SECTION 02 OF 02 SINGAPORE 09787

# SINGAPORE

Majulah Singapura

Words and music by  
ZUBIR SAID (b. 1907)  
Arr. by HENRY COLEMAN

(♩ = 116)

Ma-ri ki - ta ra' - yat Si - nga - pu -  
- ra sa - ma sa - ma mē - nu - ju ba - ha - gi - a. Chi - ta chi -  
- ta ki - ta yang mu - li - a Ber - ja - ya Si - nga - pu - ra!

For Royal Salute play from \* to \*

First performed September, 1958. It became very popular and when the country became self-governing on 3 June, 1959, it was decided to make it the National Anthem. It was officially adopted as such by the Legislative Assembly on 30 November, 1959.

# Nat'l Anthem

Words by  
PANAPAS  
MATILA

*ff*

Ma-ri-lah ki-ta ber-sa-tu, De ngan sě-ma-ngat yang ba-

*ff*

-ru. Sě-mu-a ki-ta ber-se-ru Ma-ju-lah Si-nga-pu-

-ra, Ma-ju-lah Si-nga-pu-ra! Ma-ri-ra!

1. 2.

*Good for speech*

### Free Translation

Let us, the people of Singapore, together march forward towards happiness. Our noble aspiration is to see Singapore achieve success. Let us unite in a new spirit. We all pray: "May Singapore Progress", "May Singapore Progress".

## COLOR

Joke material would work best if centered on universal themes -- family, for example (Barbara, children).

This Chinese Year is ending -- the year of the ram. The next Chinese New Year, coming up on Feb. 4, is the year of the monkey. The end of the lunar year in Singapore is considered a time to settle all debts, settle all scores. Everyone starts out the new year being very friendly to one another.

Christmas is celebrated here. Santa Claus is everywhere on the streets and in the shops, encouraging consumers to spend.

Singapore is a spotlessly clean -- some say sterile -- modern metropolis, surrounded by green, groomed parks and populated by 2.7 million extremely polite, well-mannered people.

Confucian sayings:

"Have no friends not equal to yourself."

"To be fond of learning is to be near to knowledge."

Singapore is the smallest nation in Southeast Asia.

Singapore's modern history begins with an Englishman, Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles. In 1819, Raffles acquired the island from the Malay Sultan of Johor on behalf of the British East India Company. With extraordinary foresight, he laid the foundations for a great modern city, envisaging the transformation of a tiny fishing village into a free-trade emporium that would have global importance.

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 area 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 where 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."

**ISTANA NEGARA**  
**(National Palace)**

The Istana Negara (formerly Government House) was built in 1869 to house the British Governor of Singapore. The grounds had been the nutmeg estate of Charles Robert Princep, with an estimated 6,700 trees in 1848. It was renamed and converted to the official residence of the President of Singapore at independence in 1959.

Gov. Sir Harry George Ord came to Singapore in 1867 after the administration of the Straits Settlements (Singapore, Malacca and Penang) was transferred from India to direct control of the Crown. Lady Ord laid the foundation stone for their new residence in July 1867. It was built primarily with convict labor and was criticized at the time as an unnecessary extravagance. The building was completed in time for the visit of the Duke of Edinburgh in 1869. Total cost of land, construction and furnishings (brought from England) was \$43,800.

A statue of Queen Victoria was installed in the drawing room to mark her jubilee in 1889. The gun in front is a Japanese 105 mm captured in Burma in 1945 and presented in 1946 by Adm. Lord Louis Mountbatten, Supreme Allied Commander for Southeast Asia.

Since 1959, the Istana has been used only for official functions and VIP guests of state. Queen Elizabeth II and the Duke of Edinburgh stayed there in February 1972. The President, the Prime Minister and the Senior Minister (Lee Kuan Yew) have their offices in the Istana.

From "Singapore Then and Now," by Ray Tyers, 1973.

## **THE ISTANA**

The Istana, previously known as Government House, was designed and built by a British colonial engineer, Maj. J.F.A. Nair. The foundation stone was laid in July 1867, and the building was completed in 1869.

It became the official residence of governors appointed under the British colonial office. Fifteen governors were appointed under this arrangement, until the fall of Singapore to the Japanese in 1942. Following the Japanese occupation from 1942 to 1945, Government House was again occupied by colonial governors.

In 1959, the name of Government House was changed to "Istana Negara (National Palace)." It is now known as the "Istana."

The staff of the President, the Cabinet Office and a section of the Prime Minister's office work at the Istana. The President and his staff work in the main building. The Prime Minister and his staff, including Cabinet Office staff, occupy the Annex.

---