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# FOIA MARKER

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**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

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**OA/ID Number:** 13792  
**Folder ID Number:** 13792-012

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**Folder Title:**  
Asia Research--Dinner Toast at Parliament House 1/2/92 [OA 7566] [7]

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

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December 13, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR TONY SNOW

FROM: MICHELE NIX  
SUBJECT: DINNER TOAST AT PARLIAMENT HOUSE

Here's some preliminary info for your toast remarks. The dinner, hosted by the PM and Mrs. PM (Hazel), will be held in the Great Hall of Parliament House. The Pres is slated to speak at 7:30 p.m.

The final hoo-ha on this event is: After the main course, the PM stands and toasts to the Pres and then POTUS stands and says; "A toast to her Majesty the Queen." After dessert, the PM gives a welcoming speech of up to 10 minutes; the Opposition Leader will speak for 5 minutes; POTUS then speaks for 5 minutes. There will be entertainment afterward -- nobody knows what the entertainment is yet.

Word is to keep the remarks light, very positive (time for POTUS to show charming side) -- themes of optimism, alliance, shared successes (we've fought side by side four times) -- recognition of Australia's Gulf war involvement, upcoming 50th anniversary of Coral Sea battle; recognition of Australia's leadership re international concerns

I've included the following:

- draft talking points from State; I also included NSC's draft talking points/suggested language for the Australia speeches -- in case you can't find your copy
- short bios on Hawke, McLeay and John Hewson (Opp. Leader)
- color material
- toast remarks by POTUS and PM Hawke at State Dinner here in 1989; excerpts from remarks by Amb. Sembler.

# U.S. Department of State



## EAP FAX

Date: 12/13/91

TO: White House Research - Michele Mix

FAX Phone Number: 456-6218

Addressee's Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

FROM: EAP/ANZ - Brian Woo

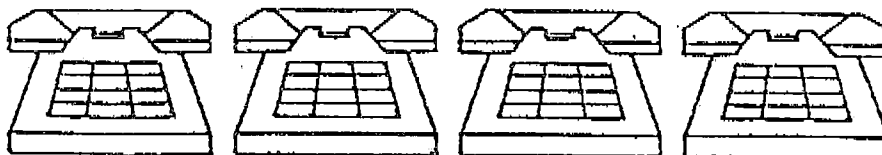
FAX Phone Number: 202-647-7350; 647-4402

Sender's Phone: 202-647- 9690

NUMBER of PAGES INCLUDING COVER SHEET 2

Remarks: As requested.

### UNCLASSIFIED ONLY



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**SUGGEST POINTS FOR AFTER DINNER REMARKS  
AT PARLIAMENTARY DINNER**

Hosted by Prime Minister and Mrs. Hawke  
January 2, 1991 - Canberra

- First of all, I would personally like to thank Prime Minister Hawke, and members of the House of Representatives and Senate for the warm hospitality you have shown Barbara and me during our stay here.
- There is a strong bond of friendship between our two countries, which I am confident will continue to strengthen and to grow in the years ahead.
- As the world situation is evolving so is our relationship; and it is as valuable today as it was during the darkest days of the Cold War.
- Our relationship goes far beyond our shared political and cultural values; Australia is an important trading partner for the U.S., as the U.S. is for Australia. Australia is also an important ally in international economic fora. Our relations in the defense and security areas are solid; our joint facilities contribute importantly to our efforts to ensure a more peaceful world.
- Our cooperation in conservation and environmental protection is expanding. There is much we can learn from each other and exchanges in the fields of education are important as we both seek to prepare our students better to live in a rapidly and vastly changing high-tech world.
- I have come to appreciate the regional and cultural diversity of Australia, both from my visit here in 1982 and in my few days here. Being someone who calls Texas home, I feel very much at home here.
- I especially want to express my appreciation to Prime Minister Hawke and the Australian Government for all the arrangements that went into my visit here. I also want to thank PM Hawke for hosting this wonderful dinner.

UNCLASSIFIED

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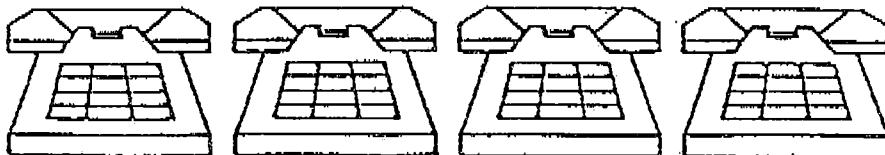
FAX Phone Number: 202-647-7350; 647-4402

Sender's Phone: 202-647- 9690

NUMBER of PAGES INCLUDING COVER SHEET 2

Remarks: As requested.

### UNCLASSIFIED ONLY



*parliamentary dinner info.*

3. EVENT: PARLIAMENTARY DINNER  
THURSDAY JANUARY 2, 1988, PARLIAMENT HOUSE, GREAT

HALL, CANBERRA

SETTING: DRESS: LOUNGE SUIT/EVENING DRESS. HOSTED BY PM AND MRS. HAWKE. AFTER BEING MET BY THE PM AND MRS. HAWKE AND JOINED BY THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE AND SPOUSES, ASSEMBLING AT THE PM'S SUITE AND MOVING TO AN AREA ABOVE THE FOYER FOR THE FANFARE, THE PARTY WILL PROCEED DOWN THE MARBLE STAIRCASE, HOLD AT A DAIS NEAR THE BOTTOM FOR NATIONAL ANTHEMS, AND THEN MINGLE WITH GUESTS IN THE FOYER. BY 1925, GUESTS ARE SEATED IN THE ADJOINING GREAT HALL. AT 1930, THE HAWKES WILL LEAD THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. BUSH TO THE MAIN TABLE IN THE CENTER OF THE HALL FOR DINNER. AFTER THE MAIN COURSE AND BEFORE DESSERT, THERE WILL BE TWO BRIEF TOASTS BY THE PM "TO THE PRESIDENT," AND BY THE PRESIDENT "TO THE QUEEN OF AUSTRALIA." AFTER DESSERT IS CLEARED, THE PM WILL GIVE A WELCOMING SPEECH OF UP TO 10 MINUTES, AND THE OPPOSITION LEADER WILL ALSO SPEAK FOR 5 MINUTES. THE PRESIDENT IS SCHEDULED TO RESPOND FOR APPROX 5 MINUTES. AT APPROX 2130, COFFEE AND PORT ARE SERVED, AND APPROX A HALF-HOUR OF ENTERTAINMENT BEGINS ON STAGE.

PARTICIPANTS: GUESTS TBD WILL TOTAL APPROX 650.

## POSSIBLE LANGUAGE FOR THE PRESIDENT'S AUSTRALIA SPEECHES

### INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

-- This is only my second visit to Australia, but my impressions of your vast and beautiful country will always be very special ones.

-- (Insert complimentary remarks on Canberra, Sydney and Melbourne -- depending on itinerary. Could also make reference to Australia's size by noting that several states the size of Texas would fit in Western Australia.)

### THE ALLIANCE

-- It isn't just Australia's natural beauty that draws Americans "down under." We share a long-standing friendship based on common language, heritage and origins and embodied in a special alliance that has served our two countries so well.

-- We also share a democratic openness and willingness to accept substantial immigration as a means of further enriching our societies.

-- I was deeply moved by my visit to the Australian War Memorial. It evoked memories of the sacrifices that both our countries have made, often side by side. (n.b. - Can only be used in Melbourne speech after visit to Memorial.)

-- Yanks and Aussies fought together in World War I, helping to liberate France. The first U.S.-Australian military cooperation took place when elements of the U.S. 33rd Division joined Australian troops in the capture of Le Hamel, France.

-- And in World War II, our troops again fought side by side, and half a million U.S. military men and women served in Australia through that war.

-- Together, U.S. and Australian forces fought throughout the Pacific, in tough land, sea, and air combat. Our alliance and partnership has been solid ever since -- in Korea, Vietnam, and most recently in the Persian Gulf.

*Fought side by side 4 times*

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## RECOGNIZING AUSTRALIA'S INDEPENDENT INTERNATIONAL ROLE

-- While our close and important strategic relationship will continue to be of great mutual benefit, Australia has become a positive force of its own in world affairs. Your views are valued and while we may not see eye-to-eye on every issue, the direction of your policies are complementary to our own and are consistent with my vision of a new world order, an order where democratic ideals of peace, freedom, and respect for human dignity bond nations in a common purpose. Let me cite some examples:

*CAHNS* -- In the post-Cold War era, we are witnessing a reinvigorated role for the United Nations. Much credit goes to Australia for facilitating this.

-- Your initiative and persistence were key to shaping the framework for the Cambodia peace settlement finally agreed to by all warring factions last October. And Australia continues to ensure that the process toward democracy and lasting peace in Cambodia does not falter.

-- You were among the first to dispatch aid and technical support under the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC), which an Australian was appointed by the UN Secretary General to command.

-- Australians also serve under the UN banner in the Western Sahara and are a vital part of the Multinational Interdiction Force, ensuring that UN sanctions against Iraq are enforced under international law. In the Middle East, as in Cambodia, you have been quick to provide humanitarian relief. Last May your defense force provided medical teams and water purification equipment and services to Kurds and Iraqis fleeing Saddam's oppression.

*CAHNS* -- But even long before the Gulf War, Australia had the foresight to focus world attention on the problems which are now emerging as key concerns for the world community. Thanks to your efforts, the "Australia Group" was established in 1984, and is currently comprised of 22 nations dedicated to preventing the use and spread of chemical and biological weapons throughout the world.

-- Australia also plays a major constructive role in strengthening the international economic system. It was Prime Minister Hawke who pushed the idea of a regional effort to promote freer trade by eliminating trade barriers and

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establishing common policies. Through his vision and efforts was born the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, a key economic forum we know as APEC. And since its first ministerial meeting in Canberra two years ago, APEC has succeeded in mobilizing the support of all fifteen participants to push for substantive progress in this key GATT Uruguay Round, and to explore ways that countries in this dynamic region can better cooperate to achieve sustainable growth, to increase employment, and to preserve the environment.

-- Clearly, Australia has established itself as a strong promoter of multilateral solutions to important international problems, be they military, social, political or social in nature. And in large measure, your goals are shared by the United States.

#### ASSURING CONTINUED U.S. ENGAGEMENT IN THE REGION

-- Let me take this opportunity to assure you that we, too, are committed to remaining engaged throughout the world. There are some naysayers who wrongly predict that recent events in Europe and Asia will lead to a more isolationist America. This could not be farther from the truth.

-- America tried to isolate itself politically from the world in the past, and we ended up fighting two bloody world wars. We also tried economic isolation that only helped to set off a devastating world depression.

-- Current trends point to our strengthened engagement in Asia and the Pacific in the decades ahead. This region has become our largest and fastest growing trade partner. Two-way trade between the region and the U.S. now amounts to more than \$300 billion, nearly one-third larger than that across the Atlantic.

-- American firms have invested more than \$61 billion in the region, and that will certainly grow. On the other hand, investors from the Asia-Pacific have invested more than \$95 billion in the U.S. We welcome this investment, which results in new jobs, new technology and new, more effective management techniques.

-- Our bilateral trade relationship with Australia is strong and growing. Total bilateral trade exceeds US\$ 13 billion, having grown over 20 percent in the last five years. After Japan, the U.S. is Australia's most important trading partner, taking 12 percent of her exports, and providing 23 percent of her imports. At US\$ 15 billion, Australia is the largest recipient of total U.S. direct investment in the Asia-Pacific region, again next to Japan.

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-- Cooperation and dialogue on economic issues can only benefit our respective economies. We must continue this openness in our relationship, and indeed work for greater openness in our trade relations, particularly as we both continue to face economic difficulties on the domestic front.

#### REMARKS ON THE EXPORT ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM

-- But while we generally agree on the goals, we sometimes differ on the means. Our use of the Export Enhancement Program to counter the agricultural subsidies of the European Community is one point of difference.

-- I appreciated the opportunity to meet with rural representatives earlier today (or yesterday if said in Melbourne). I can assure you, American and Australian farmers have much in common.

-- Let me be clear in stating that I don't favor subsidy programs. They are a burden to the taxpayer. They weaken the mechanism and reduce the benefits of a free trading system. And subsidies take the competitive edge out of industry.

-- But let me be equally clear in pointing out that we did not start the wheat war. Talks with the EC on this issue had previously led nowhere. And it is our farmers in the U.S. and Australia who have been badly hurt by continued EC subsidies of wheat.

-- We must both remember that the basic cause of depressed international agricultural prices, which have been hurting both our farm sectors, lies with the European Community.

-- We are now seeing glimmers of hope. And I believe it is because we have countered EC subsidies with the EEP. It is in the long-term interest of all non-subsidizing nations that this pressure on the EC be maintained.

-- At the same time, we in the U.S. will try to limit the harm that our EEP does to non-subsidizers like Australia. This does not mean, however, that Australian farmers, or American taxpayers, will be immune from the costs of the fight against subsidies. I firmly hope that the long term gain for American and Australian farmers from a successful Uruguay Round will outweigh the short term pain.

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-- Any mature relationship, even between close allies, cannot be without differences. I have agreed to greater bilateral dialogue on this and other economic issues of bilateral concern. We must continue to seek understanding and work to iron out our differences.

## THE NEXT FIFTY YEARS

### The Environment

-- We can be proud as we look back over the accomplishments of the last five decades. But we can and must do more to expand our bilateral relationship in ways which will be beneficial to future generations of Australians and Americans. A key area is the environment.

-- We share common energy interests which are derived from our large domestic energy resource bases. Together, we are the world's largest coal exporters. Ministerial meetings were held here last year to discuss upgrading our cooperative research and development efforts in the area of energy.

== At the ensuing high level group meeting held in Washington last April, Australia and the U.S. agreed on the importance of pursuing energy policies that will help promote our energy exports while addressing environmental issues.

-- Together, U.S. Energy Department officials are working with their Australian counterparts to develop clean coal technology, energy efficient technologies, and other programs of importance to the environment.

-- Our governments also have agreed to share information on offshore minerals development, which include environmental protection aspects. And there is an increase in our sharing of experiences in balancing the extraction of minerals, oil, gas, and timber with the growing demands for recreation, better management of cultural resources, and environmental preservation.

-- Our scientists also are working alongside your scientists to better understand the global climate system. The U.S. National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration, NOAA, collaborates with Flinders University of South Australia in tidal research. NOAA and the University of Tasmania also have a cooperative arrangement for climate and global change research.

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-- We are collaborating on providing regional governments much needed information and training in preserving endangered forests. Toward this end, the Australian and U.S. Governments are co-sponsoring an International Forestry Research Institute to address conservation, deforestation, and environmental degradation.

-- And in managing the delicate balance of our ocean fisheries, Australia and the United States have shared concerns over driftnet fisheries for albacore and other tuna in the South Pacific. We have joined other nations in remedying this serious conservation threat to tuna stocks in the Pacific.

#### Educational and Artistic Interchange

-- I began my remarks today noting that Australia is a country graced with much natural beauty. But it is really the spirit of your people which has made it a country so admired by Americans and others throughout the world.

-- We see this in the arts, with the creative works of Australians in all media, including painting, sculpture, dance and, of course, film making. And we hear it in your music, where Australian artists remain extremely popular in the United States.

-- We must continue to facilitate this rich interchange between our people. Let me give you one recent example. Our Consul General in Perth last November invited American musical artist Paul Simon, who was in Australia then on tour, to meet with a number of West Australian Aboriginal musicians in his residence. After the guests had arrived, it was the Australians who made the first move, setting up their traditional instruments on the coffee table. Soon, Mr. Simon and his fellow American musicians were receiving didgeridoo lessons. And by the end of the evening, he was sharing a few of his own skills with the guitar, completing an evening of musical fellowship.

-- At a more institutional level, we (if in Canberra remarks, text should read will launch today; if Melbourne, text should read, launched yesterday in Canberra) the Australian Center for American Studies. This new national center will expand our bilateral links through the development of programs of practical benefit to business, higher education, and the universities. We hope this new national center will serve as a forum in which interdisciplinary study and discussion of contemporary issues will be conducted to the mutual benefit of both our nations.

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-- While we may have our differences over the EEP program, our young people look beyond the present. In preparing for this trip I was very pleased to learn that our 4-H program and our Future Farmers of America have active exchange programs with young people in your farm communities.

#### Easing Travel Access

-- Nearly one-half million Australians visit the U.S. each year, and an equal number of Americans come here.

-- We are working together on facilitating freer travel between our countries for visitors and business persons. The U.S. has offered to waive the issuance of temporary visitor visas for Australian nationals, but this can only be done on a reciprocal basis. Our two governments are also discussing modifications in your business visa issuing regime which would permit us to legally offer treaty trader and investor visas to Australians under our own laws.

#### Conclusion

-- These examples are real indications of the cooperative spirit that exists between our two nations as we seek to strengthen our economic, cultural and educational ties. They are positive signs of the shape which our bilateral relationship will take over the next five decades.

-- Let us continue to work closely together to ensure that the future of our relationship will be as productive a partnership as it has been over the last fifty years.

# Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

## (George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01. Report	Themes and Topics for President's Australia Speeches. (15 pp.)	12/09/91	<del>P-5</del>	

**Collection:**

**Record Group:** Bush Presidential Records  
**Office:** Speechwriting, White House Office of  
**Series:** Speech File, Backup  
**Subseries:**  
**WHORM Cat.:**  
**File Location:** Asia Research - Dinner Toast at Parliament House 1/2/92 [7]

Open on Expiration of PRA  
 (Document Follows)  
 By SN (NLGB) on 4/5/2005

**Date Closed:** 11/15/2004  
**FOIA/SYS Case #:**  
**Re-review Case #:** 2004-2265-S  
**P-2/P-5 Review Case #:**

**OA/ID Number:** 07566

**MR Case #:**  
**MR Disposition:**  
**Disposition Date:**

**Appeal Case #:**  
**Appeal Disposition:**  
**Disposition Date:**

### RESTRICTION CODES

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

- P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P-5 Release would disclose confidential advise between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

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

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

12/7 - not Subly cleaned

THEMES AND TOPICS FOR PRESIDENT'S AUSTRALIA SPEECHES  
(To Be Provided to WH Speech Staff)

There will be two opportunities for the President to make major speeches while in Australia. The first will be in Canberra on Thursday, January 2, when he addresses a joint session of parliament. The general focus of this address should be on the bilateral relationship, although global regional themes should also be included. A second speaking engagement will be on Friday, January 3, in Melbourne, where he is invited to speak on regional/global themes at a luncheon for business executives and others hosted by Victoria State Premier Joan Kierner.

Parliament Address on U.S.-Australia Bilateral Relations  
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Themes to Include: Though largely focused on bilateral issues, global themes should be included. The address should recognize the important relationship that has existed bilaterally, the success of this relationship, and the continued relevance of our partnership in the face of post-Cold War era challenges. Bilateral, regional and global economic issues should be addressed and explicit recognition made of our major bilateral friction point -- U.S. agriculture export subsidies. Finally, there should be an invitation for increased bilateral dialogue and cooperation in areas of particular interest to younger (post-WWII) Australians, such as economic policies and trade development, conservation and environmental protection, education, resource development, narcotics control, and the arts.

Continuing Importance of the Alliance:

- o Our long-standing key alliance has served us well. Next year we celebrate the 50th anniversary of the Battle of the Coral Sea. It will be a special commemoration of the close and special defense partnership that had origins in the Second World War. (The President's personal involvement in the Pacific theater during that war can lend special significance to this testimonial.)
- o However, looking ahead over the next fifty years, the post-Cold War Era presents new challenges for our alliance. While East-West tensions have diminished, other problems such as ethnic rivalries, nationalist aspirations and territorial or political disputes -- suppressed during the Cold War period -- are now arising.

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- o In these endeavors, Australia has and continues to play an important role:
  - Note contributions to the Multinational Gulf Coalition, refugee assistance and the ongoing naval interdiction effort in the region. Express appreciation for Australian public support during the Gulf Coalition and its policies.
  - Note Australia's active role in developing a framework for the current peace process which is taking place in Cambodia, as well as Australia's contribution to the peace keeping force.
  - Note strong efforts on proliferation issues, particularly regarding nuclear and chemical weapons proliferation.
- o At this point, provide the American definition of the New World Order, an explanation of the vision which guides us, and a statement of the welcome and constructive role Australia is playing and will play in such a new order.

Stress Cooperation on Multilateral Trade Issues:

- o The New Order that is being shaped encompasses not just the political realm but the economic. Both our countries have been at the forefront, pushing hard for free and open markets in the world. We must avoid the creation of trading blocs. And we must continue our joint efforts to shape an international trading system which will foster rather than obstruct free trade, particularly through a successful conclusion of the GATT Uruguay Round.
  - Acknowledge Australia's leadership in establishing APEC and in shaping its development as an important international economic entity.
  - Note Australia's bipartisan efforts to press the EC to end agricultural subsidies and for a successful conclusion to the Uruguay Round.
  - Note Australia's leadership of the Cairns Group of countries which is working for agricultural trade liberalization in the Uruguay Round.
  - Note that what we are pursuing in the NAFTA is not a bloc. We intend to lower internal barriers, not create external barriers. NAFTA will be GATT consistent.

- 3 -

Reassure on U.S. Engagement in the Region:

- o Our reasons for remaining engaged and active in Asia and the Pacific are obvious. The U.S. is a Pacific nation. The Asia-Pacific region is now America's largest trading partner, with trans-Pacific commerce totalling more than \$300 billion in annual two-way trade. This is nearly one-third larger than that across the Atlantic.
- o We will remain committed to our allies and to fulfilling our security obligations. The U.S. will remain engaged in Asia and the Pacific.
- o The regional partnerships which the U.S. enjoys with Australia and other countries have and will provide the foundation for economic and political stability in the region.
- o Building on those, we need to define a renewed defense structure for the Asia-Pacific theater that reflects the regions's diverse security concerns and mitigates intra-regional fears and suspicions - a prerequisite for maintaining the stability required for continuing economic and political progress.

Future Relations Between Australia and the U.S.:

- o We have points of differences, but overall our relations are excellent. We share common histories and similar values. And we see this relationship strengthening further in the years ahead. There are many contemporary issues in which Americans and Australians have much to learn from each other:

In culture and education:

- Australian culture increasingly influences American music, cinema and sports.
- There is also a solid basis of bilateral academic interchange, including the 40-year-old Fulbright program in Australia and numerous private exchanges involving younger Australians at the secondary level.
- The U.S. 4-H organization, Future Farmers of America, and Rotary are among the groups with active exchange programs with Australian counterparts.

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In bilateral economic relations:

- The importance of bilateral trade: after Japan, the U.S. is Australia's largest trade partner. Annual bilateral trade exceeds US\$ 13 billion. The U.S. is a major purchaser of Australian beef, veal, lamb and cheese.
- U.S. firms have over US\$ 15 billion invested in Australia, the second highest in Asia after Japan, much of it in leading edge technology in telecommunications, aviation, and informatics, as well as manufacturing, mining, agriculture, and energy.
- Tourism remains very big business for both countries. Nearly one-half million people travel each way each year. U.S. airlines have inaugurated new routes to Australia in 1991.
- We are broadening economic dialogue, this year initiating bilateral consultations on agricultural issues and continuing our consultations and joint efforts in important international economic fora such as APEC and the GATT.

In environmental and resource management:

- Cooperation in conservation and environmental protection is expanding; we have many shared interests and similarities in resource endowments (i.e., coal, oil, gas, hard rock minerals) and topography. There are many recent examples of cooperation:
- Our two governments have established a High Level Group on Energy to exchange information on energy policy, programs, demand; to review ongoing research and development; and to engage in joint research efforts.
- US Interior Department (DOI) Minerals Management Service has recently signed a bilateral MOU with Australia's Department of Primary Industries and Energy (DPIE) for sharing data on offshore minerals development, including environmental protection aspects.

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- DOI Bureau of Land Management has initiated a dialogue with DPIE that is focused on the need to balance the extraction of minerals, oil, gas, and timber with the growing demands for recreation, and management of cultural resources, and wildlife and fisheries habitats. Plans include an exchange of technical personnel between our countries.
- USDOC/NOAA officials have recently met with their Australian counterparts to discuss ways in which our two nations can strengthen efforts regarding the important environmental problems of driftnet fishing, endangered species, and the monitoring/assessment of the global warming threat.
- In APEC, where Australia leads the Energy Working Group, our two governments are considering, with other governments, establishing a regional clean coal technology utilization center.
- The U.S. and Australia recently co-sponsored the creation of an International Forestry Research Institute to focus on issues related to the conservation of tropical forests and the arrest of deforestation and environmental degradation.

In fighting illicit narcotics:

- Australia has done much to assist regional countries in their counternarcotics efforts and is an active member of the "Dublin Group" of donor nations that coordinates counternarcotics aid to producer nations.
- Our countries are united in the worldwide fight against drug abuse and trafficking, which is becoming a security threat of the 1990s.

Other Issues:

- o There are some issues on which we do not meet eye-to-eye but which should also be mentioned.
- o One particularly difficult issue is Australian continuing concern over the impact on Australian farmers of the U.S. Export Enhancement Program for agriculture. This issue should be confronted sympathetically but directly:

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- Note the plight of American as well as Australian farmers, our legitimate stake in world grain markets, our intention to continue EEP as leverage on the EC, and our hope that export subsidies will be sharply reduced in the Uruguay Round.
- Recognize and regret that EEP is a factor affecting Australian farmers, but note other factors -- especially EC dumping, higher global production, Australia's transport/port inefficiencies affecting competitiveness, the drought, the high cost of agricultural inputs, and the simultaneous collapse of the wool market.
- Mention that he (the President) has just met with representatives of rural organizations and that they have been forthright in describing their concerns.
- Stress that we take Australian interests into account in implementing EEP, including setting up a bilateral consultative mechanism that met in August for the first time, and will continue.

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## Melbourne Luncheon Speech on Global/Regional Issues

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Overall themes: Begin with the changes in Europe and move on to the latest initiatives in the Middle East and Southeast Asia. While addressing the changing political winds in the world, the President should also assure continued U.S. commitment to regional stability in Asia and the Pacific. Finally, focus should be placed upon international economic issues of mutual concern, as well as benefits to both nations of an open trading system.

### Recognize Australia's Growing International Role:

- o Express appreciation for the leadership role Australia has assumed in the world.
  - Australia's contribution to the Multinational Gulf Coalition
  - Active role in working toward a settlement in Cambodia
  - Leadership in forming APEC
  - Strong efforts on proliferation issues, particularly regarding nuclear and chemical weapons
- o Our partnership has become increasingly important, especially in the wake of the tremendous changes that have occurred in the world over the last two years.

### U.S. Regional Role to Remain Strong:

- o The regional partnership which the U.S. has enjoyed with Australia and other countries has been the foundation for economic and political stability in the region.

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- o Despite the changes elsewhere in the world, the U.S. will remain engaged, concerned and active in Asia and the Pacific, both in strategic and economic terms.

Stress Cooperation on Multilateral Trade Issues:

- o The New Order that is being shaped encompasses not just the political realm but the economic. Both our countries have been at the forefront, pushing hard for free and open markets in the world. We must avoid the creation of trading blocs. And we must continue our joint efforts to shape an international trading system which will foster rather than obstruct free trade, particularly through a successful conclusion of the GATT Uruguay Round.
  - Acknowledge Australia's leadership in establishing APEC and in shaping its development as an important international economic entity.
  - Note Australia's bipartisan efforts to press the EC to end agricultural subsidies and for a successful conclusion to the Uruguay Round.
  - Note Australia's leadership of the Cairns Group of countries which is working for agricultural trade liberalization in the Uruguay Round.
  - Note that what we are pursuing in the NAFTA is not a bloc. We intend to lower internal barriers, not create external barriers. NAFTA will be GATT consistent.

Facing Challenges Ahead:

- o This is not to say that there are no challenges ahead:
  - The proliferation of chemical, nuclear and biological weapons of mass destruction remains a problem; Australia's role in achieving international safeguards to reverse the proliferation trend has been critical to this effort.
  - We share a common view that the formation of protective trading blocs must be avoided, and support for cooperative frameworks such as APEC must be vigorously continued.
  - We should do all we can to open markets and foster free trade in order to strengthen international economic cooperation, confidence and recovery.

Bio

**Robert James Lee HAWKE****AUSTRALIA***Prime Minister (since March 1983)**Addressed as: Mr. Prime Minister*

Robert Hawke became the first Australian Labor Party (ALP) leader to win a fourth consecutive term as Prime Minister following a narrow ALP victory over the conservative opposition coalition in the March 1990 general election. He is a former president of the Australian Council of Trade Unions (ACTU) - an organization equivalent to the AFL-CIO. He is widely recognized as a good friend of the United States.

Hawke was born on 9 December 1929. He holds B.A. and LL.B. degrees from the University of Western Australia and has studied the Australian arbitration system at Oxford as a Rhodes scholar. He then worked as an attorney in ACTU before becoming its president during the 1970s. Hawke joined the ALP at 17 and became its senior vice president in 1971. In 1973 he was elected federal president (titular head) of the ALP, a position he held for five years. He was elected to Parliament in 1980. He replaced William Hayden as Labor leader in 1983.

Hawke enjoys sailing, golf, cricket, and tennis. Married to the former Hazel Masterson, he has a son, two daughters, and two grandchildren.



26 April 1990

McLeay introduces  
POTUS

Speaker of the House D10  
Leo McLeay [Mc-LAY]

UNCLASSIFIED

Leo Boyce McLeay has been a member of the right-wing New South Wales (NSW) faction of the ruling Australian Labor Party (ALP) for more than thirty years and a member of parliament for over a decade. McLeay also serves a Chairman of Committees, a position similiar to that of whip in the US Congress. McLeay was born in 1945. He joined the ALP in 1960 and was part of the inner circle of its youth wing throughout the decade. He has held numerous local party positions, including state organizer of the NSW branch (1976), and assistant general secretary for New South Wales (1977). Prior to his election to the House of Representatives in 1979, he worked as a telephone service repairman. He served as Deputy Speaker of the House before assuming his current position. McLeay has traveled widely, including trips to Japan, Europe, Africa, the Middle East, and Cuba. He enjoys sailing, fishing, and listening to rock music. He is partially deaf in his left ear. McLeay is married to the former Janice Delaney; the couple has three sons.

# The Shadow Ministry - Biographies

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## Leader of the Opposition

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

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

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



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

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

## HEWITT

## WHO'S WHO IN AUSTRALIA 1992

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

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

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

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

**HEWSON John Robert BEcon (Hons Syd), MA (Sask), MA (Johns Hopkins), PhD (Johns Hopkins);** MHR (Lib) for Wentworth, New South Wales, since 1987, Leader of the Opposition since 1990; *b.* Oct. 28, 1946; *ed.* Kogarah H Sch., Univ. of Syd., Univ. of Saskatchewan (Canada), Johns Hopkins Univ. (USA); Shadow Treas. 1989-91, Shadow Minr for Finance 1988-89, Memb. Treas. and Finance Cttee, former Memb. Joint Party Cttee of Public Accounts, House of Reps Cttee on Finance and Public Admin, former Memb. Back bench Cttees Trade, Primary Ind., Resources, Tourism and Nthn Dev., Indus. Relations, Bus. Ind. and Sc.; current newspaper columnist for Wentworth Courier and Bondi Spectator. Econ Consult and Author of The Economist column BRW magazine; Chief of Staff/Consult (full-time) to Fed. Treas. Hon. John Howard MP 1981-87, Econ. Advisor/Econ. Consult 1978-81, Econ. Advisor (full-time) to Fed. Treas. Rt Hon. Sir Phillip Lynch 1976-77, Res. Economist and other posts Reserve Bank of Aust. 1975-76; Consult to Internat. Monetary Fund (Inflation, IMF Policy Asian Countries), Consult to UN (ESCAP), (LDC Debt Problem), Consult to Aust. Fin System Inquiry (Campbell Cttee), Memb. Fraser Govt Task Force on Final Report of Aust. Fin System Inquiry, Memd. and Consult NSW Govts Whitlam Cttee on Offshore Banking, Memd. Hon. Paul Keating's Official Cttee on Offshore Banking, numerous econ and fin consultancies to fin insts, corps and various ind organisations and assns - foreign and domestic; Prof. Econ Univ. of NSW 1978-87, Heral School Econs 1983-86, Dir Japanese Econs Mgmt Studies Centre Univ. NSW 1984-87, Res. Assoc. and Memb. of Mgmt Cttee Centre for Applied Econ Res., Memb. Adv. Bd Ind. Relations Res Centre, Dir Exec. Programme: Fin Markets in Asia and Japan 1980-86, Fin Markets in USA and Europe 1983-87, Lectr (part-time) Towson State Coll. USA 1972-73, Tehing Asst Dept Political Econ Johns Hopkins Univ. USA 1969-71, Tehing Fell. Dept

Original  
toast  
No longer applicable

From Dept. of State  
Brian Woo  
East Asian & Pacific Affairs

SUGGESTED POINTS FOR TOAST AT PRIME MINISTER'S DINNER

Hosted by Prime Minister and Mrs. Hawke

January 2, 1991 - Canberra

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.