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Prime Minister Hawke [Australia], 6/27/89

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PROPOSED TOAST

Mr. Prime Minister, Mrs. Hawke, honored guests, and friends:

I am very happy, Bob, that Barbara and I have the opportunity to welcome back to Washington such long time friends as you and Hazel. I remember with fondness my visit to Australia in 1982 and your other visits. Our warm personal relationship is a reflection of the deep friendship, the shared goals, and the closeness of our two governments through times of war and times of peace. Since your last visit here Australia has inaugurated a magnificent new Parliament building which is a fitting monument to a long history of self-government under the democratic principles which our countries share. I am gratified that members of the U.S. Congress could join you on that occasion to affirm the kinship of our democracies.

Events since your last visit have once again demonstrated the importance, indeed, the necessity of continuing close consultations which have been a hallmark of our alliance partnership. Recent events in the Asia-Pacific region have demonstrated not only the economic dynamism of the area, but also the deep yearning of the peoples of the region for the democratic ideals of free speech, a voice in how they shall be governed, and the opportunity to realize the fullest potential of the individual. In some countries these yearning have been cruelly suppressed; but surely the lesson of recent history is that no

government which assaults its own citizens to preserve its power can prosper.

In the face of these turbulent, tragic events it is particularly timely that we could reaffirm once again the solidarity of the U.S.-Australian alliance. The United States will remain fully engaged in Asia on behalf of peace, democracy, human rights, and prosperity. Our abiding commitment to Australia and our other friends and allies in the area will remain strong in the years ahead. And I know Australia stands with us against political dogmatism, the deprivation of political rights, and inflexible economic structures and societies attempting to close themselves off from the free flow of ideas, people and goods.

You have had a busy schedule in your brief visit with us. You met with the vice-President, and had discussions with the Secretaries of State, Defense, Treasury, Agriculture, and Congressional leaders. This is fitting tribute to the increasing role of Australia in the world as well as an indication, Bob, of the high regard in which you are held by both new acquaintances and old friends.

In our meeting this morning we had an opportunity for intensive consultations on events in China, your welcome initiative for the establishment of a mechanism for economic

cooperation in the Pacific, strategic arms control efforts and East- West relations, regional security questions, and the progress of the Uruguay Round toward greater liberalization of world trade, particularly the elimination of subsidies distorting agricultural trade, and our own bilateral trade concerns. I value your views both as an old friend and as a statesman of experience.

The Asia-Pacific region remains in the forefront of economic development. Under your leadership Australia has undertaken historic restructuring and deregulation of its economy to meet the challenges of a new era. We recognize the difficulties of such actions, and applaud your successes. The United States also deeply appreciates Australia's steadfast contributions to the Western alliance and deterrence system, her governments's efforts to stem nuclear proliferation, her cooperation to combat narcotics, and the resettlement opportunities she has offered Indochinese refugees. I cannot fail to note Australia's leadership on the question of control and eventual elimination of chemical weapons. In September, Australia will host an international government/industry conference to address some of the issues related to chemical weapons. This initiative is an important complement to negotiations for the elimination of these terrible weapons, which this Administration fully supports, and Australia's initiative deserves wide support.

For our part, we intend to broaden the already close ties which unite us, and work cooperatively for the success and prosperity of both of our nations. Ladies and gentlemen, Australia is a strong fellow democracy, and important trading partner, and a trusted friend. I offer a toast to Australia, and Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II.

SATURDAY
JUNE 24, 1989

WASHINGTON, D.C.

1:45 pm The Honorable R. J. L. Hawke,
A.C., M.P., Prime Minister of
Australia, and Mrs. Hawke arrive
Washington, D.C.-Andrews Air
Force Base via Australian Air
Force Aircraft from London,
England.

The Honorable
Jennifer Fitzgerald
Deputy Chief of Protocol

and

His Excellency
Michael Cook
Ambassador of Australia
to the United States

will board the Australian
Aircraft and escort
Prime Minister and Mrs. Hawke
to the Welcoming Committee.

(Photo Opportunity)

Welcoming Committee

The Honorable
Melvin Sembler
Ambassador-designate
to Australia

June 24 -14-

SATURDAY
JUNE 24, 1989

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Welcoming Committee
(continued)

Mrs. Sembler

Mrs. Cook

Brigadier General
Ralph R. Rohatsch, Jr.
Commander, Air Force
District of Washington

Mrs. Rohatsch

Mr. Philip R. Mayhew
Director
for Australia and
New Zealand Affairs

Mr. Max Hughes
Deputy Chief of Mission
Embassy of Australia

Mrs. Hughes

SATURDAY
JUNE 24, 1989

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Welcoming Committee
(continued)

Air Vice Marshall
Ian B. Gration, A.O., F.C.
Defense Attache and
Chief of Australian
Defense Staff
Embassy of Australia

Mrs. Gration

Mr. J. P. McCarthy
Minister (Congressional
Liaison and Public Affairs)
Embassy of Australia

Mr. Roger Q. Freney
Minister (Economic)
Embassy of Australia

Mrs. Freney

Mr. William Charles Rowe, M.B.E.
Counselor (Administration)
and Consul General

Mrs. Rowe

SATURDAY
JUNE 24, 1989

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Welcoming Committee
(continued)

Mr. Timothy C. Mackey
Counselor (Agriculture)
Embassy of Australia

Mrs. Mackey

After greeting members of the Welcoming Committee, Prime Minister and Mrs. Hawke are escorted by Ms. Jennifer Fitzgerald and Ambassador Cook to the waiting helicopters.

1:55 pm Depart Andrews Air Force Base via U.S. Presidential Helicopters enroute the Washington Monument Grounds, Reflecting Pool.

Helo 1 (13)

PM Hawke
Mrs. Hawke
Amb. Cook
Mrs. Cook
Mr. Codd
Mr. Woolcott

Ms. Fitzgerald
Amb. Sembler
Mrs. Sembler
USSS-2

June 24 -17-

SATURDAY
JUNE 24, 1989

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Helo 2 (11)

Mr. Hollway	
Mr. Walsh	Miss Warfield
Mr. Bowan	USSS-2
Dr. Feldman	
Ms. Saunders	
Ms. Massey	

2:00 pm Remaining members of the
Australian Delegation
depart Andrews Air Force
Base via motorcade enroute
Blair House,
1651 Pennsylvania Avenue,
N.W.

2:30 pm Arrive Blair House.

2:05 pm Arrive the Washington Monument
Grounds; Reflecting Pool.

Greeted by:

The Honorable
James A. Baker, III
Secretary of State

Mrs. Baker

June 24 -18-

SATURDAY
JUNE 24, 1989

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Secretary and Mrs. Baker and
Ms. Fitzgerald escort Prime Minister
and Mrs. Hawke to their limousines.

2:10 pm Depart the Washington Monument
Grounds, Reflecting Pool, via
motorcade enroute Blair House,
1651 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.

MOTORCADE ASSIGNMENTS

Lead Car	USSS
Spare Limo	Ms. Fitzgerald
PM's Limo	PM Hawke Secy. Baker
Follow-up	USSS
First Lady's Limo	Mrs. Hawke Mrs. Baker
Follow-up	USSS
Limo 3	Amb. Cook Amb. Sembler Mrs. Cook Mrs. Sembler --Miss Warfield

June 24 -19-

SATURDAY
JUNE 24, 1989

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Limo 4	Mr. Codd Mr. Woolcott Mr. Hollway
Limo 5	Mr. Walsh Mr. Bowan Dr. Feldman
Limo 6	Ms. Saunders Ms. Massey

2:15 pm Arrive Blair House.

Greeted by:

Mrs. Benedicte Valentiner
Manager
Blair House

6:20 pm Prime Minister and Mrs. Hawke depart Blair House via motorcade enroute the Vice President's residence, Observatory Circle.

MOTORCADE ASSIGNMENTS

Lead Car	USSS
PM's Limo	PM Hawke Mrs. Hawke
Follow-up	USSS

June 24 -20-

SATURDAY
JUNE 24, 1989

WASHINGTON, D.C.

9:40 pm Arrive Blair House.

Overnight: Blair House

June 24 -22-

SUNDAY

JUNE 25, 1989

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Private day.

June 25 -23-

MONDAY
JUNE 26, 1989

WASHINGTON, D.C.

9:00 am- Meeting with Mr. _____
9:30 am Livingston, Vice President of
the University of Texas, at
Blair House.

10:00 am- Meeting with The Honorable
10:30 am Clayton Yeutter, Secretary
of Agriculture at Blair House.

9:45 am Mrs. Hawke departs
Blair via motorcade
enroute the National
Museum of African Art,
950 Independence
Avenue, S.W.

MOTORCADE ASSIGNMENTS

Lead Car	USSS
First Lady's Limo	Mrs. Hawke Mrs. Cook Mrs. Sembler --Mr. Daly
Follow-up	USSS

9:55 am Arrive National Museum
of African Art.

MONDAY
JUNE 26, 1989

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Greeted by:

Mrs. Sylvia Williams
Director, National
Museum of African Art

Ms. Janice Kaplan
Office of Special
Events, National
Museum of African Art

10:00 am Mrs. Hawke tours the
special exhibits,
"Gold of Africa" and
"The Essential Gourd".

11:15 am Mrs. Hawke proceed to
the Sackler Gallery of
Asian Art.

Greeted by:

Dr. Milo Beach
Director
Sackler Gallery of
Asian Art

Mrs. Patricia Bragdon
Office of Special
Events, Sackler
Gallery of Asian Art

June 26 -25-

MONDAY
JUNE 26, 1989

WASHINGTON, D.C.

11:20 am- Mrs. Hawke tours the
11:45 am special exhibit,
"Tamerlane -- Persian
Art and Culture in the
15th century".

At the conclusion of
the tour, Mrs. Hawke
departs via motorcade
enroute Blair House.

Motorcade - as on
arrival.

11:53 am Arrive Blair House.

10:40 am Members of the
Australian Delegation
attending the meeting
on Capitol Hill
proceed to motorcade
assignments.

MONDAY
JUNE 26, 1989

WASHINGTON, D.C.

10:50 am Prime Minister Hawke departs
Blair House via motorcade
enroute the United States
Capitol.

MOTORCADE ASSIGNMENTS

Lead Car	USSS
PM's Limo	PM Hawke Amb. Cook
Follow-up	USSS
Limo 3	_____ _____ _____ _____
Limo 4	_____ _____ _____ _____

10:55 am Arrive U.S. Capitol.

Greeted by:

The Honorable
Henry Guigni
Sergeant-at-Arms
United States Senate

MONDAY
JUNE 26, 1989

WASHINGTON, D.C.

11:00 am- Meeting with The Honorable
11:30 am Robert Dole, Minority Leader
of the United States Senate
in Room S-230 of the U.S.
Capitol.

At the conclusion of the meeting
Prime Minister Hawke departs
U.S. Capitol via motorcade
enroute Blair House.

Motorcade - as on arrival.

11:40 am Arrive Blair House.

11:45 am Members of the
Australian Delegation
attending address and
luncheon at the
National Press Club
proceed to motorcade
assignments.

11:55 am Prime Minister and Mrs. Hawke
depart Blair House via motorcade
enroute the National Press Club,
529 14th Street, N.W.

MONDAY
JUNE 26, 1989

WASHINGTON, D.C.

MOTORCADE ASSIGNMENTS

Lead Car	USSS
PM's Limo	PM Hawke Mrs. Hawke
Follow-up	USSS
Limo 3	Amb. Cook Mr. Codd Mr. Woolcott Mrs. Cook
Limo 4	Mr. Hollway Mr. Walsh Mr. Bowan Mr. Sims
Limo 5	Mr. Richardson Mr. Cassidy Mr. Emerson Mr. Freudenberg

12:00 pm Arrive the National Press Club.

MONDAY

JUNE 26, 1989

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Greeted by:

Mr. Peter Holmes
President
of the National Press Club

Mr. Ed Prina
Chairman
Speakers Committee
of the National Press Club

12:00 noon- Reception in the main lounge of
12:30 pm the National Press Club.

12:30 pm- Luncheon and address in the
2:00 pm Ballroom of the National Press Club.

At the conclusion of the luncheon,
Prime Minister and Mrs. Hawke
depart the National Press Club via
motorcade enroute Blair House.

Motorcade - As on arrival.

2:05 pm Arrive Blair House.

3:00 pm- Meeting with The Honorable
3:30 pm Dick Cheney, Secretary of Defense,
at Blair House.

June 26 -30-

MONDAY

JUNE 26, 1989

WASHINGTON, D.C.

4:00 pm- Meeting with The Honorable
4:30 pm Nicholas Brady, Secretary of
Treasury, at Blair House.

7:10 pm Members of the Australian
Delegation attending the
dinner at the Ambassador's
Residence proceed to
motorcade assignments.

7:20 pm Prime Minister and Mrs. Hawke depart
Blair House via motorcade enroute
the Ambassador's residence 3120
Cleveland Avenue, N.W.

Motorcade Assignments

Lead Car	USSS
PM's Limo	PM Hawke Mrs. Hawke
Follow-up	USSS
Protocol Car	Miss Warfield Mr. Wells Dr. Feldman

June 26 -31-

MONDAY
JUNE 26, 1989

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Limo 3	Amb Cook Mr. Codd Mr. Woolcott Mrs. Cook
Limo 4	Mr. Hollway Mr. Walsh Mr. Bowan Mr. Sims
Limo 5	Mr. Richardson Mr. Cassidy Mr. Emerson Mr. Freudenberg

7:30 pm Arrive the Ambassador's residence.

7:30 pm-
10:30 pm Dinner hosted by The Honorable Michael Cook, Ambassador of Australia, and Mrs. Cook in honor of The Honorable R. J. L. Hawke, A.C., M.P., Prime Minister of Australia and Mrs. Hawke at the Ambassador's residence, 3120 Cleveland Avenue, N.W.

10:30 pm At the conclusion of the dinner Prime Minister and Mrs. Hawke depart the Ambassador's residence via motorcade enroute Blair House.

MONDAY
JUNE 26, 1989

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Motorcade - As on arrival.

10:40 pm Arrive Blair House.

Overnight: Blair House

TUESDAY
JUNE 27, 1989

WASHINGTON, DC.

6:30 am Members of the
Australian Delegation
attending the
interview at American
Broadcasting
Corporation Studios
proceed to motorcade
assignments.

6:40 am Prime Minister Hawke departs
Blair House via motorcade
enroute A.B.C. Studios,
1717 De Sales Street, N.W.

MOTORCADE ASSIGNMENTS

Lead Car	USSS
PM's Limo	PM Hawke
Follow-up	USSS

6:43 am Arrive A.B.C. Studios.

6:45 am- Interview with Charles Gibson,
7:15 am of Good Morning America.

TUESDAY
JUNE 27, 1989

WASHINGTON, DC.

7:15 am At the conclusion of the interview, Prime Minister Hawke departs A.B.C. Studios via motorcade enroute Blair House.

Motorcade - As on arrival.

7:20 am Arrive Blair House.

7:50 am Prime Minister Hawke departs Blair House via motorcade enroute the U.S. Capitol.

MOTORCADE ASSIGNMENTS

Lead Car	USSS
PM's Limo	PM Hawke Amb. Cook
Follow-up	USSS
Limo 3	Mr. Codd Mr. Woolcott Mr. Hollway
Limo 4	Mr. Bowan Mr. Sims Mr. Hughes Mr. McCarthy

June 27 -35-

TUESDAY
JUNE 27, 1989

WASHINGTON, DC.

7:55 am Arrive the U.S. Capitol.

Greeted by:

The Honorable
Jack Russ
Sergeant-at-Arms
United States House
of Representatives

8:00 am- Meeting with The Honorable
8:25 am Thomas S. Foley, Speaker of the
House of Representatives in Room
H-114 of the U.S. Capitol.

8:25 am At the conclusion of the
meeting, Prime Minister Hawke
departs the U.S. Capitol via
motorcade enroute Rayburn House
Office Building.

MOTORCADE ASSIGNMENTS

Lead Car	USSS
PM's Limo	PM Hawke Amb. Cook Speaker Foley
Follow-up	USSS

TUESDAY
JUNE 27, 1989

WASHINGTON, DC.

9:00 am Individuals with
Southwest Tickets
arrive Southwest Gate
of the White House.

9:15 am The following
individuals arrive the
Visitor's Entrance of
the White House, East
Executive Avenue
(across from the
Treasury Department
Building), to be
escorted to the Gold
Rope Area by Protocol
Officers Mr. Power and
Mr. Growney.

TUESDAY
JUNE 27, 1989

WASHINGTON, DC.

Gold Rope Guests

ARTHUR, Dr. Evan
BEDFORD, Dr. Tony
BROWN, Agnes
CAMPBELL, David
CULLEN, Louise
FARQUHAR, Jim
FELDMAN, Dr. Joe
FREEMAN, Fred
FRENEY, Roger
GOVEY, Ian
HULBUCEK, Dr. Joe
MACKEY, Tim
MASSEY, Sharon, M.V.O.
NOCKELS, Jim
ROWE, William
RUDKIN, Nigel
SAUNDERS, Jill
VAUGHAN, Pat
WADE, Brian
WILSON, Trevor
WITT, Lani

9:30 am The Gold Rope Guests
are escorted to the
Gold Rope Area on the
South Lawn of the
White House.

June 27 -39-

TUESDAY
JUNE 27, 1989

WASHINGTON, DC.

Welcoming Committee

The Honorable
Dan Quayle
Vice President
of the United States
of America

Mrs. Quayle

The Honorable
James A. Baker, III
Secretary of State

Mrs. Baker

Representative of the
Joint Chiefs of Staff

9:40 am The above members of
the Welcoming
Committee arrive the
West Lobby of the
White House via the
Northwest Gate and
are escorted to their
assigned places on
the South Lawn.

June 27 -40-

TUESDAY
JUNE 27, 1989

WASHINGTON, DC.

Welcoming Committee

The Honorable
John Sununu
Chief of Staff and
Assistant to the President

General Brent Scowcroft
Assistant to the President
for National Security Affairs

Mr. William Kristol
Assistant to the
Vice President
for Domestic Policy

9:30 am The following members
of the Welcoming
Committee arrive the
White House via the
Visitor's Entrance,
East Executive Avenue,
and are escorted to
their assigned places
on the South Lawn by
Protocol Officers
Mr. Baumgardner and
Mr. Growney.

June 27 -41-

TUESDAY
JUNE 27, 1989

WASHINGTON, DC.

Welcoming Committee

His Excellency
Andrew J. Jacovides
Ambassador of Cyprus to the
United States and Dean
of the Diplomatic Corps

Mrs. Jacovides

The Honorable Melvin Sembler
American Ambassador-designate
to Australia

Mrs. Sembler

The Honorable
William Clark, Jr.
Acting Assistant Secretary
of State for East Asian
and Pacific Affairs

National Security Council

June 27 -42-

TUESDAY
JUNE 27, 1989

WASHINGTON, DC.

Welcoming Committee
(continued)

The Honorable
Marion Barry
Mayor
of the District of Columbia

Mr. Max Hughes
Deputy Chief of Mission
Embassy of Australia

Mrs. Hughes

Air Vice Marshall
Ian B. Gration, A.O., F.C.
Defense Attache and Chief
of Australian Defense Staff
Embassy of Australia

Mrs. Gration

TUESDAY
JUNE 27, 1989

WASHINGTON, DC.

Official Australian Delegation
(For Toe Markers on Lawn)

Prime Minister Hawke
Mrs. Hawke
Ambassador Cook
Mrs. Cook
Mr. Mike Codd
Mr. Dick Woolcott
Mr. Sandy Hollway
Mr. Geoff Walsh
Mr. John Bowan
Mr. Rod Sims
Mr. Dennis Richardson
Mr. Barrie Cassidy
Mr. Craig Emerson
Mr. Graham Freudenberg

TUESDAY
JUNE 27, 1989

WASHINGTON, DC.

9:35 am Members of the Official
Australian Delegation
proceed to car assignments.

9:40 am Members of the Official
Australian Delegation
depart Blair House enroute
the Diplomatic Entrance
of the White House via the
Southwest Gate.

CAR ASSIGNMENTS

Limo 3	Amb. Cook Mrs. Cook Mr. Codd Mr. Woolcott
Limo 4	Mr. Hollway Mr. Walsh Mr. Bowan Mr. Sims
Limo 5	Mr. Richardson Mr. Cassidy Mr. Emerson Mr. Freudenberg

TUESDAY
JUNE 27, 1989

WASHINGTON, DC.

9:43 am Members of the Official Australian Delegation arrive the Diplomatic Entrance of the White House and are escorted to their assigned places on the South Lawn.

9:55 am Prime Minister and Mrs. Hawke depart Blair House via motorcade enroute the Diplomatic Entrance of the White House via the Southwest Gate.

MOTORCADE ASSIGNMENTS

Lead Car	USSS
Spare Limo	_____
PM's Limo	PM Hawke Mrs. Hawke
Follow-up	USSS

9:55 am President and Mrs. Bush arrive the Diplomatic Reception Room.

9:59 am President and Mrs. Bush assume positions on the White House side of the drive.

TUESDAY

JUNE 27, 1989

WASHINGTON, DC.

The motorcade carrying Prime Minister and Mrs. Hawke enters the White House grounds and proceeds to the Diplomatic Entrance.

10:00 am

President and Mrs. Bush are introduced to Prime Minister and Mrs. Hawke by Ambassador Joseph Verner Reed, Chief of Protocol.

(Photo Opportunity)

President Bush then introduces Prime Minister and Mrs. Hawke to:

Vice President Quayle
Mrs. Quayle
Secretary Baker
Mrs. Baker

President Bush then escorts Prime Minister Hawke onto the reviewing platform. Mrs. Bush escorts Mrs. Hawke to the right of the platform in front of the Official Delegation. Mrs. Hawke stands to Mrs. Bush's right.

June 27 -47-

TUESDAY
JUNE 27, 1989

WASHINGTON, DC.

Present Arms

Ruffles and Flourishes

National Anthem of Australia

National Anthem of the
United States of America

19-Gun Salute

Order Arms

Inspection

Troop in Review

The Army Fife and Drum Corps
passes in front of the
platform

Present Arms

Order Arms

The Commander of Troops
concludes the honors at
this time.

President Bush and
Prime Minister Hawke move to the
microphone area and face the press
area.

June 27 -48-

TUESDAY
JUNE 27, 1989

WASHINGTON, DC.

Remarks by President Bush

Response by Prime Minister Hawke

President Bush and
Prime Minister Hawke then face the
troops and the Commander of Troops
indicates that the Ceremony has
concluded.

10:20 am President and Mrs. Bush escort
Prime Minister and Mrs. Hawke
to the Diplomatic Entrance and
upstairs to the State Floor.

They proceed to the Cross Hall
where a receiving line is formed
in the following order:

Ambassador Reed
(to introduce)

President Bush
Prime Minister Hawke
Mrs. Bush
Mrs. Hawke

June 27 -49-

TUESDAY
JUNE 27, 1989

WASHINGTON, DC.

Members of the Official Australian Delegation and the Welcoming Committee proceed via the west staircase into the White House, are escorted into the Red Room, and are presented to the receiving line in the Cross Hall.

Members of the Official Australian Delegation and the Welcoming Committee are then escorted into the Blue Room where coffee, tea and juices are served.

10:25 am President Bush escorts Prime Minister Hawke to the Oval Office.

(Photo Opportunity)

TUESDAY
JUNE 27, 1989

WASHINGTON, DC.

Members of the
Welcoming Committee
depart the White House
via the Visitor's
Entrance.

10:40 am The remaining members
of the Official
Australian Delegation
depart the North
Portico via the
Northeast Gate enroute
Blair House.

10:50 am Arrive Blair House.

TUESDAY
JUNE 27, 1989

WASHINGTON, DC.

Mrs. Bush escorts
Mrs. Hawke into the
Green Room.

10:30 am Coffee offered by
Mrs. Bush in honor of
Mrs. Hawke in the
Green Room of the
White House.

10:50 am At the conclusion of
the coffee, Mrs. Bush
escorts Mrs. Hawke to
the North Portico.

Mrs. Hawke departs the
White House via
motorcade enroute
Blair House.

MOTORCADE ASSIGNMENTS

First Lady's	Mrs. Hawke
Limo	--Mr. Daly

Follow-up	USSS
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10:55 am Arrive Blair House.

TUESDAY
JUNE 27, 1989

WASHINGTON, DC.

10:30 am- Meeting with The Honorable
10:40 am George Bush, President of the
United States of America, in the
Oval Office of the White House.

Australian Participants

Prime Minister Hawke

10:40 am- Expanded meeting in the Cabinet
11:30 am Room of the White House.

Australian Participants

Prime Minister Hawke

Ambassador Cook

Mr. Codd

Remainder TBD

11:30 am At the conclusion of the
meeting, President Bush escorts
Prime Minister Hawke to the Rose
Garden for brief remarks to the
Press.

TUESDAY
JUNE 27, 1989

WASHINGTON, DC.

11:40 am At the conclusion of the remarks, Prime Minister Hawke departs the White House via motorcade enroute Blair House.

MOTORCADE ASSIGNMENTS

Lead Car	USSS
PM's Limo	PM Hawke Amb. Cook
Follow-up	USSS
Limo 3	Mr. Codd Mr. Woolcott Amb. Sembler
Limo 4	_____ _____
Limo 5	_____ _____ _____

11:45 am Arrive Blair House.

TUESDAY
JUNE 27, 1989

WASHINGTON, DC.

11:45 pm Members of the Official
Australian Delegation
attending the meeting at
the State Department
proceed to motorcade
assignments.

11:50 pm Prime Minister Hawke departs Blair
House via motorcade enroute the
Diplomatic Entrance of the
Department of State.

MOTORCADE ASSIGNMENTS

Lead Car	USSS
PM's Limo	PM Hawke Amb. Cook
Follow-up	USSS
Limo 3	Mr. Codd Mr. Woolcott Amb. Sembler
Limo 4	Mr. Bowan Mr. Sims Mr. Richardson

June 27 -55-

TUESDAY
JUNE 27, 1989

WASHINGTON, DC.

Limo 5 Mr. Emerson
 Mr. Hughes
 Mr. Wilson

12:00 pm Arrive the Diplomatic Entrance of
 the Department of State.

Greeted by:

The Honorable
James A. Baker, III
Secretary of State

The Honorable
Joseph Verner Reed
Chief of Protocol

(Photo Opportunity)

Secretary Baker and
Ambassador Reed escort
Prime Minister Hawke via private
elevator to the Eighth Floor.

12:00 pm- Meeting with The Honorable
12:30 pm James A. Baker, III, Secretary of
 State in the Henry Clay Room of
 the Department State.

TUESDAY
JUNE 27, 1989

WASHINGTON, DC.

12:30 pm- Luncheon hosted by The Honorable
2:00 pm James A. Baker, III, Secretary
of State, in honor of
The Honorable R. J. L. Hawke,
A.C., M.P., Prime Minister of
Australia in the James Madison
Room of the Department of State.

2:00 pm At the conclusion of the
luncheon, Prime Minister Hawke
departs the Department of State
via motorcade enroute Blair
House.

Motorcade - As on arrival.

2:05 pm Arrive Blair House.

2:40 pm Members of Australian
Delegation attending
the Press Conference
at the Australian
Embassy proceed to
motorcade assignments.

TUESDAY
JUNE 27, 1989

WASHINGTON, DC.

2:50 pm Prime Minister Hawke departs
Blair House via motorcade enroute
the Australian Embassy,
1601 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

MOTORCADE ASSIGNMENTS

Lead Car	USSS
PM's Limo	PM Hawke Amb. Cook
Follow-up	USSS
Limo 3	Amb. Cook Mr. Codd Mr. Woolcott Mr. Hollway
Limo 4	Mr. Walsh Mr. Bowan Mr. Sims Mr. Richardson
Limo 5	Mr. Cassidy Mr. Emerson Mr. Freudenberg

2:55 pm Arrive Australian Embassy.

TUESDAY
JUNE 27, 1989

WASHINGTON, DC.

3:00 pm- Press Conference in
4:00 pm the Theatre of the Australian
Embassy, 1601 Massachusetts
Avenue, N.W.

At the conclusion of the Press
Conference, Prime Minister Hawke
departs via motorcade enroute
Blair House.

Motorcade - As on arrival.

4:05 pm Arrive Blair House.

4:40 pm Members of the
Australian Delegation
attending the meeting
on Capitol Hill
proceed to motorcade
assignments.

4:50 pm Prime Minister Hawke departs
Blair House via motorcade
enroute Rayburn House Office
Building.

June 27 -59-

TUESDAY
JUNE 27, 1989

WASHINGTON, DC.

MOTORCADE ASSIGNMENTS

Lead Car	USSS
PM's Limo	PM Hawke Amb. Cook
Follow-up	USSS
Limo 3	Mr. Woolcott Mr. Bowan
Limo 4	Mr. Sims Mr. McCarthy

4:55 pm. Arrive Rayburn House Office Building.

Greeted by:

The Honorable
Jack Russ
Sergeant-at-Arms
United States
House of Representatives

5:00 pm- Meeting with The Honorable
5:45 pm Dan Rostenkowski, Chairman of
the House Ways and Means
Committee in Room 2111 of the
Rayburn House Office Building.

June 27 -60-

TUESDAY
JUNE 27, 1989

WASHINGTON, DC.

5:50 pm At the conclusion of the meeting, Prime Minister Hawke departs the Rayburn House Office Building via motorcade enroute Blair House.

Motorcade - As on arrival.

5:55 pm Arrive Blair House.

Australian Guests for the White House State Dinner

The Honorable
R. J. L. Hawke, A.C., M.P.
Prime Minister of Australia

Mrs. Hawke

Mr. Mike Codd
Secretary
Department of the Prime Minister
and Cabinet

Mr. Dick Woolcott, A.O., F.C.
Secretary
Department of Foreign Affairs
and Trade

June 27 -61-

TUESDAY
JUNE 27, 1989

WASHINGTON, DC.

Australian Guests for the White
House State Dinner
(continued)

Mr. Sandy Hollway
Principal Private Secretary

Mr. Geoff Walsh
Senior Adviser

Mr. John Bowan
Senior Adviser
Internal Relations

Mr. Rod Sims
Senior Adviser
Economic

Mr. Dennis Richardson
First Assistant Secretary
International Division Department
of the Prime Minister and Cabinet

Mr. Barrie Cassidy
Press Secretary
to the Prime Minister

TUESDAY
JUNE 27, 1989

WASHINGTON, DC.

Australian Guests for the White
House State Dinner
(continued)

Mr. Craig Emerson
Adviser
Economic

Mr. Graham Freudenberg
Consultant

7:05 pm The following members
of the Official
Australian Delegation
proceed to car
assignments.

7:10 pm The following members
of the Official
Australian Delegation
depart Blair House
enroute the North
Portico of the White
House via the
Northwest Gate.

TUESDAY
JUNE 27, 1989

WASHINGTON, DC.

CAR ASSIGNMENTS

Limo 3 Amb. Cook
 Mrs. Cook

Limo 6 Amb. Sembler
 Mrs. Sembler
 Mr. Codd

7:15 pm Members of the
 Official Australian
 Delegation arrive the
 North Portico of the
 White House.

TUESDAY
JUNE 27, 1989

WASHINGTON, DC.

Greeted by:

The Honorable
Dan Quayle
Vice President of the
United States
of America

Mrs. Quayle

The Honorable
James A. Baker, III
Secretary of State

Mrs. Baker

The Honorable
Joseph Verner Reed
Chief of Protocol

The entire party is then
escorted to the Yellow Oval
Room of the Family Quarters.

June 27 -65-

TUESDAY
JUNE 27, 1989

WASHINGTON, DC.

7:05 pm The following members
of the Official
Australian Delegation
proceed to car
assignments.

7:10 pm The following members
of the Official
Australian Delegation
depart Blair House
enroute the Diplomatic
Entrance of the
White House via the
Southwest Gate.

CAR ASSIGNMENTS

Limo 4	Mr. Woolcott Mr. Bowan Mr. Hollway --Mr. Daly
Limo 5	Mr. Walsh Mr. Sims Mr. Richardson --Dr. Feldman
Limo 6	Mr. Cassidy Mr. Emerson Mr. Freudenberg

June 27 -66-

TUESDAY
JUNE 27, 1989

WASHINGTON, DC.

7:20 pm Members of the Official Australian Delegation arrive the Diplomatic Entrance of the White House and are escorted directly to the East Room by a Protocol Officer.

7:29 pm Prime Minister and Mrs. Hawke depart Blair House via motorcade enroute the Diplomatic Entrance of the White House via the Northwest Gate.

MOTORCADE ASSIGNMENTS

Lead Car	USSS
PM Limo	PM Hawke Mrs. Hawke
Follow-up	USSS

7:30 pm Prime Minister and Mrs. Hawke arrive the North Portico of the White House and are escorted into the Grand Foyer.

June 27 -67-

TUESDAY
JUNE 27, 1989

WASHINGTON, DC.

A receiving line is formed in the
East Room as follows:

Ambassador Reed
(to introduce)

President Bush
Prime Minister Hawke
Mrs. Bush
Mrs. Hawke

Dinner guests proceed through the
receiving line and then proceed
directly into the Rose Garden
via Blue Room and South Balcony
staircase.

President and Mrs. Bush escort
Prime Minister and Mrs. Hawke
into the Rose Garden.

State dinner hosted by
The Honorable George Bush,
President of the United States of
America, and Mrs. Bush in honor of
The Honorable R. J. L. Hawke,
A.C., M.P., Prime Minister of
Australia and Mrs. Hawke at the
White House.

Dress: Black Tie

June 27 -70-

TUESDAY
JUNE 27, 1989

WASHINGTON, DC.

8:15 pm Dinner is served.

9:10 pm The Australian Embassy guests and invited guests attending the after-dinner entertainment at the White House arrive the East Center Gate of the White House, East Executive Avenue (across from the Treasury Building) and proceed to the Diplomatic Entrance of the White House.

9:30 pm Following the dessert:

Toast by President Bush

Toast by Prime Minister Hawke

9:45 pm Following the toasts, President and Mrs. Bush escort Prime Minister and Mrs. Hawke into the Blue Room.

TUESDAY
JUNE 27, 1989

WASHINGTON, DC.

After-dinner guests are escorted from the Diplomatic Reception Room to the Red, Blue and Green Rooms.

Guests are offered coffee and liqueurs in the Red, Blue and Green Rooms.

10:00 pm Guests proceed to the East Room for the entertainment.

10:05 pm The entertainment begins.

10:25 pm The entertainment concludes.

President and Mrs. Bush thank the entertainers.

Prime Minister and Mrs. Hawke may join President and Mrs. Bush in thanking the entertainers.

10:30 pm Following the entertainment, President and Mrs. Bush escort Prime Minister and Mrs. Hawke to the North Portico for their departure.

TUESDAY
JUNE 27, 1989

WASHINGTON, DC.

10:35 pm Prime Minister and Mrs. Hawke
depart the White House via
motorcade enroute Andrews Air
Force Base.

MOTORCADE ASSIGNMENTS

Lead Car	USSS
Spare Limo	Amb. Reed
PM's Limo	PM Hawke Mrs. Hawke
Follow-up	USSS
Protocol Car	Miss Warfield Mr. Wells Dr. Feldman
Limo 3	Amb. Sembler Mrs. Sembler Amb. Cook Mrs. Cook
Limo 4	Amb. Sembler Mrs. Sembler Mr. Codd Mr. Woolcott Mr. Walsh Mr. Hollway

June 27 -73-

TUESDAY
JUNE 27, 1989

WASHINGTON, DC.

Limo 5 Mr. Bowan
 Mr. Sims
 Mr. Richardson

Limo 6 Mr. Cassidy
 Mr. Emerson
 Mr. Freudenberg

11:00 pm Arrive Andrews Air Force Base.

Greeted by:

Brigadier General
Ralph R. Rohatsch, Jr.
Commander, Air Force
District of Washington

Mrs. Rohatsch

Ambassador Reed, Brigadier General
and Mrs. Rohatsch escort
Prime Minister and Mrs. Hawke to
the waiting Australian Aircraft.

11:05 pm The Honorable R. J. L. Hawke,
A.C., M.P., Prime Minister of
Australia, and Mrs. Hawke depart
Washington, D.C.-Andrews Air Force
Base via Australian Aircraft
enroute Bonn, the Federal Republic
of Germany.

June 27 -74-

DAVIS

Davis/Martin
Title: Hawke2
June 19, 1989
Draft: One

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: TOAST TO PRIME MINISTER HAWKE
JUNE 27, 1989/7:30 p.m.

I am very happy, Bob and Hazel, that Barbara and I have had the opportunity to welcome you back to Washington.

I remember with fondness our visit to Australia in 1982, and your previous visits to Washington. And now we have been delighted with your gracious company during your all-too brief stay. ((Bob, if I may, I believe the correct term is that you're a fair dinkum bloke, and our meetings have gone quite bonzer.))
((PAUSE))

But our friendship is a reflection of a deeper closeness. Wilbur Garrett, editor of National Geographic, wrote that both America and Australia exert an enduring fascination on each other, "like brothers growing up in different parts of the world." We have borne great sacrifices as brothers in war. Now we share great responsibilities as brothers in peace.

In this century, Australia has risen in stature, from a Dominion of England, to become a nation. A great nation. In culture and the arts, the world has taken note -- Australia is a rising star.

Let me single out just one aspect of Australian arts that has captivated the world -- your cinema. Classic films like "Gallipoli" are moving examples of why Australia is emerging as a leading light in world culture.

But Australia has an even more profound contribution to make to the world -- the encouragement and spread of democracy. Australia is a shining light in the Pacific, a lamp of liberty for the oppressed peoples of the East.

Since your last visit to this city, Australia has inaugurated a magnificent new Parliament building . . . a fitting monument to a long history of self-government under democratic principles. Little wonder that so many Americans and members of the U.S. Congress joined you on that occasion, to reaffirm our kinship. It is a kinship that is more profound than heritage, deeper than a shared language. It is the universal kinship, the brotherhood of democracy.

Recent events in the Asia-Pacific region show that it not enough to let a man buy what he wants. He must be allowed to say what he believes. He must be allowed to choose his government. Economic freedom alone will not provide sufficient room for the restless human spirit.

It is particularly timely that we could once again affirm the solidarity of the U.S.-Australian alliance. The United States will remain fully engaged in Asia, to support the forces of peace, democracy and human rights. Our abiding commitment to Australia and our other friends and allies in the region will remain strong. And I know that Australia stands with us, not just in favor of the free flow of goods -- but of the ideas and ideals of freedom.

Ladies and gentlemen, Australia is a strong fellow democracy and a close ally of the United States. I offer this toast to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth of Australia.

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**PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: TOAST TO PRIME MINISTER HAWKE
JUNE 27, 1989/7:30 P.M.**

I AM VERY HAPPY, BOB AND HAZEL, THAT BARBARA AND I HAVE HAD THE OPPORTUNITY TO WELCOME YOU BACK TO WASHINGTON.

I REMEMBER WITH FONDNESS OUR VISIT TO AUSTRALIA IN 1982, AND YOUR PREVIOUS VISITS TO WASHINGTON. AND NOW WE HAVE BEEN DELIGHTED WITH YOUR GRACIOUS COMPANY DURING YOUR ALL-TOO BRIEF STAY.

- 2 -

((BOB, IF I MAY, I BELIEVE THE CORRECT TERM IS THAT YOU'RE A FAIR DINKUM BLOKE, AND OUR MEETINGS HAVE GONE QUITE BONZER.)) ((PAUSE))

BUT OUR FRIENDSHIP IS A REFLECTION OF A DEEPER CLOSENESS. WILBUR GARRETT, EDITOR OF NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC, WROTE THAT BOTH AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA EXERT AN ENDURING FASCINATION ON EACH OTHER, "LIKE BROTHERS GROWING UP IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE WORLD."

- 3 -

WE HAVE BORNE GREAT SACRIFICES AS BROTHERS IN WAR. NOW WE SHARE GREAT RESPONSIBILITIES AS BROTHERS IN PEACE.

IN THIS CENTURY, AUSTRALIA HAS RISEN IN STATURE, FROM A DOMINION OF ENGLAND, TO BECOME A NATION. A GREAT NATION. IN CULTURE AND THE ARTS, THE WORLD HAS TAKEN NOTE -- AUSTRALIA IS A RISING STAR.

- 4 -

CLASSIC FILMS LIKE "GALLIPOLI" AND "BREAKER MORANT", PATRICK WHITE'S NOBEL PRIZE FOR LITERATURE ARE MOVING EXAMPLES OF WHY AUSTRALIA IS EMERGING AS A LEADING LIGHT IN WORLD CULTURE.

BUT AUSTRALIA HAS AN EVEN MORE PROFOUND CONTRIBUTION TO MAKE TO THE WORLD -- THE ENCOURAGEMENT AND SPREAD OF DEMOCRACY. AUSTRALIA IS A SHINING LIGHT IN THE PACIFIC, A LAMP OF LIBERTY FOR THE OPPRESSED PEOPLES OF THE EAST.

- 5 -

BOB, LET ME TAKE JUST A MOMENT TO ACKNOWLEDGE YOUR OUTSTANDING PERSONAL LEADERSHIP IN THE REGION. YOU HAVE LED WITH IDEAS TO BETTER ORGANIZE THE TRADING PARTNERS OF THE PACIFIC BASIN AND YOU HAVE BEEN A CHAMPION OF FREEDOM'S CAUSE.

YOUR NATION'S MAGNIFICENT NEW PARLIAMENT BUILDING IS A FITTING MONUMENT TO DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES.

- 6 -

LITTLE WONDER THAT SO MANY AMERICANS INCLUDING MEMBERS OF OUR CONGRESS, JOINED YOU FOR THE INAUGURATION OF THAT BUILDING -- AND EVEN CONTRIBUTED TO ITS ARCHITECTURE IN A REAFFIRMATION OF OUR KINSHIP. IT IS A KINSHIP THAT IS MORE PROFOUND THAN HERITAGE, DEEPER THAN A SHARED LANGUAGE. IT IS THE UNIVERSAL KINSHIP, THE BROTHERHOOD OF DEMOCRACY.

RECENT EVENTS IN THE ASIA-PACIFIC REGION SHOW THAT IT IS NOT ENOUGH TO LET A MAN BUY WHAT HE WANTS.

HE MUST BE ALLOWED TO SAY WHAT HE BELIEVES. HE MUST BE ALLOWED A VOICE IN THE GOVERNING OF SOCIETY. ECONOMIC FREEDOM ALONE AND POLITICAL FREEDOM INDEED GO HAND IN HAND AND DEPEND ON ONE ANOTHER.

THEREFORE, IT IS VERY TIMELY FOR US TO MEET, CONSULT AND ONCE AGAIN AFFIRM THE SOLIDARITY OF OUR U.S.-AUSTRALIAN ALLIANCE. THE UNITED STATES IS FULLY ENGAGED IN ASIA, TO SUPPORT THE FORCES OF PEACE, DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS.

OUR ABIDING COMMITMENT TO AUSTRALIA AND OUR OTHER FRIENDS AND ALLIES IN THE REGION WILL REMAIN STRONG AND ABIDING. AND I KNOW THAT AUSTRALIA STANDS WITH US, NOT JUST IN FAVOR OF THE FREE FLOW OF GOODS -- BUT OF THE IDEAS AND IDEALS OF FREEDOM.

- 9 -

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, AUSTRALIA IS A STRONG FELLOW
DEMOCRACY AND A CLOSE ALLY OF THE UNITED STATES. I
OFFER THIS TOAST TO HER MAJESTY QUEEN ELIZABETH OF
AUSTRALIA.

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**PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: ARRIVAL STATEMENT
PRIME MINISTER HAWKE
JUNE 27/10 A.M.**

**PRIME MINISTER AND MRS. HAWKE: BARBARA AND I ARE
VERY PLEASED TO WELCOME YOU AS OLD FRIENDS TO THE
UNITED STATES AND THE WHITE HOUSE.**

- 2 -

**WE HAD THE OPPORTUNITY TO ENJOY AUSTRALIA'S
RENOWNED HOSPITALITY IN 1982 DURING AUSTRALIAN-AMERICAN
FRIENDSHIP WEEK. SO BARBARA AND I ARE DELIGHTED TO
RETURN THE FAVOR.**

**THERE IS ANOTHER REASON WHY IT IS SO FITTING FOR
AUSTRALIA'S PRIME MINISTER TO BE AMONG OUR 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 HERITAGE OF COMMON SACRIFICE IN WAR AND COMMON EFFORTS FOR PEACE.

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. YOUR VISIT REAFFIRMS THE VIGOR OF THIS PARTNERSHIP, THE ENDURING STRENGTH OF OUR ALLIANCE.

THE GIANT STRIDES WE HAVE MADE LATELY 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. WE MUST MAINTAIN OUR ALLIANCES AND STAND BY OUR FRIENDS IF WE ARE TO FULFILL THE PROMISE OF A NEW ERA OF LESSENERED TENSION AND CONFRONTATION. THAT IS WHY THE UNITED STATES IS SO GRATEFUL FOR AUSTRALIAN LEADERSHIP IN OUR COMMON DEFENSE.

- 7 -

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. 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.

- 8 -

THE UNITED STATES AND AUSTRALIA HAVE A LONG-STANDING TRADITION OF SUCH CLOSE CONSULTATION ON IMPORTANT ISSUES. AND I AM INTERESTED IN HEARING YOUR ASSESSMENTS OF RECENT WORLD EVENTS.

THERE ARE MANY PRESSING INTERNATIONAL ISSUES. MR. PRIME MINISTER, YOUR LEADERSHIP IN ORGANIZING GLOBAL EFFORTS TO COPE WITH THE THREAT OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS IS ADMIRIED 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.

SO TODAY, WE SHALL DISCUSS WORLD EVENTS, ARMS CONTROL AND TRADE, PACIFIC REGIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND OTHER SUBJECTS.

MR. PRIME MINISTER, MRS. HAWKE -- BOB AND HAZEL -- YOU HAVE A BUSY SCHEDULE IN YOUR BRIEF TIME WITH US. BUT BARBARA AND I HOPE TO MAKE YOUR VISIT TO WASHINGTON AS PLEASANT AND AS MEMORABLE AS OURS WAS TO AUSTRALIA.

WELCOME TO WASHINGTON.

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Davis/Martin
June 19, 1989
Title: HawkeI
Draft: One

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: ARRIVAL STATEMENT/PRIME MINISTER HAWKE
JUNE 27/(time to come)

Prime Minister and Mrs. Hawke: Barbara and I are very pleased to welcome you as old friends to the United States and the White House.

We had the opportunity to visit Australia in 1982 on the occasion of Australian-American Friendship Week. So Barbara and I, having enjoyed Australia's renowned hospitality, are delighted to return the favor as your hosts.

There is another reason why it is so fitting for Australia's Prime Minister to be among our first official guests. Our nations share a similar heritage -- not just a pioneer heritage in the taming of two continents, but a heritage of language and democratic ideas. 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 powers. It is a close friendship between two nations. Your visit reaffirms the vigor of this friendship, the enduring strength of our alliance.

The giant strides we have made lately toward many of our common goals -- Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan, achievement of an INF Treaty, the possibility of troop withdrawals from Europe, and tentative steps toward ending Cambodia's protracted nightmare, just to name a few -- 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. We must maintain our alliances if we are to fulfill the promise of a new era of lessened tension and confrontation. That is why the United States is so grateful for Australian leadership in our common defense.

America also admires Australia's bold stand 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.

Mr. Prime Minister, we have much to discuss concerning the future of democracy. The United States and Australia have a long-standing tradition of frank and easy consultation on issues of mutual concern. That is why I am so interested in hearing

your assessments of recent world events -- especially your insights into the recent tragedy of Tienanmen Square.

The truth of what happened on that terrible midnight hour cannot be hidden from the world, or from the Chinese people. In our relations with China, we cannot be indifferent to the aspirations of more than a billion souls, a quarter of humanity. In time, I believe the good heart of the Chinese people will prevail, and when it does, America and Australia stand ready to welcome China into the community of free nations.

There are other pressing international issues. Mr. Prime Minister, your leadership in organizing international efforts to cope with the threat of chemical weapons is 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.

So today, we shall discuss recent international events, arms control and multilateral trade and also economic issues and Pacific regional economic cooperation.

But let's put these concerns aside for a moment.

Mr. Prime Minister, Mrs. Hawke -- Bob and Helen -- you have a busy schedule in your brief time with us. But Barbara and I

hope to make your visit to Washington as pleasant and as memorable as ours was to Australia.

Welcome to Washington.

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Davis/Martin
Title: Hawke2
June 19, 1989
Draft: One

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: TOAST TO PRIME MINISTER HAWKE
JUNE 27, 1989/7:30 p.m.

I am very happy, Bob and Hazel, that Barbara and I have had the opportunity to welcome you back to Washington.

I remember with fondness our visit to Australia in 1982, and your previous visits to Washington. And now we have been delighted with your gracious company during your all-too brief stay. ((Bob, if I may, I believe the correct term is that you're a fair dinkum bloke, and our meetings have gone quite bonzer.)) ((PAUSE))

But our friendship is a reflection of a deeper closeness. Wilbur Garrett, editor of National Geographic, wrote that both America and Australia exert an enduring fascination on each other, "like brothers growing up in different parts of the world." We have borne great sacrifices as brothers in war. Now we share great responsibilities as brothers in peace.

In this century, Australia has risen in stature, from a Dominion of our mother England, to become a nation. A great nation. In culture and the arts, the world has taken note of new reality -- Australians are in the lead.

Let me single out just one aspect of Australian arts that has captivated the world -- your cinema. Classic films like "Gallipoli" are moving examples of why Australia is emerging as a leading light in world culture.

But Australia has an even more profound contribution to make to the world -- the encouragement and spread of democracy. Australia is a shining light in the Pacific, a lamp of liberty for the oppressed peoples of the East.

Since your last visit to this city, Australia has inaugurated a magnificent new Parliament building . . . a fitting monument to a long history of self-government under democratic principles. Little wonder that so many Americans and members of the U.S. Congress joined you on that occasion, to reaffirm our kinship. It is a kinship that is more profound than heritage, deeper than a shared language. It is the universal kinship, the brotherhood of democracy.

Recent events in the Asia-Pacific region show that it not enough to let a man ^{Purchase} ~~buy~~ what he wants. He must be allowed to **say** what he believes. He must be allowed to **choose** his government. Economic freedom alone will not provide sufficient room for the restless human spirit.

In some countries these yearnings have been cruelly suppressed. But there is surely a great irony here. Any government that turns on its own people, that kills its citizens, will ultimately lose more than it gains. To use a time-honored Chinese expression, such a government loses its face.

In the wake of this recent tragedy, it is particularly timely that we could once again affirm the solidarity of the U.S.-Australian alliance. The United States will remain fully engaged in Asia, to support the forces of peace, democracy and human rights. Our abiding commitment to Australia and our other friends and allies in the region will remain strong. And I know that Australia stands with us, not just in favor of the free flow of goods -- but of the ideas and ideals of freedom.

Ladies and gentlemen, Australia is a strong fellow democracy and a close ally of the United States. I offer this toast to Australia and Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II.

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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

June 16, 1989

89 JUN 19 09:49

MEMORANDUM FOR CHRISS WINSTON

FROM:

PHILIP HUGHES 

SUBJECT:

Draft Public Statements for Official Visit of
Australian Prime Minister Hawke

Attached are drafts of the arrival statement and toast prepared by the Department of State for the President's use during the official visit of Prime Minister Hawke.

Attachments

Arrival Statement and Toast

Davis/Martin
June 19, 1989
Title: HawkeI
Draft: One

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: ARRIVAL STATEMENT/PRIME MINISTER HAWKE
JUNE 27/(time to come)

Prime Minister and Mrs. Hawke: Barbara and I are very pleased to welcome you as old friends to the United States and the White House!

We had the opportunity to visit Australia in 1982 ^{to help} ~~on the~~
^{celebrate} ~~occasion of~~ Australian-American Friendship Week. So Barbara and I, having enjoyed Australia's renowned hospitality, are delighted to return the favor ~~as your hosts.~~

There is another reason why it is so fitting for Australia's Prime Minister to be among our first official guests. Our nations share a similar heritage -- not just a pioneer heritage in the taming of two ^{vast} continents, but a heritage of language and democratic ideas. 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 a close friendship between two nations. Your visit reaffirms the vigor of this friendship, the enduring strength of our alliance.

The giant strides we have made lately toward many of our common goals -- Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan, achievement of an INF Treaty, the possibility of troop withdrawals from Europe, and tentative steps toward ending Cambodia's protracted nightmare, just to name a few -- 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. We must maintain our alliances if we are to fulfill the promise of a new era of lessened tension and confrontation. That is why the United States is so grateful for Australian leadership in our common defense.

America also admires Australia's bold stand 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.

Mr. Prime Minister, we have much to discuss concerning the future of democracy. The United States and Australia have a long-standing tradition of frank and easy consultation on issues of mutual concern. That is why I am so interested in hearing

your assessments of recent world events. -- especially your
~~insights into the recent tragedy of Tienanmen Square.~~

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So today, we shall discuss recent international events, arms control and multilateral trade and also economic issues and Pacific regional economic cooperation.

~~But let's put these concerns aside for a moment.~~

Mr. Prime Minister, Mrs. Hawke -- Bob and ^{Hazel} Helen -- you have a busy schedule in your brief time with us. But Barbara and I

hope to make your visit to Washington as pleasant and as memorable as ours was to Australia.

Welcome to Washington.

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back to me

Davis/Martin
Title: Hawke2
June 19, 1989
Draft: One

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: TOAST TO PRIME MINISTER HAWKE
JUNE 27, 1989/(time to come)

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((PAUSE))

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In this century, Australia has risen in stature, from a Dominion of ~~our mother~~ England, to become a nation. A great nation. In culture and the arts, the world has taken note of new reality -- Australians are in the lead.)

too much

Let me single out just one aspect of Australian arts that has captivated the world -- your cinema. Classic films like "Gallipoli" are moving examples of why Australia is emerging as a leading light in world culture.

But Australia has an even more profound contribution to make to the world -- the encouragement and spread of democracy. Australia is a shining light in the Pacific, a lamp of liberty for the oppressed peoples of the East.

Since your last visit to this city, Australia has inaugurated a magnificent new Parliament building . . . a fitting monument to a long history of self-government under democratic principles. Little wonder that so many Americans and members of the U.S. Congress joined you on that occasion, to reaffirm our kinship. It is a kinship that is more profound than heritage, deeper than a shared language. It is the universal kinship, the brotherhood of democracy.

Recent events in the Asia-Pacific region show that it not enough to let a man **buy** what he wants. He must be allowed to **say** what he believes. He must be allowed to **choose** his government. Economic freedom alone will not provide sufficient room for the restless human spirit.

In some countries these yearnings have been cruelly suppressed. But there is surely a great irony here. Any government that turns on its own people, that kills its citizens, will ultimately lose more than it gains. To use a time-honored Chinese expression, such a government loses its face.

~~In the wake of this recent tragedy,~~ it is particularly timely that we could once again affirm the solidarity of the U.S.-Australian alliance. The United States will remain fully engaged in Asia, to support the forces of peace, democracy and human rights. Our abiding commitment to Australia and our other friends and allies in the region will remain strong. And I know that Australia stands with us, not just in favor of the free flow of goods -- but of the ideas and ideals of freedom.

Ladies and gentlemen, Australia is a strong fellow democracy and a close ally of the United States. I offer this toast to Australia and Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II.

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PROPOSED ARRIVAL STATEMENT

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 visit Australia in 1982 on the occasion of Australian-American Friendship Week, which commemorates the World War II Battle of the Coral Sea. We enjoyed Australia's renowned hospitality, and we are delighted to have an opportunity to reciprocate.

It is fitting that Australia's Prime Minister be among our first official guests. The United States and Australia have similar historical experiences in taming a continental frontier, and we have been fast friends and allies for many years. The words "Coral Sea" alone remind us of the depth and strength of our ties and the sacrifices of American and Australian soldiers, sailors, and airmen who fought side-by-side in four wars this century.

The close friendship between our countries is also rooted in culture, shared democratic values, mutual respect, and an unshakable determination to protect and foster freedom throughout the world. Your visit reaffirms the vigor of our friendship and the continued relevance of our alliance.

The giant strides we have made lately toward many of our common goals -- Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan, achievement of an INF Treaty, the possibility of troop withdrawals from Europe, and tentative steps toward ending Cambodia's protracted nightmare to name a few -- all were made possible by the solidarity and steadfastness of the Western allies. Our countries prize peace, but recognize that peace comes only through Western strength and vigilance. In an era which promises less tension and confrontation, it is essential that we maintain these alliances so basic to our security. Through hosting joint U.S.-Australian defense facilities, welcoming visits by allied naval vessels and aircraft, and other defense cooperation, Australia makes a contribution to our common security of which it can be proud.

Even as we work together for the common defense, the United States respects Australia's right to identify and pursue its own foreign policy interests. Australia has a respected role in international events both close to home and far from its shores. Australia has been a force for stability and economic development in the South Pacific region. Meanwhile, Australian engineers serving with the United Nations in Namibia are making a selfless contribution to international peacekeeping.

The United States and Australia also enjoy a vibrant economic relationship. Our two-way trade has grown steadily in recent years, exceeding \$10 billion last year. In the Pacific region, only Japan has attracted more American investment than Australia. Australian films, entertainers, and businessmen have become household names in the United States. Tourism in both directions remains strong.

Mr. Prime Minister, your visit comes at an opportune time. We have much to discuss. One of the pillars of U.S.-Australian friendship has been a tradition of consultation on issues of mutual concern. I value that tradition and I intend to continue it. I look forward to hearing your assessments of world events. In general, the United States has been encouraged by the strength of the urge for democracy and freedom around the world, especially within Communist countries. At the same time, we have been saddened by the terrible events in China.

I also look forward to discussing arms control and multilateral trade, economic issues, and Pacific regional economic cooperation.

Long active in a variety of international arms control activities, Australia under your leadership has played a prominent role in organizing international efforts to cope with the threat of chemical weapons. 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 as quickly as possible. This, Mr. Prime Minister, is a goal worthy of our best efforts.

In the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations, the United States and Australia have parallel interests and objectives. As major agricultural exporters, we agree on the need to work for the elimination of trade-distorting government subsidies of agricultural exports and the liberalization of agricultural trade. The United States intends to continue cooperating with Australia and other members of the Cairns Group to achieve these goals.

Mr. Prime Minister, Mrs. Hawke, you have a busy schedule in your brief time with us. As always, our discussions will be open and frank, as befits close allies. On behalf of the American people, I extend you a warm welcome.

PROPOSED TOAST

Mr. Prime Minister, Mrs. Hawke, honored guests, and friends:

I am very happy, Bob, that Barbara and I have the opportunity to welcome back to Washington such long time friends as you and Hazel. I remember with fondness my visit to Australia in 1982 and your other visits. Our warm personal relationship is a reflection of the deep friendship, the shared goals, and the closeness of our two governments through times of war and times of peace. Since your last visit here Australia has inaugurated a magnificent new Parliament building which is a fitting monument to a long history of self-government under the democratic principles which our countries share. I am gratified that members of the U.S. Congress could join you on that occasion to affirm the kinship of our democracies.

Events since your last visit have once again demonstrated the importance, indeed, the necessity of continuing close consultations which have been a hallmark of our alliance partnership. Recent events in the Asia-Pacific region have demonstrated not only the economic dynamism of the area, but also the deep yearning of the peoples of the region for the democratic ideals of free speech, a voice in how they shall be

READ

Davis/Martin
June 19, 1989
Title: HawkeI
Draft: One

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: ARRIVAL STATEMENT/PRIME MINISTER HAWKE
Date, time

6:27 Tues

Prime Minister and Mrs. Hawke: Barbara and I are very pleased to welcome you as old friends to the United States and the White House.

We had the opportunity to visit Australia in 1982 on the occasion of Australian-American Friendship Week. So Barbara and I, having enjoyed Australia's renowned hospitality, are delighted to return the favor as your hosts.

There is another reason why it is so fitting for Australia's Prime Minister to be among our first official guests. Our nations share a similar heritage -- not just a pioneer heritage in the taming of two continents, but a heritage of language and democratic ideas. In our last visit, Barbara and I joined your countrymen in the commemoration of one of the most critical battles in 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 powers. It is a close friendship between two nations. Your visit reaffirms the vigor of this friendship, the enduring strength of this alliance.

The giant strides we have made lately toward many of our common goals -- Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan, achievement of an INF Treaty, the possibility of troop withdrawals from Europe, and tentative steps toward ending Cambodia's protracted nightmare, just to name a few -- all were made possible by the steadfast solidarity of the West. Our countries prize peace, but recognize that peace comes only through Western strength and vigilance. In an era which promises less tension and confrontation, it is essential that we maintain these alliances so basic to our security. That is why the United States is particularly grateful for the leadership of Australia in our common defense.

America admires Australia's bold stand 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 democratic ideals.

Mr. Prime Minister, we have much to discuss in this regard. The United States and Australia have a long-standing tradition of frank and easy consultation on issues of mutual concern. That is why I am especially interested in hearing your assessments of

recent world events -- especially your insights into the recent tragedy of Tienanmen Square.

And there are other pressing international issues. Mr. Prime Minister, your leadership in organizing international efforts to cope with the threat of chemical weapons is 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.

The United States and Australia also enjoy a vibrant cultural relationship. Americans and Australians are visiting each other in record numbers. And our two cultures -- from music to the cinema -- are trend setters for the world.

Our economic relationship is no less vibrant. Our two-way trade has grown steadily in recent years, exceeding \$10 billion last year. The United States and Australia have parallel interests that arise from the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations. As major agricultural exporters, we agree on the need to work for the elimination of trade-distorting government subsidies of agricultural exports and the liberalization of agricultural trade. The United States will continue to cooperate with Australia and other members of the Cairns Group to achieve these goals. In short, we look forward to discussing arms

control and multilateral trade, economic issues, and Pacific regional economic cooperation.

But these are the concerns of the next few days.

Mr. Prime Minister, Mrs. Hawke, you have a busy schedule in your brief time with us. But Barbara and I hope to make your visit to Washington as pleasant and as memorable as ours was to Australia.

Welcome to Washington.

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3.00

MD—

Toast should be
closed with her

Majest Queen Elizabeth
of Australia - says NSC.

GMM

Havighurst; m. Karen Waldron 1965; one s. one d.; ed. Princeton and Northwestern Univs.; Research Assoc. Duke Univ. School of Law 1960-61; Private Practice, Debevoise, Plimpton, Lyons & Gates, New York 1958, 1961-64; Assoc. Prof. of Law, Duke Univ. 1964-68, Prof. 1968-86, William Neal Reynolds Prof. 1986-; Prof. of Community Health Services, Duke Univ. Medical Center 1974-; numerous other professional appts.; mem. Inst. of Medicine, Nat. Acad. of Sciences. *Publications*: Deregulating the Health Care Industry 1982, Health Care Law and Policy 1988; articles on regulation in the health services industry, the role of competition in the financing and delivery of health care and anti-trust issues arising in the health care field. *Address*: Duke University School of Law, Durham, N.C. 27706 (Office); 3610 Dover Road, Durham, N.C. 27707, U.S.A. (Home). *Telephone*: (919) 684-2636 (Office); (919) 489-4970 (Home).

HAVILAND, Denis William Garstin Latimer, M.A., C.B.I.M., F.I.L.M., F.R.S.A., C.B.: British industrialist; b. 15 Aug. 1910, London; s. of late William Alexander Haviland and of Edyth Louise Latimer; ed. Rugby School and St. John's Coll., Cambridge; London Midland and Scottish Railway 1934-39; Army service 1940-46, rising to rank of Col.; Prin., Control Office for Germany and Austria 1946-47; Asst. Sec. Foreign Office, German Section 1947-50; Imperial Defence Coll. 1950; Ministry of Supply 1951-59, Under-Sec. 1953-59, Deputy Sec. 1959; Deputy Sec. Ministry of Aviation 1959-64; Chair. European Launcher Devt. Org. (ELDO) Preparatory Group 1962-64; Deputy Chair. Staveley Industries 1964-65, Chair. and Man. Dir. 1965-69; Dir. Wheelabrator Corp. of Mishawaka 1967-72, Short Brothers and Harland Ltd. 1964-81, Organized Office Designs Ltd. 1972-; Chair. Tech. and Innovations Exchange 1981-82; mem. Council British Inst. of Management 1967-83 (Vice-Chair. 1973), Chair. Membership Cttee. 1969-75, Chair. Professional Standards Cttee. 1975-82, mem. Academic Cttee. 1977-82; mem. Business and Man. Bd., Council for Nat. Academic Awards 1977-84, Business and Man. Cttee. 1980, Post-graduate Studies Bd. 1980-84; mem. of court, Cranfield Inst. of Tech. Man. 1970-83; Vice-Pres. Inst. of Industrial Mans. 1979-; Chair. Confed. of Healing Orgs. 1981; Chair. Holistic Council for Cancer 1984-86; Liveryman, Co. of Coachmakers. *Address*: 113 Hampstead Way, London, NW11 7JN, England (Office and Home). *Telephone*: 01-455 2638.

HAVREVOLD, Finn; Norwegian author and critic; b. 11 Aug. 1905, Oslo; s. of Lauritz Paulsen and Marta Malene (Nielsen) Havrevold; m. Gunvor Øvre 1939; two d.; ed. Norges Tekniske Høyskole; qualified architect 1929; book designer and illustrator; author 1939; radio critic *Dagbladet* 1951-; dramatic critic *Urd* 1956-; Damm Prize 1955 and 1957, Damm-Allers Prize, Film Prize 1960, Prix Italia 1970, Nordic Radio Prize 1970. *Publications*: novels: *Til de dristige* 1946, *Walter den fredsommelige* 1947, *Skredet* 1949, *Den Ytterste Dag* 1963, *De gjenstridige* 1965, *Bld rytter* 1968, *Pilen i lyset* 1971, *Under samme tak* 1972, *De nådeløse* 1975, *Vennskap* 1976, *I fjor sommer* 1977, *Vinter i Vallegaten* 1978; short stories: *Det raker ikke Andersen* 1939, *Tapere* 1974; children's books: *Sommereventyret* 1952, *Drommeveggen* 1953, *Den ensomme kriger* 1955, *Marens lille ugle* 1957, *Viggo* 1957, *Grunnbrott* 1960, *Jeg flykter i natt* 1963, *Putsja* 1967, *Lomme-kniven* 1969; plays: *Jubiläum* 1951, *Uretten* 1955, *Sommerhuset* 1957, *Tomannsboligen* 1959, *Stakkars Anton* 1961, *Regissøren* 1964, *Gruppen* 1964; biography: *Helge Krog* 1959; radio plays: *Sensommer*, *Wilhelm* og *Alice*, *Eskapade*, *Katastrofe* 1960, *Arabesk*, *I Kveldingen*, *Svalene Flyr*, *Lagt, Hjemturen* 1961, *Brev til Tom* 1962, *Dikterjubiläum* 1963, *Helens dagbok* 1964, *Duellen* 1965, *Situasjon* 1967, *Landskapet* 1967, *Leke blindebukk* 1968, *En benk i parken* 1970, *Credo* 1970, *Avreisen*, *Brødre*, *Gisselet* 1972, *Revolusjonstydte* 1974. *TV play*: *En Smule Kjaerlighet* 1961. *Film scenarios*: *Drapen* 1960, *Farlig Kurs* 1964; *essays*: *Refleksjoner om dramatik* og *mennesker* 1975. *Leisure interests*: painting, fishing, skiing. *Address*: Thomas Heftyes Gate 64c, Oslo 2, Norway. *Telephone*: 56-39-64.

HAWER, Franciszek; Polish farmer and politician; b. 16 Oct. 1911, Gać; runs own farm in Markowa village; active mem. Wici Rural Youth Union 1928-34; co-organizer, Rural Univ., Gać 1932; mem. Peasants' Party (SL) 1934-49; participant in Sept. Campaign 1939, prisoner-of-war 1939-45; then co-organizer Citizens' Militia (rural co-operative movt.), f. and Pres. Village Health Co-operative, Markowa Commune; fmr. Councillor, Commune Nat. Council, Markowa and Dist. Nat. Council, Przeworsk; organizer and Pres. Voivodship Sheep Breeders' Union, Voivodship Union of Growers of Oleaginous Plants, Rzeszów; mem. voivodship authorities of Agricultural Circles Union, Rzeszów; mem. United Peasants' Party (ZSL) 1949-, Pres. ZSL Dist. Cttee., Przeworsk, mem. Presidium ZSL Voivodship Cttee., Rzeszów; mem. Presidium ZSL Chief Cttee. Dec. 1980-, Deputy Chair. May 1981-; Kt.'s Cross, Order of Polonia Restituta, and other decorations. *Address*: Naczelny Komitet ZSL, ul. Grzybowska 4, 00-131 Warsaw (Office); 37-120 Markowa nr 1033, woj. rzeszowskie, Poland (Home). *Telephone*: 20-02-51 (Office).

HAWKE, Robert James Lee, A.C., B.A., LL.B., B.LITT.; Australian trade unionist and politician; b. 9 Dec. 1929, Bordertown, S. Australia; s. of A. C. Hawke; m. Hazel Masterson 1956; one s. two d.; ed. Univs. of Western Australia and Oxford; Rhodes scholar 1953; Research Officer, Australian Council of Trade Unions 1958-70, Pres. 1970-80; Senior Vice-Pres. Australian Labor Party 1971-73, Pres. 1973-78, Leader Feb. 1983-; Prime Minister March 1983-, mem. Nat. Exec. 1971-; mem. Bd. Reserve Bank of Australia

1973-83, Governing Body ILO 1972-80; Australian Council for Union Training, Australian Population and Immigration Council; mem. Australian Manufacturing Council 1977, Nat. Labour Consultative Council 1977-, Australian Refugee Advisory Council; M.P. for Wills, Melbourne 1980-; Hon. Fellow, Univ. Coll., Oxford 1984, U.N. Media Peace Prize 1980. *Leisure interests*: tennis, golf, cricket, reading. *Address*: Parliament House, Canberra, A.C.T. 2600 (Office); 57 Waterfield Street, Coburg, Vic. 3058, Australia (Home).

HAWKER, Sir (Frank) Cyril, Kt.; British banker; b. 21 July 1900, London; s. of Frank Charley and Bertha Mary (Bastow) Hawker; m. Marjorie Ann Pearce 1931; three d.; ed. City of London School; Bank of England 1920, Deputy Chief Cashier 1944-48, Chief Accountant 1948-53, Adviser to Governors 1953-54, Exec. Dir. 1954-62; Chair. The Standard Bank Ltd. 1962-74, The Chartered Bank 1973-74, Standard and Chartered Banking Group 1969-74, Standard Bank of W. Africa Ltd. 1965-73; Deputy Chair. Midland and Int. Banks 1969-74; Dir. Head Wrightson & Co. Ltd. 1962-77; Dir. Davy Int. Ltd. 1977-79; Deputy Chair. Nat. Playing Fields Asscn.; Chair. Union Zairoise de Banques 1971-74; High Sheriff of County of London 1963; Pres. Minor Counties Cricket Asscn., MCC 1970-71; Pres. Overseas Bankers Club 1973-74, Vice-Pres. 1974-; Dir. Davy Int. Ltd. 1977-79; Hon. Vice-Pres. Football Asscn.; Vice-Pres. Amateur Football Alliance. *Leisure interest*: cricket. *Address*: Hadlow Lodge, Burgh Hill, Etchingham, Sussex, TN19 7PE, England (Home). *Telephone*: (058 086) 341.

HAWKES, (Charles Francis) Christopher, M.A., F.B.A., F.S.A.; British archaeologist; b. 5 June 1905, London; s. of late Charles Pascoe and Eleanor Victoria Hawkes (née Cobb); m. 1st Jessie Jacquetta Hopkins (q.v. Jacquetta Hawkes) 1933 (divorced 1953), one s.; m. 2nd Sonia Elizabeth Chadwick 1959; ed. Winchester Coll., and New Coll., Oxford; Asst., Dept. of British and Medieval Antiquities, British Museum 1928, Asst. Keeper, promoted to 1st Class 1938; Ministry of Aircraft Production 1940-45; returned to British Museum 1945, in charge of Prehistoric and Romano-British Antiquities 1946; Prof. of European Archaeology, Oxford Univ. 1946-72, Emeritus Prof. 1972; Fellow Keble Coll., Hon. Fellow 1972; Prof. in-charge, Inst. of Archaeology 1961-72; elected Nat. Sec. (U.K.) on Council Int. Congress of Prehistoric and Protohistoric Sciences 1931, full mem. 1948, mem. Exec. Cttee. 1950, Cttee. of Honour 1971; excavations on various sites in U.K. and Europe 1925-64; Ed. *Archaeological Journal* London 1944-50; Pres. Prehistoric Society 1950-54, Council for British Archaeology 1961-64; Ed. *Inventaria Archaeologica* for Great Britain 1954-76; mem. German Archaeological Inst.; Hon. mem. Royal Irish Acad., Swiss Soc. for Prehistory; Hon. Dr. (Rennes) 1971, Hon. D.Litt. (Nat. Univ., Ireland) 1972; Gold Medal, Soc. of Antiquaries, London 1981. *Publications*: *St. Catharine's Hill*, Winchester (with J. N. L. Myres and C. G. Stevens) 1931, *Archaeology in England and Wales, 1914-31* (with T. D. Kendrick) 1932, *Winchester College 1933*, *The Prehistoric Foundations of Europe 1940*, *Prehistoric Britain* (with Jacquetta Hawkes) 1944, *Camulodunum: The Excavations at Colchester, 1930-39* (with M. R. Hull) 1947, *Contrib. and Ed.* (with Sonia Hawkes) *Archaeology into History* Vol. I 1973, *Contrib. and Ed.* (with P. M. Duval) *Celtic Art in Ancient Europe 1976*, (Ed. and jt. author) *Corpus of Brooches in Britain* Vol. I (Pre-Roman) 1987. *Address*: Keble College, Oxford, England.

HAWKES, Jacquetta, O.B.E., M.A.; British author and archaeologist; b. 1910, Cambridge; d. of Sir Frederick Gowland Hopkins, O.M. (Nobel prize winner) and Lady Hopkins (née Stephens); m. 1st Prof. (Charles Francis) Christopher Hawkes (q.v.) 1933 (divorced 1953), one s.; m. 2nd J. B. Priestley 1953; ed. Perse School and Newnham Coll., Cambridge; archaeological activities in Great Britain, Eire, France and Palestine 1931-40; Asst. Principal, Post-War Reconstruction Secretariat 1941-43; with Ministry of Education, Sec., U.K. Nat. Comm. for UNESCO 1943-49 (ret.); Vice-Pres. Council for British Archaeology 1949-52; Archaeological Adviser, Festival of Britain 1949-51; Gov. British Film Inst. 1950-55; mem. Culture Advisory Cttee., UNESCO 1966-79; Author Ed. (with Frankfort and Woolley) *UNESCO History of Mankind* (Vol. I); *Archaeological Correspondence* Times; *Kemsley Award for a Land* 1951, Hon. D.Litt. (Warwick) 1986; *Life Trustee Shakespeare Birthplace* 1985. *Publications*: *Archaeology of Jersey* 1939, *Prehistoric Britain* (with Christopher Hawkes) 1944, *Early Britain 1945*, *Symbols and Speculations* (poems) 1948, *A Land 1951*, *Guide to Prehistoric and Roman Monuments in England and Wales* 1951, *Dragon's Mouth* (play), *Fables* 1953, *Man on Earth* 1954, *Journey Down a Rainbow* (with J. B. Priestley) 1955, *Providence Island* 1959, *Man and the Sun* 1962, *Prehistory and the Beginnings of Civilization* (with Sir Leonard Woolley) 1963, *The World of the Past* 1963, *King of the Two Lands* 1966, *The Pharoës of Egypt* 1967, *Dawn of the Gods* 1968, *The First Great Civilizations* 1973, *Ed. Atlas of Ancient Archaeology* 1974, *Atlas of Early Man* 1976, *A Quest of Love* 1980, *Mortimer Wheeler: Adventurer in Archaeology* 1982, *The Shell Guide to British Archaeology* 1986. *Leisure interests*: pictures, antiques, gardening, natural history. *Address*: Littlecote, Leysbourne, Chipping Campden, Glos., GL55 6HL, England.

HAWKES, John; American writer; b. 17 Aug. 1925, Stamford, Conn.; m. Sophie Tazewell 1947; three s. one d.; ed. Harvard Coll.; Visiting Lecturer and Instructor, Harvard Univ. 1955-58; Asst. Prof. Brown Univ. 1958-62.

Assoc. Prof. 1966; collected of Blood and Avenue, Pro

HAWKING, mathematics; Wilde 1965; tv Hall, Cambri 1965-69, Fell of Astronom Mathematics in Gravitation 1979-; mem. Papal and Sciences Philosophical 1976, Hughes Medal Royal structure of Einstein cen 1981, The V 1987. *Address*:

HAWKINS, Paul B. and one s. two Orange Co. Chair. Fla. Convention can Senator Bd. of Dir. Sec.-Treas. Public Serv Orange Co. Dimes; fr Service, F Woman in Fla. 32789

HAWLEY (ret.), cor late F. G. 1964; one inner Ter 1944-47; Agent, T 1962-64; mercial), Under S Commr. and Shar Anglo-Or 1983, Th Univ. 19 in the Th ance 197 in the M Little C Telepho

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HAUPTMAN, HERBERT AARON, mathematician, educator, researcher; N.Y.C. Feb. 14, 1917; s. Israel and Leah (Rosenfeld) H.; m. Edith Tyrone; children—Barbara, Carol Fullerton B.S. in Math., CCNY, Y.C., 1937; M.A., Columbia U., N.Y.C., 1939; Ph.D., U. Md., College Park, 1955. Statistician U.S. Census Bur., 1940-42; civilian instr. electronics and radar U.S. Army Air Force, 1942-43, 46-47; physicist, mathematician, aerial research Lab., 1947-70; head math. physics br., 1965-67; acting supt. math. and info. scis. div., 1967-68; head applied math. br., 1968-69; head math. staff, 1969-70; research prof. biophys. scis. SUNY, Buffalo, 1970—; prof. of math. U. Md., 1956-70; head math. biophys. lab. Med. Found. of Buffalo Inc., 1970-72; dep. research dir., 1972; exec. v.p. research dir., 1972—; contrib. papers to books, articles to prof. journals. Bd. dirs. Med. Found., Buffalo. Served with USNR, 1943-46. Recipient numerous prizes for excellence in math, including co-recipient Nobel Prize in Chemistry, 1985. Fellow Washington Acad. Scis., mem. U.S. Acad. Scis., Nat. Acad. Scis., Endocrine Soc., Am. Math. Soc., Am. Phys. Soc., Am. Crystallographic Assn., Math. Assn. Am., AAAS, Sigma Xi. Clubs: Cosmos (Washington); Saturn (Buffalo). Office: Med Found of Buffalo 73 High St Buffalo NY 14203

HAUSAFUS, JOHN EARL, architect; b. Marshalltown, Iowa, Dec. 8, 1946; s. William Wayne and Margaret A. (Hastie) H.; m. Cheryl Ann Olmstead, May 26, 1973; children: Michael Todd, Tara Ann. AS, Marshalltown Community Coll., 1970; BArch, Iowa State U., 1973. Archt. draftsman anglebrack/Rice Architects, Des Moines, 1973-75; asst. prof. architecture math-Voorhees-Jensen, Des Moines, Iowa, 1975-80; project architect J.E.H. Architects, Des Moines, 1980-84. FEH Assocs. Inc., Des Moines, 1985-87; assoc. project architect KGRA Architects, Engrs. Planners, Inc., Des Moines, 1987—. Chmn. archt. adv. comm. City of Des Moines, 1986—. Mem. Constr. Specifications Inst. (reg. award chmn., 1983-85), regional dir. chmn., 1986-87; editor cen. Iowa chpt., 1978-82; pres., 1984-86; regional ward 1983, 84, 85; Nat. award 1984, 85). Clubs: Bohemian, Cosmopolitan Internat., Des Moines (pres., 1982-83). Home: 3700 Rollins Ave Des Moines, IA 50312 Office: KGRA Architects Engrs Planners Inc 3030 Ruan Ctr Des Moines IA 50309

HAUSER-DANN, JOYCE ROBERTA, marketing professional; b. N.Y.C.; s. Abraham and Helen (Lesser) Frankel; B.A., SUNY, 1976; Ph.D., Union Grad. Sch., 1987; m. Asher Dann, Sept. 7, 1987; children—Mitchell, Mark, Ellen; stepchildren: Laurence, Michael, Edart, Art in Flowers, 1955-58; Joyce Advt., 1958-65; partner Hauser & Assocs., Pub. Relations, 1966-75; dir. broadcasting Bidorse Pub. Relations, 1973-75; pres. Hauser & Assocs., Inc., Pub. Relations, 1975-78; Hauser-Roberts, Inc., Pub. Relations/Mktg., N.Y.C., 1978-85; Mktg. Concepts & Communications Inc., N.Y.C., 1985—; moderator show Perceptions, Sta. WEVD, 1975-77; Speaking of Health, WNBC, 1977—. 97 Health Line, Sta. WYNY, 1980-83. Conversations with Joyce Hauser, Sta. WNBC, 1975-86. What's on Your Mind, Sta. WYNY, 1983-84. Talk-Nets, 1983—; entertainment critic Sta. WNBC, 1986—; instr. Baruch Coll., CCNY, 1980-85; asst. prof. NYU, 1987—. Mem. Citywide Health Adv. Council on Sch. Health, 1970—, treas., 1980—. mem. adv. bd. degree programs NYU Sch. Continuing Edn.; mediator/arbitrator Victim Services Agency, 1986-87; Inst. Mediation & Conflict Resolution, 1985-86. Named one of 10 Top Successful Women, Cancer Soc., 1976; recipient Professionalism award Sta. WNBC, 1980. Mem. AFTRA, Am. Women in Radio and TV (corr. sec., 1973; chmn., colt. women in broadcasting 1974). Lead. Family Mediators, Soc. Prof. Dispute Resolutions, Contg. editor USA, 1987-77; Home: 115 E 82d St New York NY 10028 Office: 20 E 53d St New York NY 10022

HAUSMAN, HOWARD, electronics executive; b. N.Y.C. 1945; s. Edward A. and Bella (Bloom) H.; m. Marsha Stone, Aug. 24, 1968; children: Lawrence Stuart, Bradley Russel, BSEE, Ph.D., Inst. N.Y., 1967, MSEE, 1971; computer programmer Harry Kahn Assocs., Great Neck, N.Y., 1965-7; engr. Airborne Instruments Lab., Deer Park, N.Y., 1967-72; dept. head Mitec Inc., Hauppauge, N.Y., 1972-81; pres. Labred Electronics Corp., Bohemia, N.Y., 1981—; mem. tech. cons. comm. 2d supervisory dist. Bd. Coop. Ednl. Services, Suffolk County, N.Y., 1986—; cons. Arista Devices, Inc., Ronkonkoma, N.Y., 1974-81; instr. Hofstra U., Hempstead, N.Y., 1971-78; lect. Poly. U., Farmingdale, N.Y., 1978—. Contrb. articles to prof. journals. Mem. IEEE, Nat. Contracts Mgmt. Assn., AAAS, N.Y. Acad. Scis. Home: 4 Mark Ln Farmingville NY 11738 Office: Labred Electronics Corp 170 Wilbur Pl Bohemia NY 11716

HAUSMAN, ROBERT, dermatopathologist; b. Takejoneg, Acin, Indonesia, June 19, 1914; s. Pawel Rudolph and Geertruida Rooze (Stap) H.; m. Helen B. Rasch, Aug. 19, 1944; children: David P., Benson A. Doctorandus, U. Leiden, The Netherlands; MD, U. Amsterdam, The Netherlands; MS in Pathology, Baylor U.; PhD in Medicine, Free U., Amsterdam. Med. examiner Bexar County, San Antonio, 1956-67; prof. forensic medicine U. Calif., San Francisco, 1963-65; dep. chief med. examiner Med. Examiner's Office City of N.Y., N.Y.C., 1968-70; practice medicine specializing in pathology Ft. Worth, 1970-71; Utrecht, The Netherlands, 1972-74; pathologist, Prudential Hosp. U. of Amsterdam, 1974-81; pathologist Acad. Hosp. Free UNL, Amsterdam, 1981-83, cons., 1983—. Contrb. articles to prof. journals. Served to 1st Lt. Indonesian M.C., 1945-47. Mem. Am. Soc. Clin. Pathologist. Home: Wilhelmijnapark 16, 3581 NK Utrecht The Netherlands

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HAUSPURG, ARTHUR, utilities company executive; b. N.Y.C., Aug. 27, 1925; s. Otto and Charlotte (Braul) H.; m. Catherine Dunning Mackay, July 26, 1947; children: Peter R., David A., Daniel L. B.S.E.E., Columbia U., 1945, M.S.E.E., 1947. Asst. v.p. Am. Electric Power Corp., 1968; v.p. Consol. Edison Co. N.Y., N.Y.C., 1969-73; sr. v.p., 1973-75; exec. v.p., chief operating officer, 1975; chief operating officer, 1975-81, pres., 1975—, chief exec. officer, 1981—, chmn., 1982—, also dir. Prudential-Bache High Yield Fund, Inc., Prudential-Bache High Yield Mclps., Inc., Prudential-Bache Tax-Free Money Fund, Inc., Prudential-Bache Growth Opportunity Fund, Inc., Prudential-Bache Govt. Securities Trust; Bd. dirs. Comm. for Econ. Devel., Regional Plan Assn., N.Y.C. Partnership, Econ. Devel. Council N.Y.C., Electric Power Research Inst., Cen. Park Conservancy. Contrb. articles to prof. journals. B.S., Zool., Soc. Served with USNR, 1942-46. Fellow IEEE; mem. Nat. Acad. Engrg., Council Gen. Engrs., IEEE, Chemical Commerce and Industry (bd. dirs.). Office: Consol.

(Fink) H.; m. Carmen Michelle Castro, July 17, 1969; children: Katja Maria, Philipp Edouard Willibald. Grad. high sch., 1963. With various banking instns. Federal Republic Germany, 1963-68; treas. Schoeller Textil, Switzerland, 1968-69; trainer personnel Union Bank Switzerland, St. Gallen, 1969-71; head of cred. Credit Swiss, St. Gallen, 1971-79; dir., mgr. Inst. fur Handelskunde, St. Gallen, 1979-85; cons. banking Suter & Suter AG, Zurich, Switzerland, 1983-85; head personnel mgmt. and devel. Shell Switzerland, Zurich, 1985—; cons. dir. IKU Inst. d'Etudes Comml., St. Gallen, 1985—. Author, editor various banking text books. Mem. Swiss Mgmt. Assn., Zentralstelle fur betriebliche Ausbildung, Mem. Liberal Party, Roman Catholic Club, Alpin. Home: Dorfstrasse 131, CH-8802 Kilchberg-Zurich Switzerland Office: Shell Switzerland, Bederstrasse 66, CH-8802 Zurich Switzerland

HAVELKA, THOMAS EDWARD, choral director; b. Wheeling, W. Va., July 10, 1947; s. Alfred and Marilyn Eleanor (Hays) H.; m. Susan Kay Wilson, June 16, 1973; children: Trevor Hays, Havaleh Ann. BFA, Ohio U., 1969, MusM, 1975. Cert. instr., Ohio Music instr., chmn. fine arts dept., Bellare (Ohio) Bd. Edn., 1969-74; choir dir., chmn. music dept. Coshocton (Ohio) City Bd. Edn., 1975—; founder Coshocton City Schs. Arts Festival, 1985—, state repr. All Am. Youth Honor Musicians, Miami, Fla., 1970—; asst. cond. All Am. Youth Honor Choir, 1970, 77-78, cond., 1980—; adjudicator Internat. Choir Fest., Mexico City, 1978, Dulcimer Festival, Roscoe Village, Ohio, 1986—, Show Choir Competition, Lancaster, Ohio, 1986, Show Choir Festival, Portsmouth, Ohio, 1986. Composer: Piece for String Quartet, 1974, (choral) Offertorium from Missae Requiem Brevis, 1974, Bless Ye the God of All, 1975. Mem. Big Bros./Big Sisters Assn., Columbus, 1970—; dist. exec. chmn. bd. Boy Scouts Am., Coshocton, 1979-80; sect. leader, asst. accompanist Coshocton Community Choir, 1984—; active various theater groups, Coshocton and Wheeling, 1974—; singer St. Matthew's Episcopal Ch., Wheeling, W. Va., 1973-75; asst. organist Grace United Meth. Ch., Coshocton, 1986—. Recipient awards from Mayors of Malaga, Spain, 1981, Agnani and Fungli, Italy, 1984 and Paris, 1985, award of Merit Coshocton City Schs., 1984. Mem. Ohio Edn. Assn., Ohio Music Edn. Assn. (asst. contest chmn., chmn. county membership comm., 1977-78), Internat. Soc. for Music Edn., Internat. Fedn. for Choral Music, Am. Guild Organists, Am. Choral Dir., Assn., Ann Arbor, 1970-74; prof. fin. for exc. devel. program, 1973; with Watling, Lechen & Co., Detroit, 1936-42; v.p. fn. Reichhold Chems., Inc., Detroit, 1942-47; exec. v.p., 1947-54; v.p. Detrex Corp., 1954, Beaver Precision Products, Inc., 1957-65; pres. Pioneer Fin. Co., Mobile Homes Life Ins. Co., 1958-66; founding dir., v.p. Detroit Med. Ctr. Devel. Corp., 1961-65; cons. fn. Malaya, 1966-67, Banco de Desarrollo (formerly Financiera Dominicana S.A.), Dominican Republic, 1968—; rep. bd. dirs. Washport Portland Cement Co., Dayton, Ohio, 1940-44; officer, bd. dirs. various cos., Can., Japan, Australia, Eng., Fed. Republic of Germany and France, 1943-76; founding bd. dirs. Ferndale Nat. Bank, 1948-58; adv. dir. Comerica (formerly Detroit Bank and Trust Co.), 1958-66; cons. fn. and cons. DuPont Corp., 1974-79; Levi Strauss, 1981; lect. on fin. Govt. Australia, 1965; bd. dirs. Detrex Chem. Industries, Inc. Author: Investment Banking Under the Securities and Exchange Commission, 1940. Past pres., trustee Grace Hosp.; trustee Harper-Grace Detroit; treas., vice chmn., chmn. Cranbrook Ednl. Community, 1963-76. Mem. Delta Sigma Pi, Clubs: Circumnavigators, Bloomfield Hills Country, Detroit, Pres. U. Mich. Century (Oakland U.). Home: 3675 Ward Point Dr Orchard Lake MI 48033

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HAVILAND, CAMILLA KLEIN, lawyer; b. Dodge City, Kans., Sept. 13, 1926; d. Robert Godfrey and Lelah (Luther) Klein; m. John Bodman Haviland, Sept. 7, 1957, A.A., Monticello Coll., 1946; B.A., Radcliffe Coll., 1948; J.D., Kans. U., 1955. Bar: Kans. 1955, Assoc. Calver & White, Wichita, Kans., 1955-56; sole practice, Dodge City, 1956—; probate, county and juvenile judge Ford County (Kans.), 1955-77; mem. Jud. Council Com. on Probate and Juvenile Law, Mem. adv. bd. Salvation Army, U. Kans. Sch. Religion, Recipient Nathan Burkan award ASCAP, 1955; Mem. Ford County Bar Assn. (pres., 1980), S.W. Kans. Bar Assn. (pres., 1968), Kans. Bar Assn., ABA, C. of C., Order of Conf. PEO, Phi Delta Delta, Democrat, Episcopalian, Clubs: Prairie Dunes Country (Hutchinson, Kans.), Sororities; Contrb. articles to prof. journals. Home: 2006 E Lane Dodge City KS 67801 Office: 203 W Spruce Box 17 Dodge City KS 67801

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HAW, DAVID WILLIAM MARTIN, orthopedic surgeon; b. Batticoala, Ceylon, Mar. 17, 1926; s. Albert and Kathleen Ellen (Turk) H.; m. Marjorie Elise Hetherington, Mar. 27, 1948; children: Judith Mary, Catherine Elise, Roger John David, Sally Jane, Marcus Peter, B.Sc., Leeds U., 1948, M.B.Ch.B., 1951, F.R.C.S., Eng., 1960. House surgeon Leeds Gen. Infirmary, 1956-57; sr. house surgeon Manchester Royal Infirmary, 1957-58; registrar surgeon, Ashton Under Lyne, 1958-59; sr. house officer Royal Nat. Orthopedic Hosp., Stanmore, 1959-60; registrar orthopedic surgeon Guy's Hosp., 1963-65; cons. orthopedic surgeon York Dist. Hosp., 1965—, Demonstrator in anatomy Leeds U., 1955-56. Served to Lt. RAF, 1952-55, Fellow Royal Coll. Surgeons Eng., Brit. Orthopedic Assn.; mem. Ridings Orthopedic Club (pres. 1966), Holdsworth Orthopedic Club (sec. 1978-85), Conservative, Methodist, Clubs: Lord Mayor Treloars and Gauvain Dining, Thirk and Malton Conservative Dining (chmn. 1978-81), No. Counties Vets. Athletic (pres. 1975-77), Rep. Eng. in English Univ. Cross-country race (champion 3 mi. 1947), Avocations: Skiing, oil painting, gardening, Home: East Court, Supton by Bevingbrough, York YO6 1AR, England Office: York Dist Hosp, Wigginton Rd, York England

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HAWAWINI, GABRIEL ALFRED, finance educator; b. Alexandria, Egypt, Aug. 29, 1947; arrived in France, 1965; s. Alfred Goubrane and Renee (Eddi) H.; m. Marci Serene Garber, July 16, 1977; children: Alfred, Alana. MS in Chem. Engrng., Ecole Nat. Supérieure de Chimie de Toulouse, France, 1972; MBA, NYU, 1974, PhD, 1977. Asst. prof. fin. NYU, N.Y.C., 1977-79; assoc. prof. CUNY, 1979-81; prof. head dept. fin. European Inst. Bus. Adminstr., Fontainebleau, France, 1981-87; Yamaichi prof. fin. assoc. dean, dir. Euro-Asia Ctr., 1988—; vis. prof. fin. Wharton Sch., U. Pa., Phila., 1987-88—. Author: European Equity Markets, 1984, Mandatory Financial Disclosure and Capital Market Equilibrium, 1987; editor: Finance, 1985—; contrib. over 50 articles to prof. journals. Recipient Money Marketers Internat. award NYU, 1975, Presdl. award Baruch Coll., CUNY, 1982, Helen Kardon Moss Anvil Wharton Sch. (v.p., 1988). Mem. Am. Fin. Assn., Am. Econ. Assn., French Fin. Assn. (pres., 1985—). Home: 7 Bernard de Clairvaux, 75003 Paris France Office: European Inst Bus Adminstr., Boulevard de Constance, 77305 Fontainebleau France

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HAWKE, ROBERT JAMES LEE, prime minister of Australia, union official; b. Bordertown, South Australia, Australia, Dec. 9, 1929; s. Clement Arthur and Edith Emily (Lee) H.; m. Hazel Masterson, Mar. 3, 1956; children—Susan, Stephen, Rosslyn, B.A., LL.B., U. Western Australia, B.Litt., Oxford U., 1955. Research scholar Australian Nat. U., Canberra, 1956-60; leader, from 1963; M.P. Assn. for Wills, 1960—; prime minister Australia, 1983—; mem. br. Res. Bank Australia, 1973-83; mem. Australian Mfg. Council, 1977; repr. trade union movement Nat. Labour Cons. Council, 1977—; mem. governing body ILO; Author: Hawke on Israel; also articles, Decarated Companion of Australia; recipient UN Media Peace prize, 1980; Rhodes scholar Oxford U., Eng., 1953; fellow Univ. Coll., Oxford U., 1984. Mem. Federated Mice Workers Union Australia, Federated Clks. Union Australia, Amalgamated Metal Workers Union, Office: Parliament House, Canberra Australia *

HAWKES, GLORIA DAWN, consulting company executive; b. Batavia, N.Y., Mar. 7, 1934; d. Arthur Keating and Hazel A. (Lauffer) Gore; m. Norman Harry Hawkes, May 7, 1955; children—Brett Allan, Guy Norman. Administr. asst. Erdman Anthony & Hosley, Rochester, N.Y., 1958-59; office mgr. Tex. Instruments, Rochester, 1960-62; acting office mgr. P. K. Mgmt., Henrietta, N.Y., 1972-73; exec. dir. March of Dimes, Rochester, 1974-78; cons. G. Hawkes/Cons., McLean, Va., 1982-84; pres. H & H Cons. Co., Oakland, Va., 1984—. Mem. Rochester Women's Polit. Caucus, 1974-78, McLean Citizens Assn., 1980, mem., coordinating comm. Genesee region internat. Women's Yr., 1975-78. Mem. Fairfax County, Va., 1976, 1978, 1980. Women's Club, Community Assn., Inst., 1980—; prime minister 1986-88, (life) devel. dir. Washington Mar. chpt. 1982—, I. Enlistng. Sigma Alpha (life)

Agriculture

Singapore's limited agrarian land is devoted primarily to intensive cultivation of vegetables, some poultry and pork, and other food crops. Although rice is a dietary staple, it is not grown domestically. All the island's other food requirements are imported. Singapore is a major exporter of orchids and tropical fish.

Labor

Singapore has a work force of about 1.2 million. The National Trades Union Congress, the sole trade union federation, has about 186,000 members or about 97 percent of total organized labor. Extensive legislation covers general labor and trade union matters. The Industrial Arbitration Court handles labor-management disputes. In recent years, there have been few incidents to ruffle the generally harmonious state of labor-management relations.

Singapore enjoyed virtually full employment in the early 1980s with an unemployment rate of only three percent, but the recent recession drove the jobless figure to over six percent in mid-1986. Spot labor shortages persist, however, in some growth areas such as electronics and in industries, such as construction, where foreign workers predominate.

Transportation and Communication

Situated at the crossroads of international shipping and air routes, Singapore is a center for transportation and communication in Southeast Asia. The world's second most active port (after Rotterdam), Singapore handled 100 million tons of cargo in 1985. It is also a regional aviation center served by 44 international airlines. Changi International Airport, opened in 1980, is being expanded. The country also is linked by road and railway to Malaysia and Thailand.

Telecommunications and telephone facilities are modern and comprehensive, providing high-quality communications with the rest of the world. Radio and television stations are government owned and operated. Privately owned daily newspapers are published in English, Chinese, and Malay. ■

Sources: *Background Notes, Singapore*, February 1987 (Washington, D.C.: United States Department of State, Bureau of Public Affairs, 1987); "Republic of Singapore," in the January 1985, issue of *Journal of Defense & Diplomacy* (McLean, Virginia: Defense and Diplomacy, Inc., 1985); and information from the embassy of Singapore in Washington, D.C.

Biographies

Commonwealth of AUSTRALIA



Robert James Lee Hawke - Prime Minister



Robert Hawke was born on December 9, 1929, at Bordertown, South Australia. He was educated at Perth Modern School and at the University of Western Australia from which he graduated with a B.A. in economics and a LL.B. Hawke was the **Western Australia Rhodes Scholar in 1953** and studied at Oxford University from 1953 to 1955, graduating with a Bachelor of Letters.

In 1956, Hawke earned a research scholarship at the Australian National University (ANU) in Canberra. While at ANU, Hawke began advisory work for the Australian Council of Trade Unions (ACTU) and was ultimately invited

to take up a full-time position as a research officer and advocate for the ACTU in 1958. He held this position until 1970.

Hawke was elected president of the ACTU in September 1969 and held this office until September 1980.

A member of the **Australian Labor Party (ALP)** since the age of 17, Hawke became its senior vice president in 1971. In July 1973 he was elected president of the ALP and held this office for five years. He continues to be a member of the ALP National Executive.

In October 1980, Hawke was elected to the Australian Parliament. In November, the Party elected Hawke to the Parliamentary Executive and appointed him to the position of Party spokesperson for industrial relations, employment, and youth affairs.

Hawke continued his rise in the Party hierarchy by being elected as leader of the opposition in February 1983. He led the ALP to victory in the general election of March 5 and was sworn in as prime minister on March 11, 1983. On December 1, 1984, Prime Minister Hawke was reelected as the ALP won a substantial victory. This victory was repeated in the July 1987 election as Hawke won a record third consecutive term.

The Hawke government aligns itself with traditional labor issues—support for domestic welfare, aid to developing countries, and strong ties with the United States.

Prime Minister Hawke has been active in other areas besides elective politics. He has been a member of the Reserve Bank of Australia, the Australia Manufacturing Council, the National Labour Consultative Council, the Australian Population and Immigration Council, and the Australian Council for Union Training. Hawke also served on the governing body of the International Labour Organisation from 1972 to 1980.

Prime Minister Hawke was made a Companion of the Order of Australia in 1979 and was awarded the United Nations Peace Prize in 1980. He is married and has three children.

Sources: *The International Who's Who, 1984-85*, 48th edition (London: Europa Publications Limited, 1984); and information from the Australian Embassy in Washington, D.C.



People's Republic of CHINA

Zhao Ziyang – General-Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party



Zhao Ziyang was born in 1919 in Huaxian county, Henan province. He joined the Chinese Communist Youth League in 1932, and the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) in 1938.

From 1937 to 1945 (during the War of Resistance against Japan), Zhao served as local Party leader at the county and prefectural levels in central China.

During the War of Liberation (1945-49), Zhao again held several positions in the Party at the local level. After the founding of the People's Republic he went (in 1951) to Guangdong province to lead the land reform program.

Later he served as deputy secretary of the South China Sub-bureau of the Party Central Committee and as secretary and first secretary of the Guangdong Provincial Party Committee.

Zhao held his Party positions until the mid-1960s. During the Cultural Revolution, Zhao was publicly denounced by the Red Guards as a "counterrevolutionary revisionist," removed from office, and sent to work in a factory. However, by 1971 he had reemerged and was secretary of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region. In 1972 he became a leading official in Guangdong province, and by 1973 served as secretary of the provincial Party organization. In August, Zhao was elected by the Tenth Party Congress to his first term as a member of the CCP Central Committee.

Throughout the 1970s, Zhao continued his climb into the top ranks of the Party and government. In 1977 he became an alternate member of the Party Politburo and a full member in 1979. The next year he became a member of the Standing Committee of the Politburo and premier of the State Council, China's highest governing body.

For the next few years Zhao supported the reform policies of Deng Xiaoping. In early 1987 the then general-secretary of the Party, Hu Yaobang, lost his position for too strongly supporting political reforms. Zhao was appointed acting Party general-secretary at that time. At the 13th Party Congress in October 1987, Zhao was elected general-secretary and gave up his position as premier.

General-Secretary Zhao is known for his pragmatic and forceful leadership, and his strong support for the economic reform policies

Country Profiles

Commonwealth of AUSTRALIA

Geography

Australia, the world's smallest continent but one of the largest nations, is located below the Southeast Asian archipelago. It is bounded on the east by the Pacific Ocean and on the west by the Indian Ocean.

Most of the country is a low, irregular plateau. The center is generally flat, barren, and arid. In the southeastern quarter of the country are 1.3 million square kilometers (500,000 square miles) of fertile plain. Average elevation is slightly

more than 274 meters (900 feet) above sea level. The 19,300 kilometer (12,000 mile) coastline is regular, major exceptions being the Gulf of Carpentaria on the northern coast and the great Australian Bight on the southern coast. The Great Barrier Reef, the longest coral reef in the world, stretches 1,930 kilometers (1,200 miles) off the east coast of Queensland.

The mountains lie roughly parallel to the east coast, in the center of the continent, and in western Australia. Chief of the eastern group are the Great Dividing Range, which runs from north to south almost the entire length of the coast, and the Australian Alps, extending as a continuation for about 480 kilometers (300 miles) through New South Wales and Victoria in the southeast. The highest point in Australia is the summit of Mt. Kosciusko, in the southeast—2,230 meters (7,314 feet).

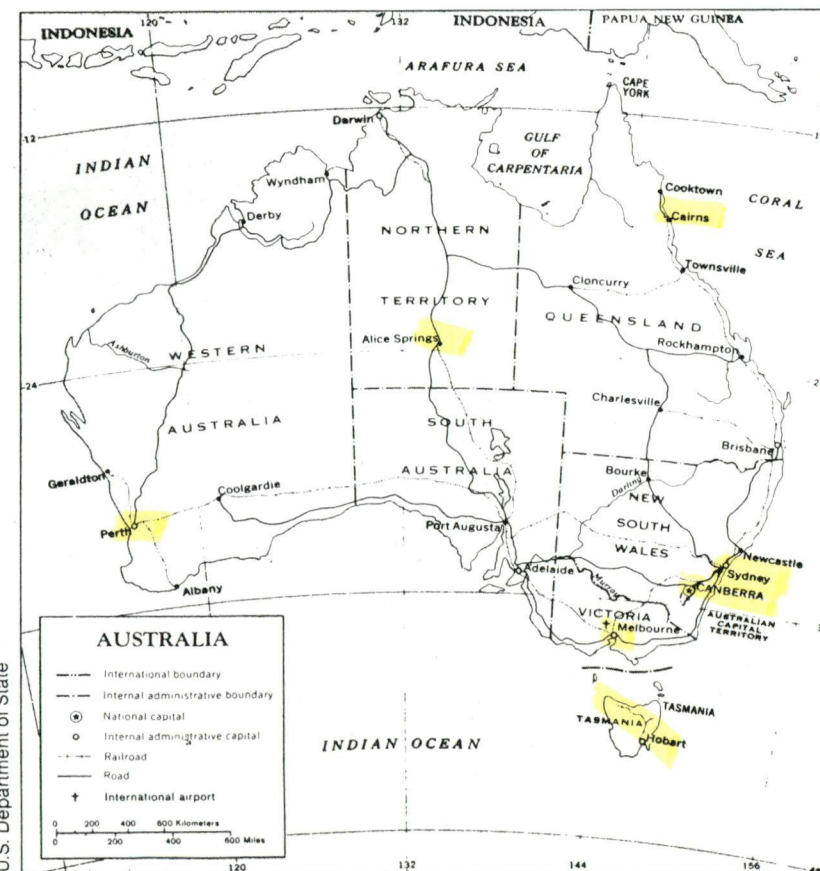
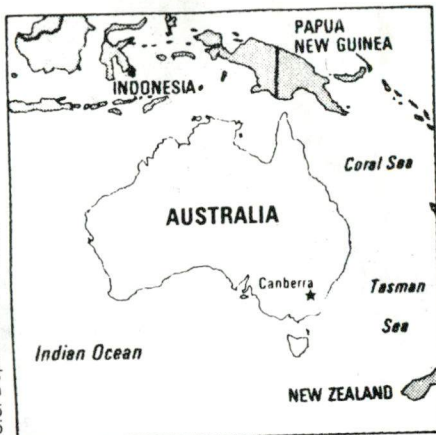
The coastal region is well watered by rivers, although many are short, swift, and unnavigable. The greatest of the rivers is the Murray (2,590 kilometers long—1,609 miles), forming the major part of the boundary between New South Wales and Victoria before entering the sea in South Australia, southeast of Adelaide. Its chief tributaries are the Darling, the Murrumbidgee, and the Lachlan. Many other rivers become mere trickles in the dry season. Availability of

water is the dominant factor in settlement; one-third of the continent is desert, and another third consists of marginal grazing land.

Because of its size, Australia experiences wide variations in climate, but its insularity and lack of striking physical features make it less subject to extremes of weather than countries in corresponding latitudes. Since the country lies south of the equator, the seasons are opposite to those of the Northern Hemisphere. Most of southern Australia has warm summers and long hours of sunshine. Nearly 40 percent of the country lies within the Tropics; it suffers intermittently from disastrous droughts and floods. Snow is unusual outside the mountain region.

Australia lies within the zones of prevailing westerly winds and the southeast trades, both of which affect its rainfall. On the coast, rain-

U.S. Department of State



U.S. Department of State

fall is generally plentiful, but a great part of the interior receives fewer than 25 centimeters (ten inches) of rain per year. Parts of the tropical north, with an annual rainfall of 150–250 centimeters (60–100 inches), have been compared with the monsoon area of India. Between the parts affected by these extremes of aridity and rainfall are extensive areas, especially in the southeast and southwest, that enjoy about 100 centimeters (39 inches) of rain annually.

People

The people of Australia are still predominantly of British or Irish origin, and their culture and outlook are similar to those of the United States. However, one-fifth of the population was born abroad, and of these only 36 percent came directly from the United Kingdom or Ireland, with another ten to 11 percent from New Zealand, North America, and South Africa. Other principal national groups include Italian, Yugoslav, Greek, Maltese, German, Dutch, and Asian. Australia eliminated restrictions on Asian immigration in the mid-1960s, and now has, on a per capita basis, more Indochina refugees as permanent residents than any other country. The aboriginal population is estimated to somewhat over one percent.

Authorities estimate that Australia's aboriginal inhabitants, a hunter-gatherer people, arrived at least 38,000 years ago. Although their material mode of living remained primitive, their spiritual and social life was highly complex. When the first European settlers arrived in the 18th century, there were as many as 500 tribes speaking many different languages.

At the time of the first English settlement, in 1788, the aboriginal population was between 250,000 and 300,000. Today, after many vicissitudes, the aboriginal population numbers about 160,000. Since the end of World War II, efforts have been made both by the government and by the public to be more responsive to aboriginal rights and needs.

Today, tribal aboriginals lead a settled but traditional life in remote areas of northern, central, and western Australia. In the southern states, where most aboriginals are of mixed descent, movement to the cities is increasing.

Immigration has been essential to Australia's development since the beginning of European settlement. Since 1945, the population has almost doubled, the increase reflecting, in part, an influx of newcomers through an extensive, planned immigration program. During that period to 1984–85, about 4.2 million migrants have settled in Australia, about 80 percent of whom have remained; one out of every five Australians is foreign born. Britain and Ireland have been the largest source of postwar immigration, followed by Italy, Greece, and Yugoslavia. German and Dutch migrants were prominent through the 1950s, and immigrants from the Middle East,

Asia, and, Latin America have been increasingly prominent since the later 1960s. Modern-day "new Australians" are mostly Asians.

Beginning in mid-1971, there have been progressive reductions in the size of the annual immigration program due to prevailing economic and employment conditions. In 1969–70, 185,000 persons were permitted to settle, compared with 84,000 in 1985–86. Since January 1, 1979, Australia has been using a numerical multi-factor system to evaluate immigration applications. This takes into account such elements as age, family ties, and skills. During 1986–87, Australia planned to accept 95,000 new residents, and planning figures allow for increasing the figure over time.

Australia's refugee effort falls outside the normal immigration program. In 1983, the refugee intake was 17,016, of whom 13,350 were from Indochina. Indochinese refugees have made up the largest single element in Australia's refugee program in recent years. Between 1975 and the end of 1985, Australia accepted more than 100,000 refugees from Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia.

Although Australia has fewer than two persons per square kilometer, it is one of the world's most urbanized countries. Fewer than 15 percent of the population lives in rural areas.

Government

Little is known of Australia before its discovery by Dutch explorers in the 17th century. In 1770, Captain James Cook explored the east coast and annexed it for Great Britain (three American colonists were crew members aboard Cook's ship the *Endeavour*). On January 26, 1788 (now celebrated as Australia Day), the Colony of New South Wales was founded by Captain Arthur Phillip, and formal proclamation on the site of Sydney followed on February 7. Australia will celebrate its bicentennial of European settlement during 1988. Many, but by no means all, of the first settlers were convicts, some of them condemned for offenses that today would be thought trivial. The mid-19th century began a policy of emancipation of convicts and assisted immigration of free people. The discovery of gold led to increased population, wealth, and trade.

The six colonies that now constitute the states of the Australian Commonwealth were created in the following order:

- New South Wales, 1823;
- Tasmania, 1825;
- Western Australia, 1838;
- South Australia, 1842;
- Victoria, 1851; and
- Queensland, 1859

Settlement had preceded these dates in most cases. Discussions between Australian representatives and the British government

led to the establishment of the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act of 1900.

The first federal Parliament was opened at Melbourne in May 1901 by the Duke of York (later King George V). In May 1927, the seat of government was transferred to Canberra, a planned city designed by an American, Walter Burley Griffin, and the first session of Parliament in that city was opened by another Duke of York (later King George VI). Australia passed the Statute of Westminster Adoption Act on October 9, 1942, which officially established Australia's complete autonomy in both internal and external affairs. Its passage formalized a situation that had existed for years.

The Commonwealth government was created with a constitution patterned partly on the U.S. Constitution. The powers of the Commonwealth are specifically defined in the constitution, and the residual powers remain with the states.

Australia is a fully independent nation within the Commonwealth. Queen Elizabeth II is the sovereign, represented throughout Australia by a governor general and in each state by a governor. Under the Westminster parliamentary system, which prevails, the leader of the political party or coalition of parties that wins a majority of the seats in the House of Representatives is named prime minister. The prime minister and the Cabinet wield actual power and are responsible to the Parliament, of which they must be elected members.

The federal Parliament is bicameral, consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives. Ten senators from each state and two from each territory are elected for six-year terms, with half elected every three years, including one representative from the Northern Territory and two from the Australian Capital Territory, all of whom have full voting rights. In ordinary legislation, the two chambers have coordinate powers, but all proposals for appropriating revenue or imposing taxation must be introduced in the House of Representatives. The last general election was in December 1984.

At the apex of the court system is the High Court of Australia. It has general appellate jurisdiction over all other federal and state courts and possesses the power of constitutional review.

Each of the six federated states is headed by a premier elected by the state legislature. In addition, Australia has two territories, the Australian Capital Territory (similar in status to the District of Columbia) and the Northern Territory. The latter attained self-government in 1978. Australia is also responsible for the administration of several external territories, including Christmas Island (2,610 kilometers—1,622 miles northwest of Fremantle, Western Australia), the uninhabited Coral Sea Islands Territory, and the Ashmore and Cartier Islands (in the Timor Sea).

Political Conditions

The three main political groups in Australia are the Liberal Party (LP), nominally representing urban business-related groups; the National Party (NP), nominally representing rural interests; and the Australian Labor Party (ALP), nominally representing the trade unions, working classes, and liberal and left-wing groups. Although embracing some extreme leftists, the ALP overall is moderately socialist in its policies and approaches to economic and social issues. All political groups are tied by tradition to domestic welfare policies, originated at the turn of the century, which have kept Australia in the forefront of societies offering extensive social welfare programs. The parties also harbor strong sentiment favoring protectionism and a reluctance to see natural resources exploited by foreigners. There is strong bipartisan sentiment on a number of issues, such as the ANZUS alliance (the tripartite security pact among Australia, New Zealand, and the United States).

The ALP came to power in a sweeping victory on March 5, 1983, bringing an end to nearly eight years of rule by the Liberal/National coalition led by Malcolm Fraser. Robert Hawke, leader of the ALP and former head of the Australian Council of Trade Unions, became prime minister.

The ALP was returned to power with a reduced majority in the federal elections on December 1, 1984. The ALP held 82 seats in the House of Representatives against 45 for the Liberal Party and 21 for the National Party. The ALP also controlled four state governments: New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia, and the Australian Capital Territory as well. The Liberal Party controlled Tasmania and the Northern Territory, while a Liberal/National coalition was installed in Queensland. As in the United States, state and federal politics are separated, and control of state parliaments does not necessarily translate into federal parliamentary seats.

In the Senate, the ALP won 34 of the 76 seats, the Liberal Party has 28, and the National Party has five. The Australian Democrats—a smaller splinter group originally linked to the Liberal Party—held seven; there was one independent and one representing the newly formed Nuclear Disarmament Party. Thus, the ALP lacked a majority in the Senate. This could be important because budgetary legislation, while originating in the House, must be approved by the Senate. Repeated refusal by the Liberal/National coalition in the Senate to approve a budget in 1975 led to dissolution of the then Labor government by the governor general. Although such a dramatic and controversial event is not again anticipated, narrow margins leave open the possibility of a deadlocked Senate.

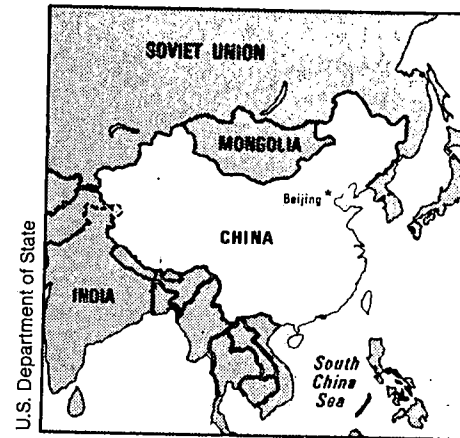
Foreign investment, originally British, was a key factor in the development of Australian ranching, transport, and manufacturing. Since World War II, U.S. investment has grown to about 8.6 billion dollars (1983), and Japanese investment has increased sharply. The Australian government welcomes investment that contributes to the development of the country's industries and natural resources, but such investment is subject to certain guidelines, principally requirements of local equity. Restrictions on foreign investment are in force in banking, finance, insurance, the media, civil aviation, and real estate.

Australia's energy resources are vast. On a net basis, it achieved self-sufficiency in petroleum in 1985, and a large project for the export of natural gas was underway. Coal exports already were enormous. Australia has huge reserves of coal, natural gas, and uranium, and adequate reserves of petroleum. Energy production promises to remain important far into the future. ■

Sources: *Background Notes, Australia*, August 1986 (Washington, D.C.: United States Department of State, Bureau of Public Affairs, 1986); and information from the Australian embassy in Washington, D.C.



People's Republic of CHINA



Geography

The People's Republic of China, located in eastern Asia, is almost as large as the European continent. It is the world's third largest country in total area, after the Soviet Union and Canada. Countries sharing its 24,000 kilometer (14,000 mile) border include North Korea, the Soviet Union, Mongolia, Afghanistan, Pakistan, India, Nepal, Bhutan, Burma, Laos, and Vietnam. The colonies of Hong Kong

and Macau are on China's southern coastline.

Two-thirds of China's area is mountainous or semidesert; only about one-tenth is cultivated. Ninety percent of the people live on one-sixth of the land, primarily in the fertile plains and deltas of the east.

The country lies almost entirely in the temperate zone. Only portions of the southernmost area—Yunnan and Guangdong provinces and the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region—are within the tropics. The climate is heavily affected by the regional monsoon. Summers are hot and humid throughout much of the country; winters are dry and unusually cool or cold for the given latitude. In summer, the heavy rains cause frequent floods.

People

China's population is about 1.1 billion. Government authorities endorsed birth control in the 1950s, played it down in 1958, and began to promote it again in 1962. The present family planning program began in the early 1970s and has become more fully mobilized, with stricter guidelines, since 1979. Today, with family planning vigorously pursued, the target population growth rate of one percent may already have been attained in major cities but not in rural areas. Overall population growth dropped from 2.3 percent in 1973 to 1.5 percent in 1978. The Chinese government is calling for a target family size of three and has introduced incentives to limit the number of children per family to one or two. The one-child family would bring about zero growth by the year 2000. Officials aim for a total population not to exceed 1.2 billion by that time.

By far the largest ethnic group is the Han Chinese, who constitute 93.3 percent of the total population. The remainder are concentrated mainly along the Chinese frontiers and include:

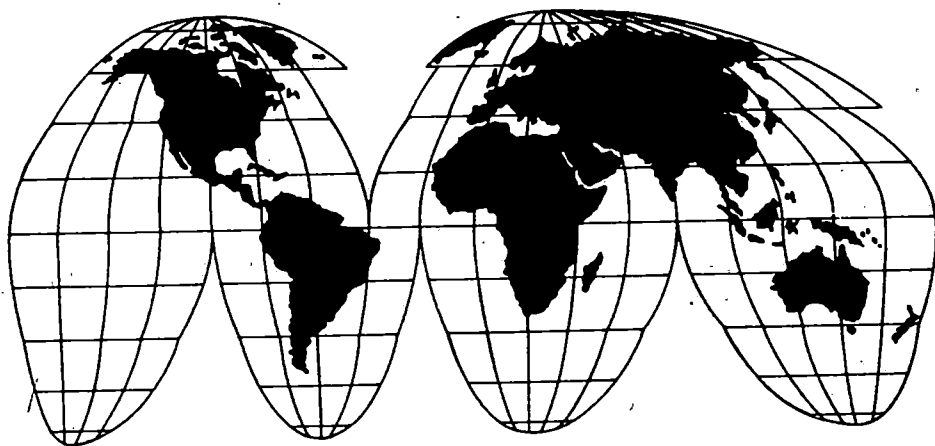
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Featuring: The Pacific Basin

Davis/Martin
Title: Hawke2
June 19, 1989
Draft: One

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: TOAST TO PRIME MINISTER HAWKE
JUNE 27, 1989/7:30 p.m.

I am very happy, Bob and Hazel, that Barbara and I have had the opportunity to welcome you back to Washington.

I remember with fondness our visit to Australia in 1982, and your previous visits to Washington. And now we have been delighted with your gracious company during your all-too brief stay. ((Bob, if I may, I believe the correct term is that you're a fair dinkum bloke, and our meetings have gone quite bonzer.))

((PAUSE))

But our friendship is a reflection of a deeper closeness. Wilbur Garrett, editor of National Geographic, wrote that both America and Australia exert an enduring fascination on each other, "like brothers growing up in different parts of the world." We have borne great sacrifices as brothers in war. Now we share great responsibilities as brothers in peace.

In this century, Australia has risen in stature, from a Dominion of England, to become a nation. A great nation. In culture and the arts, the world has taken note -- Australia is a rising star.

Let me single out just one aspect of Australian arts that has captivated the world -- your cinema. Classic films like "Gallipoli" are moving examples of why Australia is emerging as a leading light in world culture.

But Australia has an even more profound contribution to make to the world -- the encouragement and spread of democracy. Australia is a shining light in the Pacific, a lamp of liberty for the oppressed peoples of the East.

Since your last visit to this city, Australia has inaugurated a magnificent new Parliament building . . . a fitting monument to a long history of self-government under democratic principles. Little wonder that so many Americans and members of the U.S. Congress joined you on that occasion, to reaffirm our kinship. It is a kinship that is more profound than heritage, deeper than a shared language. It is the universal kinship, the brotherhood of democracy.

Recent events in the Asia-Pacific region show that it not enough to let a man **buy** what he wants. He must be allowed to **say** what he believes. He must be allowed to **choose** his government. Economic freedom alone will not provide sufficient room for the restless human spirit.

It is particularly timely that we could once again affirm the solidarity of the U.S.-Australian alliance. The United States will remain fully engaged in Asia, to support the forces of peace, democracy and human rights. Our abiding commitment to Australia and our other friends and allies in the region will remain strong. And I know that Australia stands with us, not just in favor of the free flow of goods -- but of the ideas and ideals of freedom.

Ladies and gentlemen, Australia is a strong fellow democracy and a close ally of the United States. I offer this toast to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth of Australia.

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Davis/Martin
June 19, 1989
Title: HawkeI
Draft: One

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: ARRIVAL STATEMENT/PRIME MINISTER HAWKE
JUNE 27/10 a.m.

Prime Minister and Mrs. Hawke: Barbara and I are very pleased to welcome you as old friends to the United States and the White House.

We had the opportunity to visit Australia in 1982 to help celebrate Australian-American Friendship Week. So Barbara and I, having enjoyed Australia's renowned hospitality, are delighted to return the favor.

There is another reason why it is so fitting for Australia's Prime Minister to be among our first official guests. Our nations share a similar heritage -- not just a pioneer heritage in the taming of two vast continents, but a heritage of language and democratic ideas. 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 a close friendship between two nations. Your visit reaffirms the vigor of this friendship, the enduring strength of our alliance.

The giant strides we have made lately toward many of our common goals -- Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan, achievement of an INF Treaty, the possibility of troop withdrawals from Europe, and tentative steps toward ending Cambodia's protracted nightmare, just to name a few -- 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. We must maintain our alliances if we are to fulfill the promise of a new era of lessened tension and confrontation. That is why the United States is so grateful for Australian leadership in our common defense.

America also admires Australia's bold stand 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.

Mr. Prime Minister, we have much to discuss concerning the future of democracy. The United States and Australia have a long-standing tradition of frank and easy consultation on issues

of mutual concern. That is why I am so interested in hearing your assessments of recent world events.

There are other pressing international issues. Mr. Prime Minister, your leadership in organizing international efforts to cope with the threat of chemical weapons is 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.

So today, we shall discuss recent international events, arms control and multilateral trade and also economic issues and Pacific regional economic cooperation.

Mr. Prime Minister, Mrs. Hawke -- Bob and Hazel -- you have a busy schedule in your brief time with us. But Barbara and I hope to make your visit to Washington as pleasant and as memorable as ours was to Australia.

Welcome to Washington.

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