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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Canberra, Australia)

For Immediate Release

January 2, 1992

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
TO AUSTRALIAN CENTER FOR AMERICAN STUDIES

Mural Hall
Parliament House
Canberra, Australia

2:20 P.M. (L)

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you, sir, for those kind words. And let me just say how pleased I am to be here helping to launch this Australian Center for American Studies. We share a lot in common. You touched on that, sir -- culturally, historically, even linguistically. But differences do exist. And we can and should do much more to foster greater understanding.

There's much that we can learn from each other -- education and the sciences, certainly in trade, economics. Study in exchange in these areas will not only benefit our two nations, but enrich the lives of those involved and increase the productive capacities of the participants in our two countries' economies.

Mutual understanding is not only enriching but also is a vital prerequisite to peace and prosperity. The Fulbright Program has brought about the exchange of thousands of Australians and Americans. And among the many distinguished alumni of that program are my host in Sydney yesterday, Nick Greiner, and U.S. Ambassador -- our U.N. Ambassador Tom Pickering, who received his master's degree from Melbourne University.

The benefits of educational interchange come in many, many ways. The late Gordon Samstag, an American artist who taught at the South Australia School of Fine Arts endowed that school with a scholarship fund of \$6 million to support Australian students studying abroad. And in 1988, former Prime Minister Bob Hawke helped to launch this Center for Australian Studies at the UT -- at the University of Texas at Austin -- contributing \$50,000 Australian dollars to the Center.

And today I'm pleased to announce that the U.S. Information Agency is similarly contributing \$50,000 to the Australian Center for American Studies.

I hope this Center will lead to an expansion of American studies in Australia. More broadly, I have spoken today about our intention to host an education ministerial under APEC auspices. And our Secretary of Education will invite APEC education ministers to Washington next summer. And I'm very enthusiastic about this addition to APEC's agenda. It seems only right that it not all be about politics and war and peace. We're talking here about an educational agenda.

The challenge the future holds is to find new ways to increase mutual understanding. And I am confident that the Australian Center will open many new paths for Americans and Australians to deepen these ties, deepen our ties and help ensure prosperity for our citizens.

MORE

So this is a good day, a happy day. And I know I speak for Barbara when I say that we are both proud to have a part in it.

And to those Australians here let me just say -- tell you what I told our joint meeting in here. We've really had a good time here. And your hospitality has been absolutely fantastic. And I think it says something about how this Center can prosper. People just get that feeling of mutual comradery, et cetera. That in itself, I think, will help in these troubled times.

So thank you all very much for being a part of this.

(Applause.)

END

2:24 P.M. (L)

(Duggan/Nix)
December 27, 1991
Draft Five
Parliament

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENT
CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA
JANUARY 2, 1992
1:45 P.M.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Thank you for that warm welcome. I am deeply grateful for the honor of appearing before the Houses of the Australian Parliament. I know that Members of Parliament have gone to extraordinary lengths to arrange this special session. I want to offer special greetings and thanks to the members of the Australia/USA Parliamentary Group, who have done so much to deepen the friendship between our countries. Also let me acknowledge Prime Minister Keating, and President of the Senate Sibraa [SIGH-bra].

Let me make an initial observation. You have a wonderfully vigorous political climate, with all the rough and tumble befitting the exuberant Australian spirit. And I feel fortunate to have known several of your members from both sides of the aisle. But amidst all the intensity and emotion brought forth in these chambers, I've always been impressed by the united message your leaders have sent to my country. Even when out of office or in the opposition, they have always placed Australia's interests ahead of personal interests. That says something very positive, and very important about this great country.

That's certainly one reason that any visitor from the United States cannot help but feel a warm kinship with Australia. Both

of our young nations were seen by explorers, pioneers, and immigrants as destinations of freedom and opportunity. Our cultures reflect an extraordinary diversity -- from British and Irish, to Italian and Polish, to Vietnamese and Cambodian.

This Parliament Building displays an original copy of the Magna Carta -- one of only four such manuscripts to have survived to this day. The United States National Archives is home to another of these original manuscripts. I can think of no more powerful symbol of our shared commitment to the rights of the individual, to the rule of law, and to government by consent of the people.

With our common ancestries and shared ideals, Americans and Australians also find other similarities: each of our countries spans a continent rich in agricultural and mineral resources; spectacular natural beauty abounds in fantastic variety in both our nations as well. To be frank, our people think big. And their biggest ideas are the ones we share: the belief in the indivisibility of human freedom, and the willingness to struggle and sacrifice for the peace and security of other nations.

This year marks the 50th anniversary of the fateful Battle of the Coral Sea. We remember the courage and fighting skill of the Australian and American naval forces. Their valor spared Australia from invasion and stemmed the tide of totalitarianism.

In Korea and Vietnam, Australians and Americans again joined forces. Their sacrifices were not in vain. Korea is a democracy -- setting a standard for free market development worldwide.

Long-suffering Cambodia now has the hope of a durable peace and free elections. Even Viet Nam is opening to the world, seeking reintegration with the dynamic market economies of the region.

In the Persian Gulf, we stood together against Saddam Hussein's aggression. Indeed, the first two coalition partners in a joint boarding exercise to enforce the United Nations resolutions were Australians from the HMAS Darwin and Americans from the USS Brewerton. During the war, the joint defense facilities here in Australia played an invaluable role in detecting launches of Iraqi Scud missiles. And today, two of the three navies represented in operations enforcing the embargo against Iraq are those of Australia and the United States.

But even as we recall our struggles and successes, we must now look forward to the opportunity to shape our shared destiny.

First, we face together the challenge of economic opportunity and growth -- creating jobs for our people and hope for their families. Second, we face new but no less exacting challenges to our security -- the threats of regional conflicts, and proliferation of the weapons of mass destruction. Third, we face the exciting task of fostering the remarkable momentum for democracy and freedom that swept the world these past few years.

A strong America has been central to the triumph of free markets and free people. I am confident that the United States will continue to have the conviction and the capacity to be a force for good -- and that a new era of economic opportunity will unfold with enhanced opportunities for peace.

The coming era promises unparalleled potential for economic growth in the nations of the Pacific. In 1990, the Asia-Pacific region accounted for a total of \$300 billion in two-way commerce with the United States -- a total nearly one-third larger than America's volume of trade across the Atlantic. This region is the fastest growing market in the world. Still, there are voices on both sides of the Pacific calling for economic isolationism. And while for some nations, including Australia and the United States, these are hard economic times, we both know protectionism is a fundamentally bankrupt notion. Make no mistake, America will continue to stand for open trade and open markets.

Trade means jobs -- good jobs -- at home and abroad. I'm sure it comes as no surprise that my highest priority as President of the United States is to promote economic growth and jobs for the American people. That goal is fully consistent with economic growth and jobs for Australians. You and I know that open markets generate growth, that international trade is not a zero-sum game.

You also know that the nations who share the rewards of a vibrant and growing international trading system must also share the responsibilities. Australia has stood as a true leader in efforts to achieve success in the Uruguay Round of the GATT negotiations. You have brought great skill and energy in seeking deep reductions in trade-distorting agricultural subsidies. Progress on agriculture is key to the success of the GATT talks.

Your farmers are not alone in feeling the pain caused by the

heavy subsidies of the European Community -- our wheat production dropped by almost 30% last year. But I am also aware of the concern such United States trade programs as the Export Enhancement Program can cause Australian farmers.

Our EEP program has one and only one objective: to force the EC to stop its avalanche of subsidized exports. And the fact is that the EC subsidizes over ten times the amount of farm exports that we do. Moreover, our program seeks to minimize the effects on Australia and other non-subsidizing nations. While I don't like having to use these remedies, I will protect the interests of American farmers. And without EEP, the European Community would absorb additional markets, forcing out those who can compete fairly -- farmers in countries like Australia and the United States.

We both know that the real answer is what our two governments are doing -- working hard for an historic new GATT agreement that cuts back subsidies, especially for exports. That's why the U.S. is committed to working with GATT Director Dunkel's new text. We believe his draft moves us closer to finally concluding an agreement. While not perfect, it makes an important contribution -- and the international trading system is too important to pass up this opportunity. I trust and hope Australia and other Pacific nations will join us to instill additional momentum in the Uruguay Round negotiations when they resume later this month. This is the best comprehensive approach we can offer our hard-working farmers and ranchers.

We also see the potential for using regional organizations to expand and liberalize trade around the globe. We are especially encouraged by Australia's leadership in the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation process. The success of the November APEC ministerial in Seoul was proof that APEC is emerging as the economic forum in the Pacific and is increasingly fostering a sense of community around the Pacific Rim. North America -- Mexico, the United States and Canada -- is part of this community. And so I will assure you that the North American Free Trade Agreement will not become an exclusive trade bloc. It will lower internal barriers without raising external barriers. Our growth will help stimulate yours, just as growth in Asia will spur our exports.

We also can do more bilaterally to expand trade. That's why I am proposing a United States-Australia Trade and Investment Framework Agreement -- one way to enhance our already strong economic engagement. That's my agenda to expand exports and growth through reducing trade barriers -- whether globally, regionally, or bilaterally.

Clearly, with the dramatic changes in the world we must adapt to new security realities as well. But let me pledge to you: no matter what changes may come about in our defense expenditures or in the nature of the threats to international peace, the U.S.-Australia alliance is fundamental to the stability of the Asia-Pacific region.

I understand there is some concern in Asia about America's commitment given our departure from Subic Bay in the Phillipines. Let me say it plainly: I've served in Asia in time of war and in time of peace. With changing times, our posture will change to suit different needs. But our role and purpose as a Pacific power will remain constant.

Yes, the Cold War is over. But the threat of communism which for so many decades occupied our energies, is now replaced by the instabilities of ethnic rivalries and regional conflicts. Yes, the Soviet Union is history. It is a new era. But the United States has fought three wars in Asia over the past fifty years. We know that our security is inextricably linked to stability across the Pacific, and we will not put that security and stability at risk. I can assure you that the United States intends to retain the appropriate military presence to protect its allies and to counter threats to peace.

Just recently in the Persian Gulf we witnessed that the dangerous combination of volatile regional conflicts and weapons of mass destruction requires our constant attention. So I salute Australia's leadership in stemming the threat of chemical, biological and nuclear weapons. It's your children, and the children of the entire world who will grow up in a safer world thanks to such efforts.

Australia and the United States are also working to end another long-standing and tragic regional conflict. Our combined initiatives in the United Nations have been major factors in the

progress toward peace and free elections in Cambodia. Both of us have now reestablished official representation in Phnom Penh in order to move the peace process forward. Australia is making an additional contribution by sending a senior military officer to head the new U.N. peacekeeping force in Cambodia. I'm proud of our collective efforts to end the nightmare in Cambodia and usher in a new era of hope and rebuilding.

Finally, American and Australian aspirations for the future are evident in our increasing cooperation on such matters as environmental protection and educational and social issues. We can take pride in our governments' joint actions toward conservation of tropical forests, protecting endangered species, and promoting technologies for clean-burning coal.

Australia also plays a leading role in the international fight against illicit drugs. I know I speak for millions of American parents in expressing thanks for your efforts to fight drug abuse and drug trafficking.

I believe the next generations of Australians and Americans will grow even closer. I foresee a steady expansion of travel and cultural exchanges in years to come. Australia's natural beauty is a powerful magnet for American tourists. But more than this, it is the spirit of your country that earns Australia so much admiration in America and around the world. Your artists' contributions to film, dance and music have whetted my countrymen's appetites for more and more things Australian. ((U.S. television carries "Australian rules football," and many

Americans enjoy the rough and tumble of hard hitting with reckless abandon. \ We have something similar, but we call it politics. \\))

I credit the clear air of Australia for its effect on one of the freshest minds now working in Washington -- our Secretary of Education, Lamar Alexander. In 1987, after completing eight years as Governor of Tennessee, Lamar Alexander took his wife and children to spend half a year in Australia.

Now that he has joined my Cabinet as Secretary of Education, Lamar Alexander is working for revolutionary changes to improve our schools. This, too, is part of our program to make America competitive and strong and to help it grow. Secretary Alexander is promoting innovative ideas he saw in practice in Australia -- for instance the large measure of freedom Australians have in choosing among private, religious, or state-operated schools. When we succeed with some of these reforms, we'll thank pathfinders such as Australians for their example.

Of course, we've always shared fraternal ties and a spirit of freedom -- ever since an American vessel named the Philadelphia became the first trading ship to call at Sydney's Port Jackson in 1792. \ Almost a century later, Mark Twain visited Australia and spoke for all Americans when he said: "You have a spirit of independence here which cannot be overpraised."

Fifty years ago in the Coral Sea, Australians and Americans paid a high price for freedom, but they proved to the world that the future belongs to the brave and the bold. For the half

century since, we have deepened our friendship, our economic interdependence, and our collaboration on mutual defense. Now more clearly than ever, we can see a hopeful future for the far-flung kinsmen of Australia and America -- and for all who share our ideals. We're prepared to work as partners in the next century -- to break new ground for freedom, cooperation, and economic progress.

Thank you again for the extraordinary honor of allowing me to address this distinguished Parliament. May God bless you, and may He always smile on the kinship and friendship of Australia and the United States of America.

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(Duggan/Nix)
December 27, 1991
Draft Four
Parliament

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENT
CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA
JANUARY 2, 1992
[time]

Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Thank you for that warm welcome. I am deeply grateful for the honor of appearing before the Houses of the Australian Parliament. I know that Members of Parliament have gone to extraordinary lengths to arrange this special session. I want to offer special greetings and thanks to the members of the Australia/USA Parliamentary Group, who have done so much to deepen the friendship between our countries. Also let me acknowledge Prime Minister Keating, and President of the Senate Sibraa [SIGH-bra].

Nothing on Subic Bay withdrawal, as Pres. requested

Do you want to say this? Let me start by making an initial observation. You have a wonderfully vigorous political climate, with all the rough and tumble befitting the exuberant Australian spirit. And I feel fortunate to have known several of your members from both sides of the aisle. But amidst all the intensity and emotion brought forth in these chambers, I've always been impressed by the united message your leaders have sent to my country. Even when out of office or in the opposition, they have always placed Australia's interests ahead of personal interests. That says something very positive, and very important about this great country.

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century -- to break new ground for freedom, cooperation, and economic progress.

Thank you again for the extraordinary honor of allowing me to address this distinguished Parliament. May God bless you, and may He always smile on the kinship and friendship of Australia and the United States of America.

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• Speech: Subic Bay. Hit specifically, served in war + peace

I understand ~~the~~ there's some concern in Asia about

the effect of America's commitment given our departure from Subic Bay.

Let me ~~say~~ say it plainly: I've served in Asia in time of war
the U.S. is a Pacific power.
+ in time of peace. I know ~~the importance~~. And I assure you

that the United States intends to retain the appropriate military

presence to ~~offer~~ protect its allies and counter threats to peace.

With changing times, our posture will change to fit new needs. But

its role + purpose will remain constant

(Duggan/Nix)
December 27, 1991
Draft Four
Parliament

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENT
CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA
JANUARY 2, 1992
[time]

Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Thank you for that warm welcome. I am deeply grateful for the honor of appearing before the Houses of the Australian Parliament. I know that Members of Parliament have gone to extraordinary lengths to arrange this special session. [Congress joke] I want to offer special greetings and thanks to the members of the Australia/USA Parliamentary Group, who have done so much to deepen the friendship between our countries. [Also acknowledge: PM Keating, President of the Senate Sibraa, ^{CSIGHT-bra} others?]

Let me just make one other ^{neutral} observation. You have a wonderfully vigorous political climate, with all the rough and tumble befitting the Australian spirit. And I feel fortunate to have known several of your ^{leaders?} members from both sides of the aisle OK for many years. But amidst all the intensity and emotion brought forth in these chambers, you've shown the ability to leave your differences ³ as we say in America, "at the water's edge." I have always been impressed that each time your leadership or a delegation of ^{parliamentarians} members has come to the United States, the accent has been on the positive -- ^{on possibilities for progress} ~~optimistic~~ and hopeful for the future. ¹ Perhaps that's ^{certainly} one reason that any visitor from the United States cannot help but feel a warm kinship with Australia. Each

of our young nations were seen by explorers, pioneers, and immigrants as destinations of freedom and opportunity. Our cultures reflect extraordinary diversity -- from British and Irish, to Italian and Polish, to Vietnamese and Cambodian.

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With our common ancestries and shared ideals, Americans and Australians also find other similarities. Each of our countries spans a continent rich in agricultural and mineral resources. Spectacular natural beauty abounds in fantastic variety in both our nations as well. But most fundamental are characteristics that our two peoples share: the belief in the indivisibility of human freedom, and the willingness to struggle and sacrifice for the peace and security of other nations. Five times this century Australians and Americans have fought side by side in the cause of peace and freedom.

This year marks the 50th anniversary of the fateful Battle of the Coral Sea. We remember the courage and fighting skill of the Australian and American naval forces. Their valor spared Australia from invasion and preserved for the Allied forces in the Pacific their most valuable material and moral resources.

Insert, p 3.

But even as we recall our shared ~~successes~~ ^{the} struggles and successes of distant and recent past, we must ^{now} shift our vision to the future. We are fortunate to have before us a time of unprecedented opportunity to shape our shared destiny. The Cold War is over; ^{yet threat} the ~~challenge~~ of communism that focussed our energies for so many ^{conflicts} decades is now replaced by the ~~instabilities~~ ^{and regional} instabilities of ethnic rivalries ^{artificial} as ~~totalitarian~~ empires crumble/disintegrate. The nuclear confrontation of the superpowers has ended -- only to be replaced by the dangers of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction into hands bloodied ~~with~~ by political violence. And while the post war years of scientific achievement and economic growth have given us unprecedented levels of material well-being, we face the tasks of ensuring that the global trading system that fostered our economic advance does not succumb to the forces of protectionism and regional fragmentation.

and its new challenges.

Who would have foreseen Saddam's aggression?

^{thus} The American people, ^{these} look to the collaboration of their Australian allies in ¹ three challenges now before us.

In Korea and Vietnam, Australians and Americans again joined forces. Their sacrifices were not in vain. \ Had we not taken our stand, the ~~wildfire of communist violence and tyranny~~ ^{violent tyranny of communism} very likely would have ~~enveloped far greater expanses~~ ^{extended its reach far beyond its now-faltering limits in} of Northeast and Southeast Asia.

In the Persian Gulf, we stood together again in opposing Saddam Hussein's aggression. Indeed, the first two coalition partners to carry out a joint boarding exercise to enforce the United Nations resolutions were Australians from the HMAS Darwin and Americans from the USS Brewerton. During the war, our joint defense facilities played an invaluable role in detecting launches of Iraqi Scud missiles. These facilities will continue to serve our global aims for nonproliferation. And today, two of the three navies represented in operations enforcing the embargo against Iraq are ^{those of} Australia's ^{the United States,} and ~~America's.~~

~~Australia, the United States, and many other nations rose to the challenge of the Persian Gulf. Now we must look forward to the decade ahead -- understand its changing landscape, and step up to its demands as well.~~

First, we face together the challenge of economic opportunity and growth -- creating jobs for our people and hope for their families. Second, we face new but no less exacting challenges to our security -- the threats of regional conflicts and proliferation of the weapons of mass destruction. Third, we face the exciting task of fostering the remarkable momentum for democracy and freedom that swept the world these past few years.

Insert II

(insert a ple.) → Today we are reshaping our armed forces to meet the new challenges of a new era. Our forces are departing the Philippines on as amicable a basis as possible. But our presence will continue in the region in new forms, more suitable to the dangers posed by regional conflict and proliferation.

Our access arrangement with Singapore is an example.

A strong America has been central to the triumph of free markets and free people. I am confident that the United States will continue to have the conviction and the capacity to be a force for good -- and that a new era of economic opportunity will unfold with enhanced opportunities for peace.

The coming era promises unparalleled potential for economic growth in the nations of the Pacific. The Asia-Pacific region accounts for more than \$300 billion in annual two-way commerce with the United States -- a total nearly one-third larger than America's volume of trade across the Atlantic. This region is the fastest growing market in the world. Still, there are voices on both sides of the Pacific calling for economic isolationism. And while for some nations, including Australia and the United States, these are difficult economic times, protectionism is a fundamentally bankrupt notion. Make no mistake, America will continue to stand for open trade and open markets.

Trade means jobs -- good jobs -- at home and abroad. I'm sure it comes as no surprise that my highest priority as President of the United States is to promote economic growth and jobs for the American people. That goal is fully consistent with economic growth and jobs for Australians. You and I know that open markets generate growth, that international trade is not a zero-sum game.

You also know that the nations who share the rewards of a vibrant and growing international trading system must also share the responsibilities. Australia has always stood four-square for

free and fair trade. That's why Australia stands as a true leader in efforts to achieve success in the Uruguay Round of the GATT negotiations. You have brought great skill and energy in seeking deep reductions in trade-distorting agricultural subsidies. Progress on agriculture is key to the success of the GATT talks.

Your farmers are not alone in feeling the pain caused by the predatory trade practices and heavy subsidies of the European Community -- our wheat production dropped by almost 30% last year. But I am also aware of the concern such temporary United States trade programs as the Export Enhancement Program can cause Australian farmers.

But let me just mention that in every EEP initiative, we make every possible effort to factor in the interests of non-subsidizers such as Australia. EEP applies needed pressure directly on the European Community. It is designed to avoid affecting countries that do not subsidize -- including Australia.

While I don't like having to use these remedies, I will protect the interests of American farmers. And without EEP, the European Community would absorb additional markets and prices would continue their downward trend. We both know that the real answer is what our two governments are doing -- working hard -- for an historic new GATT agreement that liberates and levels the playing field in world agriculture trade. In the long run, this is the best policy either of us could offer our hard-working farmers and ranchers.

Like Australians, Americans see the possibilities for using regional organizations to expand and liberalize trade around the globe. We seek to make all of North America -- Mexico, the United States and Canada -- a free trade area.

I assure you: The North American Free Trade Agreement will not become an exclusive trade bloc. It will lower internal barriers without raising external barriers. We envision thriving North American economies engaged with the dynamic economies of the Asian-Pacific nations. This visit is an opportunity to discuss the prospect for a United States-Australia Trade and Investment Framework Agreement -- one way to achieve that kind of economic engagement.

We are especially encouraged by Australia's leadership in the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Group. The November APEC ministerial in Seoul was proof that APEC is emerging as a ^{process,} ^{successes of the} ~~premier~~ ^{the} economic forum in the Pacific and is increasingly fostering a sense of community around the Pacific Rim.

Clearly, with the dramatic changes in the world we must adapt to new security realities as well. But let me assure you: no matter what changes may come about in our defense expenditures or in the nature of the threats to international peace, the U.S.-Australia alliance is fundamental to the ~~future~~ stability of the Asia-Pacific region.

Yes, the Cold War is over. The Soviet Union is history. But the lessons of our time remind us that challenges to our security remain -- whether because of the proliferation of ~~the~~

weapons of mass destruction, or because of volatile regional conflicts. Let me take this opportunity to salute Australia's leadership in stemming the threat of chemical, biological and nuclear weapons. It's your children, and the children of the entire world who will grow up in a safer world thanks to such efforts, and that's an exciting prospect.

A few moments ago I recalled the sacrifices Australians made opposing communist expansion in Southeast Asia. It is so as well today, with Australians still advancing the cause of freedom and human rights in Southeast Asia. Diplomatic initiatives by ^{is diplomatic activism has} Australia ~~in the United Nations~~ have been a major factor in the progress toward peace and self-government in Cambodia, ^{within the framework of the United Nations settlement plan.}

Both the United States and Australia have renewed diplomatic ^{reestablished official} representation in Phnom Penh in order to move the peace process forward. Australia is making an additional contribution by sending a senior military officer to head the new U.N. peacekeeping force in Cambodia. While Cambodia still faces a difficult transition, I am confident that years of ^{revolutionary} ~~horror and~~ ^{and foreign intervention} ~~dictatorship~~ ^{there} will ^{now} give way to peace and representative government. [Placeholder for any further statements about Cambodia, e.g. lifting of trade embargo]

Finally, American and Australian aspirations for the future are evident in our increasing cooperation on such matters as environmental protection and educational and social issues. We can take pride our governments' joint actions toward conservation

of tropical forests, protecting endangered species, and promoting technologies for clean-burning coal.

Australia also plays a leading role in the international fight against illicit drugs. I know I speak for millions of American parents in expressing thanks for your efforts to fight drug abuse and drug trafficking.

I believe the next generations of Australians and Americans will grow even closer. I foresee a steady expansion of travel and cultural exchanges in years to come. Australia's natural beauty is a powerful magnet for American tourists. But more than this, it is the spirit of your country that earns Australia so much admiration in America and around the world. Your artists' contributions to film, dance and music have whetted my countrymen's appetites for more and more things Australian.

((U.S. television carries "Australian rules football," and many Americans enjoy the rough and tumble of hard hitting with reckless abandon. \ We have something similar, but we call it politics. \ \))

I credit the clear air of Australia for its effect on one of the freshest minds now working in Washington -- our Secretary of Education, Lamar Alexander. In 1987, after completing eight years as Governor of Tennessee, Lamar Alexander decided to take his wife and children and spend half a year in Australia.

Now that he has joined my Cabinet as Secretary of Education, Lamar Alexander is working for revolutionary changes to improve our schools. He is promoting innovative ideas he saw in practice

Of course, we've always shared fraternal ties and a spirit of freedom -- ever since an American vessel named the Philadelphia became the first trading ship to call at Sydney's Port Jackson in 1792. \ Almost a century later, Mark Twain visited Australia and spoke for all Americans when he said: "You have a spirit of independence here which cannot be overpraised."

Fifty years ago in the Coral Sea, Australians and Americans paid a high price ^{for their security} but they proved to the world that the future belongs to the brave and the free. For the half century since, we have deepened our habits of friendship, ^{our economic interdependence} trade and mutual ^{our collaboration in} defense. Now more clearly than ever, we can see a hopeful future for the far-flung kinsmen of Australia and America -- and for all who share our ideals. We're prepared to work as partners in the next century -- to break new ground for freedom, cooperation, and economic progress.

Thank you again for the extraordinary honor of allowing me to address this distinguished Parliament. May God bless you, and may He always smile on the kinship and friendship of Australia and the United States of America.

#

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(Duggan/Nix)
December 27, 1991
Draft Four
Parliament

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENT
CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA
JANUARY 2, 1992
[time]

Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Thank you for that warm welcome. I am deeply grateful for the honor of appearing before the Houses of the Australian Parliament. I know that Members of Parliament have gone to extraordinary lengths to arrange this special session. [Congress joke] I want to offer special greetings and thanks to the members of the Australia/USA Parliamentary Group, who have done so much to deepen the friendship between our countries. [Also acknowledge: PM Keating, President of the Senate Sibraa, others?]

Let me just make one other observation. You have a wonderfully vigorous political climate, with all the rough and tumble befitting the Australian spirit. And I feel fortunate to have known several of your members from both sides of the

aisle. But amidst all the intensity and emotion brought forth in

these chambers, you've shown the ability to leave your

I've always been impressed by the united message your leaders, of both parties, have sent to my country. Each time I've spoken to an Australian political leader, he's urged me to support your government's differences as we say in America, "at the water's edge." I have whether in or out of office. That message has been the importance of strong Australian-American ties. And each always been impressed that each time your leadership or a delegation of members has come to the United States, the accent has been on the positive -- optimistic and hopeful for the future.

Perhaps that's one reason that any visitor from the United States cannot help but feel a warm kinship with Australia. Both

Your leaders, even when out of office & in opposition, have always placed Australia's interests ahead of personal interests. And that says something very important about this great country

of our young nations were seen by explorers, pioneers, and immigrants as destinations of freedom and opportunity. Our cultures reflect an extraordinary diversity -- from British and Irish, to Italian and Polish, to Vietnamese and Cambodian.

This Parliament Building displays an original copy of the Magna Carta -- one of only four such manuscripts to have survived to this day. The United States National Archives is home to another of these original manuscripts. I can think of no stronger symbol of our shared commitment to the rights of the individual, to the rule of law, and to government by consent of the people.

Both of our peoples To be frank, our peoples think big. But their biggest ideas are ones we share!

With our common ancestries and shared ideals, Americans and Australians also find other similarities. Each of our countries spans a continent rich in agricultural and mineral resources. Spectacular natural beauty abounds in fantastic variety in both our nations as well. ~~But most profound are the characteristics that our two peoples share:~~ the belief in the indivisibility of human freedom, and the willingness to struggle and sacrifice for the peace and security of other nations.

And America has fought 3 wars in the Pacific over the past half century

This year marks the 50th anniversary of the fateful Battle of the Coral Sea. We remember the courage and fighting skill of the Australian and American naval forces. Their valor spared Australia from invasion and stemmed the tide of totalitarianism.

In Korea and Vietnam, Australians and Americans again joined forces. Their sacrifices were not in vain. ~~Had we not taken our~~

In less than 20 years, the nations that were threatened by a wave of communist expansion have set the standard for free market development world wide. Korea is a democracy and Hong Kong - suffering Cambodia now has the hope of a durable peace & even free elections. Vietnam is trying to open up its under US auspices. And even VN is opening to the world, seeking reintegration with the dynamic market economies of the region

with a bustling economy.

Lesson of the bomb gone away
Dunbar

~~stand, the wildfire of communist violence and tyranny could have enveloped far greater expanses of Northeast and Southeast Asia.~~

In the Persian Gulf, we stood together against Saddam Hussein's aggression. Indeed, the first two coalition partners in a joint boarding exercise to enforce the United Nations resolutions were Australians from the HMAS Darwin and Americans from the USS Brewerton. During the war, ^{the} ~~our~~ joint defense facilities ^{here in Australia} played an invaluable role in detecting launches of Iraqi Scud missiles. ^{to} These facilities will continue to serve our global aims for nonproliferation. And today, two of the three navies represented in operations enforcing the embargo against Iraq are Australia's and America's.

Australia, the United States, and many other nations rose to the challenge of the Persian Gulf. Now we must look forward to the decade ahead -- we must understand its changing landscape, and step up to its demands as well.

First, we face together the challenge of economic opportunity and growth -- creating jobs for our people and hope for their families. Second, we face new but no less exacting challenges to our security -- the threats of regional conflicts, and proliferation of the weapons of mass destruction. Third, we face the exciting task of fostering the remarkable momentum for democracy and freedom that swept the world these past few years.

A strong America has been central to the triumph of free markets and free people. I am confident that the United States will continue to have the conviction and the capacity to be a

force for good -- and that a new era of economic opportunity will unfold with enhanced opportunities for peace.

The coming era promises unparalleled potential for economic growth in the nations of the Pacific. The Asia-Pacific region accounts for more than \$300 billion in annual two-way commerce with the United States -- a total nearly one-third larger than America's volume of trade across the Atlantic. This region is the fastest growing market in the world. Still, there are voices on both sides of the Pacific calling for economic isolationism. And while for some nations, including Australia and the United States, these are difficult economic times, ^{we both know} protectionism is a fundamentally bankrupt notion. Make no mistake, America will continue to stand for open trade and open markets.

Trade means jobs -- good jobs -- at home and abroad. I'm sure it comes as no surprise that my highest priority as President of the United States is to promote economic growth and jobs for the American people. That goal is fully consistent with economic growth and jobs for Australians. You and I know that open markets generate growth, that international trade is not a zero-sum game.

You also know that the nations who share the rewards of a vibrant and growing international trading system must also share the responsibilities. ~~Australia has always stood four square for free and fair trade. That's why Australia~~ ^{has stood} ~~stands~~ as a true leader in efforts to achieve success in the Uruguay Round of the GATT negotiations. You have brought great skill and energy in

→ Not true

*Sensitive time w. EC.
I don't want to get them too stoked up*

seeking deep reductions in trade-distorting agricultural subsidies. Progress on agriculture is key to the success of the GATT talks.

Your farmers are not alone in feeling the pain caused by the ~~predatory trade practices~~ and heavy subsidies of the European Community -- our wheat production dropped by almost 30% last year. But I am also aware of the concern such ~~temporary~~ United States trade programs as the Export Enhancement Program can cause Australian farmers. *I don't*

~~But let me just mention that in every EEP initiative, we make every possible effort to factor in the interests of non-subsidizers such as Australia. EEP applies needed pressure directly on the European Community. It is designed to avoid affecting countries that do not subsidize -- including Australia.~~

Inset A
not sent of this 11/13 more accurate

While I don't like having to use these remedies, I will protect the interests of American farmers. And without EEP, the European Community would absorb additional markets, and prices ^{forcing out competitive} ~~would continue their downward trend.~~ *farmers in both countries -- like Australia & the US -- who can compete fairly,* We both know that the real answer is what our two governments are doing -- working hard for an historic new GATT agreement that ^{cuts back against subsidies, especially} liberates and levels the ^{for exports,} playing field in world agriculture trade. *Inset B* ~~In the long run,~~ This is the best policy either of us could offer our hard-working farmers and ranchers.

We also see the potential for using regional organizations to expand and liberalize trade around the globe. We are especially encouraged by Australia's leadership in the Asia-

Insert A on p 5

The ~~main objective~~ ^{has one and only one objective:} of our ERP program ^{is} to force the EC to

stop its avalanche of subsidized exports. And the ~~fact~~ ^{is} that the

EC still subsidizes over ten times the amount of farm exports

that we do. Moreover, our program seeks to minimize the effects

on ~~the~~ Australia & other nations.

I want B or J5

That's why the U.S. is committed to work with

The new draft Uruguay Round text to seek to consider these trade

negotiations. While we have problems with some elements of that draft, the objective is an important contribution if we achieved a new threshold.

The international trading system is no impediment to pursuing this opportunity.

~~The next step is for all the participants to move ahead with new commitments to lower barriers to~~

hope the other nations around the Pacific will join with the two

of us to instill additional momentum to the Uruguay Round negotiations

when they resume later this month. (Pickup last sentence)

right
which first met here in ~~London~~ ^{Australia-}

Pacific Economic Cooperation Group, The November APEC ministerial in Seoul was proof that APEC is emerging as a premier economic forum in the Pacific and is increasingly fostering a sense of community around the Pacific Rim. ~~Similarly, we seek to make all of North America -- Mexico, the United States and Canada -- a free trade area.~~ I assure you: The North American Free Trade Agreement will not become an exclusive trade bloc. It will lower internal barriers without raising external barriers.

Our growth will help stimulate yours, just as growth in Asia will spur our exports
~~We envision thriving North American economies engaged with the dynamic economies of the Asian-Pacific nations. This visit~~

~~is an opportunity to discuss the prospect for a United States-Australia Trade and Investment Framework Agreement -- one way to achieve that kind of economic engagement.~~

That's my agenda to expand exports and growth through reducing trade barriers -- whether globally, regionally, or bilaterally.

Clearly, with the dramatic changes in the world we must adapt to new security realities as well. But let me assure you: no matter what changes may come about in our defense expenditures or in the nature of the threats to international peace, the U.S.-Australia alliance is fundamental to the future stability of the Asia-Pacific region.

Yes, the Cold War is over. The Soviet Union is history.

~~But the lessons of our time remind us that challenges to our security remain -- whether because of the proliferation of the volatile regional conflicts & weapons of mass destruction, or because of volatile regional conflicts.~~ *As we already seen in the Gulf that new dangerous mixtures can explode. The combination of*
necessitate our constant attention.
Let me take this opportunity to salute Australia's leadership in stemming the threat of chemical, biological and nuclear weapons. It's your children, and the children of the

But the United States has fought 3 wars in Asia over the past century. We know that our security is inextricably linked to stability across the Pacific, & we have no intention to put that security & stability at risk. The cost of a mistake is too high

Of the people of that long-suffering land have waited long enough. And I'm proud by our combined efforts to end their collective nightmares & to usher in a new era of hope & rebuilding.

entire world who will grow up in a safer world thanks to such efforts, and that's an exciting prospect.

~~A few moments ago I recalled the sacrifices Australians made opposing communist expansion in Southeast Asia. It is so as well today, with Australians still advancing the cause of freedom and human rights in Southeast Asia. Diplomatic initiatives by Australia in the United Nations have been a major factor in the progress toward peace and self-government in Cambodia.~~
A few moments ago I recalled the sacrifices Australians made opposing communist expansion in Southeast Asia. It is so as well today, with Australians still advancing the cause of freedom and human rights in Southeast Asia. Diplomatic initiatives by Australia ^{+ the US} in the United Nations have been a major factor in the progress toward peace and ^{free elections} self-government in Cambodia.

Both the United States and Australia have renewed diplomatic representation in Phnom Penh in order to move the peace process forward. Australia is making an additional contribution by sending a senior military officer to head the new U.N. peacekeeping force in Cambodia. While Cambodia still faces a difficult transition, I am confident that years of horror and dictatorship there will give way to peace and representative government. [Placeholder for any further statements about Cambodia, e.g. lifting of trade embargo]

Finally, American and Australian aspirations for the future are evident in our increasing cooperation on such matters as environmental protection and educational and social issues. We can take pride our governments' joint actions toward conservation of tropical forests, protecting endangered species, and promoting technologies for clean-burning coal.

Australia also plays a leading role in the international fight against illicit drugs. I know I speak for millions of

American parents in expressing thanks for your efforts to fight drug abuse and drug trafficking.

I believe the next generations of Australians and Americans will grow even closer. I foresee a steady expansion of travel and cultural exchanges in years to come. Australia's natural beauty is a powerful magnet for American tourists. But more than this, it is the spirit of your country that earns Australia so much admiration in America and around the world. Your artists' contributions to film, dance and music have whetted my countrymen's appetites for more and more things Australian. ((U.S. television carries "Australian rules football," and many Americans enjoy the rough and tumble of hard hitting with reckless abandon. \ We have something similar, but we call it politics. \ \))

I credit the clear air of Australia for its effect on one of the freshest minds now working in Washington -- our Secretary of Education, Lamar Alexander. In 1987, after completing eight years as Governor of Tennessee, Lamar Alexander decided to take his wife and children and spend half a year in Australia.

Now that he has joined my Cabinet as Secretary of Education, Lamar Alexander is working for revolutionary changes to improve our schools. ^{Secretary Alexander} He is promoting innovative ideas he saw in practice in Australia -- for instance the large measure of freedom Australians have in choosing among private, religious, or state-operated schools. When we succeed with some of these reforms, we'll thank pathfinders such as Australians for their example.

This, too, is part of our program to make America competitive & strong, to help it grow.

Draft Three
12/26

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENT
CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA
JANUARY 2, 1992
[time]

Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Thank you for that warm welcome. I am deeply grateful for the honor of appearing before the Houses of the Australian Parliament. I know that Members of Parliament have gone to extraordinary lengths to arrange this special session. I want to offer special greetings and thanks to the members of the Australia/USA Parliamentary Group, who have done so much to deepen the friendship between our countries. [Also acknowledge: PM Keating, President of the Senate ^(Sigh-brah) Sebraa, others?]

Any visitor from the United States cannot help but feel a warm kinship with Australia. We share ancient traditions and far-sighted optimism. Explorers, pioneers, and immigrants built each of our young nations. Australia and America have been destinations of freedom and opportunity for yearners and toilers from Britain and Ireland, Poland and Italy, Vietnam and Cambodia and dozens of other places on the globe.

In addition to native peoples,

This Parliament Building displays an original copy of the Magna Carta -- one of only four such manuscripts to have survived to this day. The United States National Archives is home to another of these original manuscripts. I can think of no stronger symbol of our shared commitment to the rights of the

Might take on directly
issue of us reducing its
budgets of defense so as
better to stay engaged.

individual, to the rule of law, and to government by consent of the people.

With our common ancestries and shared ideals, Americans and Australians also find great similarities in our lands. Each of our countries spans a continent. Each abounds in agricultural and mineral riches. Each is endowed with seaports important to world security and trade.

You have shown that your commitment is a matter of policy and action - not rhetoric.

Australians and Americans share a belief in the indivisibility of human freedom. \ We share a willingness to struggle and sacrifice for the peace and security of other nations. Five times this century Australians and Americans have fought side by side in the cause of peace and freedom: In the First World War; in the Second World War; in Korea; in Vietnam; and, just last year, in the Persian Gulf. \ \

This year we mark the 50th anniversary of the fateful Battle of the Coral Sea. We remember the courage and fighting skill of the Australian and American naval forces. Their valor spared Australia from invasion and preserved for the Allied forces in the Pacific their most valuable material and moral resources.

In Korea and Vietnam, Australians and Americans again joined forces. Their sacrifices were not in vain. \ Had we not taken our stand, the wildfire of communist violence and tyranny very likely would have enveloped far greater expanses of Northeast and Southeast Asia.

In the Persian Gulf, we stood together again in opposing Saddam Hussein's aggression. Indeed, the first two coalition

partners to carry out a joint boarding exercise to enforce the United Nations resolutions were Australians from the HMAS Darwin and Americans from the USS Brewerton. During the war, our joint defense facilities played an invaluable role in detecting launches of Iraqi Scud missiles. These facilities will continue to serve our global aims for nonproliferation. And today, two of the three navies represented in operations enforcing the embargo against Iraq are Australia's and America's.

MAK ?

In a way, this was a role Australia played in setting the stage for the current Middle East peace talks.

Let me assure you: The United States will continue to work in firm alliance with Australia, no matter what changes may come about in our defense expenditures or in the makeup of threats to international peace.

The ^{U.S. - Australia} ANZUS alliance is fundamental to the future stability of the Asia-Pacific region. \\ I am solidly committed to keep our defenses strong and remain engaged with you in this region of such vital and growing importance to America. \\

Australia is more than a friend and an ally to the United States. Australia is a good citizen of the world community. \\ I want to salute especially Australia's leadership in stemming the threat of chemical, biological and nuclear weapons. \\

A moment ago I recalled the sacrifices Australians made during our long involvement in opposing communist expansion in Southeast Asia. (No matter how disappointing and thankless that military engagement may have seemed,) Australians have never lost sight of their aim of advancing freedom and human rights in Southeast Asia. Principled diplomatic initiatives by Australia

Replace w/ insert ONE attached

Insert one A

Changes in Presidential Remarks: Australian Parliament
Canberra, Australia
January 3, 1991

Insert One

Page 3 --Para beginning: "Australia is more than a friend and ally... ." Delete last sentence and replace with the following language:

mk

Australia has been at the forefront of efforts to curb proliferation of weapons of mass destruction worldwide.

(New Para) We have seen that deterrence works. We have seen the fruits of your vigilance: the end of a world dominated by superpower nuclear confrontation. Before us is the opportunity to move beyond a world divided into blocs and toward a pax universalis, a true commonwealth of freedom.

mk?

mk
The sacrifices of the past century alone remind us that

(New Para) ~~But~~ we face many challenges to this promise of a bright future. The cold war is gone. But too many of the terrible weapons that were the hallmark of that conflict still remain. And we face the new challenges of the proliferations of weapons of mass destruction. My September 27 initiative was an important beginning to addressing both of these problems. It offers mutual advantage to us and the former Soviet Union to quickly rid ourselves of much of the hardware of the past era. But we must go further. We must move towards (minimum deterrence) amongst the major nuclear powers.

History, however, is a sobering mentor. The lessons learned in the wars of this century alone remind us that

regarding nuclear weapons

? mk

(New Para) My initiative along with the November 8 declaration by South Korean President Roh Tae Woo sets the stage for ending the most dangerous threat of to the region, that on the Korean Peninsula. This is the number one security challenge we face in the Asia Pacific. We are encouraged by recent progress in the North-South dialogue towards a mutual foregoing of nuclear capability by both Koreas, and we will work with our friends and allies vigilantly until this threat is no more, and the last vestige of the cold war--the Korean Peninsula--begins to yield to a new era as well.

calling for a non-nuclear Korean peninsula

? nuclear proliferation on that peninsula

Cuba?

(New Para) We also face ^{fall} great danger and great opportunity in helping in the transformation of the former Soviet republics as they evolve from a totalitarian empire to market-oriented democracies. We look forward to working with Australia in the approaching Washington Conference on Cooperation and Assistance with the former Soviet republics. This important multilateral effort holds the promise on the new era of freedom across much of the European continent.

Insert One
cont.

for p. 3 of original

(New Para) So too we look forward to expanding our cooperation with Australia in our efforts to curbing the proliferation threat in the Middle East and South Asia. Our efforts ~~helped~~ by Australian leadership to rid the world of chemical and biological weapons.

in ridding
plays an enormously important part in this effort.

There is a new hope, a new vision, in this vast area of the world. Nations are joining together not only to resist aggression and prove that might does not make right, but to make a decent life possible for all of their people. The vision of freedom that Australia has taken a lead in expressing in this part of the world is a vision free from foreign domination, free from tyranny, from the despair of war and ~~suppression~~. That is the only vision that is really worthy of man's destiny. Australia is a leader in making this vision a reality.

aggression

I am very grateful for the legacy of Australian and American people linking arms and pursuing common tasks. I am grateful for the understanding your distinguished Prime Minister and other Australian leaders have demonstrated for America's role in the Pacific. I feel today, as I address you, just as a former American President felt twenty-five years ago: I feel the confidence that comes from the steadfast support of a strong and independent people in Australia. You must know that we reciprocate that support in the fullest possible measure.

Page 3 -- last para, insert new para, before third sentence:

Our efforts along with the hard work of our many friends in ASEAN have turned what many feared only sixteen years ago might become "communist dominoes of Southeast Asia" into models for the developing world. The success of the Asian tigers as well as Malaysia, Thailand and Indonesia *and Brunei* is undisputable. [*]This success facilitates the US and Australia in working closely with ASEAN as a major actor in this part of the world, and Australia has played a particularly important role in working with us and ASEAN to try and turn the last conflict zone in Southeast Asia, Indochina, from a tragic battlefield into a bouyant marketplace. /Keep last sentence beginning: Principled diplomatic initiatives....

Insert
on A

in the United Nations have been a major factor in the progress toward peace and self-government in Cambodia.

Both the United States and Australia have renewed diplomatic representation in Phnom Penh in order to move the peace process forward. Australia is making an additional contribution by sending one of its senior military officers to head the new U.N. peacekeeping force in Cambodia. While Cambodia still faces a difficult transition, I am confident that years of horror and dictatorship there will give way to peace and representative government. [Placeholder for any further statements about Cambodia, e.g. lifting of trade embargo] *maybe*

The coming era promises unparalleled opportunities for economic growth in the nations of the Pacific. The Asia-Pacific region accounts for more than \$300 billion in annual two-way commerce with the United States -- a total nearly one-third larger than America's volume of trade across the Atlantic.

My highest priority as President of the United States is to promote economic growth and jobs for Americans. \\ Happily, that goal is fully consistent with economic growth and jobs for Australians. \\ You and I know that free and fair trade is not a zero-sum game. \\ All nations share the responsibilities and the rewards of a vibrant and growing international trading system. \\

Australia indeed is a leader in efforts to reach a successful conclusion to the Uruguay Round of the GATT negotiations. Australian leaders have employed great skill and energy in seeking deep reductions in trade-distorting

*Consumers & workers both in Australia & the US
win as we succeed in opening markets worldwide.*

*Might
debank
Am-15T
here*

agricultural subsidies. I am aware that such interim United States trade programs as the Export Enhancement Program are causes of concern to Australian farmers.

But let me assure you, that in every EEP initiative we make every possible effort to factor in the interests of non-subsidizers, such as Australia. ~~We want to make it clear that we do not consider your policies a problem.~~ *Temporary?* *Delete - incomprehensible* ✓

The European Community has driven world grain prices down with heavy subsidies and predatory trade practices. EEP applies needed pressure directly on the European Community. It is designed and implemented to avoid affecting countries that do not subsidize -- including Australia. Without EEP, the European Community would ^{absorb} ~~usurp~~ additional markets and prices would continue their downward trend. *These (incentives)*

I don't like having to use any of the instruments of trade war. That is why my Administration is working hard -- as I know the Australian government is -- for an historic new GATT agreement that liberates and revolutionizes world agriculture trade. We want to create a trade environment where all producers can compete fairly. In the long run, this is the best policy either of us could offer our hard-working farmers and ranchers. !

Like Australians, Americans see the possibilities for using regional organizations to expand and liberalize trade around the globe. We seek to make all of North America -- Mexico, the United States and Canada -- a free trade area.

I assure you: The North American Free Trade Agreement will not become an exclusive trade bloc. It will lower internal barriers without raising external barriers. We envision a day when thriving North American economies will engage in increasingly robust trade with Asian-Pacific nations that have opened their own markets. On this visit, I am discussing with Australian leaders the prospect for a United States-Australia Trade and Investment Framework Agreement.

We are especially encouraged by Australia's leadership in the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Group. The November APEC ministerial in Seoul was proof that APEC ^{is emerging as a} ~~has matured~~ ^{increasingly} into the ^{economic} premier trade forum in the Pacific and is ~~emerging~~ as an important force building a sense of community around the Pacific Rim.

Insert two and two A₂ attached

^{American and Australian} ~~Our~~ common aspirations for the future are evident in our increasing cooperation on such matters as environmental protection and educational and social issues. Australians and Americans can take pride our governments' joint actions toward conservation of tropical forests, protecting endangered species, and promoting technologies for clean-burning coal.

~~As a democracy with a solid moral anchor,~~ Australia plays a leading role in the international fight against illicit drugs. I know I speak for millions of American parents in expressing thanks for your efforts ^{fought in your own interests against} ~~to fight~~ drug abuse and drug trafficking.

Steadfast cooperation on security and trade will offer a great boon to the next generations of Australians and Americans.

Insert Two
(Page 6--new para after para 2)

The steadily growing network of Transpacific trade and financial ties has provided the common ground for a dynamic Pacific community towards the 21st Century. APEC in its many working groups such as telecommunications and transportation is helping to shape the infrastructure of this Pacific community. Along with the Atlantic community this Pacific community of shared interests and common goals is one of the pillars of the new international system we are trying to build. APEC's efforts at regional and global trade liberalization are an important force for the success of the Uruguay Round. Renewing an open trading regime is fundamental to the success of a stable and prosperous post-cold war order.

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Australia
Parliament Speech Input from JKeith
December 28, 1991

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p. 6

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TWO

In reflecting on our shared views of the importance of APEC and the direction of economic and commercial development in the Asia Pacific region, I am struck by how much we have in common. I see that wherever I turn -- from your lively democratic politics, to your devotion to education, to your interest in the exploration of space, to the robust expansion of your society, and to your intelligent interest in relations with other nations. *patronizing*

The foundations of friendship between our two nations are deep and they are increasing. There are strong new ties in the domestic life of our countries that grow in large measure from the way that we are all involved in historic changes, which are reshaping the political life of the planet.

We are entering an era when new claims to human rights, recognition, and identity are arising. There is change throughout the world from dependence on large powers to partnership in the affairs of the planet; and change, too, more dramatic than we might have hoped, from a dangerous cold war to a more stable and peaceful world.

With constancy, we have pursued the defense of freedom and we have prevented nuclear destruction. We have patiently labored to build a world order in which both peace and freedom can flourish. Generations have lived with with crises and danger. Some have come to expect and accept such conditions. But this resignation is being revolutionized. The revolution going on now is not the one predicted by Marx, Lenin, or Mao. Today, we are seeing a revolution in people's expectation of the future.

I foresee a steady expansion of travel and cultural exchanges in years to come. Australia's natural beauty is a powerful magnet for American tourists. But more than this, it is the spirit of your country that earns Australia so much admiration in America and around the world. Your artists' contributions to film, dance and music have whetted my countrymen's appetites for more and more things Australian. ((One of the ^{U.S.} ~~sports television networks~~ in the U.S. carries "Australian rules football," and many Americans enjoy the rough and tumble of hard hitting with reckless abandon. \ We have something similar, but we call it politics. \ \))

I credit the clear air of Australia for its effect on one of the freshest minds now working in Washington -- our Secretary of Education, Lamar Alexander. In 1987, after completing eight years as Governor of Tennessee, Lamar Alexander decided to take his wife and children and spend half a year in Australia.

For six months the Alexanders enjoyed the beauty and comfort of Australia's coastal cities and the adventure of the bush country. [They succeeded splendidly in getting to know one another better as a family.] For all the difference in setting, though, Lamar Alexander continually was struck with a powerful sense of kinship between Australians and Americans.

Now that he has joined my Cabinet as Secretary of Education, Lamar Alexander is working for revolutionary changes to improve our schools. He is promoting innovative ideas he saw in practice in Australia -- for instance the large measure of freedom

Australians have in choosing among private, religious, or state-operated schools. When we succeed with some of these reforms, we'll thank pathfinders such as Australians for their example.

Of course, we've always shared fraternal ties and a spirit of freedom -- ever since an American vessel named the Philadelphia ^{after our city of brotherly love!} became the first trading ship to call at Sydney's Port Jackson in 1792. \ Almost a century later, ^{our great writer} Mark Twain visited Australia and spoke for all Americans when he said: "You have a spirit of independence here which cannot be overpraised."

Fifty years ago in the Coral Sea, Australians and Americans paid a high price, but they proved to the world that the future belongs to the brave and the free. For the half century since, we have deepened our habits of friendship, trade and mutual defense. Now more clearly than ever, we can see a hopeful future for the far-flung kinsmen of Australia and America -- and for all who share our ideals. We're prepared to work as partners in the next century -- to break new ground for freedom, cooperation, and economic progress.

Thank you again for the extraordinary honor of allowing me to address this distinguished Parliament. May God bless you, and may He always smile on the ^{special} kinship and friendship of Australia and the United States of America.

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Australia
Input for Parliament Speech from JKeith
December 28, 1991

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p. 8

Looking to the next century, we must focus on our common destiny. We in the United States have long been the friends of those who have worked toward unity and stability in Asia. We are the willing friends and partners of those who want, and are equally willing now, to work together to fashion the destiny of the Pacific community. We look to you for initiative and leadership. From us will come cooperation.

There of course will be ^{problems} ~~growing pains~~ borne of diversity and differing priorities. ^{and your neighbors} But from these will grow mutual advances that do not pose challenges to any of us to surrender any of our most vital principles. Some have suggested, for example, that Asia needs a unitary security structure. We believe, however, in the flexibility and endurance of our security strategy in the Asia Pacific: bilateral security arrangements, forward-deployed forces with overseas bases necessary to support them, greater responsibility-sharing by our allies and complementary defense programs that are based on the needs of individual nations.

It is only right, as I said earlier in my remarks, that Australia has become a strong partner in providing new leadership in the Asia Pacific region. Your insight has been brought to bear in the region. Your industry and integrity have propelled you to the edge of the Pacific era -- an era of tremendous potential. From the multiple creeds and cultures in Asia and the Pacific there is a concerted effort to work together, to establish societies that encourage every man to stretch as far as he can. My visit to Australia represents an awareness of the interdependence of all of us, and a growing desire to strengthen it and to make it increasingly fruitful.

I have been encouraged and refreshed by what I have seen and heard in this great land of Australia. Your nations political, commercial, and military leaders are on exactly the same line I am as far as what I think is good for the world as a whole. Throughout the emerging Pacific community, the day is dawning on more and more people enjoying the liberty that is a part of the heritage of the people of our two countries. Through the determination of our two peoples, the free expressions of mankind will continue to be heard: their voices will grow in number, and that will be reward enough for our common effort.

Changes in Presidential Remarks: Australian Parliament
Canberra, Australia
January 3, 1991

Page 3 --Para beginning: "Australia is more than a friend and ally... ." Delete last sentence and replace with the following language:

Australia has been at the forefront of efforts to curb proliferation of weapons of mass destruction worldwide.

(New Para) We have seen that deterrence works. We have seen the fruits of your vigilance: the end of a world dominated by superpower nuclear confrontation. Before us is the opportunity to move beyond a world divided into blocs and toward a pax universalis, a true commonwealth of freedom.

(New Para) But we face many challenges to this promise of a bright future. The cold war is gone. But too many of the terrible weapons that were the hallmark of that conflict still remain. And we face the new challenges of the proliferations of weapons of mass destruction. My September 27 initiative was an important beginning to addressing both of these problems. It offers mutual advantage to us and the former Soviet Union to quickly rid ourselves of much of the hardware of the past era. But we must go further. We must move towards minimum deterrence amongst the major nuclear powers.

(New Para) My initiative along with the November 8 declaration by South Korean President Roh Tae Woo sets the stage for ending the most dangerous threat of proliferation, that on the Korean Peninsula. This is the number one security challenge we face in the Asia Pacific. We are encouraged by recent progress in the North-South dialogue towards a mutual foregoing of nuclear capability by both Koreas, and we will work with our friends and allies vigilantly until this threat is no more, and the last vestige of the cold war--the Korean Peninsula--begins to yield to a new era as well.

(New Para) We also face great danger and great opportunity in helping in the transformation of the former Soviet republics as they evolve from a totalitarian empire to market-oriented democracies. We look forward to working with Australia in the approaching Washington Conference on Cooperation and Assistance with the former Soviet republics. This important multilateral effort holds the promise on the new era of freedom across much of the European continent.

(New Para) So too we look forward to expanding our cooperation with Australia in our efforts to curbing proliferation threat in the Middle East and South Asia. Our efforts helped by Australian leadership to rid the world of chemical and biological weapons.

Page 3 -- last para, insert new para, before third sentence:

Our efforts along with the hard work of our many friends in ASEAN have turned what many feared only sixteen years ago might become "communist dominoes of Southeast Asia" into models for the developing world. The success of the Asian tigers as well as Malaysia, Thailand and Indonesia is undisputable. [*]This success facilitates the US and Australia in working closely with ASEAN as a major actor in this part of the world, and Australia has played a particularly important role in working with us and ASEAN to try and turn the last conflict zone in Southeast Asia, Indochina, from a tragic battlefield into a bouyant marketplace. /Keep last sentence beginning: Principled diplomatic initiatives....

Page 6 -- Para 2

Sentence 2 remove words: "has matured into the"; replace with: "is emerging as a"

delete "trade" before "forum" and replace with word: "economic"

delete "emerging as" and replace with: "increasingly"

*[Note: Asian tigers usually: SKorean, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Singapore]

(Page 6--new para after para 2)

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PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENT
CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA
JANUARY 2, 1992
[time]

Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Thank you for that warm welcome. I am deeply grateful for the honor of appearing before the Houses of the Australian Parliament. I know that Members of Parliament have gone to extraordinary lengths to arrange this special session. I want to offer special greetings and thanks to the members of the Australia/USA Parliamentary Group, who have done so much to deepen the friendship between our countries. [Also acknowledge: PM Keating, President of the Senate Sebraa, others?]

Any visitor from the United States cannot help but feel a warm kinship with Australia. We share ancient traditions and far-sighted optimism. Explorers, pioneers, and immigrants built each of our young nations. Australia and America have been destinations of freedom and opportunity for yearners and toilers from Britain and Ireland, Poland and Italy, Vietnam and Cambodia and dozens of other places on the globe.

This Parliament Building displays an original copy of the Magna Carta -- one of only four such manuscripts to have survived to this day. The United States National Archives is home to another of these original manuscripts. I can think of no stronger symbol of our shared commitment to the rights of the

2

individual, to the rule of law, and to government by consent of the people.

With our common ancestries and shared ideals, Americans and Australians also find great similarities in our lands. Each of our countries spans a continent. Each abounds in agricultural and mineral riches. Each is endowed with seaports important to world security and trade.

Australians and Americans share a belief in the indivisibility of human freedom. \ We share a willingness to struggle and sacrifice for the peace and security of other nations. Five times this century Australians and Americans have fought side by side in the cause of peace and freedom: In the First World War; in the Second World War; in Korea; in Vietnam; and, just last year, in the Persian Gulf. \ \

This year we mark the 50th anniversary of the fateful Battle of the Coral Sea. We remember the courage and fighting skill of the Australian and American naval forces. Their valor spared Australia from invasion and preserved for the Allied forces in the Pacific their most valuable material and moral resources.

In Korea and Vietnam, Australians and Americans again joined forces. Their sacrifices were not in vain. \ Had we not taken our stand, the wildfire of communist violence and tyranny very likely would have enveloped far greater expanses of Northeast and Southeast Asia.

In the Persian Gulf, we stood together again in opposing Saddam Hussein's aggression. Indeed, the first two coalition

3

partners to carry out a joint boarding exercise to enforce the United Nations resolutions were Australians from the HMAS Darwin and Americans from the USS Brewerton. During the war, our joint defense facilities played an invaluable role in detecting launches of Iraqi Scud missiles. These facilities will continue to serve our global aims for nonproliferation. And today, two of the three navies represented in operations enforcing the embargo against Iraq are Australia's and America's.

Let me assure you: The United States will continue to work in firm alliance with Australia, no matter what changes may come about in our defense expenditures or in the makeup of threats to international peace.

The ANZUS alliance is fundamental to the future stability of the Asia-Pacific region. \\ I am solidly committed to keep our defenses strong and remain engaged with you in this region of such vital and growing importance to America. \\

Australia is more than a friend and an ally to the United States. Australia is a good citizen of the world community. \\
~~I want to salute especially Australia's leadership in stemming the threat of chemical, biological and nuclear weapons. \\~~

A moment ago I recalled the sacrifices Australians made during our long involvement in opposing communist expansion in Southeast Asia. No matter how disappointing and thankless that military engagement may have seemed, Australians have never lost sight of their aim of advancing freedom and human rights in Southeast Asia. ^{X new #} Principled diplomatic initiatives by Australia

4

in the United Nations have been a major factor in the progress toward peace and self-government in Cambodia.

Both the United States and Australia have renewed diplomatic representation in Phnom Penh in order to move the peace process forward. Australia is making an additional contribution by sending one of its senior military officers to head the new U.N. peacekeeping force in Cambodia. While Cambodia still faces a difficult transition, I am confident that years of horror and dictatorship there will give way to peace and representative government. [Placeholder for any further statements about Cambodia, e.g. lifting of trade embargo]

The coming era promises unparalleled opportunities for economic growth in the nations of the Pacific. The Asia-Pacific region accounts for more than \$300 billion in annual two-way commerce with the United States -- a total nearly one-third larger than America's volume of trade across the Atlantic.

My highest priority as President of the United States is to promote economic growth and jobs for Americans. \\ Happily, that goal is fully consistent with economic growth and jobs for Australians. \\ You and I know that free and fair trade is not a zero-sum game. \\ All nations share the responsibilities and the rewards of a vibrant and growing international trading system. \\

Australia indeed is a leader in efforts to reach a successful conclusion to the Uruguay Round of the GATT negotiations. Australian leaders have employed great skill and energy in seeking deep reductions in trade-distorting

Workers Consumers and workers both in Australia and the U.S. win as we succeed in opening the world trading system.

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agricultural subsidies. I am aware that such ^{temporarily} interim United States trade programs as the Export Enhancement Program are causes of concern to Australian farmers.

But let me assure you, that in every EEP initiative we make every possible effort to factor in the interests of non-subsidizers, such as Australia. [We want to make it clear that we do not consider your policies a problem.]

The European Community has driven world grain prices down with heavy subsidies and predatory trade practices. EEP applies needed pressure directly on the European Community. It is designed and implemented to avoid affecting countries that do not subsidize -- including Australia. Without EEP, the European Community would ^{absorb} ~~usurp~~ additional markets and prices would continue their downward trend.

I don't like having to use any of ^{these remedies,} the instruments of trade war. That is why my Administration is working hard -- as I know the Australian government is -- for an historic new GATT agreement that liberates and revolutionizes world agriculture trade. We want to create a trade environment where all producers can compete fairly. In the long run, this is the best policy either of us could offer our hard-working farmers and ranchers.

Like Australians, Americans see the possibilities for using regional organizations to expand and liberalize trade around the globe. We seek to make all of North America -- Mexico, the United States and Canada -- a free trade area.

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Steadfast cooperation on security and trade will offer a great boon to the next generations of Australians and Americans.

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Australians have in choosing among private, religious, or state-operated schools. When we succeed with some of these reforms, we'll thank pathfinders such as Australians for their example.

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Thank you again for the extraordinary honor of allowing me to address this distinguished Parliament. May God bless you, and may He always smile on the ^{special} kinship and friendship of Australia and the United States of America.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

91 DEC 24 P1:18

December 23, 1991

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: DAVID DEMAREST
TONY SNOW *TS*

FROM: JOE DUGGAN *JD*

SUBJECT: AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENT ADDRESS

II. SUMMARY

On Tuesday, January 2, 1992, at 1:45 p.m, in the Chambers of Parliament House, you will deliver remarks to approximately 212 members of the Australian Parliament. You will be introduced by Speaker of the House Leo McLeay.

II. DISCUSSION

Your remarks (15 minutes, on cards) will speak to the strong alliance between our two countries and praise Australia for its leadership in matters of trade and international peace.

10/11

GEORGE BUSH

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GEORGE BUSH

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(Duggan/Nix)
December 26, 1991
Draft Three
Parliament

IAN PARLIAMENT
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GEORGE BUSH

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GEORGE BUSH

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 23, 1991

INFORMATION

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THROUGH: DAVID DEMAREST
 TONY SNOW *TS*

FROM: JOE DUGGAN *JD*

SUBJECT: AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENT ADDRESS

II. SUMMARY

On Tuesday, January 2, 1992, at 1:45 p.m, in the Chambers of Parliament House, you will deliver remarks to approximately 212 members of the Australian Parliament. You will be introduced by Speaker of the House Leo McLeay.

II. DISCUSSION

Your remarks (15 minutes, on cards) will speak to the strong alliance between our two countries and praise Australia for its leadership in matters of trade and international peace.

(Duggan/Nix)
December 23, 1991
Draft Two
Parliament

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENT
CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA
JANUARY 2, 1992
[time]

Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Thank you for that warm welcome. I am deeply grateful for the honor of appearing before the Houses of the Australian Parliament. I know that Members of Parliament have gone to extraordinary lengths to arrange this special session. I want to offer special greetings and thanks to the members of the Australia/USA Parliamentary Group, who have done so much to deepen the friendship between our countries. [Also acknowledge: PM Keating, President of the Senate Sebraa, others?]

Any visitor from the United States cannot help but feel a warm kinship with Australia. We share ancient traditions and far-sighted optimism. Explorers, pioneers, and immigrants built each of our young nations. Australia and America have been destinations of freedom and opportunity for yearners and toilers from Britain and Ireland, Poland and Italy, Vietnam and Cambodia and dozens of other places on the globe.

This Parliament Building displays an original copy of the Magna Carta -- one of only four such manuscripts to have survived to this day. The United States National Archives is home to another of these original manuscripts. I can think of no stronger symbol of our shared commitment to the rights of the

individual, to the rule of law, and to government by consent of the people.

With our common ancestries and shared ideals, Americans and Australians also find great similarities in our lands. Each of our countries spans a continent. Each abounds in agricultural and mineral riches. Each is endowed with seaports important to world security and trade.

Australians and Americans share a belief in the indivisibility of human freedom. \ We share a willingness to struggle and sacrifice for the peace and security of other nations. Five times this century Australians and Americans have fought side by side in the cause of peace and freedom: In the First World War; in the Second World War; in Korea; in Vietnam; and, just last year, in the Persian Gulf. \ \

This year we mark the 50th anniversary of the fateful Battle of the Coral Sea. We remember the courage and fighting skill of the Australian and American naval forces. Their valor spared Australia from invasion and preserved for the Allied forces in the Pacific their most valuable material and moral resources.

In Korea and Vietnam, Australians and Americans again joined forces. Their sacrifices were not in vain. \ Had we not taken our stand, the wildfire of communist violence and tyranny very likely would have enveloped far greater expanses of Northeast and Southeast Asia.

In the Persian Gulf, we stood together again in opposing Saddam Hussein's aggression. Indeed, the first two coalition

partners to carry out a joint boarding exercise to enforce the United Nations resolutions were Australians from the HMAS Darwin and Americans from the USS Brewerton. During the war, our joint defense facilities played an invaluable role in detecting launches of Iraqi Scud missiles. These facilities will continue to serve our global aims for nonproliferation. And today, two of the three navies represented in operations enforcing the embargo against Iraq are Australia's and America's.

Let me assure you: The United States will continue to work in firm alliance with Australia, no matter what changes may come about in our defense expenditures or in the makeup of threats to international peace.

The ANZUS alliance is fundamental to the future stability of the Asia-Pacific region. \\ I am solidly committed to keep our defenses strong and remain engaged with you in this region of such vital and growing importance to America. \\

Australia is more than a friend and an ally to the United States. Australia is a good citizen of the world community. \\ I want to salute especially Australia's leadership in stemming the threat of chemical, biological and nuclear weapons. \\

A moment ago I recalled the sacrifices Australians made during our long involvement in opposing communist expansion in Southeast Asia. No matter how disappointing and thankless that military engagement may have seemed, Australians have never lost sight of their aim of advancing freedom and human rights in Southeast Asia. Principled diplomatic initiatives by Australia

in the United Nations have been a major factor in the progress toward peace and self-government in Cambodia.

Both the United States and Australia have renewed diplomatic representation in Phnom Penh in order to move the peace process forward. Australia is making an additional contribution by sending one of its senior military officers to head the new U.N. peacekeeping force in Cambodia. [Placeholder for any further statements about Cambodia, e.g. lifting of trade embargo]

The coming era promises unparalleled opportunities for economic growth in the nations of the Pacific. The Asia-Pacific region accounts for more than \$300 billion in annual two-way commerce with the United States -- a total nearly one-third larger than America's volume of trade across the Atlantic.

My highest priority as President of the United States is to promote economic growth and jobs for Americans. \\ Happily, that goal is fully consistent with economic growth and jobs for Australians. \\ You and I know that free and fair trade is not a zero-sum game. \\ All nations share the responsibilities and the rewards of a vibrant and growing international trading system. \\

Australia indeed is a leader in efforts for the success of the Uruguay Round of the GATT negotiations. Australian leaders have employed great skill and energy in seeking deep reductions in trade-distorting agricultural subsidies. I am aware that such interim United States trade programs as the Export Enhancement Program are resented by Australian farmers. American farmers

also are feeling the pain of lower world grain prices. The cause of these low prices is not EEP.

The European Community has driven world grain prices down with heavy subsidies and predatory trade practices. EEP applies needed pressure directly on the European Community. It is designed and implemented to avoid affecting countries that do not subsidize -- including Australia. Without EEP, the European Community would usurp additional markets and prices would continue their downward trend.

I don't like having to use any of the instruments of trade war. That is why my Administration is working hard -- as I know the Australian government is -- for an historic new GATT agreement that liberates and revolutionizes world agriculture trade. We want to create a trade environment where all producers can compete fairly. In the long run, this is the best policy either of us could offer our hard-working farmers and ranchers.

Like Australians, Americans see the possibilities for using regional organizations to expand and liberalize trade around the globe. We seek to make all of North America -- Mexico, the United States and Canada -- a free trade area.

I assure you: The North American Free Trade Agreement will not become an exclusive trade bloc. It will lower internal barriers without raising external barriers. We envision a day when thriving North American economies will engage in increasingly robust trade with Asian-Pacific nations that have opened their own markets. On this visit, I am discussing with

Australian leaders the prospect for a United States-Australia Trade and Investment Framework Agreement.

We are especially encouraged by Australia's leadership in the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Group. The November APEC ministerial in Seoul was proof that APEC has matured into the premier trade forum in the Pacific and is emerging as an important force building a sense of community around the Pacific Rim.

Our common aspirations for the future are evident in our increasing cooperation on such matters as environmental protection and educational and social issues. Australians and Americans can take pride our governments' joint actions toward conservation of tropical forests, protecting endangered species, and promoting technologies for clean-burning coal.

As a democracy with a solid moral anchor, Australia plays a leading role in the international fight against illicit drugs. I know I speak for millions of American parents in expressing thanks for your efforts to fight drug abuse and drug trafficking.

Steadfast cooperation on security and trade will offer a great boon to the next generations of Australians and Americans. I foresee a steady expansion of travel and cultural exchanges in years to come. Australia's natural beauty is a powerful magnet for American tourists. But more than this, it is the spirit of your country that earns Australia so much admiration in America and around the world. Your artists' contributions to film, dance and music have whetted my countrymen's appetites for more and

more things Australian. ((One of the sports television networks in the U.S. carries "Australian rules football," and many Americans enjoy the rough and tumble of hard hitting with reckless abandon. \ We have something similar, but we call it politics. \ \))

I credit the clear air of Australia for its effect on one of the freshest minds now working in Washington -- our Secretary of Education, Lamar Alexander. In 1987, after completing eight years as Governor of Tennessee, Lamar Alexander decided to take his wife and children and spend half a year in Australia.

For six months the Alexanders enjoyed the beauty and comfort of Australia's coastal cities and the adventure of the bush country. They succeeded splendidly in getting to know one another better as a family. For all the difference in setting, though, Lamar Alexander continually was struck with a powerful sense of kinship between Australians and Americans.

Now that he has joined my Cabinet as Secretary of Education, Lamar Alexander is working for revolutionary changes to improve our schools. He is promoting innovative ideas he saw in practice in Australia -- for instance the large measure of freedom Australians have in choosing among private, religious, or state-operated schools. When we succeed with some of these reforms, we'll thank pathfinders such as Australians for their example.

Of course, we've always shared fraternal ties and a spirit of freedom -- ever since an American vessel named the Philadelphia became the first trading ship to call at Sydney's

Port Jackson in 1792. \ Almost a century later, Mark Twain visited Australia and spoke for all Americans when he said: "You have a spirit of independence here which cannot be overpraised."

Fifty years ago in the Coral Sea, Australians and Americans paid a high price, but they proved to the world that the future belongs to the brave and the free. For the half century since, we have deepened our habits of friendship, trade and mutual defense. Now more clearly than ever, we can see a hopeful future for the far-flung kinsmen of Australia and America -- and for all who share our ideals. We're prepared to work as partners in the next century -- to break new ground for freedom, cooperation, and economic progress.

Thank you again for the extraordinary honor of allowing me to address this distinguished Parliament. May God bless you, and may He always smile on the kinship and friendship of Australia and the United States of America.

#

Canberra speech: Add after second graph on p.3:

* Security
Insert

More than 150 years ago, President Andrew Jackson appointed J.H. Williams as the first American counsel here. Arriving from Boston, Williams was greeted by an editorial: "We regard his arrival, read the Australian paper," as a pledge of increasing intimacy between the two countries, from, which mutual advantages may be expected to flow."

point made →
Alliances - - -
The bonds of intimacy, trust, and political moorings of our alliance have seen us through these five wars. They have brought victory in the long twilight struggle against communist oppression. And as we now strive to forge a new, post-Cold War order, our alliances are the key building blocks to a new century of peace and prosperity, to the emerging Pacific Community.

ANZUS
~~As our alliance with Japan is the keystone of our engagement in the Asia-Pacific, our alliance with Australia is our southern anchor in the network of bilateral security ties, so vital to stability in the region.~~
we have in the Asia-Pacific is
ANZUS is a fundamental part of this network.

~~Australia is a bridge between Southeast Asia and the South Pacific island states. I must add that Canberra also is an important bridge to New Zealand. I hope our efforts to encourage Wellington to make the policy changes necessary to reactivate the ANZUS alliance. My September 27th initiative should have provided a catalyst for New Zealanders to think anew about nuclear issues.~~

✓
The future of Asian security will require more multilateral cooperation based on our sustained presence in the region to meet the new and complex challenges ahead. I can assure you that this President intends to keep our defenses strong and remain engaged in a region of vital and growing importance to America.

I salute Australia's activism in regional and global affairs, particularly in stemming the spread of weapons of mass destruction -- especially chemical, biological and nuclear weapons. As we face the new transnational security challenges of proliferation, illicit drug trafficking, environmental protection, this can-do spirit will help ensure our success.

drop the third graph "We will keep our defenses..." and continue with text....

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

91 DEC 20 P2:34

DATE: 12/19/91 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: FRIDAY, 12/20/91 10:00 am

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENT

CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA - JANUARY 2, 1992

SUBJECT:

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	HORNER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SKINNER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCCLURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SCOWCROFT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PETERSMEYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PORTER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BRADY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ROGICH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BROMLEY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SMITH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>DELAND</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DEMAREST	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>FINDLAY</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>SNOW</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
GRAY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u> </u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HOLIDAY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u> </u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

Please forward your comments directly to Tony Snow, Rm. 122, x2930, no later than 10:00 a.m., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20, with a copy to this office. Thank you.

- MASTER + ATTACHMENTS

RESPONSE:

NSC concurs with changes as noted.

Brent Scowcroft

cc: Phillip Brady

PHILLIP D. BRADY
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary
Ext. 2702

Perhaps incorporate some comments on earlier events of the trip e- Maritime Museum, Spending New Years, etc. (Rogich)

01 DEC 18 P6:46

(Duggan/Nix)
December 16, 1991
Draft One
Parliament

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENT
CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA
JANUARY 2, 1992
[time]

Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Thank you for that warm welcome. I am deeply grateful for the honor of appearing before the Houses of the Australian Parliament. I know that Members of Parliament have gone to extraordinary lengths to arrange this special session. I want to offer special greetings and thanks to the members of the Australia/USA Parliamentary Group, who have done so much to deepen the friendship between our countries. [Other acknowledgments -- e.g. PM ^{Keating} ~~Hawke?~~ Leo McLennay, Speaker of the House, ^{Kerry} ~~Sibian~~, President of the Senate] Any visitor from the United States cannot help but feel a warm kinship with Australia. We share ancient traditions and far-sighted optimism. Explorers, pioneers, and immigrants built each of our young nations. Australia and America have been destinations of freedom and opportunity for yearners and toilers from ^{Britain} England and Ireland, Poland and Italy, Vietnam and Cambodia and dozens of other points of departure.

This Parliament Building displays an original copy of the Magna Carta -- one of only four such manuscripts to have survived to this day. Fittingly, the United States National Archives is home to another of these original manuscripts. I can think of no stronger symbol of our shared commitment to the rights of the

Acknowledge who ever was just elected (Treas.)

individual, to the rule of law, and to government by consent of the people.

With our common ancestries and shared ideals, Americans and Australians also find great similarities in our lands. Each of our countries spans a continent. Each abounds in agricultural and mineral riches. Each is endowed with seaports important to world strategy and trade.

Australians and Americans share a belief in the indivisibility of human freedom and a willingness to struggle and sacrifice for the peace and security of other nations. Five times this century Australians and Americans have fought side by side in the cause of peace and freedom: In Europe in the ~~First World War~~; in Europe, Africa and the Pacific in the Second World War; ~~in Korea~~; ~~in Vietnam~~; and, just last year, in the Persian Gulf. *Commerce suggests dropping.*

This year we commemorate the 50th anniversary of the fateful Battle of the Coral Sea. We remember the courage and fighting skill of the Australian and American naval forces. Their valor spared Australia from invasion and preserved for the Allied forces in the Pacific their most valuable material and moral resources.

In Korea and Vietnam, Australians and Americans again joined forces. Their sacrifices were not in vain. Had we not taken our stand, the wildfire of communist violence and tyranny very likely would have enveloped far greater expanses of Northeast and Southeast Asia.

During the war, our joint defense facilities played an invaluable role in detecting the launches of Iraqi SCUD missiles. The facilities will continue to be our shared global nonproliferation objectives.

3

In the Persian Gulf, we stood together again in opposing Saddam Hussein's aggression. Indeed, the first two coalition partners to carry out a joint boarding exercise to enforce the United Nations resolutions were Australians from the HMAS Darwin and Americans from the USS Brewerton. And today, two of the three navies represented in operations enforcing the embargo against Iraq are Australia's and America's.

Let me assure you: The United States will continue to work in firm alliance with Australia, no matter what changes may come about in our defense expenditures or in the makeup of threats to international peace.

** Security Insert* → ~~We will continue to keep our defenses strong and to seek through diplomacy to curb threats to world stability. I salute Australia's leadership in stemming the spread of weapons of mass destruction -- especially chemical, ^{biological} and nuclear weapons.~~

A moment ago I recalled the sacrifices Australians made during our long involvement in opposing communist expansion in Southeast Asia. No matter how disappointing and thankless that military engagement may have seemed, Australians have never lost sight of their aim of advancing freedom and human rights in Southeast Asia. Years of principled diplomatic ^{initiatives} ~~efforts~~ by Australians in the United Nations have been a major factor in the progress toward peace and self-government in Cambodia.

Both the United States and Australia have renewed diplomatic representation in Phnom Penh in order to move the peace process forward. Australia is making an additional contribution by

Replacement paragraph for
last full paragraph of p. 4

(Aus. Parliament)

(OCA)

Australia has ^{been} ~~was~~ one of the most constructive parties to the Uruguay Round of the GATT negotiations, demonstrating strong leadership in the Cairns Group. Australian negotiators have employed great skill and energy in seeking deep reductions in trade distorting agricultural subsidies. I am aware that such interim United States measures as the Export Enhancement Program are resented by Australian farmers. American farmers are also feeling the pain of lower world grain prices, but the cause is not EEP. The European Community has driven world grain prices down with heavy subsidies and predatory trade practices. EEP applies needed pressure directly on the European Community, and is implemented to avoid affecting non-subsidizing countries, including Australia. Without EEP, the Europeans would usurp additional markets and prices would continue their downward trend. But I don't like having to wage a trade war of budgets. That is why my Administration is working hard -- as I know the Australian government is -- for an historic new GATT agreement that liberates and revolutionizes world agricultural trade. We want to create a trade environment where all producers can compete fairly. In the long run, this is the best policy either of us could offer our hard-working farmers and ranchers.

peace and representative government will
replace years of horror and dictatorship.

sending one of its senior military officers to head the new U.N. peacekeeping force in Cambodia. While Cambodia still faces a difficult transition, I am confident that ~~dictatorship will give way to democracy not only in Cambodia but in Vietnam as well.~~
[Placeholder for any further statements about Cambodia, e.g. lifting of trade embargo]

The coming era promises unparalleled opportunities for economic growth in the nations of the Pacific. The Asia-Pacific region accounts for more than \$300 billion in annual two-way commerce with the United States -- a total nearly one-third larger than America's volume of trade across the Atlantic.

Australia has been ^{a leader in efforts} ~~one of the most constructive parties~~ to the Uruguay Round of the GATT negotiations. Australian leaders have employed great skill and energy in seeking deep reductions of the European Community's ^{and the} heavy and harmful agricultural subsidies. I am acutely aware that ~~such interim United States trade programs as the~~ ^{our} Export Enhancement Program ~~for wheat~~ ^{are of (must make changes)} ~~causes~~ ^(Ag) ~~pain to Australia's farmers. even as they apply needed pressure to~~ ^{it} ~~the European Community.~~ ^{not} ~~I want to assure you that my~~ ^{In every EEP initiative we have great to make every effort possible to} ~~Administration is working as hard as possible -- as I know the~~ ^{factor in the interests of non-subsidizers such as Australia.} ~~Australian government is -- for an historic new GATT agreement~~ ^{Our target is not Australia but rather the subsidizing such as the EC} ~~that liberates and revolutionizes world agriculture trade. In the long run, this is the best policy either of us could offer our farmers and ranchers.~~ ^{of} ~~Understand your concerns. I want to be reasonable and take your concerns into account.~~

accessibly conclude

We have worked hard

Events could dramatically change the tone of these sentences. Please be careful with this. (Ag)

Like Australians, Americans see the possibilities for using regional organizations to expand and liberalize trade around the

Replacement of attached (SCA)

We are discussing on this visit the prospect for a US-Australia Trade and Investment Framework Agreement.

globe. We seek to make all of North America -- Mexico, the United States and Canada -- a free trade area.

I assure you: The North American Free Trade Agreement will not become an exclusive trade bloc. It will lower internal barriers without raising external barriers. We envision a day when a thriving North American ~~Trade group~~ ^{economies will} can engage in increasingly open trade with the Asian-Pacific nations. ^{that have opened their own markets.} We are especially encouraged by Australia's leadership in ~~organizing and hosting the recent founding meeting of~~ the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Group. ^{The November APEC ministerial in Seoul was proof that APEC has matured into the premier trade forum in the Pacific and is emerging as an important force building a sense of community across the Pacific rim.}

Our common aspirations for the future are evident in our increasing cooperation on such matters as environmental protection and educational and social issues. Australians and Americans can take pride in the important joint actions our governments have taken toward conservation of tropical forests, protecting endangered species, and promoting technologies for clean-burning coal.

As a democracy with a solid moral anchor, Australia plays a leading role in the international fight against illicit drugs. I know I speak for millions of American parents in expressing thanks for your efforts in the fight against drug abuse and drug trafficking.

Steadfast cooperation on security and trade will offer a great boon to the next generations of Australians and Americans. I foresee a steady expansion of travel and cultural exchanges in years to come. Australia's natural beauty is a powerful magnet

* Americas playing level field with Asia order standards And we will be fair in our dealing the Pacific rim.
but firm (regards)

for American tourists. But more than this, it is the spirit of your country that earns Australia so much admiration in America and around the world. Your artists' contributions to film, dance and music have whetted my countrymen's appetites for more and more things Australian. ((One of the sports television networks in the U.S. carries "Australian rules football," and many Americans enjoy the rough and tumble of hard hitting with reckless abandon. \ We have something similar, but we call it politics. \ \))

I credit the clear air of Australia for its effect on one of the freshest minds now working in Washington -- our Secretary of Education, Lamar Alexander. In 1987, after completing eight years as Governor of Tennessee, Lamar Alexander decided to take his wife and children and spend half a year in Australia. He envisioned Australia as a sanctuary from the rat race of business and politics in the United States. *delete - won't be well-rec'd. condescending*

For six months the Alexanders enjoyed the beauty and comfort of Australia's coastal cities and the adventure of the bush country. They succeeded splendidly in getting to know one another better as a family while experiencing a place as far as anywhere on earth from America's workaday world. *won't go down well* For all the difference in setting, though, Lamar Alexander continually was struck with a powerful sense of kinship between Australians and Americans. As he neared the end of his visit, he told an Australian, "sometimes I think I'm at a family reunion on another planet." *delete: connotations are very negative - Australia isolated, out of man's reach. Concept of learning from Australia is good, but not in a way that seems condescending to the Aus.*

Now that he has joined my Cabinet as Secretary of Education, Lamar Alexander is working for revolutionary changes we believe are necessary to improve our schools. He is promoting innovative ideas he saw in practice in Australia -- for instance the large measure of freedom Australians have in choosing among private, religious, or ^{public} ~~state-operated~~ schools. When we succeed with some of these reforms, ~~I'll inform my Education Secretary that we have arrived in the same orbit -- yes, even on the same planet -- as Australians.~~ *we'll owe countries like Australia the debt that followers owe the forerunners.*

Of course, we've always shared fraternal ties and a spirit of freedom -- ever since an American vessel named the Philadelphia became the first trading ship to call at Sydney's Port Jackson in 1792. Almost a century later, Mark Twain visited Australia and spoke for all Americans when he said: "You have a spirit of independence here which cannot be overpraised."

Fifty years ago in the Coral Sea, Australians and Americans paid a high price, but they proved to the world that the future belongs to the brave and the free. For the half century since, we have deepened our habits of friendship, trade and mutual defense. Now more clearly than ever, we can see a hopeful future for the far-flung kinsmen of Australia and America -- and for all who share our ideals. We're prepared to work as partners in the next century -- to break new ground for freedom, cooperation, and economic progress.

Thank you again for the extraordinary honor of allowing me to address this distinguished Parliament. May God bless you, and

may He always smile on the kinship and friendship of Australia
and the United States of America.

#

**NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT STAFFING DOCUMENT**

TIME STAMP

RECEIVED

SYSTEM LOG NUMBER:

9264

ACTION OFFICER:

Paal

DUE:

8:00am 20 Dec

Prepare Memo For Scowcroft/Howe

Appropriate Action

Prepare Memo For Brady

Prepare Memo For Sittmann

Prepare Memo

Scowcroft

to

Snow w/cc Brady

CONCURRENCES/COMMENTS*

PHONE* to action officer at ext.

5746

Concur	FYI		Concur	FYI		Concur	FYI	
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INFORMATION

Sittmann

Hill

Exec Sec Desk

Scowcroft (advance)

Howe (advance)

Secretariat

COMMENTS

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Return to Secretariat
379 OEOB



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

fax 6218

December 20, 1991

MEMORANDUM TO TONY SNOW

FROM: DALE CURTIS *Dale C.* for MICHAEL DELAND

RE: AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENT REMARKS

Mike Deland's international team has reviewed these remarks and has the following suggestions.

- 1) Increasingly, the President is making the case that domestic benefits result from international engagement. Also, Australia is suffering a deeper recession than our own, which led to the ouster this week of the current Prime Minister.

These factors suggest a stronger, more detailed passage on pages 4-5 on our common efforts to promote economic growth (i.e. investment, liberalized trade). A stronger emphasis on the economic difficulties facing both nations might enhance the speech's domestic reception.

In tandem, our team suggests streamlining the stuff on Vietnam and Korea, examples of foreign involvements which were just as unpopular in Australia as in the United States.

- 2) On page 5, the speech should commend Australia for their leadership in the South Pacific Regional Environment Program (Tucker Scully, Director of Ocean Programs at the State Department can provide more information; the U.S. is a party to the agreement).

This section could also be sharpened and made more relevant by mentioning that 1992 will be an important year for international environmental cooperation (i.e. the UN "Earth Summit" in Rio). Australia has been a leading middle-of-the-road player, somewhat more sympathetic to the U.S. position than other allies, in negotiations on climate change and assistance to developing nations.

NOV 20 10:53 AM '91

HAPPY HOLIDAYS TO ALL OF YOU!

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 12/19/91 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: FRIDAY, 12/20/91 10:00 am

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENT
CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA - JANUARY 2, 1992

SUBJECT: _____

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	HORNER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SKINNER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCCLURE <i>N/C</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SCOWCROFT <i>bootleg</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PETERSMEYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN <i>N/C</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PORTER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BRADY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ROGICH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BROMLEY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SMITH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	DELAND	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DEMAREST	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	FINDLAY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SNOW	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
GRAY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HOLIDAY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

Please forward your comments directly to Tony Snow, Rm. 122, x2930, no later than 10:00 a.m., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20, with a copy to this office. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

PHILLIP D. BRADY
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary
Ext. 2702

01 DEC 18 P6: 46

(Duggan/Nix)
December 16, 1991
Draft One
Parliament

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENT
CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA
JANUARY 2, 1992
[time]

Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Thank you for that warm welcome. I am deeply grateful for the honor of appearing before the Houses of the Australian Parliament. I know that Members of Parliament have gone to extraordinary lengths to arrange this special session. I want to offer special greetings and thanks to the members of the Australia/USA Parliamentary Group, who have done so much to deepen the friendship between our countries. [Other acknowledgments -- e.g. PM Hawke?]

Any visitor from the United States cannot help but feel a warm kinship with Australia. We share ancient traditions and far-sighted optimism. Explorers, pioneers, and immigrants built each of our young nations. Australia and America have been destinations of freedom and opportunity for yearners and toilers from England and Ireland, Poland and Italy, Vietnam and Cambodia and dozens of other points of departure.

This Parliament Building displays an original copy of the Magna Carta -- one of only four such manuscripts to have survived to this day. Fittingly, the United States National Archives is home to another of these original manuscripts. I can think of no stronger symbol of our shared commitment to the rights of the

individual, to the rule of law, and to government by consent of the people.

With our common ancestries and shared ideals, Americans and Australians also find great similarities in our lands. Each of our countries spans a continent. Each abounds in agricultural and mineral riches. Each is endowed with seaports important to world strategy and trade.

Australians and Americans share a belief in the indivisibility of human freedom and a willingness to struggle and sacrifice for the peace and security of other nations. Five times this century Australians and Americans have fought side by side in the cause of peace and freedom: In Europe in the First World War; in Europe, Africa and the Pacific in the Second World War; in Korea; in Vietnam; and, just last year, in the Persian Gulf.

This year we commemorate the 50th anniversary of the fateful Battle of the Coral Sea. We remember the courage and fighting skill of the Australian and American naval forces. Their valor spared Australia from invasion and preserved for the Allied forces in the Pacific their most valuable material and moral resources.

In Korea and Vietnam, Australians and Americans again joined forces. Their sacrifices were not in vain. Had we not taken our stand, the wildfire of communist violence and tyranny very likely would have enveloped far greater expanses of Northeast and Southeast Asia.

In the Persian Gulf, we stood together again in opposing Saddam Hussein's aggression. Indeed, the first two coalition partners to carry out a joint boarding exercise to enforce the United Nations resolutions were Australians from the HMAS Darwin and Americans from the USS Brewerton. And today, two of the three navies represented in operations enforcing the embargo against Iraq are Australia's and America's.

Let me assure you: The United States will continue to work in firm alliance with Australia, no matter what changes may come about in our defense expenditures or in the makeup of threats to international peace.

We will continue ^{to (mcl)} keep our defenses strong and to seek through diplomacy to curb threats to world stability. I salute Australia's leadership in stemming the spread of weapons of mass destruction -- especially chemical and nuclear weapons.

A moment ago I recalled the sacrifices Australians made during our long involvement in opposing communist expansion in Southeast Asia. No matter how disappointing and thankless that military engagement may have seemed, Australians have never lost sight of their aim of advancing freedom and human rights in Southeast Asia. Years of principled diplomatic efforts by Australians in the United Nations have been a major factor in the progress toward peace and self-government in Cambodia.

Both the United States and Australia have renewed diplomatic representation in Phnom Penh in order to move the peace process forward. Australia is making an additional contribution by

sending one of its senior military officers to head the new U.N. peacekeeping force in Cambodia. While Cambodia still faces a difficult transition, I am confident that dictatorship will give way to democracy not only in Cambodia but in Vietnam as well. [Placeholder for any further statements about Cambodia, e.g. lifting of trade embargo]

The coming era promises unparalleled opportunities for economic growth in the nations of the Pacific. The Asia-Pacific region accounts for more than \$300 billion in annual two-way commerce with the United States -- a total nearly one-third larger than America's volume of trade across the Atlantic.

Australia has been one of the most constructive parties to the Uruguay Round of the GATT negotiations. Australian leaders have employed great skill and energy in seeking deep reductions of the European Community's heavy and harmful agricultural subsidies. I am acutely aware that such interim United States trade programs as the Export Enhancement Program for wheat cause pain to Australia's farmers even as they apply needed pressure to the European Community. I want to assure you that my Administration is working as hard as possible -- as I know the Australian government is -- for an historic new GATT agreement that liberates and revolutionizes world agriculture trade. In the long run, this is the best policy either of us could offer our farmers and ranchers.

Like Australians, Americans see the possibilities for using regional organizations to expand and liberalize trade around the

globe. We seek to make all of North America -- Mexico, the United States and Canada -- a free trade area.

I assure you: The North American Free Trade Agreement will not become an exclusive trade bloc. It will lower internal barriers without raising external barriers. We envision a day when a thriving North American trade group can engage in increasingly open trade with the Asian-Pacific nations. We are especially encouraged by Australia's leadership in organizing and hosting the recent founding meeting of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Group.

Our common aspirations for the future are evident in our increasing cooperation on such matters as environmental protection and educational and social issues. Australians and Americans can take pride in the important joint actions our governments have taken toward conservation of tropical forests, protecting endangered species, and promoting technologies for clean-burning coal.

As a democracy with a solid moral anchor, Australia plays a leading role in the international fight against illicit drugs. I know I speak for millions of American parents in expressing thanks for your efforts in the fight against drug abuse and drug trafficking.

Steadfast cooperation on security and trade will offer a great boon to the next generations of Australians and Americans. I foresee a steady expansion of travel and cultural exchanges in years to come. Australia's natural beauty is a powerful magnet

for American tourists. But more than this, it is the spirit of your country that earns Australia so much admiration in America and around the world. Your artists' contributions to film, dance and music have whetted my countrymen's appetites for more and more things Australian. ((One of the sports television networks in the U.S. carries "Australian rules football," and many Americans enjoy the rough and tumble of hard hitting with reckless abandon. \ We have something similar, but we call it politics. \\))

I credit the clear air of Australia for its effect on one of the freshest minds now working in Washington -- our Secretary of Education, Lamar Alexander. In 1987, after completing eight years as Governor of Tennessee, Lamar Alexander decided to take his wife and children and spend half a year in Australia. He envisioned Australia as a sanctuary from the rat race of business and politics in the United States.

For six months the Alexanders enjoyed the beauty and comfort of Australia's coastal cities and the adventure of the bush country. They succeeded splendidly in getting to know one another better as a family while experiencing a place as far as anywhere on earth from America's workaday world. For all the difference in setting, though, Lamar Alexander continually was struck with a powerful sense of kinship between Australians and Americans. As he neared the end of his visit, he told an Australian, "sometimes I think I'm at a family reunion on another planet."

Now that he has joined my Cabinet as Secretary of Education, Lamar Alexander is working for revolutionary changes we believe are necessary to improve our schools. He is promoting innovative ideas he saw in practice in Australia -- for instance the large measure of freedom Australians have in choosing among private, religious, or state-operated schools. When we succeed with some of these reforms, I'll inform my Education Secretary that we have arrived in the same orbit -- yes, even on the same planet -- as Australians.

Of course, we've always shared fraternal ties and a spirit of freedom -- ever since an American vessel named the Philadelphia became the first trading ship to call at Sydney's Port Jackson in 1792. Almost a century later, Mark Twain visited Australia and spoke for all Americans when he said: "You have a spirit of independence here which cannot be overpraised."

Fifty years ago in the Coral Sea, Australians and Americans paid a high price, but they proved to the world that the future belongs to the brave and the free. For the half century since, we have deepened our habits of friendship, trade and mutual defense. Now more clearly than ever, we can see a hopeful future for the far-flung kinsmen of Australia and America -- and for all who share our ideals. We're prepared to work as partners in the next century -- to break new ground for freedom, cooperation, and economic progress.

Thank you again for the extraordinary honor of allowing me to address this distinguished Parliament. May God bless you, and

may He always smile on the kinship and friendship of Australia
and the United States of America.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

31 DEC 20 P4:14

December 20, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR TONY SNOW

FROM: ROGER B. PORTER *RBP*
SUBJECT: Presidential Remarks: Australian Parliament

We have reviewed the attached remarks and have noted one suggested change on page two of the draft.

Please let us know if you have any questions or if we may help in any other way.

cc: Phillip D. Brady

STEVE

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 12/19/91 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: FRIDAY, 12/20/91 10:00 am

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENT

CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA - JANUARY 2, 1992

SUBJECT: _____

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	HORNER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SKINNER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCCLURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SCOWCROFT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PETERSMEYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PORTER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BRADY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ROGICH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BROMLEY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SMITH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	DELAND	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DEMAREST	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	FINDLAY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SNOW	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
GRAY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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(Duggan/Nix)
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Draft One
Parliament

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