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Folder ID Number: 13658-010

Folder Title:
National Assembly of Korea 2/27/89 [OA 6343] [1]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
G	26	18	6	6

(McIntyre edit)
February 18, 1989
2:50 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF KOREA
SEOUL, SOUTH KOREA
FEBRUARY 27, 1989

Mr. Speaker, Members of the National Assembly of the Republic of Korea, ~~and~~ distinguished guests; and citizens of Korea:

I'm honored by your invitation to address this body today. I stand in your Assembly as Presidents Eisenhower, Johnson, and Reagan have stood before me. And I reaffirm, as they did, America's support, friendship, and respect for the Republic of Korea and its people.

As a former member of the United States House of Representatives, I take particular pleasure in coming to this legislative chamber where the freely elected representatives of Korea's own democratic success story meet to debate and to implement the will of the Korean people.

I know that there must be times when this body, just like the United States Congress, is full of noise, contention and emotion. But that is the sound of democracy at work, and we wouldn't have it any other way. As the great statesman Winston Churchill once said, "Democracy is the worst form of Government except (for) all others."

This is my first major address on foreign soil since becoming the 41st President of the United States of America. My visit here today reflects the importance I place on the relations between our two countries, the strength of our nations' ties, and the promise that our relationship holds for the future of the world.

My inauguration as President a month ago represented a tradition in the United States that speaks both of continuity and change. Continuity and change will also be the guideposts of relations between the United States and Korea in the years ahead. Where change is needed or inevitable, let us be a positive force for change. Where continuity is our mandate, let us go forward, resolute in our commitment to freedom and democracy. Throughout, let our close economic and strategic relationship remain as it is -- a pillar of peace in East Asia.

I first came to the Asia-Pacific region during World War II more than 45 years ago. I was a teenager -- 19 years old -- and I flew torpedo bombers in the United States Navy. It was then, for the first time in my life, that I truly appreciated the value of freedom and the price we pay to keep it. Believe me, I have never forgotten.

In the early years following World War II, the future of Korea and of all Asia was very much in doubt. It was a time of

great struggle -- between Korea's hope for freedom and prosperity, and the twin menaces of war and invasion.

On a June morning in 1950, the Communist army of the North smashed into the Republic of Korea intent on destroying your nation. Without hesitation or delay, American and U.N. forces rushed to your aid. Together, Americans and Koreans fought side-by-side for your right to determine your own future.

I remember the devastation of your country. Your cities lay in rubble. Your factories were in shambles. Millions of your people wandered the streets homeless and hungry.

In 1951, in the midst of the war, General Douglas MacArthur addressed a Joint Session of our Congress. He spoke of Korea, saying, "The magnificence of the courage and fortitude of the Korean people defies description." As he spoke those words, our Congress interrupted him with applause for you and your people.

After the war, you overcame every imaginable hardship. History will long record your story -- how in less than a generation you stepped into the light of liberty and economic opportunity. You can be proud of the miracle you have achieved. And we are proud to be associated with you.

Today Korea is a rising nation... a vibrant, dynamic nation... a nation riding the crest of the wave of the future.

Never before has the pride and the progress of your nation been more evident than last summer when this magnificent city played host to the 24th Olympic Games. Nearly 10,000 athletes from 160 nations were here. Another 3 billion people watched on television. What they saw -- from the moment Sohn Kee Chung carried the torch into your Olympic Stadium until the last embers of the Olympic flame were extinguished at the closing ceremonies -- was an incredibly spectacular sports festival.

You played host to the world, and what a truly gracious host you were. Congratulations.

The past several years have witnessed the emergence of the entire Asia-Pacific region. My trip -- beginning in Japan, stopping in China, and concluding here in Korea -- stands as testimony to that reality, and what it means to the future of the world.

Today, Asia is one of the most dynamic areas on earth -- economically, politically, and diplomatically. The Republic of Korea stands at the fore. You are a world-class economic power; your commitment to democracy is demonstrated daily in this chamber; and your bold diplomacy -- your Nordpolitik -- is reshaping relations in and beyond the Asia-Pacific region.

In my meetings with Prime Minister Takeshita of Japan, China's Deng Xiaoping, and with you and your leaders, I have

discussed challenging bilateral, global, and regional issues. Our discussions have been marked at all times by a spirit of friendship and cooperation.

I have come here today as the leader of a faithful friend and a dependable ally. I am here today to ensure that we continue to work together in all things.

Our most important mission together is to maintain the freedom and democracy you fought so hard to win. As President, I am committed to maintaining American forces in Korea and to support our Mutual Defense Treaty.

There are no plans to reduce U.S. forces in Korea. Our soldiers and airmen are there at the request of the Republic of Korea to deter aggression from the North and their presence contributes to the peace and stability of northeast Asia. They will remain in the Republic of Korea as long as they are needed... as long as the government and the people of South Korea want them to remain... and as long as we believe it is in the interest of peace to keep them there.

In the years ahead, we must work together as equal partners to meet the evolving security needs of the Korean Peninsula.

Peace through strength is a policy that has served the security interests of our two nations well. And we must

complement deterrence with an active diplomacy in search of dialogue with our adversaries, including North Korea.

The American people share your goal of peaceful unification on terms acceptable to the Korean people. It is for that reason that we actively support the peaceful initiatives of President Roh to build bridges to the North. I will work closely with President Roh to coordinate our efforts to draw the North toward practical, peaceful, and productive dialogue, to ensure that our policies are complementary and mutually reinforcing.

I have spoken of the need for vigilance, strength, and diplomacy to deter aggression and preserve peace. There is another source of strength, and it is well represented in this Assembly. The development of democratic political institutions is the surest means to build the national consensus that is the foundation of true security.

Just as we must work together to achieve better security within a democratic framework, we must also work together to achieve greater economic prosperity within the system of free and open international trade.

The progress of the Korean economy is an inspiration for developing countries throughout the world. By unleashing the energies and creativity of your talented people, you have led Korea into an era of unprecedented opportunity and prosperity.

Korea has become an industrial power, a major trading power, and a first-class competitor.

You are fulfilling the prophecy of the Indian poet Tagore who wrote, "Korea, once a bright light of the golden age of Asia, if it is relit, it will be the light of the East." Korea has achieved great prosperity through participation in the international trading system that has made the nations of free Asia the envy of the world. All Koreans can take pride in what you, as a people, have achieved.

Yet we also cannot overlook that your economic success has created concerns in the management of our bilateral economic relations. For the American people, and for the Korean people as well, reducing our bilateral trade imbalance will be both a challenge and an opportunity. The challenge will be to resist calls for protectionism; the opportunity will be to expand the prosperity of both our countries.

We both have a lot at stake. You are our seventh largest trading partner, larger than many of our traditional European trading partners -- and our trade is growing. The United States is both Korea's largest market and second largest source of imports. We are also a leading source of the investment and technology that you will need to fuel further economic growth and development.

Korea's economy has benefitted greatly from the free flow of trade. Yet today, in many countries, there is a call for greater protectionism. I am asking you to join the United States in rejecting these short-sighted pleas.

Protectionism is fool's gold. Protectionism may seem to be the easy way out, but it is really the quickest way down. Nothing will stop the engine of Korea's economic growth faster than new barriers to international trade.

We have made progress in this area. American exports to Korea are up. Korean tariffs are down, and its non-tariff barriers are down, too. The service sector is opening. More needs to be done but I am confident that our two nations can work together to accomplish what still needs to be done.

As one of the world's major trading powers, the Republic of Korea sets an example for other nations who are watching what you do. As an emerging economic leader, you inevitably shoulder important responsibilities to ensure the continued strength and stability of the global marketplace. You, the representatives of the Korean people, will face the challenge to improve living standards, to continue to open domestic markets, and to adopt appropriate international financial and exchange rate policies that reflect your standing as a prosperous and powerful trading nation.

The United States shares similar responsibilities for the well-being of the world economy. Our two peoples should, at all times, bear in mind that our trading system is truly an international "joint venture," and that we share a special responsibility for its continued success.

My friends, and you are truly my friends, I began today by talking about my inauguration as the new President of the United States just a few short weeks ago. The tradition of passing the torch of leadership from one American president to another is a time when we celebrate the strength of our democracy and a time when we renew our commitment to the values on which it is built.

Today I am renewing my commitment to you, as the leader of one sovereign state to the elected, legislative body of another. I am renewing my commitment to you to work together for the good of our peoples and of all humanity.

As I reflect over the last forty years of Asian history, the trend is remarkably positive. At the end of the Second World War, Asia lay in ruins. Through the 1950s and 1960s, the forces of radical revolution at times appeared to be the wave of the future. Now in the 1980s, human aspirations for basic political and economic freedoms have become almost universal.

As we gather here in your National Assembly, these aspirations are no longer a far-off dream for Korea; instead --

through your devotion and hard work -- they have become a reality, and we celebrate your triumph.

In the years ahead, the United States will stand with you. We will stand with you <u>against</u> the forces of oppression, and <u>for</u> the forces of peace, prosperity, independence, and democracy.

From the bottom of my heart, I thank you for the warmth and hospitality you have bestowed upon me and my wife, Barbara.

Thank you. And God bless you.

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(McIntyre edit)
February 17, 1989
7 pm

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF KOREA
SEOUL, SOUTH KOREA
FEBRUARY 27, 1989

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I want for Korean consumers what American consumers already enjoy: high-quality, low-priced goods and services from all over the world. Protectionism hurts the consumer by cutting competition, driving up prices, and robbing them of the freedom of choice. The international marketplace has been the source of our collective prosperity. Both our countries will prosper in direct proportion to our unfettered participation in the free and open exchange of goods and services.

Yes, we have made progress in this area. American exports to Korea are up. Korean tariffs are down, and its non-tariff barriers are down, too. The service sector is opening. More needs to be done but I am confident that our two nations can work together to accomplish what still needs to be done.

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In the years ahead, the United States will stand with you. We will stand with you <u>against</u> the forces of oppression, and <u>for</u> the forces of peace, prosperity, independence, and democracy.

From the bottom of my heart, I thank you for the warmth and hospitality you have bestowed upon me and my wife, Barbara.

Thank you. And God bless you.

# # # #

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 16, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR CHRISS WINSTON

FROM: ROGER B. PORTER RBP

SUBJECT: Presidential Remarks: Seoul, South Korea

In general these remarks are appropriate and well written. My comments on the President's address to the National Assembly are as follows:

1. In the first full paragraph on page three American forces should be replaced by U.N. forces since they were technically under U.N. command. "American + U.N. forces"

2. In the last full paragraph on page five it is perhaps going too far to indicate that American forces will stay in Korea as along as the Korean people wish them to remain. check W/NSC

3. At the top of page five you may want to check the phrase "Nordpolitik." It is unfamiliar to me and perhaps to the audience. OK

4. At the top of page six one should take care about references to North Korea. Is that the diplomatic term that is used rather than the formal name of that country. OK to use Jim Kelly

5. In the first full paragraph on page eight you may want to strengthen the point of the last paragraph by saying that "protectionism hurts the ~~Korean~~ consumer." They are being hurt now, not just in the future.

6. In the next full paragraph the first sentence should be modified to state: "Yes, we have made some progress in this area." OK

I have no suggested changes in the other Korean visit remarks.

cc: James W. Cicconi

(McIntyre)
February 15, 1989
3:30 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF KOREA
SEOUL, SOUTH KOREA
FEBRUARY 27, 1989

Mr. Speaker, Members of the National Assembly of the Republic of Korea, and distinguished guests:

Eisenhower 6/20/60 Pres. Doc. #201
LBJ 11/2/66 Pres Doc #565
RR 14/12/83 PresDoc p. 586

I'm honored by your invitation to address this body today. I stand in your Assembly as Presidents Eisenhower, Johnson, and Reagan have stood before me. And I reaffirm, as they did, America's support, friendship, and respect for the Republic of Korea and its people.

As a former member of the United States House of Representatives, I take particular pleasure in coming to this legislative chamber where the freely elected representatives of Korea's own democratic success story meet to debate and to implement the will of the Korean people.

Bartlett did Churchill Quotations p. 150

I know that there must be times when this body, just like the United States Congress, is full of sound and fury, noise and acrimony. But that is the nature of democracy, and we wouldn't have it any other way. As the great statesmen Winston Churchill once said, "Democracy is the worst form of Government except all ~~those other forms that have been tried from time to time.~~"

This is my first major address on foreign soil since becoming the 41st President of the United States of America. My visit here today reflects the importance I place on the relations between our two countries, the strength of our nations' ties, and the promise that our relationship holds for the future of the world.

My inauguration as President a month ago represented a tradition in the United States that speaks of both continuity and change. Continuity and change will also be the guideposts of relations between the United States and Korea in the years ahead. Where change is needed or inevitable, let us be a positive force for change. Where continuity is our mandate, let us go forward, resolute in our commitment to democracy and human rights. Throughout, let our close economic and strategic relationship be a constant.

Looking Forward p. 32

I first came to the Asia-Pacific region during World War II more than 45 years ago. I was a teenager -- 19 years old -- and I flew torpedo bombers in the United States Navy. It was then, for the first time in my life, that I truly appreciated the cost of freedom. Believe me, I have never forgotten.

In the early years following World War II, the future of Korea and of all Asia was very much in doubt. It was a time of great struggle -- between Korea's hope for freedom and

prosperity, and the lingering legacies of war, poverty, and colonial rule.

On a June morning in 1950, the Communist army of the north smashed into the Republic of Korea intent on destroying your nation. Without hesitation or delay, American forces rushed to your aid. Together, Americans and Koreans fought side-by-side for your right to be sovereign and independent.

I remember the devastation of your country. Your cities lay in rubble. Your factories were in shambles. Millions of your people wandered the streets homeless and hungry.

In 1951, in the midst of the war, General Douglas MacArthur addressed a Joint Session of our Congress. He spoke of you, saying, "The magnificence of the courage and fortitude of the Korean people defies description." As he spoke those words, our Congress interrupted him with applause for you and your people.

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Sports Illustrated 9-26-88

Reuters' 10-2-88

You played host to the world, and what a truly gracious host you were. Congratulations.

Indeed, the past several years have seen the emergence of the entire Asia-Pacific region. My trip -- beginning in Japan, stopping in China, and finishing here in Korea -- stands as testimony to that reality, and what it means to the future of the world. As Mike Mansfield, the venerable former Ambassador to Japan, has said many times in recent years, "The next century will be the century of the Pacific." As usual, Mike Mansfield's words are right on the mark.

Today, Asia is one of the hubs of the earth -- economically, politically, and diplomatically. The Republic of Korea stands at the fore. You are a world-class commercial ~~competitor~~ economic power; your commitment to democracy is demonstrated daily in this chamber;

and your creative diplomacy -- your Nordpolitik -- is reshaping relations in and beyond the Asia-Pacific.

In my recent meetings with Prime Minister Takeshita of Japan, China's Deng Xiaoping, and with you and your political leaders, I have discussed challenging bilateral, global, and regional issues. Our discussions have been marked at all times by a spirit of friendship and cooperation.

I have come here today in that same spirit. I have no desire to lecture. The United States has no desire to dominate. Rather, I am here as the leader of a faithful friend and a dependable ally. I am here today to ensure that we continue to work together in all things.

Our most important mission together is to maintain the freedom and democracy you fought so hard to win. As President, I am committed to maintaining American forces in Korea in support of our Mutual Defense Treaty as long as the threat from the North continues, and for as long as the Korean people wish them to remain. In the years ahead, we must work together to meet the evolving security needs of the Korean Peninsula.

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complement deterrence with an active diplomacy in search of dialogue with our adversaries, including North Korea.

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The progress of the Korean economy is a model for developing countries throughout the world. By unleashing the diligence and creativity of your people, you have led Korea into an era of unprecedented opportunity and prosperity. Korea has become an industrial power, a major trading power, and a world-class competitor.

Korea was once called the "Hermit Kingdom." Today it deserves to be called an "Economic Kingdom." All Koreans can take pride in what you have achieved.

Yet we also cannot overlook that your economic success has created concerns in the management of our bilateral economic relations. For the American people, and for the Korean people as well, managing down our bilateral trade imbalance will be both a challenge and an opportunity. The challenge will be to resist the call for protectionism; the opportunity will be to expand our economic prosperity.

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Ellen Hanak CEA

Kitty Fuhlong CEA

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Yes, we have made some progress in this area. American exports to Korea are up. Tariffs are down, and non-tariff barriers are down, too. But more needs to be done. And I want our two nations to work together to do what still needs to be done.

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My friends, and yes, you are my friends, I began today by talking about my inauguration as the new President of the United States just a few short weeks ago. The tradition of passing the torch of leadership from one American president to another is a time when we celebrate the strength of our democracy and a time when we renew our commitment to the values on which it is built.

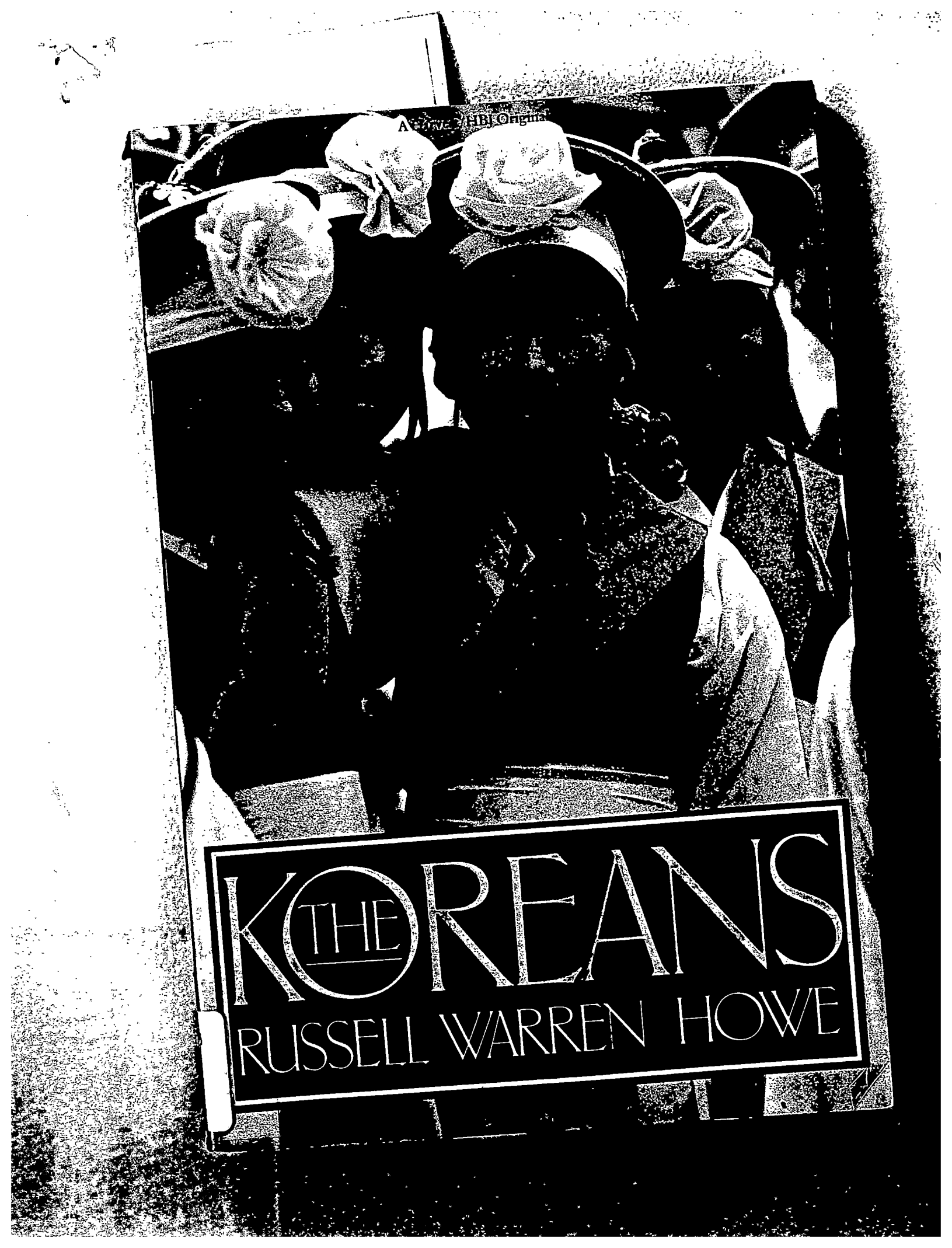
Today I am renewing my commitment to you, as the leader of one sovereign state to the elected, legislative body of another. I am renewing my commitment to you to work together for the good of our peoples and of all humanity.

In the years ahead, the United States will stand with you. We will stand with you <u>against</u> the forces of oppression, and <u>for</u> the forces of peace, prosperity, and independence.

From the bottom of my heart, I thank you for the warmth and hospitality you have bestowed upon me and my wife, Barbara.

Thank you. And God bless you.

# # # #


A HBJ Original
THE KOREANS
RUSSELL WARREN HOWE

Korea, once a bright light
Of the golden age of Asia,
If it is relit, it will be
The Light of the East

—Rabindranath Tagore

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26TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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October 2, 1988, Sunday, BC cycle

LENGTH: 957 words

HEADLINE: SEOUL MEGA-GAMES BRING FAME -- AND SHAME

BYLINE: By Bjorn Edlund

DATELINE: SEOUL, Oct 2

KEYWORD: OLYMPICS -REVIEW

BODY:

From hero to zero in 9.79 seconds.

A sign in Canada's camp brutally summed up the Games. The story in superlatives: Ben Johnson, the fastest man on earth, beats Carl Lewis in the hottest race of the biggest Olympics. Caught doping, he causes sport's most demoralising scandal.

South Korea organised the Games well. Security was tight but friendly. There was a bumper crop of world records as the East bloc fought the West for the first time in 12 years -- and won hands down. New stars sparkled and legends bowed out.

But Seoul's mega- Olympics with 10,000 athletes battling for glory, or a brief mention in their hometown newspaper, became the Games of Shame after Johnson's fall from grace.

The Olympics transcend sport. Nationalism, politics and athletes' single-minded quests for fame or fortune turned the Games into a 16-day drama worthy of its Greek roots.

Luckless Lewis played tragic hero opposite Johnson's villain, failing to repeat his fabulous four from Los Angeles. Small consolation that he wasn't beaten by the amazingly versatile Soviets, who have not yet invaded his disciplines.

A Moscow institute had predicted 48 Soviet golds. The sport superpower finished with 55. The well-oiled East German medal machine cruised into second place with 37, one ahead of the United States.

On the lower end of the table, the victory of Surinam's Anthony Nesty in the 100 metres butterfly spoke volumes about how small nations can briefly steal the Olympic limelight.

Despite 33 world records in Seoul, the Olympic lustre dimmed on Day 11 after Johnson's ban.

And where were the crowds? Official statistics said 77 per cent of the more than four million Olympic tickets were sold.

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But after the most glittering opening ceremony of any Olympics, many venues had rows of empty seats. Low attendance at the main stadium attested to the home crowd's lack of interest in athletics, the heart of the Games.

South Korean conglomerates bought tens of thousands of tickets for foreign business partners. Many were scared off by student unrest. But an Olympic truce was reached -- broken only by die-hard radicals who battled police using tear-gas.

For those who came, 14,000 journalists among them, language was a bigger barrier than security -- tight but not obstructive despite 140,000-strong force guarding athletes and venues.

In the linguistic labyrinth, Olympic aides with badges saying "I speak English" -- or German or French -- were often flummoxed by questions that strayed from phrases they had painstakingly learnt.

The cultural gap yawned wide when two American swimmers celebrating gold took a statue from a discotheque. The pranksters faced charges until the team officially apologised.

South Koreans waited a nervous five days for their first gold. But by the end, their athletes had won a dozen titles, twice the number sporting chiefs had promised the nation.

The hosts, who saw the Games help in the transition to democracy, bolstered their reputation as the do-ers of Asia with near-flawless Olympic organisation.

National feeling ran high in contests involving Japan, until 1945 the occupying power. In a poignant gesture, a Korean marathon runner who won gold in 1936 running for Japan carried the torch into the stadium in the Opening Ceremony.

National pride was hurt when NBC, the U.S. network beaming 180 Olympic hours to American living rooms, focussed on a boxing brawl. Home fans led by boxing officials had invaded the ring after a South Korean boxer was eliminated on points.

The NBC denied it had gleefully slighted South Korea, but was warned by Seoul's ruling party that it was fanning already growing anti-Americanism.

Politics and religion troubled others, too.

Two yachstmen were sent home by the Israeli team for sailing on Yom Kippur, the Jewish Day of Atonement.

The country's boxing association was suspended by the sport's world body and Israeli fighters banned for five years from competition because of a pre-Games visit to South Africa by an Israeli boxing club.

The International Olympic Committee (IOC) made doping Olympic Enemy Number One and banned 10 athletes caught by the most advanced testing technology ever used in sport.

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Machines will not alter minds of competitors hell-bent on victory, however. No one truly believed that doping can be eradicated in IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch's campaign "Doping equals Death" -- which has U.N. backing.

The diplomacy of Samaranch, a former Spanish ambassador to Moscow, made sure the Soviets and their main allies were among the 160 nations competing in Seoul. After disruptive boycotts in Montreal, Moscow and Los Angeles, a remarkable feat.

North Korea, piqued by Seoul's refusal to split the Games 50-50, stayed away along with six other countries. The North also turned down an offer of free television coverage.

A few days before the Games opened, Hungary became the first Communist country to establish full diplomatic links with Seoul -- a milestone in South Korea's Olympic diplomacy.

Three billion of the world's five billion people followed the Games on television, beamed by NBC and 60 other networks. The television licences helped defray South Korea's 3.1-billion-dollar Olympic bill.

The state spent 1.4 billion on roads, bridges and a new airport terminal before the Games, which the Seoul Olympic Organising Committee (SLOOC) said would break even.

Nearly two billion dollars came from sponsors, private investors and from television, which added invaluable gains in South Korea's global image.

"It is in the exposure of Korea through those television images, beamed to three billion around the world, that the success of the Games of the XXIVth Olympiad will be truly measured," SLOOC said.

SUBJECT: SPORTS

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THE SPIRIT FLAMES ANEW

The Seoul Olympics began with spectacle in the stadium and serenity outside it









Evelyn Ashford carried the U.S. flag at the opening ceremonies; Koreans tooted their own horns; and the Swazilanders added a revealing touch.



HEINZ KLUETMEIER

Sohn (left), the marathon winner in 1936 and Korea's most famous athlete, carried the flame into the stadium, where it will burn for 16 days.

"The day after the Games are over without incident, then we will be able to celebrate."

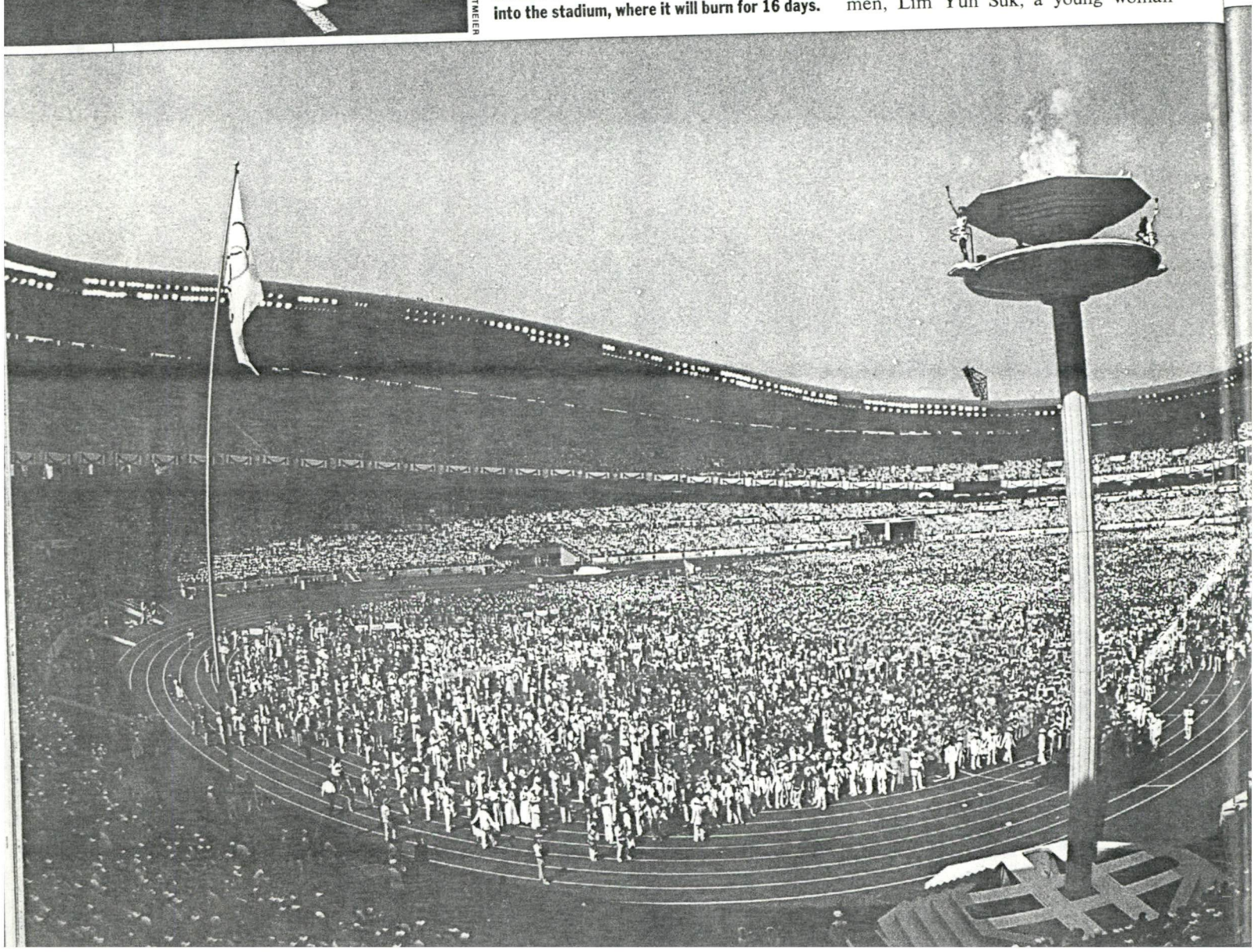
BY WILLIAM OSCAR JOHNSON

WHEN THE OPENING CEREMONIES of the Games of the XXIV Olympiad were finished and the 95-foot-high sculpture called the World Tree had been transformed into the caldron for the Olympic flame, and the last child had rolled the last hoop of hope across the field, and the last taekwondoist had shattered the last piece of wood in the name of breaking down barriers among peoples, and Seoul's elegant Olympic Stadium had been emptied of the last bare-chested Olympian from Swaziland, the last Peruvian stilt dancer, the last dragon drum player and the last parachutist, the world sighed for many different reasons.

The 70,000 spectators in the stadium and the nearly three billion television viewers in more than 100 countries sighed with pleasure, for there had never been such a spectacle in the history of the opening ceremonies.

Like most of the 9,627 athletes from 160 nations who had come to Seoul for more serious business than a parade, hurdler Edwin Moses of the U.S. sighed with anticipation. "The party's over," he said. "It's competition time."

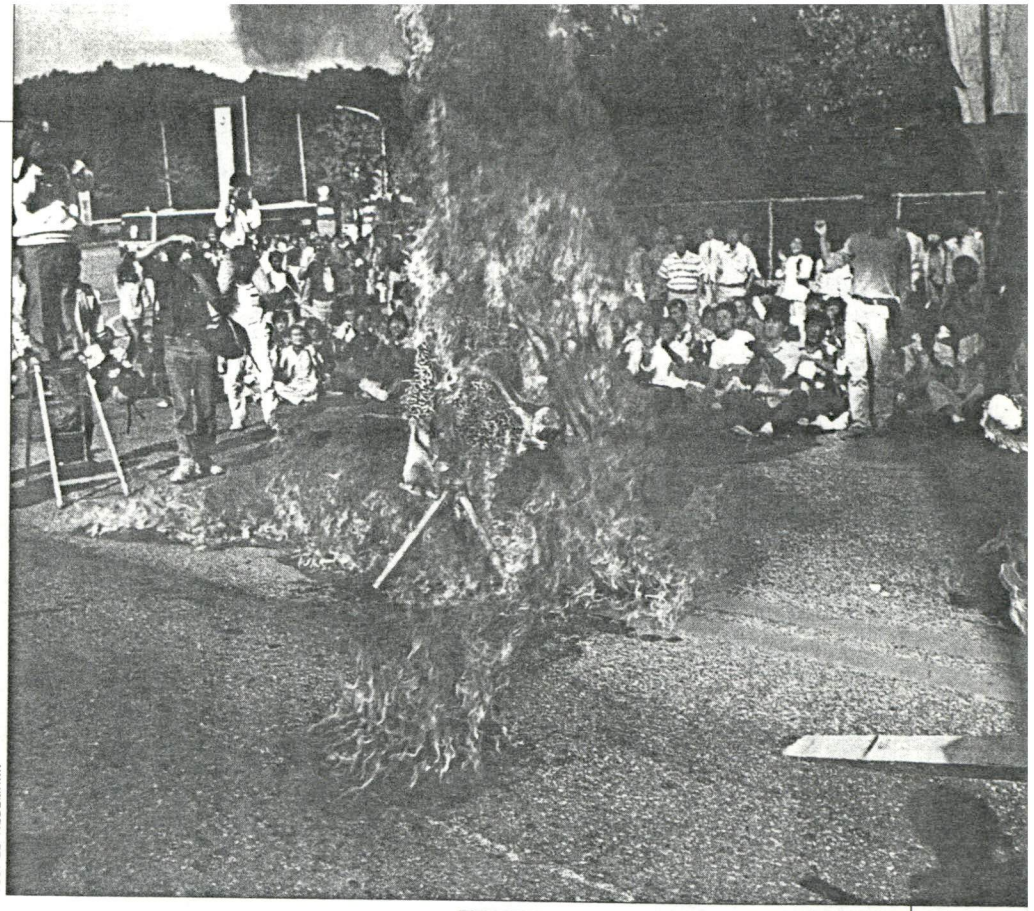
Like many of her 42 million countrymen, Lim Yun Suk, a young woman



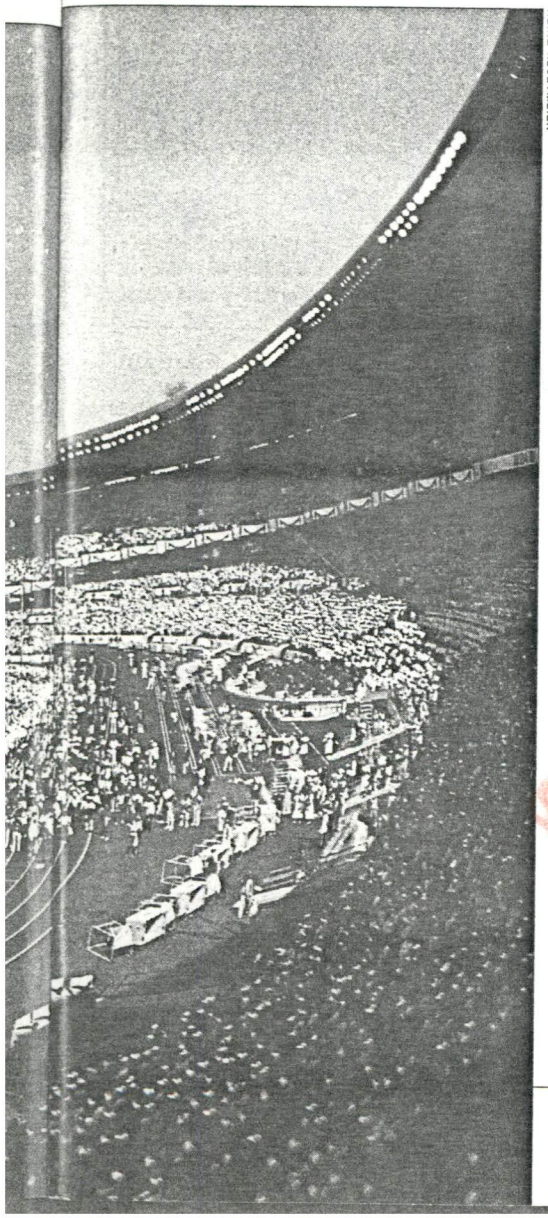
who works for *The Seoul Olympian*, sighed with pride tinged with regret. "I really missed the North Koreans," she said. "It was like going to a party without your sweetheart—a great party that would have been much better if he were there."

Juan Antonio Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee (IOC), sighed with anxiety. "Seoul has come so very far and has avoided so much potential trouble, but it's not done yet," he said. "On October 3, the day after the Games are over without incident, then we'll be able to celebrate."

Hwang Kyu Woong, director of the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee (SLOOC) security division, which coordinates a force of 120,000 Korean soldiers, sailors, cops, gate guards, bomb-sniffing dogs, building-scaling commandos, scuba divers, plainclothes police and handbag-searching volunteers, sighed briefly. "There's no problem at this time," he said, "but we must remain prepared."

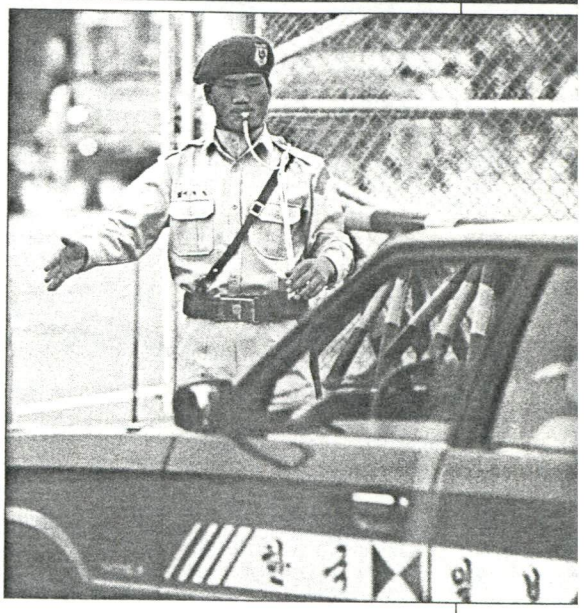


GEORGE TIEDEMANN



HEINZ KLUETMEIER

Incidents like this burning of an American flag were so isolated that Seoul security men were left to placid duties, such as inspecting cars.



RONALD C. MODRA

Glorious and trouble-free as the opening ceremonies were, no one dared sigh with relief. The specter of political upheaval and violence had hung over these Games for too long to be forgotten so quickly. Indeed, unoccupied hotel rooms in Seoul, unsold tickets to Olympic events and empty airline seats on international flights arriving at Kimpo Airport last week indicated that many non-Koreans had been frightened away. And that's a shame. The opening show on Saturday morning was exquisitely creative in its conception and absolutely flawless in its execution, even though 13,625 men, women and children performed a seemingly endless variety of Korean dances and rituals. One of the most moving moments occurred when Sohn Kee Chung, 76, the gold medalist in the marathon at the Berlin Olympics in 1936 and South Korea's most renowned sports hero, bounded into the stadium carrying the torch moments before it would be used to light the flame in the huge caldron. His selection as the honored final runner had been expected—in '36, he had won his medal after having been forced to take a Japanese name and compete as a member of Japan's Olympic team because the Japanese then occupied Korea—but to everyone's surprise, Sohn handed the torch off to yet another athlete, a pale, frail-looking 19-year-old Olympian named Lim Chun Ae.

The little-known Lim had won three gold medals, in the 800-, 1,500- and 3,000-meter races, during the 1986 Asian Games in Seoul and had become an instant national heroine. In the summer of '87, however, South Koreans

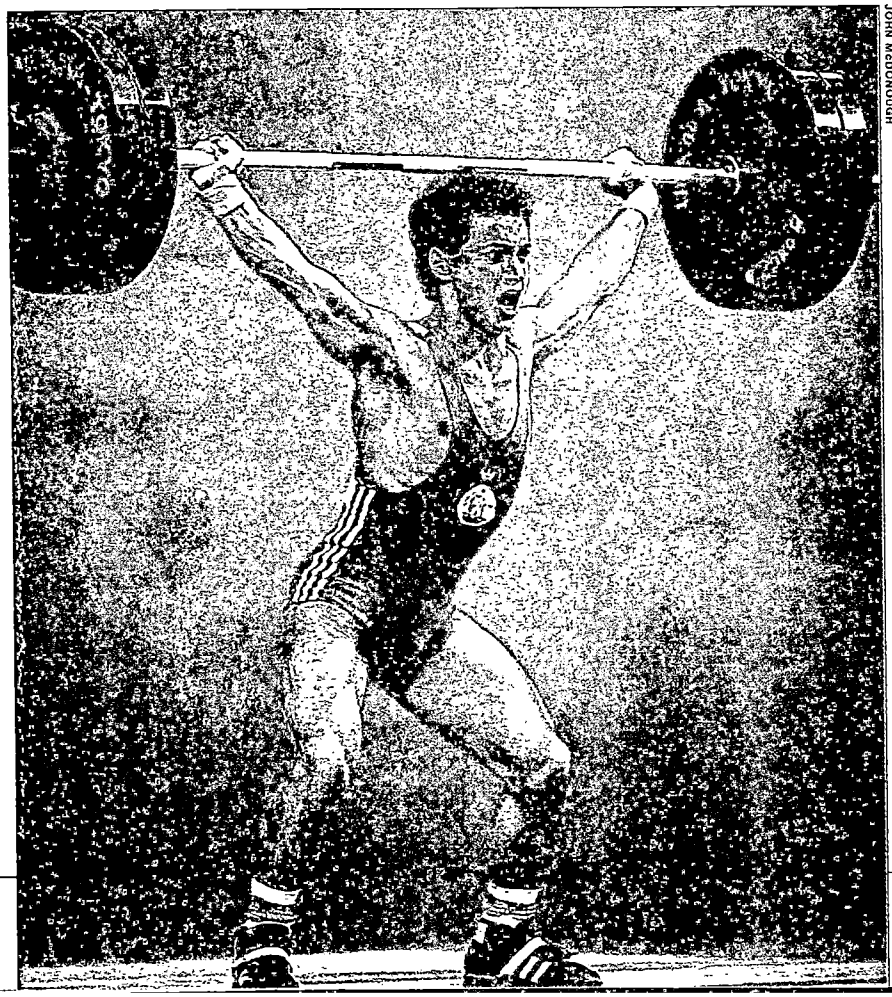
were shocked when she was hospitalized for two weeks after her coach had slapped her so hard that he ruptured her eardrum. The coach said Lim had been spoiled by the adulation of the public, and after the incident she formally apologized for her sloth in training. Six weeks later doctors discovered she had been running with a stress fracture of her left leg (certainly not an injury brought on by sloth).

The mechanics of lighting the Olympic flame were also a surprise: The caldron was at the top of the World Tree column, and there was no apparent means of getting to it. Ah, but Korean creativity came into play again. The base of the column turned into a platform that lifted a high school student, a university student and a teacher up to the top, where they reached over the side to ignite the sacred flame with torches that had been lighted by the one Lim carried.

Of course, the true character of an Olympics is never defined by its opening ceremonies. Assuming Seoul remains calm and there are no terrorist incidents, these Games will be best remembered for bringing most of the countries of the world together. The major boy-



JOHN McDONOUGH



JOHN McDONOUGH

Limas (above, right) won the women's welterweight taekwondo title, while Sevdalin Marinov of Bulgaria was golden in the 114-pound class.

cotts of 1976 in Montreal (by 26 African countries), '80 in Moscow (by 62 Western countries) and '84 in Los Angeles (by 14 Soviet bloc countries) had rendered many Olympic victories hollow, but in Seoul there would be no obstacles to classic confrontations among nearly all the world's best athletes.

The leading absentees, in terms of sporting excellence, were the Cuban boxing and baseball teams. For some unfathomable reason, Fidel Castro had honored North Korea's boycott of these Games. What the North Koreans expected to gain from their action was a mystery, too. Indeed, it seemed North Korea had offended its staunchest supporter, the Soviet Union, with its intransigence. At a press conference last week Marat Gramov, the minister of sport for the U.S.S.R., said when asked about North Korea's action, "Nonparticipation in the Olympics, regardless of

which country stays away, always has negative results."

But while North Korea became more isolated because of its anti-Olympic stand, South Korea was opening new international doors. When Seoul was awarded the Games in the fall of 1981, South Korea had no formal diplomatic relations with 44 Olympic nations—including China and all of the Eastern bloc. On Sept. 13, Hungary, a Soviet ally, and South Korea declared that they would exchange missions. Similar connections with China, the U.S.S.R. and the rest of Eastern Europe are expected soon after the Games.

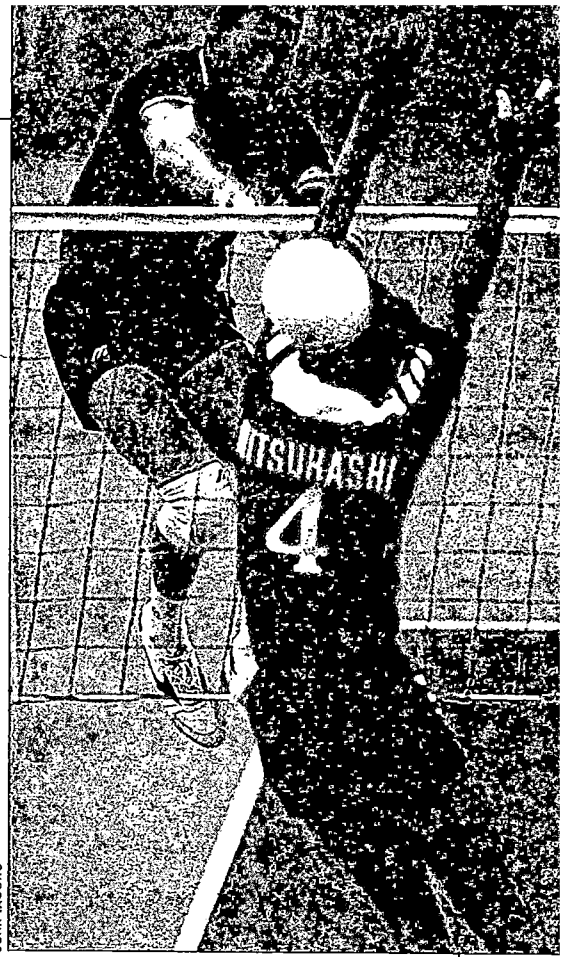
Though terrorism in general and North Korea's penchant for the politics of violence in particular were the most obvious threats hanging over Seoul last week, there was also the more subtle matter of drug use by Olympic athletes. The IOC has become more alert than ever to drug abuse, and Samaranch made a fierce speech last week in which he declared, "Doping equals death!" The list of IOC-banned substances now runs into the hundreds, ranging from cocaine, caffeine and certain cold remedies to anabolic steroids and any number of medicines and potions that can be used to mask the presence of other drugs. The SLOOC set up a $3 million Doping Control Center, with a staff of 80, in a five-story brick building not far from the Olympic Stadium, to analyze the urine samples that will be provided by the three medal winners in each of the 237 events and by other athletes picked at random.

Dr. Park Jong Sei, technical director of the center, said confidently, "We will catch them one way or another. I'm sure we're a little smarter than the athletes." American pole vaulter Kory Tarpenning thought differently. "We know a lot of athletes are using drugs," he said, "but they're able to test negatively because they know the system so well. Right now, I'd say the athletes are smarter than the testers."

Perhaps it's well to recall that at the Los Angeles Games, the first at which drug tests were widely administered, there were only 11 positive results from the more than 1,500 test samples. The most pessimistic observers estimate that some 50% of the Olympians in Seoul have used banned substances to help themselves qualify for these Games. Whether there will be a massive drug crackdown against the Olympians remains to be seen, though it seems unlikely. Still, some countries have done their own Olympic housecleaning.

For instance, the U.S. removed freestyle sprinter Angel Myers from its Olympic swimming team after she tested positive for steroids, and Steve Hegg, a gold and silver medalist in cycling in L.A., was nailed a week before the Seoul Games began for having an excessive amount of caffeine in his system.

No country has been better than Canada at nailing drug users. Even before its weightlifting team got to Seoul, three of its seven members had been dismissed—and a fourth soon followed—after they tested positive for steroids. A Canadian wag noted that in a sport featuring an

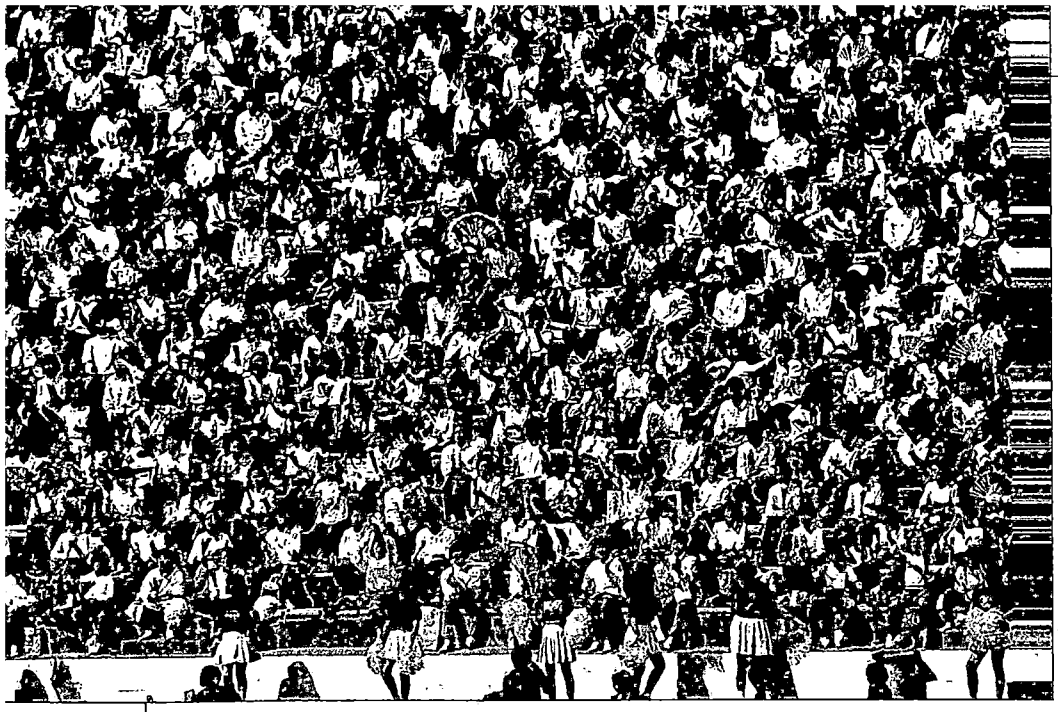


JOHN IACONO



PETER READ MILLER

Steve Timmons of the U.S. volleyball team sent a special delivery to Japan, and Yugoslavia (white) rang up a 92–79 hoops win over the U.S.S.R.



LEO MASON

Spectators packed Songnam Stadium to see a field hockey match between the Netherlands and Argentina. The Dutch (in orange) won 5–1.

event called the clean and jerk, the weightlifters' score was Jerks 4, Cleans 3.

Though the taking of drugs is certainly not acceptable at the Games, these days the taking of money most definitely is. Not all that long ago, any Olympian who took money for any athletic endeavor was considered guilty of treason, prostitution, grand larceny or worse. The idea that athletes might one day be offered performance incentives openly, officially and proudly by their national Olympic hierarchies would have been regarded as an absurdity. No more. Whatever other history may be made in Seoul, these Games will be known as the first at which governments or Olympic committees declared that they would be awarding cash prizes for medals.

The list includes such anticapitalist bastions as the Soviet Union, which has promised 12,000 rubles ($20,200) to each athlete who wins a gold; Poland, which will give the equivalent of $10,000 for an Olympic victory; Hungary, which has a pay scale ranging from $10,000 for a gold down to a $4,500 insurance policy for a sixth-place finish; and East Germany, where a winner reportedly is guaranteed $15,000. China will give $2,700 for a gold—although in a country where the average wage is $32 a month, that kind of windfall can go a long way.

Bigger cash prizes have been promised in the capitals of capitalism. A gold medalist from Belgium (slim as the chances are) will get the equivalent of $26,000; from France, $31,400; from Taiwan, $140,000. The Nigerian government will give big cash prizes for medals, though the amounts have not been announced, and beyond that has told its athletes that any bronze medalist will have a street in his neighborhood named after him; a silver medalist, a street somewhere else in his hometown; and a gold medalist, a street in the new capital of Abuja.

Once the Games began in earnest, every competitor seemed grim and determined, as if every medal were worth a million bucks. The earliest finals were in the demonstration sport of taekwondo, a martial art that originated in Korea some 2,000 years ago. Naturally, the hosts overwhelmed the visitors, winning six of eight gold medals in four divisions. A startling exception occurred in the women's welterweight competition, in which 22-year-old Arlene Limas of Chicago, a senior in prelaw at DePaul, defeated Kim Ji Sook of the home team. A maverick who uses an unorthodox kicking style that baffled her opponent, Limas says that her goal is to become the mayor of the Windy City.

The first official gold medal of the Games was awarded at 11:02 a.m. on Sunday. It went to Irina Chilova of the Soviet Union, winner of the women's 10-meter air rifle event. When asked what she would do with her bonus, Chilova replied, "Any lady can always find something to do with a sum of money."

Two U.S. defending Olympic champions—the men's basketball and volleyball teams—produced first-round victories as expected. Full of pent-up fury and frustration after eight weeks of brutally intense practices under coach John Thompson, the basketball players burst free with a 97–53 drubbing of a bewildered Spanish team that was hardly the same macho bunch that got the silver medal in Los Angeles. The volleyball team came close to losing its first game to Japan. The U.S. looked uneven and uneasy as it fell behind early 11–7 but



LEO MASON

pulled out that game 15–13, and crushed the Japanese in the next two, 15–2 and 15–2. American team captain Karch Kiraly said of the Japanese, "It gets more and more difficult to hold them down. We've now beaten them 38 straight times since 1983, but streaks are made to be broken."

In gymnastics the American men, who won the team gold medal in 1984, were in 12th and last place after Sunday's compulsory events. The Soviets, with strong performances from Vladimir Artemov—he scored a perfect 10 on the parallel bars—and Dmitri Bilozerchev, the individual all-around world champion, were first.

The U.S. soccer team was a surprise, tying a strong Argentine squad in a preliminary game played in Taegu, about 200 miles southeast of Seoul. The score was 0–0 until late in the second half, when a U.S. substitute sweeper, Mike Windischmann, kicked a booming shot into the Argentine goal. Some five minutes later America's dream of victory vanished when the referee, Jamal Al-Sharif of Syria, called a penalty on U.S. midfielder John Harkes for tripping forward Carlos Elfaro. The crowd whistled in anger at the call, but Elfaro put the penalty kick past goalie David Vanole. Final score: 1–1.

So the Summer Games were under way at last, and from the moment the opening ceremonies began there was a sense of something rare in the Korean air. All the great powers and nearly all of the great players in the world were on the Olympic stage again. With luck nothing would transpire to darken their spotlight.



CHURCHILL

growing confidence and growing strength in the air, we shall defend our island, whatever the cost may be, we shall fight on the beaches, we shall fight on the landing grounds, we shall fight in the fields and in the streets, we shall fight in the hills; we shall never surrender.
4 June 1940

1 Let us therefore brace ourselves to our duties and so bear ourselves that if the British Empire and its Commonwealth last for a thousand years men will still say, 'This was their finest hour'.
18 June 1940

2 Never in the field of human conflict was so much owed by so many to so few.
20 Aug. 1940

3 The British Empire and the United States will have to be somewhat mixed up together in some of their affairs for mutual and general advantage. For my own part, looking out for the future, I do not view the process with any misgivings. I could not stop it if I wished; no one can stop it. Like the Mississippi, it just keeps rolling along. Let it roll. Let it roll on full flood, inexorable, irresistible, benignant, to broader lands and better days.

4 We are waiting for the long-promised invasion. So are the fishes.
Radio Broadcast to the French people, 21 Oct. 1940

5 I do not resent criticism, even when, for the sake of emphasis, it parts for the time with reality.
House of Commons, 22 Jan. 1941

6 Give us the tools, and we will finish the job.
Radio Broadcast, 9 Feb. 1941. (Addressing President Roosevelt.)

7 This whipped jackal [Mussolini], who, to save his own skin, has made of Italy a vassal state of Hitler's Empire, is frisking up by the side of the German tiger with yelps not only of appetite—that could be understood—but even of triumph.
House of Commons, Apr. 1941

8 Do not let us speak of darker days; let us rather speak of sterner days. These are not dark days: these are great days—the greatest days our country has ever lived; and we must all thank God that we have been allowed, each of us according to our stations, to play a part in making these days memorable in the history of our race.
Harrow School, 29 Oct. 1941

9 What kind of people do they [the Japanese] think we are?
To U.S. Congress, 24 Dec. 1941

10 When I warned them [the French Government] that Britain would fight on alone whatever they did, their Generals told their Prime Minister and his divided Cabinet: 'In three weeks England will have her neck wrung like a chicken.'
Some chicken! Some neck!
To the Canadian Parliament, 30 Dec. 1941

11 This is not the end. It is not even the beginning of the end. But it is, perhaps, the end of the beginning.
Mansion House, 10 Nov. 1942. (Of the Battle of Egypt.)

12 I have not become the King's First Minister in order to preside over the liquidation of the British Empire.

13 The soft under-belly of the Axis.
Report on the War Situation, House of Commons, 11 Nov. 1942

14 Not a seat but a springboard. (North Africa.)
Radio Broadcast, 29 Nov. 1942

15 There is no finer investment for any community than putting milk into babies.
21 Mar. 1943

16 You may take the most gallant sailor, the most intrepid airman, or the most audacious soldier, put them at a table together—what do you get? *The sum of their fears.*
On the Chiefs of Staffs system, 16 Nov. 1943. H. Macmillan, *The Blast of War*, ch.16

17 There are few virtues that the Poles do not possess—and there are few mistakes they have ever avoided.
House of Commons, 16 Aug. 1945

18 An iron curtain has descended across the Continent.
Address at Westminster College, Fulton, U.S.A., 5 Mar. 1946. The expression 'iron curtain' had been previously applied by others to the Soviet Union or its sphere of influence, e.g., Ethel Snowden, *Through Bolshevik Russia* (1920); Dr. Goebbels, *Das Reich* (25 Feb. 1945); and by Churchill himself in a cable to President Truman (4 June 1945).

19 Many forms of government have been tried, and will be tried in this world of sin and woe. No one pretends that democracy is perfect or all-wise. Indeed, it has been said that democracy is the worst form of Government except all those other forms that have been tried from time to time.
House of Commons, 11 Nov. 1947

20 To jaw-jaw is better than to war-war.
Washington, 26 June 1954

21 It was the nation and the race dwelling all round the globe that had the lion's heart. I had the luck to be called upon to give the roar.
Speech at Palace of Westminster on his 80th birthday, 30 Nov. 1954

22 Headmasters have powers at their disposal with which Prime Ministers have never yet been invested.
My Early Life (1930), ch.2

23 By being so long in the lowest form [at Harrow] I gained an immense advantage over the cleverer boys...I got into my bones the essential structure of the normal British sentence—which is a noble thing. Naturally I am biased in favour of boys learning English; and then I would let the clever ones learn Latin as an honour, and Greek as a treat.

24 It is a good thing for an uneducated man to read books of quotations.
ch.9

25 In war, resolution; in defeat, defiance; in victory, magnanimity; in peace, goodwill.
Epigram after the Great War, 1914–18. Sir Edward Marsh, *A Number of People* (1939), p.152. Later used as the 'Moral of the Work' in each volume of ***The Second World War.***

26 On the night of the tenth of May [1940], at the outset of this mighty battle, I acquired the chief power in the State, which henceforth I wielded in ever-growing measure for five years and three months of world war, at the end of which time, all our enemies having surrendered unconditionally or being about to do so, I was immediately dismissed by the British electorate from all further conduct of their affairs.
vol.i, ***The Gathering Storm*** (1948), p.526

27 The loyalties which centre upon number one are enormous. If he trips he must be sustained. If he

"Korea, once a bright light of
the golden age of Asia, if it is relit,
it will be the light of the East."

– Indian Poet Tagore

The Ceremony
Russell Warren Howe.

2. Concrete steps must be taken to insure that the fighting will not break out again.

3. There must be an end to the aggression.

A settlement founded upon these elements would open the way for the unification of Korea and the withdrawal of all foreign forces.

In the meantime, I want to be clear about our military objective. We are fighting to resist an outrageous aggression in Korea. We are trying to keep the Korean conflict from spreading to other areas. But at the same time we must conduct our military activities so as to insure the security of our forces. This is essential if they are to continue the fight until the enemy abandons its ruthless attempt to destroy the Republic of Korea. That is our military objective — to repel attack and to restore peace.

In the hard fighting in Korea, we are proving that collective action among nations is not only a high principle but a workable means of resisting aggression. Defeat of aggression in Korea may be the turning point in the world's search for a practical way of achieving peace and security.

The struggle of the United Nations in Korea is a struggle for peace. The free nations have united their strength in an effort to prevent a third world war. That war can come if the Communist rulers want it to come. But this nation and its allies will not be responsible for its coming.

We do not want to widen the conflict. We will use every effort to prevent that disaster. And in so doing we know that we are following the great principles of peace, freedom, and justice.

19.

Douglas MacArthur: Farewell Address to Congress

President Truman's removal of General MacArthur from the Korean command produced an emotional and political crisis in the United States, for the general had wide popular support and sympathy. He was met by cheering crowds on his return and was honored by the traditional ticker-tape parade down Broadway. On April 19, 1951, MacArthur appeared before a special session of Congress and delivered a valedictory address at the close of a distinguished career. The address is reprinted here. In fact, the country weathered the storm more easily than some observers feared, partly because MacArthur himself maintained throughout those hectic days an attitude of complete respect for the President and his decision.

Source: *Record,* 82 Cong., 1 Sess., pp. 4123-4125.

Mr. President, Mr. Speaker, and distinguished members of the Congress:

I stand on this rostrum with a sense of deep humility and great pride — humility in the wake of those great American architects of our history who have stood here before me, pride in the reflection that this forum of legislative debate represents human liberty in the purest form yet devised. Here are centered the hopes, and aspirations, and faith of the entire human race.

I do not stand here as advocate for any partisan cause, for the issues are fundamental and reach quite beyond the realm of

refugee flows—1.8 million from north to south, a few thousand from south to north—that rapidly polarized in hostility the resulting two Koreas. In each, police forces expanded and, from 1946, armed forces were founded.

Meanwhile the United States, finding immediate Soviet obstruction to communication across the 38th parallel, proposed measures to reunify the peninsula. In the Moscow Agreement of Dec. 27, 1945, the United States and the Soviet Union consented to help form a provisional government for all Korea. Efforts to do so in joint U.S.-USSR commissions failed in 1946 and 1947 over Soviet restrictions on the Koreans to be consulted for unification proposals. The United States then in September 1947 referred the problem to the United Nations General Assembly, which resolved to hold Korea-wide elections for a united, independent Korea. The Soviet commander refused, however, to admit the UN commission applying to observe elections in the north. The commission was therefore reauthorized to observe elections in the south alone. These took place on May 10, 1948, and were followed by recognition of the Republic of Korea (ROK) by the United Nations and many non-Socialist governments. The new ROK National Assembly drafted a democratic constitution, promulgated on July 17, 1948, and elected as president the conservative, American-educated Syngman Rhee, who formally proclaimed the first Republic of Korea on Aug. 15, 1948. In the north, following Soviet-style elections, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) headed by Kim Il Sung (Kim Il-sŏng), a guerrilla leader in the fight against Japan, was established on September 9.

Despite leftist-led rebellions in October 1946 and October 1948, U.S. troops completed a staged withdrawal from the south in June 1949, leaving behind only a military training and advisory group. As both Soviet and U.S. forces withdrew and were replaced by increasingly powerful Korean armies, hostility increased and armed incidents erupted along the 38th parallel. On June 25, 1950, armed forces of the DPRK launched a full-scale invasion over the 38th parallel, aimed at the unification of Korea by force.

The Korean War. The war cost the ROK an estimated 1,313,836 casualties and $1.8 billion property damage, including 40% of all its industrial facilities. Perhaps upwards of 1 million refugees plus 5 million other relief recipients burdened the south at the end of fighting in July 1953. Destruction, resettlement, and land reform decimated civilian vested interests, while the armed forces increased sixfold, emerging as the ROK's unrivalled institution.

In the DPRK, devastation was almost total. The population fell by at least 1.13 million, or 12%, reportedly half by deaths and half from flight to the south. Industrial production declined by almost half and grain production by 88%.

The war ended in a draw along a line that ran near the 38th parallel but was shorter and more defensible. After two years of negotiations, the American UN commander, on July 27, 1953, signed an armistice agreement with the DPRK and the army commander of the People's Republic of China (PRC). The agreement ceased hostilities, provided for the screening of the return of prisoners, and established a demilitarized zone of 1.25 miles (2 km) on each side of the new demarcation line.

There having been no settlement of the Korean question, hence no peace treaty, the armistice remains in force to this day. All conditions are supervised by the Military Armistice Commission, which is composed of the signatories and to which the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission reports. The armistice has kept the peace with few serious incidents—though innumerable small ones—and with very few casualties.

The ROK refused to sign the armistice. To obtain its compliance, the United States in 1953 signed a mutual defense treaty with the ROK and promised long-term economic aid. Washington also promised to support a 20-division ROK army, which has remained under operational command of the "UN" commander, a U.S. general, and thus is largely responsible for the defense of the south from outside aggression. The DPRK concluded similar defense treaties, without foreign-troop presence, with the USSR and the PRC. See also KOREAN WAR.

GREGORY HENDERSON, *Harvard University*

6. Reunification Efforts

Disagreement on approaches to Korean reunification surfaced at the first discussions between the two governments at the Geneva Conference of 1954. The south insisted on elections—under UN observation throughout the peninsula—for an all-Korea legislature proportioned by the population distribution in the peninsula, hence two-thirds "southern." The north rejected UN competence for the question, calling for an all-Korea legislature, with equal membership from both sides, to be formed after the withdrawal of all foreign troops and reductions of the armed forces of each side to less than 100,000 men. A UN solution has since faded. The UN commission was withdrawn from the south in 1973, and the annual General Assembly debate ceased after 1975.

Bilateral approaches have featured a DPRK proposal, reiterated since 1960, for a "Confederal Republic of Koryŏ." The two Koreas would retain their separate systems under a supreme national committee of representatives of each government and an economic commission encouraging trade, cultural, and mail exchange. Increasing overlap would lead to unification. Seoul has rejected this as a disguised way of taking over the south, especially since the north has continued its troop-reduction proposals and has voiced the hope of a Marxist-Leninist revolution within the ROK.

The south avoided new unification initiatives until 1970, its military coup of 1961 having been in part an attempt to forestall more active contact advocated by some students. Hostility increased in 1966–1969 when the north mounted raids and infiltration. These activities culminated in January 1968 in a bold but thwarted assassination raid on the presidential mansion in Seoul and the capture of the U.S. electronic-surveillance ship *Pueblo*.

The north's return in mid-1969 to peaceful methods met with the first real southern initiatives for peaceful competition. Washington's rapprochement with Peking and limited U.S. troop withdrawals induced both sides to talk. Discussions between the Red Cross societies of the two Koreas in August 1971 led to liaison

Encyclopedia Americana V. 16

Dictionary of Twentieth Century History

North Koreans in November 1950 introduced a new political force into the area and when the fighting was ended, in July 1953, the armistice was signed by military commanders representing the North Koreans, the Chinese and the United Nations forces, not by any spokesman for Syngman Rhee's South Koreans. Attempts to secure unification of Korea at the Geneva Conference (q.v.) of 1954 broke down. Kim Il-sung, as chairman of the Worker's Party and Prime Minister of the 'Democratic Republic', instituted Soviet-style economic planning but maintained a judicious neutrality in the ideological disputes between China and the Soviet Union. In southern Korea popular indignation at the corrupt character of Syngman Rhee's rule led to his overthrow in April 1960. After a year of weak governments a military *coup* brought to power Major-General Pak Cheng-hi, who became President on 22 March 1962 and subsequently won elections in 1963, 1967, 1971 and 1972. North and South Korean emissaries concluded an agreement in July 1972 by which the two Korean Governments pledged themselves to seek unification of the peninsula by peaceful means.

Korean War (1950–53). Had its origins in the rival claims for sovereignty over a unified peninsula asserted by the Soviet-sponsored People's Democratic Republic in North Korea and the American-backed Republic of Korea in the south. United Nations attempts to hold all-Korean elections to establish a unified state were turned down by the Soviet Union. At dawn on 25 June 1950 the North Koreans launched a surprise attack with seven infantry divisions and one armoured division over the 38° parallel, the demarcation line between the two Koreas. The South Korean capital, Seoul, fell three days later. The Security Council – boycotted by its Russian member – recommended U.N. states to assist the Republic of Korea to repel the invasion. Fifteen nations sent troops to Korea, where they were organized under the 'unified command' of the American General, MacArthur (q.v.), since U.S. forces bore the brunt of the fighting. The surprise character of the attack enabled the North Koreans to occupy all the South, except around the vital port of Pusan, by the end of August. On 15 September 1950 MacArthur landed American and South Korean marines at Inchon, two hundred miles behind the North Korean lines, and on the following day launched an offensive from Pusan. The North Koreans, in danger of encirclement, hurriedly retreated, MacArthur carrying the war northwards, reaching Chosan on the Yalu river (the frontier between Korea and Chinese Manchuria) on 24 October 1950. Warnings from Chou En-lai (q.v.) of Chinese intervention were ignored and the military potential of the Chinese army underestimated. Small groups of Chinese volunteers were captured in mid-October. The main Chinese army was first encountered by a U.N. Turkish brigade at Wawon, seventy-five miles south of the Chinese frontier, on 27 November 1950. The Chinese succeeded in concentrating 180,000 men in North Korea, with another 100,000 in reserve. These huge numbers forced the U.N. troops rapidly south again. Seoul was lost a second time in January 1951 and the Chinese were only brought to a halt sixty miles south of the 38th parallel. A counter-offensive in the second half of January gradually recovered lost ground while the U.N. forces successfully contained two major attacks launched by the Chinese in April and May 1951, following this up with another counter-offensive in June which enabled the U.N. troops to establish a defensive line slightly north of the 38th parallel. Apart from a limited offensive to straighten the line in November

longed indecision. In war, indeed, there can be no substitute for victory.

There are some who for varying reasons would appease Red China. They are blind to history's clear lesson; for history teaches with unmistakable emphasis that appeasement but begets new and bloodier war. It points to no single instance where the end has justified that means — where appeasement has led to more than a sham peace. Like blackmail, it lays the basis for new and successively greater demands, until, as in blackmail, violence becomes the only other alternative.

Why, my soldiers asked of me, surrender military advantages to an enemy in the field? I could not answer. Some may say to avoid spread of the conflict into an all-out war with China; others, to avoid Soviet intervention. Neither explanation seems valid. For China is already engaging with the maximum power it can commit and the Soviet will not necessarily mesh its actions with our moves. Like a cobra, any new enemy will more likely strike whenever it feels that the relativity in military or other potential is in its favor on a worldwide basis.

The tragedy of Korea is further heightened by the fact that as military action is confined to its territorial limits, it condemns that nation, which it is our purpose to save, to suffer the devastating impact of full naval and air bombardment, while the enemy's sanctuaries are fully protected from such attack and devastation. Of the nations of the world, Korea alone, up to now, is the sole one which has risked its all against communism. The magnificence of the courage and fortitude of the Korean people defies description. They have chosen to risk death rather than slavery. Their last words to me were "Don't scuttle the Pacific."

I have just left your fighting sons in Korea. They have met all tests there and I can report to you without reservation they are splendid in every way. It was my constant effort to preserve them and end this savage conflict honorably and with the least loss of time and a minimum sacrifice of life. Its growing bloodshed has caused me the deepest anguish and anxiety. Those gallant men will remain often in my thoughts and in my prayers always.

I am closing my fifty-two years of military service. When I joined the Army, even before the turn of the century, it was the fulfillment of all my boyish hopes and dreams. The world has turned over many times since I took the oath on the plain at West Point, and the hopes and dreams have long since vanished. But I still remember the refrain of one of the most popular barrack ballads of that day which proclaimed most proudly that —

Old soldiers never die;
they just fade away.

And like the old soldier of that ballad, I now close my military career and just fade away — an old soldier who tried to do his duty as God gave him the light to see that duty.

Good-by.

I hate war as only a soldier who has lived it can, only as one who has seen its brutality, its futility, its stupidity.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

3:00 pm

DRAFT

Jim Kelly

TENTATIVE SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. BUSH TO JAPAN

FEBRUARY 22 - 25, 1989

Wednesday, February 22, 1989

6:30 am	Depart Andrews AFB en route Elmendorf AFB, Anchorage, Alaska
	(Flying Time: 7 Hours 30 Minutes) (Time Change: Back 4 Hours)
10:00 am (2:00 pm EST)	Arrive Elmendorf AFB, Anchorage, Alaska
	(Refuel: 1 Hour 30 Minutes)
11:30 am	Depart Elmendorf AFB en route Tokyo, Japan
	(Flying Time: 7 Hours 40 Minutes) (Time Change: Ahead 18 Hours)
	(CROSS INTERNATIONAL DATELINE)

Thursday, February 23, 1989

1:10 pm (11:10 pm on 2/22/89 EST)	Arrive Haneda Airport, Tokyo, Japan
1:20 pm	Depart Haneda Airport en route Hotel Okura
1:35 pm	Arrive Hotel Okura
2:00 pm	Participate in Luncheon with President Mitterand
3:30 pm	Conclude Luncheon
3:45 pm	Depart Hotel Okura en route Akasaka Palace
3:55 pm	Arrive Akasaka Palace for Call on Prime Minister Takeshita
4:35 pm	Depart Akasaka Palace en route Hotel Okura
4:45 pm	Arrive Hotel Okura
	(PRIVATE TIME: 1 HOUR 15 MINUTES)

6:00 pm Participate in Bilaterals

9:00 pm Conclude Bilaterals

RON

Friday, February 24, 1989

(PERSONAL STAFF TIME)

9:45 am Depart Hotel Okura en route Shinjuku Park

10:00 am Arrive Shinjuku Park for Funeral Ceremony

10:10 am Ceremony of Imperial House begins

11:45 am Ceremony concludes

11:55 am Ceremony of State begins

12:50 pm Depart Shinjuku Park en route Hotel Okura

1:05 pm Arrive Hotel Okura

(PRIVATE TIME: 1 HOUR 55 MINUTES)

3:00 pm Participate in Bilaterals

6:00 pm Conclude Bilaterals

(PRIVATE TIME: 1 HOUR)

7:00 pm Depart Hotel Okura en route Akasaka Palace

7:15 pm Arrive Akasaka Palace for Prime Minister's Reception

7:45 pm Depart Akasaka Palace en route Hotel Okura

8:00 pm Arrive Hotel Okura for RON

Saturday, February 25, 1989

9:45 am Depart Hotel Okura en route Imperial Palace

9:55 am Arrive Imperial Palace for Audience with Emperor

10:15 am Depart Imperial Palace en route Hotel Okura

10:25 am Arrive Hotel Okura

(PRIVATE TIME: 35 MINUTES)

11:00 am Participate in Bilaterals

12:00 noon Conclude Bilaterals

12:15 pm Depart Hotel Okura en route Haneda Airport

12:30 pm Arrive Haneda Airport

12:45 pm Depart Tokyo, Japan en route Beijing, China
(10:45 pm
on 2/24/89 EST)

(Flying Time: 4 Hours 15 Minutes)
(Interchange: 30 Minutes)
(Time Change: Back 1 Hour)
(Food Service:)

Revised 2/6/89 5:15

[redacted]ATIVE SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. BUSH

FOR

BEIJING, CHINA

FEBRUARY 25 - 27, 1989

4:30 pm (3:30 am EST)	Arrive Beijing International Airport, Beijing, China
4:45 pm	Depart Beijing International Airport en route Diaoyutai State Guest House
5:15 pm	Arrive Diaoyutai State Guest House
	Note: Brief Greeting with official host expected
	(PRIVATE TIME: 45 MINUTES)
6:00 pm	Depart Diaoyutai State Guest House en route Great Hall of the People
6:15 pm	Arrive Great Hall of the People for Meeting and Banquet with President Yang Shangkun
	6:20 pm Meeting begins
	7:05 pm Banquet begins
9:00 pm	Depart Great Hall of the People en route Diaoyutai State Guest House
9:15 pm	Arrive Diaoyutai State Guest House for ROM

[redacted]ry 26, 1989

7:45 [redacted]	Depart Diaoyutai State Guest House en route Chongwenmen Protestant Church
8:00 am	Arrive Chongwenmen Protestant Church for Service
9:15 am	Depart Chongwenmen Protestant Church en route Great Hall of the People
9:30 am	Arrive Great Hall of the People and proceed to TBD Hall for Bilateral Meeting with Premier Li Peng

10:45 am [redacted] Conclude Meeting, depart TBD Hall, and proceed to Fujian Hall.

10:48 am Arrive Fujian Hall for Meeting and Banquet with Chairman Deng Xiaoping

10:50 am Meeting begins

11:50 am Luncheon begins

1:15 pm Depart Great Hall of the People en route International Club

1:25 pm Arrive International Club for Drop-By

1:40 pm Depart International Club en route Ambassador Lord's Residence

1:45 pm Arrive Ambassador Lord's Residence for Embassy Community Greeting

2:20 pm Depart Ambassador Lord's Residence en route Diaoyutai State Guest House

2:35 pm Arrive Diaoyutai State Guest House

(PRIVATE TIME: 1 HOUR 30 MINUTES)

4:05 pm Depart Diaoyutai State Guest House en route Great Hall of the People

4:20 pm Arrive Great Hall of the People for Bilateral Meeting with Party General Secretary Zhao Ziyang

5:30 pm Depart Great Hall of the People en route Diaoyutai State Guest House

5:45 pm [redacted] Arrive Diaoyutai State Guest House for Private Time

(PRIVATE TIME: 45 MINUTES)

6:30 pm Depart Diaoyutai State Guest House en route The Great Wall Sheraton Hotel

6:50 pm Arrive The Great Wall Sheraton Hotel for Dinner hosted by President Bush

9:00 pm Depart The Great Wall Sheraton Hotel en route Diaoyutai State Guest House

9:20 pm Arrive Diaoyutai State Guest House for RON

[redacted]day, February 27, 1989

7:00 [redacted] Depart Diaoyutai State Guest House en route Beijing International Airport

7:30 am Arrive Beijing International Airport

7:45 am Depart Beijing, China en route Seoul, Korea

(Flying Time: 2 Hours 45 Minutes)
(Interchange: 30 Minutes)
(Time Change: Ahead 1 Hour)
(Food Service:

[redacted]

TENTATIVE SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. BUSH

FOR

SEOUL, KOREA

FEBRUARY 27, 1989

12:15 pm (10:15 pm on 2/26 EST) — Arrive K-16 Airport, Seoul, Korea.

12:25 pm — Depart K-16 Airport via Marine One en route Blue House.

(Flying Time: 20 Minutes)

12:45 pm — Arrive Blue House for Meeting and Luncheon with President Roh Tae Woo.

toast

12:50 pm Meeting begins.

1:15 pm Luncheon begins.

2:30 pm — Depart Blue House via Marine One en route National Assembly.

(Flying Time: 15 Minutes)

2:45 pm — Arrive National Assembly for Speech and Greetings with Party Leaders.

major speech

3:30 pm — Depart National Assembly via Marine One en route Ambassador's Residence.

(Flying Time: 10 Minutes)

3:40 pm — Arrive Ambassador's Residence for American Community Greeting.

greeting

4:20 pm Depart Ambassador's Residence via Marine One en route K-16 Airport.

(Flying Time: 15 Minutes)

4:35 pm Arrive K-16 Airport.

4:45 pm Depart Seoul, Korea en route Elmendorf, AFB, Anchorage, Alaska
(2:45 am EST)

(Flying Time: 7 Hours 30 Minutes)
(Interchange: 30 Minutes)
(Time Change: Back 18 Hours)
(Food Service:)

6:45 am Arrive Elmendorf AFB, Anchorage, Alaska
(10:45 am EST)

(Refuel: 1 Hour 15 Minutes)

8:00 am Depart Anchorage, Alaska en route Andrews AFB
(12:00 pm EST)

(Flying Time: 6 Hours 30 Minutes)
(Interchange: None)
(Time Change: Ahead 4 Hours)
(Food Service:)

6:30 pm Arrive Andrews AFB

6:35 pm Depart Andrews AFB en route White House

(Flying Time: 10 Minutes)

6:45 pm Arrive White House

cc: S. Studdert
J. Keller
G. Fendler

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 10, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR

The Chief of Staff	Joe Hagin
Brent Scowcroft	Ed Rogers
David Bates	Robert Guttman
Richard Breeden	Susan Porter Rose
Andrew Card	Patty Presock
James Cicconi	Tim McBride
David Demarest	Laurie Firestone
Marlin Fitzwater	Tony Lopez
Boyden Gray	David Valdez
Fred McClure	Jean Lamb
Bonnie Newman	Speechwriting Office
Roger Porter	USSS/PPD
Steve Studdert	WHCA Audio/Visual
Chase Untermeyer	WHCA Operations

FROM: JOHN G. KELLER, JR. JGK
DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT AND
DIRECTOR OF PRESIDENTIAL ADVANCE

SUBJECT: **TRIP OF THE PRESIDENT TO THE FAR EAST**

For your use and planning purposes, the attached is a tentative outline schedule for the Trip of the President to the Far East. As you will see, departure is Wednesday, February 22, at 6:30 a.m., from Andrews Air Force Base. Please keep in mind that the following information has not been finally approved.

Attachments



PRESS RELEASE 보도자료

Press Office
International Communication Agency
United States Embassy,
Seoul, Korea
駐韓美國大使館
國際交流處 公報室
Tel./22-2601 Ext.4368, 4369

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Embargoed Until 2:30 p.m., Monday, April 26, 1982

82-20
April 26, 1982

Following is the text of a speech by Vice President George Bush as prepared for delivery at the National Assembly, Seoul, April 26, 1982.

Speaker Chung, Vice Speakers Chai and Kim, distinguished members of the National Assembly.

This is my first visit to Korea. I hope it will not be my last. On arriving I was struck by two things. The first was how close we are here to the DMZ; and the realization of how much a part of everyday life in Seoul that proximity is. The second was how amazed and touched I was by the warmth of the public reception. I have always heard about Korean hospitality and graciousness. Yesterday, what had only been general knowledge became a first-hand experience. Please thank the people you represent. They made me feel very welcome, just as you have by inviting me to speak to you today.

We celebrate this year a century of friendship between the government and peoples of the United States and Korea -- one hundred years. That is not such a long time, perhaps, in the march of human history; but a hundred years is one half of the United States' life as a nation. That we have been friends so long, in a world that, in those hundred years, has seen enough conflict and hatred to last a millenium, is cause for great joy.

I carry with me the greetings and the friendship of the people of the United States and of President Reagan. What I have to say here today I say on their behalf. I am glad to be able to give my message to you, representing as you do the Korean people. I am honored that you called this body into special session in order to hear it.

Legislative bodies such as this National Assembly are where the people's business should be conducted. I myself am well enough acquainted with legislative branches to know that they are not always tranquil. Indeed, sometimes they are rather noisy.

Long ago, Simon Bolivar, one of the great liberators of the Western hemisphere, said that "... the majority of men hold as a truth the humiliating principle that it is harder to maintain the balance of liberty than to endure the weight of tyranny." This is ever true of our own times.

Our own Congress is sometimes full of noise. But we would have it no other way.

In the North, there is no truly representative congress. Instead only a great silence: the silence of despotism and one-man rule. This silence is broken by the occasional sounds of violence, as it was last week when four who sought freedom were killed by their own countrymen as they made their way to freer soil.

The occasion of one hundred years of relations is a fitting time to emphasize the continuity of our friendship. We will remain a faithful ally. We will remain a reliable ally. We are partners in the non-communist world. That especially makes our bond a sacred one. If America once lectured her friends and apologized to her adversaries, that day is over.

During the height of the Vietnam War, a message was passed to President Nixon. It was from Henry Kissinger, then a professor at Harvard. The message said, "The word is going to go out that it may be dangerous to be America's enemy, but it is fatal to be her friend." As long as Ronald Reagan sits in the Oval Office of the White House, no one will be able to say this about the United States.

We live in a world full of tensions, tensions which complicate our search for lasting peace. The United States is a Pacific power, and Korea is one of our most vital allies. The purpose of America's presence in Korea is to protect and preserve the peace which both our countries fought so hard to bring about. The United States will remain a power in Korea only as long as we are welcome. It is not our desire to dominate the non-communist world; only to be a vital partner in it and to be a friend upon whom our friends can rely.

The United States is proud to have as its friend and ally a country such as Korea, where economic miracles occur. Twenty years ago this was a poor country.

Political scientists study South Korea as a model for economic development. Kim Kyung Won (Korea's Ambassador to the United Nations) has explained part of the Korean success this way: "It is," he said, "the culture of discipline and postponing immediate satisfaction for the future--even for posterity." (Fortune Mag, 8/10/81; P.179)

According to an International Labor Organization study, South Koreans work longer hours than any other people on earth. This industriousness has given you one of the most dynamic economies of the 20th century. Between 1970 and 1980, the volume of trade between our two countries has increased hugely: from $531 million to $10 billion.

The U.S. is, of course, a vital market for Korean goods; and vice versa. President Reagan has made it clear that he will do all he can to keep the U.S. market open. There are few other advocates of free trade as ardent as he. And naturally his job in persuading those who regulate the market to keep it open will be made easier if our trading partners are prepared to make the same pledge. Korea is our ninth largest trading partner, and we expect it will become even more important in the years ahead. Because, among other things, your economy continues to expand rapidly. Your growth rate last year was more than seven percent. By sharp contrast, the North has one-fourth the output of the South. One half of the North's work force is required to feed its people; in the South, little more than one-third are needed to fulfill that task. Your hard work and determination to bring about these economic successes have validated, in the eyes of the world community, the United States' decision to help you sustain your freedom.

Against this background of extraordinary economic achievement, the opportunities for pluralism are strong. President Chun, the first head of state President Reagan received at the White House, spoke of a new era in the Republic of Korea, an era of "renewal of the spirit of national harmony, replacing the old chronic and internecine battles between those who take rigid and extreme positions." (Lunch Toast, 2/2/81) He spoke of an era of "dialogue" and "consensus-building." He spoke of a "freer, more abundant, and democratic society in our midst."

We support this philosophy with all our heart. And we look to President Chun and to this assembly to build on such a commitment, the foundation stones of which have already been laid.

In a democracy, legislatures are the only true means of determining the will of the people. Democracy, as President Abraham Lincoln defined it for us long ago, consists of "...government of the people, by the people, for the people." To be sure, the people speak with many voices;

but in free countries, as someone once observed, every man is entitled to express his opinions, and every other man is entitled not to listen.

Some countries have a fear of pluralism, and only the pre-ordained few control the destinies of the many. One country in our own hemisphere, Nicaragua, overthrew an autocratic, repressive regime, promising that the new order would be pluralistic and democratic, promising that all Nicaraguans would have a voice in their new government. Unfortunately, the rulers of that new Nicaragua subsequently found one excuse after another for postponing elections, closing down newspapers, and jailing the opposition. The United States regrets this, just as it regrets the suppression of democratic practices in all countries, friend or foe. We see political diversity as a source of strength, not of weakness.

There is an ancient Chinese curse that says, "May you live in interesting times." We live today in interesting times -- though I think that is more of a challenge than a curse. The most important task facing us as partners is preserving peace.

The very close cooperation between the United States and Korea is a matter of record. The United States will try to build on new relationships, such as the one we have with the People's Republic of China, but not at the expense of our other long-standing friendships.

A great American poet once wrote that, "Most of the change we think we see in life is due to truths being in and out of favor." The policy of deterrence has served us well in the past; why should it not continue to serve us well in the future? I sympathize with those in intellectual quarters who devote themselves to the search for new solutions. But that does not mean the old solutions are no longer valuable. The essence of deterrence is that where there is balance, there is safety. This policy has kept the peace in Korea since 1954. The world has seen a great many wars in our time. Since NATO was founded in 1948, for instance, about 150 wars have broken out. In this troubled century, more than 28 years of peace on this peninsula amounts to a proud legacy.

The quest for lasting peace involves more than merely maintaining the status quo. This is why President Reagan has been trying so hard to encourage the Soviet Union to

work with the United States in finding a way to bring about real and verifiable nuclear arms reduction. And that is also why the United States so strongly supports the bold and imaginative initiative of President Chun toward a just reunification of the two Koreas.

I would take this opportunity to urge Kim Il Sung to respond to President Chun in the same spirit. The United States will be glad to discuss new ideas with the North, in conjunction with the South. We have no intention of talking to the North alone.

Here let me make an important point about the foreign policy of Ronald Reagan: he is anxious to pursue all avenues toward dialogue, believing as he does that the best way to bring about dialogue is to seek it from a position of strength. It is a truism of foreign policy that an adversary is more likely to negotiate if it is to his advantage to negotiate. If, for instance, the United States were to remove its military forces from all over the world, what incentive for restraint in international behavior would remain for the Soviets? Thus, until the day comes when the Soviet Union, and other communist nations such as Vietnam, decide to respect international law and to reduce international tension, the United States has little choice but to remain strong. And so we shall.

Kim Il Sung, to judge from his rather lengthy speeches--lengthier, even, than my own--is adamant on the subject of withdrawal of the United States peace-keeping forces from Korea. I should like to take this opportunity to admonish him to redirect his rhetorical energies elsewhere. Too many men and women, Korean and American, have already given their lives protecting this land from his troops. He desires reunification, but as we saw all too recently in Vietnam, reunification, in communist terms, means the horrors of new wars, "re-education" camps, and hundreds of thousands of people driven to the sea in open boats. The United States has no intention of stepping aside in Korea so Kim Il Sung can launch another invasion and set the clock back thirty-two years.

It is our earnest hope that he eventually will see the logic of negotiations. But we in the United States, as you in the Republic of Korea, are prepared to wait for [redacted] patiently and to prosper in the meantime as we [redacted] our second hundred years of friendship.

[redacted] very much

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WH

United States Department of State
Office of the Historian

Lists of Visits of Presidents of the United States to Foreign Countries, 1789-1983



COUNTRY VISITED	DATE OF VISIT	PRESIDENT
Korea: Seoul	1952 December 2-5	Eisenhower (E)
Korea: Seoul	1960 June 19-20	Eisenhower
Korea: Seoul, Suwon	1966 October 31-November 2	Johnson
Korea: Seoul	1974 November 22-23	Ford
Korea: Seoul	1979 June 30-July 1	Carter
Liberia: Monrovia	1943 January 26-27	Roosevelt, F.D.
Liberia: Monrovia	1978 April 3	Carter
Malaysia: Kuala Lumpur	1966 October 30-31	Johnson
Mexico: Ciudad Juarez	1909 October 16	Taft
Mexico: Monterrey	1943 April 20	Roosevelt, F.D.
Mexico: Mexico D.F.	1947 March 3-6	Truman
Mexico: Nuevo Guerrero	1953 October 19	Eisenhower

Korea

Lilley: "Start over."
Don't patronize

DRAFT OF PRESIDENT BUSH'S SPEECH TO
THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF KOREA

Mr. Speaker, Members of the National Assembly of the Republic of Korea, I am honored by your invitation to address this body today. As a former member of the United States House of Representatives, I take particular pleasure in coming to this legislative chamber where the freely elected representatives of Korea's own democratic success story meet to debate and to implement the will of the Korean people.

I am also pleased that this trip -- my first outside the Western Hemisphere as President -- has taken me back to Asia. My attachment to, my interest in this region is long-standing. For Barbara and for me, this trip is a homecoming.

As you know in WWII & fought for freedom in this area...

Some of you may recall that I addressed this body back in 1982. This National Assembly is a far different body, in a far different Korea, in a far different world. The intervening years have been marked by accelerating change internationally and here in the Republic of Korea.

50 - war in Korea... American troops died for Korean unification

Now I come back today - China, Japan, wave of the future

dynamic economic

real force of Asia..

REPRODUCED AT GOVERNMENT EXPENSE
REPRODUCED AT GOVERNMENT EXPENSE

East

Internationally, the years have witnessed the emergence of the Asia-Pacific region. This trip stands as testimony to that reality. In recent meetings with Prime Minister Takeshita of Japan, with China's Deng Xiaoping, and with you and your political leaders, I have discussed challenging bilateral, global and regional issues, and I would add that our discussions were at all times marked by a spirit of friendship and cooperation.

We agreed on the need to work toward a resolution of the conflict in Cambodia and toward a reduction of tension on the Korean Peninsula. These issues are critical issues for the peoples of the region and for the American people, for as an Asia-Pacific nation, we recognize that our future is inextricably tied to the future of this region.

Today, Asia is where the action is -- economically, politically, and diplomaticly. And, as highlighted by the success of last year's Olympic Games, the Repbulic of Korea stands at the forefront of this dynamic and vibrant region. The Republic of Korea is a world-class commercial competitor; your commitment to democracy is demonstrated daily in this chamber; your creative diplomacy -- your Nordpolitik -- is reshaping relations in and beyond the Asia-Pacific region.

get info on olympics

greatest games. Tremendous joy to entire world.

At the start of each new administration it is customary in Washington to ask: what will be the nature of its policies?

REPRODUCED AT GOVERNMENT EXPENSE

Before I answer that question, I think it important first to look at the world to assess where it is and where it is going.

As I look at the world, the one constant I see is change. And, for the most part, the direction of change is positive from the standpoint of American and Korean values and interests. In the Soviet Union, in China, there is a growing recognition of our -- American and Korean -- shared values of openness, individual initiative, and entrepeneurship. There as elsewhere, nations are coming to realize that the freeing of market forces and human creativity is the true basis for sustained prosperity and national success.

Yet, we have to recognize that there are important differences, based on fundamental values and interests, which guide the policies of nations toward their own citizens and the international community. Being fundamental, these differences must never be minimized, nor do they lend themselves to easy resolution.

We must also recognize that nothing in this world is irreversible. That is why America's foreign policy is grounded on values that abide.

REPRODUCED AT GOVERNMENT EXPENSE

Clear, declarative sentences.
No ambiguity

once devastation.
devastation in WWII. Friendship
development.

The idea of freedom is lasting, but we, Americans and Koreans alike, know that the price of democracy is eternal vigilance. That is why our policies should be marked by constancy in a time of change. Great forces of history
work together.
We americans are working together.

The United States will maintain our long-standing security commitments globally and in the Asia-Pacific region. The United States will remain committed to an open and expanding international trading system -- a system which has brought great prosperity to the peoples of the Asia-Pacific region, to our two peoples. And we will continue to work constructively and cooperatively with our allies, friends, and adversaries to respond to the changes affecting our world today.

Within that framework, constancy in core values and commitments, cooperation in adjusting to change will guide the United States in its relations with the Republic of Korea. These qualities will be required of both peoples and governments as we move to adjust our relationships in light of ever-changing realities.

Constancy will mark our support for democracy and human rights in the Republic of Korea.

REPRODUCED AT GOVERNMENT EXPENSE

America's support for democracy is fundamental, universal and long-standing. It is based on both our own value system and on the lessons of our national experience.

As Americans, we have a moral commitment to the system of popular democracy which respects the individual and which has served us so well over the two hundred years of our constitutional history. We believe that similar systems of democracy will best serve other peoples. And it is for that reason that we applaud the efforts of the Korean people and their freely elected representatives to build democracy.

As Americans we are convinced that, over the long run, governments based on a broad consensus of popular support are our most effective allies and reliable trading partners. That conviction is solidly rooted in our national history.

As a former legislator, I recognize that the democratic process is not disciplined, that sometimes conflicting interests are involved, that passions at times run high -- both in this body and in our Congress. But, as legislators, we must also recognize that compromise is what makes democracy work. And it is in that spirit which should mark the relations between our two democracies.

IRREPRODUCIBLE AUTOGOVERNMENT TEXT SENSE

Constancy will likewise mark our security relations with the Republic of Korea. As President, I am committed to maintaining American forces in Korea in support of our Mutual Defense Treaty as long as the threat from the North continues and as long as the Korean people wish them to remain. And, as we have in the past, we must in the future work together to fine tune our security relationship, to take into account the emerging aspirations of the Korean people and the evolving security situation on the Korean Peninsula and in Northeast Asia.

Peace through Strength is a formula which has served and will continue to serve well the mutual security interests of our two people. But, deterrence alone is not sufficient to ensure comprehensive security needs of the Korean people. We need to complement deterrence with an active diplomacy in search of dialogue with our adversaries, in search of reconciliation, and ultimately accommodation with the North.

The American people share your goal of peaceful unification on terms acceptable to the Korean people. It is for that reason that we actively support the initiatives of President Roh to build bridges to the North.

REPRODUCED AT GOVERNMENT EXPENSE

I will work closely with President Roh to coordinate our efforts to draw the North toward practical and productive dialogue, to ensure that our policies are complementary and mutually reinforcing.

Building Confidence

You, my fellow parliamentarians, will play a key role in shaping your government's approach to the North, and you will have the responsibility, once policy is agreed on, to support your government's efforts. It is important to remember that the essential element for a successful democratic foreign policy is the support of the people and their representatives.

In this regard, let me state the United States full support for your country's Nordpolitik -- your efforts to expand the Republic of Korea's ties with China, the Soviet Union, and Eastern Europe. The recent opening of diplomatic relations with Hungary is an epoch-making, diplomatic event -- one that highlights the changes in today's world and one that is a direct result of your success and initiative.

With proper pace and timing, these initiatives can contribute to security and stability both on the Korean Peninsula and in Northeast Asia. And I think your pace and timing are right on the mark.

REPRODUCED AT GOVERNMENT EXPENSE

The spirit of cooperation which marks our approach to the mamangement of our political, diplomatic and security relationships should also light the way to a more effective management of our economic relations. We all recognize their importance of our economic relations for well-being of both our two peoples and the international economy.

"Economic miracle" is a term often applied to the Republic of Korea. It is true, but it is also an abstraction. I believe that it fails to do justice to the diligence and industry of the Korean people -- qualities which have made the Republic of Korea a world-class competitor. Today, Hyundai Daewoo, Samsung and Goldstar are household words in the United States; their products are internationally recognized as trademarks of quality. Their acceptance by the world testifies to the breadth of your success.

Yet we cannot overlook the fact that your very success has generated an issue that cannot be overlooked in the management of our bilateral economic relations. For the American people, and for the Korean people as well, managing down our bilateral trade imbalance will be both a challenge and opportunity. The challenge will be to resist protectionism, to open markets; the opportunity will be to expand our mutual well-being.

REPRODUCED AT GOVERNMENT EXPENSE

We both have a lot at stake. You are our seventh largest trading partner, surpassing our trade with many of our traditional European trading partners. We are your single largest overseas market, and you are a major market for our goods and services.

As a major trading power, the Republic of Korea will have to shoulder important responsibilities for the health of the global trading system. You, the representatives of the Korean people, will face the challenge to continue to open domestic markets, to improve living standards, and to adopt appropriate international financial policies that reflect your standing as a trading nation.

Such steps are important for several reasons: they enhance overall national economic well-being; they promote efficient management of global trade and investment; check trends toward protectionism, and thus they preserve and strengthen the world trading system from which we all benefit.

The United States too shares similar responsibilities for the well-being of the world economy. As President, I am committed to resist the forces of protectionism in my country. To do so successfully, I will need your help and the help of our trading partners.

REPRODUCED AT GOVERNMENT EXPENSE

Our two peoples should, at all times, bear in mind that our trading system is truly an international "joint venture;" that we share a special responsibility for its continued success.

continuity + change

I began with a theme of success. And I believe that success is a proper theme to close on. For your country is an on-going success story. Economically, politically, and culturally, the Republic of Korea has enriched the lives its people and, through them, the world at large. As Americans, we are proud to your friends, to work with you.

And work with you we will, for the challenges in the years ahead will indeed be testing ones, ones that will require the acceptance and accommodation of change by our two peoples. Yet I am confident that, as we have in the past, so too in the future, we will respond; we will prevail; and we will prosper -- together.

Thank you.

RELEASED/GOVERNMENT EXPENSE



We support your openness...
peaceful unification...

* They think we're obstructing unification. It must be our fault.



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Embargoed Until 2:30 p.m., Monday, April 26, 1982

82-20
April 26, 1982

Following is the text of a speech by Vice President George Bush as prepared for delivery at the National Assembly, Seoul, April 26, 1982.

Speaker Chung, Vice Speakers Chai and Kim, distinguished members of the National Assembly.

This is my first visit to Korea. I hope it will not be my last. On arriving I was struck by two things. The first was how close we are here to the DMZ; and the realization of how much a part of everyday life in Seoul that proximity is. The second was how amazed and touched I was by the warmth of the public reception. I have always heard about Korean hospitality and graciousness. Yesterday, what had only been general knowledge became a first-hand experience. Please thank the people you represent. They made me feel very welcome, just as you have by inviting me to speak to you today.

We celebrate this year a century of friendship between the government and peoples of the United States and Korea -- one hundred years. That is not such a long time, perhaps, in the march of human history; but a hundred years is one half of the United States' life as a nation. That we have been friends so long, in a world that, in those hundred years, has seen enough conflict and hatred to last a millenium, is cause for great joy.

I carry with me the greetings and the friendship of the people of the United States and of President Reagan. What I have to say here today I say on their behalf. I am glad to be able to give my message to you, representing as you do the Korean people. I am honored that you called this body into special session in order to hear it.

Legislative bodies such as this National Assembly are where the people's business should be conducted. I myself am well enough acquainted with legislative branches to know that they are not always tranquil. Indeed, sometimes they are rather noisy.

Long ago, Simon Bolivar, one of the great liberators of the Western hemisphere, said that "... the majority of men hold as a truth the humiliating principle that it is harder to maintain the balance of liberty than to endure the weight of tyranny." This is ever true of our own times.

Our own Congress is sometimes full of noise. But we would have it no other way.

In the North, there is no truly representative congress. Instead only a great silence: the silence of despotism and one-man rule. This silence is broken by the occasional sounds of violence, as it was last week when four who sought freedom were killed by their own countrymen as they made their way to freer soil.

The occasion of one hundred years of relations is a fitting time to emphasize the continuity of our friendship. We will remain a faithful ally. We will remain a reliable ally. We are partners in the non-communist world. That especially makes our bond a sacred one. If America once lectured her friends and apologized to her adversaries, that day is over.

During the height of the Vietnam War, a message was passed to President Nixon. It was from Henry Kissinger, then a professor at Harvard. The message said, "The word is going to go out that it may be dangerous to be America's enemy, but it is fatal to be her friend." As long as Ronald Reagan sits in the Oval Office of the White House, no one will be able to say this about the United States.

We live in a world full of tensions, tensions which complicate our search for lasting peace. The United States is a Pacific power, and Korea is one of our most vital allies. The purpose of America's presence in Korea is to protect and preserve the peace which both our countries fought so hard to bring about. The United States will remain a power in Korea only as long as we are welcome. It is not our desire to dominate the non-communist world; only to be a vital partner in it and to be a friend upon whom our friends can rely.

The United States is proud to have as its friend and ally a country such as Korea, where economic miracles occur. Twenty years ago this was a poor country.

Political scientists study South Korea as a model for economic development. Kim Kyung Won (Korea's Ambassador to the United Nations) has explained part of the Korean success this way: "It is," he said, "the culture of discipline and postponing immediate satisfaction for the future--even for posterity." (Fortune Mag, 8/10/81; P.179)

According to an International Labor Organization study, South Koreans work longer hours than any other people on earth. This industriousness has given you one of the most dynamic economies of the 20th century. Between 1970 and 1980, the volume of trade between our two countries has increased hugely: from $531 million to $10 billion.

The U.S. is, of course, a vital market for Korean goods; and vice versa. President Reagan has made it clear that he will do all he can to keep the U.S. market open. There are few other advocates of free trade as ardent as he. And naturally his job in persuading those who regulate the market to keep it open will be made easier if our trading partners are prepared to make the same pledge. Korea is our ninth largest trading partner, and we expect it will become even more important in the years ahead. Because, among other things, your economy continues to expand rapidly. Your growth rate last year was more than seven percent. By sharp contrast, the North has one-fourth the output of the South. One half of the North's work force is required to feed its people; in the South, little more than one-third are needed to fulfill that task. Your hard work and determination to bring about these economic successes have validated, in the eyes of the world community, the United States' decision to help you sustain your freedom.

Against this background of extraordinary economic achievement, the opportunities for pluralism are strong. President Chun, the first head of state President Reagan received at the White House, spoke of a new era in the Republic of Korea, an era of "renewal of the spirit of national harmony, replacing the old chronic and internecine battles between those who take rigid and extreme positions." (Lunch Toast, 2/2/81) He spoke of an era of "dialogue" and "consensus-building." He spoke of a "freer, more abundant, and democratic society in our midst."

We support this philosophy with all our heart. And we look to President Chun and to this assembly to build on such a commitment, the foundation stones of which have already been laid.

In a democracy, legislatures are the only true means of determining the will of the people. Democracy, as President Abraham Lincoln defined it for us long ago, consists of "...government of the people, by the people, for the people." To be sure, the people speak with many voices;

but in free countries, as someone once observed, every man is entitled to express his opinions, and every other man is entitled not to listen.

Some countries have a fear of pluralism, and only the pre-ordained few control the destinies of the many. One country in our own hemisphere, Nicaragua, overthrew an autocratic, repressive regime, promising that the new order would be pluralistic and democratic, promising that all Nicaraguans would have a voice in their new government. Unfortunately, the rulers of that new Nicaragua subsequently found one excuse after another for postponing elections, closing down newspapers, and jailing the opposition. The United States regrets this, just as it regrets the suppression of democratic practices in all countries, friend or foe. We see political diversity as a source of strength, not of weakness.

There is an ancient Chinese curse that says, "May you live in interesting times." We live today in interesting times -- though I think that is more of a challenge than a curse. The most important task facing us as partners is preserving peace.

The very close cooperation between the United States and Korea is a matter of record. The United States will try to build on new relationships, such as the one we have with the People's Republic of China, but not at the expense of our other long-standing friendships.

A great American poet once wrote that, "Most of the change we think we see in life is due to truths being in and out of favor." The policy of deterrence has served us well in the past; why should it not continue to serve us well in the future? I sympathize with those in intellectual quarters who devote themselves to the search for new solutions. But that does not mean the old solutions are no longer valuable. The essence of deterrence is that where there is balance, there is safety. This policy has kept the peace in Korea since 1954. The world has seen a great many wars in our time. Since NATO was founded in 1948, for instance, about 150 wars have broken out. In this troubled century, more than 28 years of peace on this peninsula amounts to a proud legacy.

The quest for lasting peace involves more than merely maintaining the status quo. This is why President Reagan has been trying so hard to encourage the Soviet Union to

work with the United States in finding a way to bring about real and verifiable nuclear arms reduction. And that is also why the United States so strongly supports the bold and imaginative initiative of President Chun toward a just reunification of the two Koreas.

I would take this opportunity to urge Kim Il Sung to respond to President Chun in the same spirit. The United States will be glad to discuss new ideas with the North, in conjunction with the South. We have no intention of talking to the North alone.

Here let me make an important point about the foreign policy of Ronald Reagan: he is anxious to pursue all avenues toward dialogue, believing as he does that the best way to bring about dialogue is to seek it from a position of strength. It is a truism of foreign policy that an adversary is more likely to negotiate if it is to his advantage to negotiate. If, for instance, the United States were to remove its military forces from all over the world, what incentive for restraint in international behavior would remain for the Soviets? Thus, until the day comes when the Soviet Union, and other communist nations such as Vietnam, decide to respect international law and to reduce international tension, the United States has little choice but to remain strong. And so we shall.

Kim Il Sung, to judge from his rather lengthy speeches--lengthier, even, than my own--is adamant on the subject of withdrawal of the United States peace-keeping forces from Korea. I should like to take this opportunity to admonish him to redirect his rhetorical energies elsewhere. Too many men and women, Korean and American, have already given their lives protecting this land from his troops. He desires reunification, but as we saw all too recently in Vietnam, reunification, in communist terms, means the horrors of new wars, "re-education" camps, and hundreds of thousands of people driven to the sea in open boats. The United States has no intention of stepping aside in Korea so Kim Il Sung can launch another invasion and set the clock back thirty-two years.

It is our earnest hope that he eventually will see the logic of negotiations. But we in the United States, as you in the Republic of Korea, are prepared to wait for [redacted] patiently, and to prosper in the meantime as we [redacted] second hundred years of friendship.

[redacted] very much

in a tense time of peace, we stand together as we once did in time of war. Our purpose is the same, our resolve unshaken. We renew today our commitment to each other and to the cause of Korean and American freedom.

As we begin a second century of friendship between our peoples, Nancy and I are particularly happy to return to this beautiful country. We look forward to seeing old friends and making new ones. But our hope most of all is that our visit will bring the people of Korea and the United States even closer together, and that our mutual efforts in pursuit of peace will bear fruit, not just for the Korean and the American people but for all the peoples of the Earth.

We're grateful to the Korean people and the Government of Korea for this invitation. Let me assure you we bring with us the fondest hopes of the American people for continued peace and prosperity in this scenic "Land of the Morning Calm."

Thank you.

Note: The President spoke at 10:41 a.m. in the International Terminal at the airport in response to welcoming remarks by President Chun Doo Hwan of the Republic of Korea. Following the arrival ceremony, President and Mrs. Chun accompanied the President and Mrs. Reagan to the residence of Richard L. Walker, U.S. Ambassador to the Republic of Korea, where the Reagans stayed during their visit.

Address Before the Korean National Assembly in Seoul
November 12, 1983

Speaker Chae, Vice Speaker Yun, Vice Speaker Koh, distinguished Members of the National Assembly, and honored guests:

I'm privileged to be among such friends. I stand in your Assembly as Presidents Eisenhower and Johnson have stood before me. And I reaffirm, as they did, America's support and friendship for the Republic of Korea and its people.

Not long after the war on this peninsula, your President paid a visit to Washington. In his remarks at the state dinner, President Eisenhower spoke of the Korean people's courage, stamina, and self-sacrifice. He spoke of America's pride in joining with the Korean people to prevent their enslavement by the North. In response, your first President expressed his country's deep, deep appreciation for what America had done. He concluded by saying, "I tell you, my friends, if I live hundreds of years, we will never be able to do enough to pay our debt of gratitude to you."

Well, I have come today to tell the people of this great nation: Your debt has long been repaid. Your loyalty, your friendship, your progress, your determination to build something better for your people has gratitude. In these days of turmoil and testing, the American people are very thankful for such a constant and devoted ally. Today, America is grateful to you.

And we have long been friends. Over a hundred years ago when American ships first approached Korea, our people knew almost nothing of each other. Yet, the first words from the kingdom of Chosun to the emissaries from America were words of welcome and hope. I would like to read part of that greeting to the Americans, because it tells much of the Korean people's character.

"Of what country are you? . . . are you well after your journey of 10,000 *le* through winds and waves? Is it your plan to barter merchandise . . . or do you rather wish to pass by to other places and to return to your native land? All under heaven are of one original nature, clothes and hats are very different and language is not the same, yet they can treat each other with mutual friendship. What your wish is, please make it known. . . ."

The journey from America is now swift. The winds and waves no longer endanger

assist travelers are the same today as they were over a century ago, or even in ancient times. The weary are restored, the sick healed, the lost sheltered and returned safely to their way. This is so on all continents among civilized nations.

Our world is sadder today, because these ancient and honorable practices could not protect the lives of some recent travelers. Instead of offering assistance to a lost civilian airliner, the Soviet Union attacked. Instead of offering condolences, it issued denials. Instead of offering reassurances, it repeated its threats. Even in the search for our dead, the Soviet Union barred the way. This behavior chilled the entire world. The people of Korea and the United States shared a special grief and anger.

My nation's prayers went out to the Korean families who lost loved ones even as we prayed for our own. May I ask you today to pause for a moment of silence for those who perished. Please join me in this tribute in which the spirit of our two peoples will be as one.

[*The moment of silence was observed.*]

Amen.

In recent weeks, our grief deepened. The despicable North Korean attack in Rangoon deprived us of trusted advisers and friends. So many of those who died had won admirers in America as they studied with us or guided us with their counsel. I personally recall the wisdom and composure of Foreign Minister Lee, with whom I met in Washington just a few short months ago. To the families and countrymen of all those who were lost, America expresses its deep sorrow.

We also pledge to work with your government and others in the international community to censure North Korea for its uncivilized behavior. Let every aggressor hear our words, because Americans and Koreans speak with one voice. People who are free will not be slaves, and freedom will not be lost in the Republic of Korea.

We in the United States have suffered a similar savage act of terrorism in recent weeks. Our marines in Lebanon were murdered by madmen who cannot comprehend words like "reason" or "decency." They

who search for peace. We bear the pain of our loses just as you bear the pain of yours. As we share friendship, we also share grief.

I know citizens of both our countries as well as those of other nations do not understand the meaning of such tragedies. They wonder why there must be such hate. Of course, regrettably there is no easy answer. We can place greater value on our true friends and allies. We can stand more firmly by those principles that give us strength and guide us, and we can remember that some attack us because we symbolize what they do not: hope, promise, the future. Nothing exemplifies this better than the progress of Korea. Korea is proof that people's lives can be better. And I want my presence today to draw attention to a great contrast. I'm talking about the contrast between your economic miracle in the South and their economic failure in the North.

In the early years following World War II, the future of Korea and of all Asia was very much in doubt. Against the hopes of Korea and other new nations for prosperity and freedom stood the legacies of war, poverty, and colonial rule. In the background of this struggle, the great ideological issues of our era were heard: Would the future of the region be democratic or totalitarian? Communism, at that time, seemed to offer rapid industrialization. The notion that the people of the region should govern their own lives seemed to some an impractical and undue luxury. But Americans and the people of Korea shared a different vision of the future.

Then North Korea burst across the border, intent on destroying this country. We were a world weary of war, but we did not hesitate. The United States, as well as other nations of the world came to your aid against the aggression, and tens of thousands of Americans gave their lives in defense of freedom.

As heavy as this price was, the Korean people paid an even heavier one. Civilian deaths mounted to the hundreds of thousands. President Johnson said before this very Assembly, "Who will ever know how many children starved? How many refugees lie in unmarked graves along the roads

which did not lose a loved one in the assault from the North."

In 1951, in the midst of the war, General Douglas MacArthur addressed a Joint Session of our Congress. He spoke of you, saying, "The magnificence of the courage and fortitude of the Korean people defies description." As he spoke those words, our Congress interrupted him with applause for you and your people.

After the war, Koreans displayed that same fortitude. Korea faced every conceivable difficulty. Cities were in ruins; millions were homeless and without jobs; factories were idle or destroyed; hunger was widespread; the transportation system was dismembered; and the economy was devastated as a result of all these plagues. And what did the Korean people do? You rebuilt your lives, your families, your homes, your towns, your businesses, your country. And today the world speaks of the Korean economic miracle.

The progress of the Korean economy is virtually without precedent. With few natural resources other than the intelligence and energy of your people, in one generation you have transformed this country from the devastation of war to the threshold of full development.

Per capita income has risen from about $80 in 1961 to more than 20 times—$1,700 today. Korea has become an industrial power, a major trading nation, and an economic model for developing nations throughout the world. And you have earned the growing respect of the international community. This is recognized in your expanding role as host to numerous international events, including the 1986 Asian games and the 1988 Olympics.

Now as the years have passed, we know our vision was the proper one. North Korea is one of the most repressive societies on Earth. It does not prosper; it arms. The rapid progress of your economy and the stagnation of the North has demonstrated perhaps more clearly here than anywhere else the value of a free economic system. Let the world look long and hard at both sides of the 38th parallel and then ask: "Which side enjoys a better life?"

The other side claims to be the wave of the future. Well, if that's true, why do they need barriers, troops, and bullets to keep their people in? The tide of history is a freedom tide, and communism cannot and will not hold it back.

The United States knows what you've accomplished here. In the 25 years following the war, America provided almost $5½ billion in economic aid. Today that amounts to less than 6 months' trade between us. That trade is virtually in balance. We are at once Korea's largest market and largest source of supplies. We're a leading source of the investment and technology needed to fuel further development. Korea is our ninth largest trading partner, and our trade is growing.

Korea's rapid development benefited greatly from the free flow of trade which characterized the 1960's and 1970's. Today, in many countries, the call for protectionism is raised. I ask Korea to join with the United States in rejecting those protectionist pressures to ensure that the growth you've enjoyed is not endangered by a maze of restrictive practices.

And just as we work together toward prosperity, we work toward security. Let me make one thing very plain. You are not alone, people of Korea. America is your friend, and we are with you.

This year marks the 30th anniversary of the mutual defense treaty between the United States and the Republic of Korea. The preamble to that treaty affirms the determination of our two countries to oppose agression and to strengthen peace in the Pacific. We remain firmly committed to that treaty. We seek peace on the peninsula. And that is why United States soldiers serve side by side with Korean soldiers along your demilitarized zone. They symbolize the United States commitment to your security and the security of the region. The United States will stand resolutely by you, just as we stand with our allies in Europe and around the world.

In Korea, especially, we have learned the painful consequences of weakness. I am fully aware of the threats you face only a few miles from here. North Korea is waging a campaign of intimidation. Their country is on a war footing, with some 50 divisions and brigades and 750 combat aircraft. The North has dug tunnels under the demilitarized zone in their preparations for war. They are perched and primed for conflict. They attacked you in Rangoon, and yet, in spite of such constant threats from the North, you have progressed.

Our most heartfelt wish is that one day the vigil will no longer be needed. America shares your belief that confrontation between North and South is not inevitable. Even as we stand with you to resist aggression from the North, we will work with you to strengthen the peace on the peninsula.

Korea today remains the most firmly divided of the states whose division stemmed from World War II. Austrian unity was reestablished peacefully 10 years after the war. Germany remains divided, but some of the pain of that division has been eased by the inner-German agreement of a decade ago. I know the Korean people also long for reconciliation. We believe that it must be for the people of this peninsula to work toward that reconciliation, and we applaud the efforts you've made to begin a dialog. For our part, we would, as we've often stressed, be willing to participate in discussions with North Korea in any forum in which the Republic of Korea was equally represented. The essential way forward is through direct discussions between South and North.

Americans have watched with a mixture of sadness and joy your campaign to reunite families separated by war. We have followed the stories of sisters torn apart at the moment of their parents' deaths; of small children swept away in the tides of war; of people who have grown old not knowing whether their families live or have perished.

I've heard about the program that uses television to reunite families that have been torn apart. Today, I urge North Korea: It is time to participate in this TV reunification program and to allow your people to appear. I would say to them, whatever your political differences with the South, what harm can be done by letting the innocent families from North and South know of their loved ones' health and welfare? Full reunification of families and peoples is a most basic human right.

Until that day arrives, the United States, like the Republic of Korea, accepts the existing reality of two Korean States and supports steps leading to improved relations among those states and their allies.

We have also joined with you over the past 2 years in proposing measures which, if accepted, would reduce the risk of miscalculation and the likelihood of violence on the peninsula. The proposals we have made, such as mutual notification and observation of military exercises, are similar to ones negotiated in Europe and observed by NATO and the Warsaw Pact. These proposals are not intended to address fundamental political issues, but simply to make this heavily armed peninsula a safer place. For we must not forget that on the peninsula today there are several times more men under arms and vastly more firepower than in June of 1950. We will continue to support efforts to reduce tensions and the risks of war.

I have spoken of the need for vigilance and strength to deter aggression and preserve peace and economic progress, but there is another source of strength, and it is well represented in this Assembly. The development of democratic political institutions is the surest means to build the national consensus that is the foundation of true security.

The United States realizes how difficult political development is when, even as we speak, a shell from the North could destroy this Assembly. My nation realizes the complexities of keeping a peace so that the economic miracle can continue to increase the standard of living of your people. The United States welcomes the goals that you have set for political development and increased respect for human rights for democratic practices. We welcome President Chun's farsighted plans for a constitutional transfer of power in 1988. Other measures for further development of Korean political life will be equally important and will have our warm support.

Now, this will not be a simple process because of the ever-present threat from the North. But I wish to assure you once again of America's unwavering support and the high regard of democratic peoples everywhere as you take the bold and necessary steps toward political development.

Over 100 years ago you asked earlier

American travelers to make their wishes known. Well, I come today to you with our answer: Our wish is for peace and prosperity and freedom for an old and valued ally.

In Washington several weeks ago, a memorial service was held for those who had perished on Flight 007. During that service, a prayer was read. I would like to read you that prayer, because it is a prayer for all mankind.

"O God . . .
Look with compassion on the whole human family;
Take away the arrogance and hatred which infect our hearts;
Break down the walls that separate us;
Unite us in bonds of love;
And work through our struggle and confusion to accomplish your purposes on earth;
That, in your good time, all the nations and races may serve you in harmony . . . ."

That, too, is our wish and prayer. *Anyonghi keshipshiyo.* [Stay in peace.]

Thank you, and God bless you.

Note: President Reagan spoke at 12:30 p.m. in the Assembly Chamber at the National Assembly Building. He was introduced by Chae MunShich, Speaker of the National Assembly.

Prior to the Assembly session, the President and Mrs. Reagan attended a tea in the Speaker's Reception Room. Following the President's address, he and Mrs. Reagan attended a reception with National Assembly leaders in the Assembly Lobby.

Remarks at a Reception for Korean Community Leaders in Seoul
November 12, 1983

Ladies and gentlemen, good evening. Nancy and I are honored to be so warmly greeted by your distinguished group.

We've come to Korea to demonstrate the deep and affectionate concern that the American people have for your country. Our hearts went out to you in the wake of the two murderous attacks on your citizens, and we came today to say that we'll continue to steadfastly stand by you. We hope our presence in your country will show the world our firm support for Korea.

Probably the most important contribution we can make here is to continue helping protect your national security. Our shared commitment to your defense is symbolized by the presence of American soldiers standing with Koreans along the demilitarized zone. This is the shield that enables you to pursue your bold economic and political objectives.

We also support your development of a democratic political system. As you know, the United States pays close attention to political developments in Korea, particularly those that are affecting democratic rights—a matter very important to Americans. We do this not because we believe our security commitment gives us a right to intervene in your internal affairs, but simply because such issues are at the center of our own political ideology and, we feel, are reflected, then, in our foreign policy.

But in approaching such internal matters, I believe it's important to adhere to the discipline of diplomacy, rather than indulging in public posturing. This has been the policy of our administration throughout the world. Where we feel strongly about a particular situation, we make our views known, often quite candidly, to the appropriate level of the government concerned.

I have faith in the Korean people's ability to find a political system meeting their democratic aspirations, even in the face of the heavy security challenge presented by the North. You have accomplished so much already in the face of that threat. Who would have predicted a mere 20 years ago that an impoverished Korea would become one of the world's legendary economic success legends?

This was a Korean accomplishment. Your friends offered help and guidance as these were needed, but they didn't seek to dictate your course. Political development may, in some respects, be a more difficult process, but it, too, is one in which you alone must control.

I respect and strongly support President Chun's pledge to turn over power constitutionally in 1988. This will be an invaluable political legacy to the Korean people. And I believe in the will and ability of the Korean people to develop the foundations required for viable democratic institutions. The shared democratic aspirations of our two peoples are important to our relationship, and continued progress toward the broadening of democracy in Korea strengthens the ties between our two countries. As you continue along this path of political evolution, you do so with our deep support, our affection, and our prayers.

And, again, we thank you from the bottom of our hearts for your warm and very gracious welcome from the first moment that we arrived here today. We are deeply grateful. God bless you.

Note: The President spoke at 6:45 p.m. at the U.S. Embassy.

Toast at the State Dinner in Seoul, Republic of Korea
November 12, 1983

Mr. President, Nancy and I both want to thank you and Madame Chun for your gracious hospitality and your warm words of welcome to us. We're delighted and honored to return here to visit your dynamic country.

Much has been written concerning the Korean economic miracle of the past decades. The startling industry and progress of the Korean people are gaining increasing international recognition and respect. Only recently the Interparliamentary Union met in Seoul, and a new series of international events will culminate here in the 1988 Summer Olympics. This will be a proud moment for Korea. You and the Korean people have every right to feel joy in your hearts.

Mr. President, as Korea grows in international stature, you will hear increasing calls for assistance from allies and friends, calls to defend and promote the values—political, economic, and humanitarian—that both our peoples seek to live by.

Our mutual belief in economic freedom, for example, Mr. President, must not only be defended but spread as far as possible throughout the world. The 66 years that have followed the Russian Revolution and its attempt to turn Communist theory into practice have been marked by tragic failure. Innumerable variations of the Marxist economic system have brought stagnation, waste, and hardship to many countries and many peoples. We must never tire of reminding the world of this. We must never tire of explaining and promoting the free market system and its benefits.

And so, too, Mr. President, we must resist internal threats to our economic freedom, the calls to choke off international trade, to somehow protect jobs by denying our consumers the benefits of freedom of choice. The $12 billion in trade between our two countries has provided innumerable jobs to both our nations, and we must redouble our efforts to expand rather than constrict that trade.

Our political values also face unremitting challenges. Democracy and freedom of opinion are virtues the free world must cherish and defend. They distinguish us from totalitarian states. They are the source of our strength as nations, the very reason for our existence.

And finally, the most basic human values—our concern for the rights of the individual, our belief in the sacredness of human life—there also, these go to the heart of our existence. The murder of 269 innocent people in a defenseless airliner, the very absence here tonight of some of your nation's finest public servants—these events have written in blood the stark con-

trast between those nations that respect human life and those that trample it. The vicious attack in Rangoon dramatizes the threat your people face. We must stand together to confront this dangerous challenge and to preserve the peace. And this we will do.

The increasing strength of the United States, our allies, and the progress of nations like Korea—as contrasted with the continuing failure and moral decline of the Communist nations—only serve to strengthen my conviction: The tide of history is a freedom tide, and communism cannot and will not hold it back.

Our first hundred years of friendship are history; we are now beginning to write the history of our second hundred years. May the new era of Korean-American partnership be even more fruitful than the last. And may it bring to both our peoples a stronger prosperity, a renewed friendship and confidence, and the genuine peace and security which we so fervently seek.

Will you all join me in a toast to the Korean people, our staunch allies and good friends, and to the President of the Republic of Korea and Madame Chun.

Note: President Reagan spoke at 8:54 p.m. in the State Dining Room at the Blue House in response to a toast by President Chun Doo Hwan. After the Korean folk entertainment which followed the dinner, the President and Mrs. Reagan returned to the residence of Richard L. Walker, U.S. Ambassador to the Republic of Korea, where they stayed during their visit.

Radio Address to the Nation on the President's Trip to Japan and the Republic of Korea

November 12, 1983

My fellow Americans:

I'm sure you've heard Nancy and I have been traveling far from home this week. We're visiting two of America's most valued friends in the Pacific, Japan and the Republic of Korea.

The great energy and vitality of these free people is most impressive, and we're enchanted by the treasures of their past. We visited the revered and lovely Meiji Shrine in Tokyo. While there, we watched an exhibition of Yabusame, a spectacular equestrian sport dating hundreds of years, where riders gallop at full gait shooting arrows at three separate targets. On Friday I had the honor of being the first American President to address the Japanese Diet, their national parliament.

Today we're in South Korea, a staunch ally recently struck by great tragedy—the downing of Korean Air Lines Flight 007, followed by the assassination of key members of the Korean Cabinet. This has brought grief and bitterness to this part of the world, but it has also brought new determination. Free people, no matter where they live, must stand together against terrorism. We stand united with the people of Japan and Korea.

I will underline our commitment on Sunday when I visit our GI's along the demilitarized zone at the 38th parallel. Our soldiers are serving with our Korean allies to deter aggression from the Communist North. Working with our partners to make tomorrow more prosperous and more secure is what our trip is all about.

America is a Pacific nation with good reason to strengthen our ties in this region. Mike Mansfield, our Ambassador to Japan, likes to say, "The next century will be the century of the Pacific." The citizens of our lands may live 5,000 miles apart, we may be different in customs, language, and traditions, and yes, we are often competitors in the world's markets. But what unites us is more important—our love of freedom and our optimism for the future.

Japan, Korea, the United States, and our many other friends in the Pacific region are building a better tomorrow. Individual opportunity coupled with hard work and

reward produces astonishing results. When an entire society pursues these goals, miracles occur. Japan and Korea are classic examples of nations rising from the ashes of war to set standards of economic prosperity that dazzle the world.

There's much talk in the Congress of protecting American jobs, but protectionism is defensive and dangerous. Erecting barriers always invites retaliation, and retaliation is a threat to the one out of every eight American jobs dependent on our exports. At the end of this vicious cycle are higher costs for consumers and lost American jobs, the exact opposite of what we all want.

Let's recognize Japanese and Korean efficiency for what it is. If their products are better made and less expensive, then Americans who buy them benefit by receiving quality and value. And that's what the magic of the marketplace is all about.

The best course for us to take is to take the offensive and create new jobs through trade, lasting jobs tied to the products and technology of tomorrow. I'm confident American products can compete in world markets if they can enter foreign markets as easily as foreign products can enter ours. Currently they can't. Restrictions and tariffs limit U.S. imports into Japan and Korea. In our meetings I've insisted that reciprocity and open markets are vital to our mutual prosperity.

Prime Minister Nakasone and I have agreed on an agenda for progress to reduce and gradually eliminate these barriers. My goal is to help our farmers bring Japanese consumers lower prices for beef, citrus, and other agricultural goods, help our mining, coal, and gas industries export energy resources to a resource-poor Japan, and help our communications industries find new markets for their satellites and other products.

I also encouraged the Prime Minister to open his capital markets to more foreign investment. This will increase demand for Japanese yen, helping its price rise in relation to the dollar, thereby making it easier for the Japanese to buy our products and making our products better able to compete in other markets.

Economic issues are important, but as I noted, freedom and peace exist in an uneasy climate here. We need to remember that Japan and Korea are key allies. They know what living in the shadow of communism is like. It was a Japanese communications center that tracked the cold, calculating words of that Soviet pilot who gunned down the Korean airliner and 269 innocent victims.

Japan contributes about $20,000 for every U.S. soldier stationed here. Both Korea and Japan are committed to help us defend peace, and both are carrying an important share of the military burden. They and we share the same hopes and dreams for our loved ones. We're civilized nations believing in the same virtues of freedom and democracy.

The Williamsburg summit this summer brought together representatives of the Atlantic alliance and Japan in a common strategy for economic growth and military security. It demonstrated that our free world, spread across oceans, can join together to protect peace and freedom.

On this trip, we and our Pacific friends are taking another important step forward together. We've made our partnership stronger, and that means tomorrow can be better for us, our children, and people everywhere.

Until next week, thanks for listening, and God bless you.

Note: The President's address was recorded on November 11 while in Tokyo, Japan, for broadcast at 12:06 p.m. on November 12 in the United States.

Remarks to American Troops at Camp Liberty Bell, Republic of Korea

November 13, 1983

It's an honor for me to be with you. And as you see, this morning, the first thing when I got here, somebody made sure that I would be dressed in what the well-dressed man, American, is wearing, and I'm very proud to have that.

Somebody asked me if I'd be safe up here so close to North Korean troops, and I said, "I'll be with the 2d Infantry Division."

You know, this prompts a story, and I can't help but tell it. Back in World War II days a young draftee was complaining about some of the methods of the Army and the way the Army did things and was asking an old Regular Army sergeant about this. And the Regular Army sergeant said, "Son, look, if you were in charge of a brand new country and you were creating your army for that brand new country and you finally got a division created, what would you call it?" And the kid said, "Well, I guess I'd call it the 1st Division." He said, "Well, in the United States they called the first one the 2d Division and," he said, "when you understand that, you'll understand everything there is to know about the Army."

This has been an experience that I will always remember. There's no better proof of the relationship between strength and freedom than right here on the DMZ in Korea. You are in the frontlines of freedom, and I want each of you to know that I bring you warm greetings from your family and your friends back in the States. And I bring something else, too—the gratitude of 230 million Americans who told me to tell you, "We love you, 2d Infantry Division."

You stand between the free world and the armed forces of a system that is hostile to everything we believe in as Americans. The Communist system to the North is based on hatred and oppression. It brutally attacks every form of human liberty and declares those who worship God to be enemies of the people. Its attack against the leaders of the South Korean Government in Rangoon made clear what kind of enemy you face across the DMZ.

In so many ways the Korean peninsula is symbolic of the larger world. In the South, energy and creativity abound. The positive mood of the people, their enthusiasm and work are propelling this part of Korea into the 21st century and a new era of opportunity and prosperity. To the North, the Communist regime's heavy hand stagnates the economy, suppresses the spirit of the people. Like most Communist regimes, the only thing it can produce well is repression and military might. The only thing deterring the use of that military might is a commitment by the Korean people here in the South and the dedication of brave men and women like yourselves.

You in the 2d Infantry Division and in the other branches of the Armed Forces are our shield against the tyranny and the deprivation that engulfs so much of the world.

After speaking to many Koreans, both in and out of government, I know that they, like our own citizens, are profoundly grateful to you. We fully understand the hardship of your task. We know about the cold, windswept nights that leave you aching from head to foot, I'm sure. We know about having to stay awake and alert on guard duty when you'd rather be at a movie or doing something more pleasant back home. We know about the birthdays and the holidays that you can't spend with your loved ones. And we know about the danger. You're facing a heavily armed, unpredictable enemy with no record—or regard, I should say, for human life.

Let's always remember August 18th, 1976, the day that two Army officers, Major Arthur Bonifas and First Lieutenant Mark Barrett, were murdered across the road from here by ax-wielding North Korean troops. Let me state for the record—and I know you feel this way—nothing like that better happen again.

The self-doubts of the 1970's are giving way in America to a new era of confidence and a sense of purpose. Communism is not the wave of the future and it never was—

freedom is. And it's good to see people beginning to wake up to that fact.

Yes, we, too, have our faults. But we've got a heck of a lot more to be proud of, and we're not afraid to say so. In Lebanon, for example, our marines are peacekeepers in the truest sense of the word. We're there to give some chance to people of that troubled land, a region whose destiny is crucial to our security. More than 230 of our marines—actually, I understand the final count now is—the final identification is 239 of our marines and soldiers gave the last, full measure of devotion in that honorable endeavor. And each of us is indebted to every one of them.

Recently, as you know, we sent our forces to the island of Grenada. Some critics compared that operation with the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Well, let me just say there's something seriously wrong with anyone who can't see the difference between 100,000 Soviets trying to force a dictatorship down the throats of the Afghan people and America and eight Caribbean democracies joining to stop Cubans and local Communists from doing the same thing in Grenada.

And let me ask a question of my own. Why are the Soviets being attacked by the people of Afghanistan, while our U.S. and Caribbean forces have been greeted as liberators by the people in Grenada? The answer is: No people in history have ever chosen to be slaves.

We have held interviews with some of the Soviet soldiers who have deserted in Afghanistan. And a significant thing is, in different areas, without their having a chance to communicate with each other or even knowing about each other, one of the prime reasons they have given us—young Russians, men like yourselves, only from Russia—for deserting is they were ordered to kill women and children. And some of them proved that there is still some hope there among the people if the people can ever get a chance to speak.

People everywhere want to be free. That's the difference between Afghanistan and Grenada, and between North Korea and South Korea. Let me just repeat to you what I said to the American people. My paramount concern in Grenada was protecting the lives of our citizens living there. And anyone who questions whether their lives were in jeopardy should read the letters I've received from those students. And on television we saw them dropping down when they stepped off the planes in Carolina, kissing the ground as they arrived on American soil. And just the day before I left on this trip, we had some 400 of them on the South Lawn of the White House to meet some of the men who had come back after freeing them. And that's all you needed was to see their gratitude to your comrades in uniform, and hear their statements of what they felt their plight was, and how they had truly been saved.

And only 10 years ago, youngsters of that age in too many places in our country were throwing rocks at men in uniform. Well, there's a different attitude now. And when you're rotated and you're back home, I think you're going to find out how proud the American people are of you. To call what we did in Grenada an invasion, as many have, is a slur and a misstatement of fact. It was a rescue mission, plain and simple.

We Americans bear a heavy burden. Others must do their part. The people of Korea, the Republic of Korea, are certainly doing their share. Yet, if freedom is to survive, if peace is to be maintained, it will depend on us. Our commitment in Korea exemplifies this heavy responsibility. We've stood shoulder to shoulder with the Korean people for 30 years now. It reflects well on the character of our country that we've been willing to do this in a land so far away from home. And in the end, it is this strength of character that will make the difference between slavery and freedom—but more important, between peace and war.

Thirty-three years ago, Americans gallantly fought and died on the gulleys, in the hills of the Korean peninsula here. One of them was Master Sergeant Stanley Adams and another was Captain Lewis Millet. They both led bayonet charges against vastly superior forces. Another hero was Master Sergeant Ernest Kouma, who exposed himself to enemy fire by manning his machinegun from the back of his tank and in so doing saved his comrades from an on-

slaught that could have devastated their ranks. A fourth was Lieutenant Colonel John Page, one of the heroes of the Chosin Reservoir, whose ingenuity and bravery saved so many.

And all of these were Congressional Medal of Honor recipients. Yet, we know that all who fought here were heroes and deserve our respect. They did their duty, and by doing so they protected not only Korea but a whole generation of Americans.

By the way, one of the children of a Medal of Honor recipient I just mentioned, Captain Lewis Millet, sent me a telegram a few days ago in support of the Grenada rescue mission.

Well, today you carry on an honorable tradition of those who went before you. And I know that you're keeping faith with them and with their families and friends. Americans are now standing tall and firm. No terrorist should question our resolve, and no tyrant should doubt our courage. Your division motto is "Fit to fight, second to none." Well, you've lived up to that motto, and we're proud of you for it. And with your courage and dedication as an example, we're going to make as certain as we can that the United States remains second to none.

I have never been as proud as I am right now and from what I've seen here. And I know that in spite of what I said about our people back home, I'm not sure that very many of them realize that you aren't just sitting here doing some kind of garrison duty. And I'm going to do everything I can to make sure that the folks back home know what you really are doing.

So, soldiers of the 2d Infantry Division, God bless you, and God bless America. Thank you.

Note: The President spoke at 12:14 p.m. in the mortar bunker area of the camp, which is located near the DMZ (demilitarized zone) dividing the Republic of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Earlier in the day, the President attended a worship service at the camp. He then went to Guard Post Collier in the DMZ for a tour and a briefing.

Following his remarks at the camp, the President joined troops of the 2d Infantry Division for lunch in the Mess Hall. He then went by helicopter to the Republic of Korea Army 1st Corps headquarters. After viewing a parade and tae kwon do drill, the President returned to the residence of Richard L. Walker, U.S. Ambassador to the Republic of Korea, where he stayed during his visit. The Ambassador's residence is located is Seoul.

Joint Statement Following Meetings With President Chun Doo Hwan of the Republic of Korea

November 14, 1983

1. At the invitation of President Chun Doo Hwan, the President of the United States and Mrs. Ronald W. Reagan paid a state visit to the Republic of Korea from November 12 to 14, 1983. The two Presidents met at the Blue House on November 12 and again on November 13 for discussions of both bilateral and world affairs. The talks were held in a most cordial and open atmosphere.

President Reagan addressed the National Assembly, visited field installations of both the Korean and the United States Armed Forces, and also met with senior Korean officials, other Korean citizens, and a group of American businessmen.

2. President Chun expressed his appreciation to President Reagan for America's steadfast support in the wake of the tragedies which the people of Korea have endured so recently: the September 1 Soviet attack on a Korean civil airliner, and the October 9 North Korean terrorist attack in Burma which tragically claimed the lives of 17 innocent Koreans, among them many of the nation's most important leaders in economics, diplomacy, and politics.

Both Presidents noted the thorough and conclusive investigation by the Government of Burma of the Rangoon bomb atrocity, which has produced unequivocal evidence that the North Korean regime perpetrated this deliberate act of state terrorism. They agreed that such acts cannot be tolerated, and called for effective international sanctions against North Korea. President Reagan affirmed his admiration for the resolution and courage of the Korean people and their leaders in the face of these barbaric acts.

President Chun expressed his condolences to President Reagan and the American people on the tragic loss of life caused by the October 23 attack on the United States Marine Barracks in Beirut. President Chun and President Reagan joined in declaring the unswerving opposition of the Korean and American peoples to such acts of terrorism, and pledged continued efforts to remove the scourge of terrorism from the earth.

3. The two Heads of State exchanged views on a variety of international issues of mutual concern. President Reagan outlined United States determination to strengthen the defenses of the United States and its allies around the world, to bring about a reduction of tensions in volatile regions such as the Middle East, and to reach an agreement with the Soviet Union to reduce the global deployment of strategic weapons.

President Chun explained in detail the overall security situation on the Korean peninsula with particular reference to the continuing threat from North Korea, reflected in its military buildup and aggravated by its domestic problems.

Both Presidents reaffirmed the importance of maintaining deterrence and stability on the Korean peninsula, thereby ensuring peace there and in Northeast Asia, a region of critical strategic significance.

President Reagan stated that the United States would continue to fulfill its role and responsibilities as a Pacific power, dedicated to maintaining peace and stability in the region. President Chun avowed his full support for these efforts.

4. In particular, President Reagan, noting that the security of the Republic of Korea is pivotal to the peace and stability of Northeast Asia and in turn, vital to the security of the United States, reaffirmed the continuing strong commitment of the United States to the security of the Republic of Korea. The two Presidents pledged to uphold the obligations embodied in the Republic of Korea-United States Mutual Defense Treaty signed in 1953, noting the success of that alliance in deterring aggression for more than thirty years.

President Reagan stressed that the United States would continue to maintain United States forces in Korea and to strengthen their capabilities. President Chun reaffirmed his support for the presence in Korea of American military forces as part of the United Nations and Combined Forces Commands.

President Reagan noted that Korea spends six percent of its GNP on defense and further noted the efforts of the Republic of Korea to modernize and upgrade its defense capabilities. The two Presidents concurred that this program is essential if peace is to be maintained. President Reagan reconfirmed that the United States will continue to make available the weapons systems and technology necessary to enhance the strength of Korea's armed forces.

5. President Chun explained the Korean government's continuing efforts for the resumption of dialogue between South and North Korea and its policy for peaceful reunification with a view to easing tensions on the Korean peninsula, and achieving the Korean people's long-cherished aspiration for peaceful reunification. Expressing support of the United States for the sincere and patient efforts of the Republic of Korea, President Reagan especially noted President Chun's comprehensive Proposal for Democratic Reunification through National Reconciliation put forth on January 22, 1982.

President Reagan reconfirmed that the United States would not undertake talks with North Korea without full and equal participation of the Republic of Korea. The two Presidents reaffirmed that any unilateral steps toward North Korea which are not reciprocated toward the Republic of Korea by North Korea's principal allies would not be conducive to promoting stability or

peace in the area.

6. President Reagan expressed his admiration and support for the expanding and increasingly active international diplomacy of the Republic of Korea, and took note of the determination of the Republic of Korea to pursue an open door policy of dialogue with all nations.

The two Presidents noted the significance of their respective nation's role as the hosts to important global gatherings and events, including the Los Angeles Olympics of 1984 and the Seoul Olympics of 1988. Both countries will abide by their commitments to admit representatives of all nations to participate in these international events.

7. Recognizing the growing importance of the Asia-Pacific region and also the growing sense of community among the Pacific rim countries, the two Presidents agreed that frequent exchanges at all levels among the nations of the Pacific are necessary to enhance regional cohesion. They also agreed that multilateral relations among the countries in the region should be further strengthened in the fields of trade, finance, science, technology, culture, and tourism.

8. The two Presidents expressed their belief that the Republic of Korea should be accepted in the United Nations pursuant to the principle of universality of the U.N. and that the entry of the Republic of Korea to the U.N. would contribute both to the reduction of tensions on the Korean peninsula and the maintenance of international peace. President Reagan promised continuing support for the entry of the Republic of Korea into the U.N.

9. The two Presidents affirmed the importance of defending and strengthening freedom and the institutions that serve freedom, openness, and political stability.

10. President Chun and President Reagan exchanged views on a range of economic issues. They noted the importance of ensuring that global economic recovery not be hindered by reversion to protectionism. In particular, President Reagan welcomed the trade liberalization measures being undertaken and planned by the Korean government, despite its continuing deficit in foreign trade and the global trend of protectionism. Both Presidents agreed that such steps are an example of the positive actions all trading nations must take to defend the world trade system against protectionist attacks and recognized an urgent need for concerted international efforts in this direction.

Both Presidents noted with satisfaction the continued expansion of bilateral trade, which totaled over $11 billion in 1982, making the Republic of Korea one of the United States' most important trading partners and fifth largest market for United States agricultural products, and the United States the Republic of Korea's largest trading partner in exports as well as imports. They agreed that this continued growth of bilateral trade attests to the vitality of U.S.-Korean economic relations.

President Chun also expressed his appreciation for President Reagan's strong commitment to free trade and hoped that the Republic of Korea's major export commodities will be given greater access to the United States market with the continuation of the Republic of Korea's eligibility for GSP benefits on a non-discriminatory basis. President Reagan took note of President Chun's views on these issues. In this regard, both Presidents recognized the necessity of coordinated actions by their respective governments to reduce various tariff and non-tariff barriers.

11. President Chun explained the recent efforts by the Korean government to create a more favorable environment for foreign investment in the Republic of Korea and invited the United States to take advantage of such improved opportunities. Both Presidents noted that a hospitable climate for foreign investors in both countries will continue to contribute to the flow of technology and to an expansion of employment opportunities in the Republic of Korea and the United States. Both Presidents also noted that the continued participation of American firms in the Republic of Korea's major development projects by providing competitively-priced and high-quality goods and services is another indication of the strong and cooperative economic ties that link the Republic of Korea and the United States.

12. President Chun and President Reagan discussed prospects for further broadening cooperation in the fields of technology and energy. They agreed to further promote programs for scientific and technological cooperation.

President Reagan assured President Chun that the United States will remain a reliable supplier of energy resources and energy technology, and in particular, that the United States will seek to assist the Republic of Korea to obtain stable energy supplies in the event of a security emergency. In this regard, President Reagan noted positively the Korean government's efforts to build up energy reserves for economic emergencies. President Chun expressed his appreciation for the United States' pledge, and the Republic of Korea's interest in the purchase and development of energy resources in the United States.

13. President Chun and President Reagan took note of the strong and myriad bonds of friendship and cooperation that have linked the United States and the Republic of Korea in the post-war era, and judged those ties to be in excellent condition. As one reflection of the expanding scope and importance of those relationships, President Reagan informed President Chun of the intention of the United States to establish in the near future a consulate in Pusan, Korea's second greatest city and a focal point of the U.S.-Korean economic intercourse. President Chun welcomed that decision.

President Chun and President Reagan pledged to carry forward the full range of security, political, economic, scientific and cultural meetings and consultations on our joint agenda, in order to maintain and deepen our already excellent relations in those diverse fields.

14. The two Presidents underscored the necessity for the promotion of mutual understanding and exchanges between the Korean and American peoples, and agreed to work toward expanded cultural and educational exchanges. The two Presidents expressed their satisfaction with the promotion of American studies in the Republic of Korea as well as of Korean studies in the United States.

15. President and Mrs. Reagan expressed their deep appreciation to President and Mrs. Chun for the warm welcome they received in the Republic of Korea, and their heartfelt thanks to the people of the Republic of Korea for the hospitality, graciousness and good will they had been shown.

The two Presidents agreed that exchanges of visits between the two Presidents have contributed to the further development of the existing friendly relations between the two countries. In that context, President Reagan asked President Chun to visit Washington again at a mutually convenient time, and President Chun accepted that invitation with appreciation.

Remarks Upon Returning From the Trip to Japan and the Republic of Korea

November 14, 1983

Thank you all for coming out to greet us, and thank you for minding the store while we were away. I know I speak for Nancy and for everyone of our party when I say it's great to be home.

We won't keep you long, but I just want to tell you how proud I am of everyone who helped make this trip a great success. We traveled nearly 16,000 miles to visit two countries that are vital to us and to our future. Japan and Korea have very different roots from our own, but each of us is a Pacific nation, and we're bound together by a great treasure of shared values—our love of freedom and democracy, the drive, determination, and skill of our people, and our optimism for the future.

Mike Mansfield, our very wise Ambassador in Tokyo, likes to say, "The next century will be the century of the Pacific." And he's right. The East Asian and Pacific region is growing faster than any other

region in the world. Japan has become our largest overseas trading partner, and Korea ranks among our top 10 worldwide. We're building a future together. This means we shoulder great responsibilities, but we also have tremendous opportunities. And working as partners to make tomorrow better and more secure is what this trip is all about.

Well, I'm pleased to report some good news. America's partnerships are stronger, and prospects for a more secure peace and prosperity are better today than a week ago.

In Japan we established an agenda for progress so we can solve problems and create jobs, security, and safety for our families and for theirs. That agenda ranges from efforts to lower trade barriers to assisting recovery of the U.S. auto industry, to expanding our energy trade, promoting greater investment in capital markets, cooperating in defense technology, encouraging exports and imports of high technology, coordinating our foreign assistance efforts, and expanding our cultural programs.

We also agreed on an approach to correct the imbalance between the Japanese yen and the American dollar. Our currencies should reflect the political stability and economic strength that our two countries enjoy. In Japan's case this will mean a stronger yen, which means that American products will compete more effectively in world markets.

Because of the breadth and complexity of these issues, I intend to establish a management group, under the leadership of the Vice President, to assure essential followup action. If each side is willing to give a little, then all of us will gain a lot.

Diplomacy is important. Strengthening the spirit of friendship is the best way to solve problems and create lasting partnerships. And I can't tell you how proud I was to have the historic opportunity to address the Japanese Diet and all the people of Japan. I told them what we Americans feel in our hearts—that we, like they, are people of peace, that we deeply desire a nuclear arms reduction agreement, and that we will never walk away from the negotiating table.

Those who disagree with the United States get plenty of publicity. But one thing becomes more plain to me each time I travel: Across the globe, America is looked to as a friend and as a leader in preserving peace and freedom. This was certainly true in Japan and Korea.

I was at one of the meetings in Korea, and I just assumed that Nancy was out sightseeing or probably even shopping for souvenirs. And knowing Nancy as well as I do, I wasn't surprised when I came home and found that she had two little Korean friends, Lee Kil Woo and Ahn Ji Sook. They have come over to the States where they're going to be treated at St. Francis Hospital in Roslyn, New York. And Nancy met them by way of a very remarkable woman, Harriet Hodges, who has succeeded in bringing some 600 children like this, who needed medical attention that could only be given here in this country, to bring them to the United States.

So, they've had their first Air Force ride—or airplane ride, and they've had their first helicopter ride, and they've been very active for some 16 or 17 hours. [*Laughter*]

I wish you could have been with us in Korea—a country scarred by the recent bombing in Rangoon and the Korean airliner tragedy. The South Koreans live under the shadow of Communist aggression. They understand the value of freedom, and they're paying the price to defend it. You know, sometimes you hear events are more symbolism than substance. Well, there's more than symbolism when over a million Koreans line the streets to wave and cheer Americans and to thank America for helping keep them free.

There's more than symbolism in the threat to the people of Seoul, who live within range of North Korean artillery just some 30 kilometers away. And there's more than symbolism in the danger to our American soldiers helping to guard the border of the DMZ, often in weather that leaves them freezing from their heads to their toes.

I have just been looking forward to telling the American people we've had such a wrong impression. I think most of us just sort of pictured our forces over there as kind of garrison troops, just waiting on hand that anything should happen. That's not true. They are combat ready, and they are the farthest advanced toward a potential enemy of any American forces in the world.

I reaffirmed to the Korean people America's commitment to their peace and freedom and encouraged them to develop further their democracy. And I must tell you that one of the most unforgettable experiences of my life was the time I spent Sunday afternoon and morning with our brave troops at the DMZ.

If you could have been with me, you would have been at the worship service Sunday morning that we had with our soldiers in an open field, less than a mile from one of the most tyrannical regimes on Earth. And there, singing, was a choir of little girls, not much bigger than this one, all orphans from an orphanage that is maintained and supported by our GI's. And they have done this with several others there. The young men and women of the 2d Infantry Division maintain those institutions.

And to hear these children closing the service, singing "America, the Beautiful" in our language, was a spiritual experience. And you would have heard, if you'd been at that service, their chaplain telling us that we were standing on the edge of freedom. Being there teaches us that freedom is never free, nor can it be purchased in one installment. We can only struggle to keep it, pass it on to the next generation, and hope they'll preserve it for their children and their children's children.

And that's the risk that our soldiers have accepted day in and day out for more than 30 years. As that chaplain reminded us, "Greater love hath no man than to lay down his life for his friends." And this they have done at the DMZ. I was honored to meet our men, and I promised them that I would tell the American people how crucial their jobs are, not just to the people of Korea but to people everywhere who love freedom. So much of what we take for granted each day we owe to these heroes and others like them around the world. They make us so proud to be Americans.

Coming home from Korea and Japan, all of us bring with us renewed energy and renewed commitment to our fundamental goals, building a new era of peace and prosperity—just as soon as we readjust our clocks. [*Laughter*]

God bless you, and God bless this wonderful country. Thank you.

Note: The President spoke at 12:02 p.m. on the South Lawn of the White House to administration officials and members of the White House staff.

Nomination of Deane Roesch Hinton To Be United States Ambassador to Pakistan

November 14, 1983

The President today announced his intention to nominate Deane Roesch Hinton, of Illinois, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Career Minister, to be Ambassador to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. He would succeed Ronald I. Spiers.

Mr. Hinton entered the Foreign Service in 1946 as political officer in Damascus. From 1949 to 1951, he was principal officer in Mombasa. He attended economic studies at Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy and Harvard University from 1951 to 1952. In 1955–1958 he was financial officer in Paris. In the Department he was intelligence research officer in the Bureau of Intelligence and Research from 1955 to 1958. In 1958–1961 he was chief of the overseas development and finance section in Brussels/USEC. He attended the National War College in 1961–1962. In the Department he was chief of the commodity programming division in the Bureau of Economic Affairs (1962–1963) and Director of the Office of Atlantic Political-Economic Affairs in the Bureau of European Affairs (1963–1967). In 1967–1969 he was Director of the

197 ¶ Remarks Upon Arrival at Kadena Air Force Base, Okinawa. *June* 19, 1960

Chief Executive Ota, General Booth, members of the military services here, citizens of this Island, ladies and gentlemen:

The Ryukyuan people have a vital role for the free world in the circumstances of this era. Consequently, when the opportunity presented itself, I decided to make a stop on Okinawa.

I have come here, as to other areas of free Asia, on a mission of peace, friendship, good will, to learn at first hand more about the region. A fine relationship exists, I am informed, between the Ryukyuans and the Americans stationed in these Islands. I assure you that this feeling of friendship is shared by the American people as a whole. They and their government, conscious of the heavy responsibility they bear to the Ryukyuans, have a deep and an abiding interest in the welfare of all who live on these Islands, and in the steady improvement of their livelihood and economy.

Together we of the Ryukyus and America present to the world a splendid example of the mutual benefits that result when people of good will work toward the common goal of peace and friendship in freedom.

On behalf of the American people, for what you have done, for what you are doing, I thank you with all my heart, and I assure you personally that I am delighted to have these few hours here to visit with you of the Services and with the citizens of this Island.

NOTE: The President spoke at 11:22 a.m. In his opening remarks he referred to Seisaku Ota, Chief Executive of the Ryukyu Administration, and Lt. Gen. Donald P. Booth, High Commissioner of the Ryukyu Islands and Commanding General of the U.S. Army on the Islands.

198 ¶ Remarks Upon Arrival at Kimpo International Airport in Seoul. *June* 19, 1960

Mr. Prime Minister, Your Excellencies, officers and men of the armed services of Korea and of the United States, ladies and gentlemen:

First of all, Mr. Prime Minister, permit me to thank you most sincerely for your kind address of welcome to me and to my party.

For me and my party, as for all who love freedom, a visit here vividly

recalls the memory of many months when Korea was a rallying place for the fighting men of the free world.

Here they came from every continent and hemisphere. Here, in their blood and valor, they proved that their devotion to freedom knew no boundary of land or of ocean. Here they demonstrated that a people determined to preserve their freedom against brutal aggression can depend on help, men and for arms and food—from all over the world.

I first came here only months after the Korean Republic was established. Six years later, in 1952, I saw the winter fighting in the mountains and felt the spirit and the will for sacrifice, and the courage out of which greatness in freedom is built.

This third time I come here to learn better and at first hand the progress you have made since war devastated your land; to discuss with the leaders of the Republic our common concerns and purposes; to help fortify and strengthen our mutual efforts in support of collective security, and to assure you that the United States, with all its heart, works for the noblest goal of mankind—peace and friendship in freedom.

I am proud to salute the men and women of Korea who have so amply proven their love of liberty, and I bring from the people of the United States their heartfelt wish for Korean growth and progress in the years ahead.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 4:05 p.m. He was greeted by Prime Minister and Mme. Huh Chung, other Korean Government officials, members of the diplomatic corps, Mayor Kee Young Chang, and U.S. Ambassador and Mrs. Walter P. McConaughy.

199 ¶ Remarks to the American Community in Seoul. *June* 20, 1960

WELL, FOLKS, to say that I am complimented by your conducting this mobilization so I could meet you, is an understatement. I am delighted to see you, not only those that are connected directly with government, but those who are in business, who are in missionary work, or are otherwise engaged in work in Korea. I have the feeling that everybody who goes abroad absorbs and takes over an additional responsibility than that of merely becoming a good citizen of the United States. He owes something to the country that he visits, because anyone who comes here

merely for profit or into a foreign country—any foreign country—merely for a profit, finds soon that he has not made friends and therefore is not making the profit he should like to make.

We have an obligation of service, in other words, to the country in which we are guests, as well as we have to our own. This of course applies with special force to anyone that is in the service of the United States Government. If we are discharging our responsibilities properly, we are trying to serve society. True, this may be the work of our own choice, and we have a right to develop in it. And naturally we expect to be happy in it. But we can be happy only if we are successful in rendering service to the society of which we are a part. And therefore we, knowing that it is to America's interest to make friends in the world everywhere, have a similar obligation.

In a very real sense, every American in this crowd is an ambassador, an ambassador of goodwill. You have exactly the same function, I think—let us say a side function—that I have as a direct function, that I am trying to perform by making this trip.

I would like to assure Korea that the United States recognizes an identity of interest between this country and our own, and that this identity of interest comes about because of shared ideals, shared convictions in the dignity of man, shared beliefs in the equality of every citizen before the law regardless of inconsequential things like color or race or religion.

This is the kind of thing, I believe, that makes foreign service challenging and interesting. For my own part, a great deal of my governmental service was performed in foreign countries, and I found it one always challenging, always interesting, and of course frequently I felt that I had not lived up to my own responsibilities. And I think that since humans are frail, we all have that feeling at times.

But I am merely trying to say that you have here a great opportunity as well as just the mere routine duties in which you are engaged, be it in business, in government, in educational work, or anything else.

Now, on the personal side, I was delighted to see the Little Leaguers here. I have got a grandson who is a very good second baseman and in hitting. Now he doesn't field very well, and so the reason I delayed down there was to ask these fellows how they were doing in fielding and in hitting. I didn't get a chance to talk to them in detail. I am disappointed that I did not, but I should like, really, to talk to every one of you about what you are doing, what is the interest that keeps you here,

the one that really keeps you working—working to fulfill your own obligation to America, and to yourself, and to your family. I certainly don't mean to preach any doctrine that is so idealistic that none of us can live up to.

We start out by taking the advantaging of ourselves as an incentive that keeps us working, and the advantaging of our families and everything else—our communities. But I would like to find, by conversation with each individual here, what we really are believing and trying to do. Because I am convinced that only as we understand each other better in this world, and particularly those parts that we are pleased to call the free world, are we going to achieve the success we want for America, for ourselves, and for humankind.

We must think of their—and our—spiritual aspirations, our moral standards, our intellectual attainments, our economic strength, so that we may have decent and rising living standards throughout the world. Only as we understand these things and put our shoulders to the common wheel is humankind going to achieve that future that we know it must achieve if it is not going to risk the very grave dangers of global war—or even less than that, just complete chaos and unease and fear.

We want to live as confident people. And if we are going to live as confident people, we must live as a cooperative people.

So I think that we have identical missions, you and I. You will probably have them longer because I am going to lose my job pretty soon. But as long as I am in it, I am going to continue to work for that understanding between peoples that spells success for freedom and for liberty and for dignity of men in this world.

Now coming out of the house a minute ago, I had no idea what I was going to say—and you may have no idea of what I was saying, because I have been wandering around, playing with an idea that intrigues me and consumes my attention all the time. Because I am so confident that in cooperation is safety and progress, and in lack of cooperation is defeat if not disaster, that I think it is a subject all of us should think of every day.

And I am certain that those of you who are living here have found unusual opportunities to ponder these matters because of the very great dangers that the Republic of Korea has been exposed to—her trials and tribulations as she is developing into true democracy. And you have this lesson in front of you all the time. And I think as you show sympathetic

understanding and readiness to help, you are really doing a very great service to your country and to yourselves.

To the youngsters around here, I can promise only one thing: insofar as I can go around the perimeter of this crowd and they have cameras, I will wait until at least they can get one picture, if they want it. And some of them, I see, seem to be well-armed with cameras—I saw one with two.

Thank you again for coming out. It has been a great privilege to meet you, the kind of meeting that thrills me every time I encounter this same opportunity in countries clear around the globe. So, thank you again. Good luck to all of you. God bless you.

NOTE: The President spoke at 10:15 a.m. on the lawn at the American Embassy Residence.

200 ¶ Toast by the President at a Luncheon Given in His Honor by Prime Minister Huh Chung of Korea. *June* 20, 1960

Mr. Prime Minister, Your Excellencies, friends:

In the short span of its independence the Republic of Korea has provided inspiration to those engaged in the common struggle against Communist aggression.

This inspiration springs from the courageous and selfless attitude which the Korean people have displayed both in times of conflict and in times of uneasy peace. They have proved their readiness to die for those principles under which they desire to live. May their example give heart to those of every land who dedicate their lives to the defense and independence of country, and to the strengthening of representative government.

Ladies and gentlemen, I ask you to join with me in a toast to His Excellency, the Prime Minister of the Republic of Korea.

NOTE: The President proposed the toast at 1 p.m. at a luncheon at Kyung Mu Dai, the official residence of the Prime Minister.

201 ¶ Address Before the National Assembly of Korea. *June* 20, 1960

Mr. Speaker, Members of the National Assembly, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen:

First, I offer my apologies to the Members of this Chamber because of my tardiness in arriving here. I assure you that the delay was unintentional.

You have signally honored me by your invitation to address this National Assembly. To you is entrusted the realization of the Korean people's hopes and aspirations. This is no local, narrow or limited mission. What you do and what you say in the discharge of your trust is of deep significance and powerful impact far beyond the boundaries of this Republic. You are watched by the entire world.

Korea, once a battlefield for survival over aggression, is now a proving ground for responsible, representative self-government. This is a testing time of Korean integrity, perseverance in the democratic process, loyalty to the ideals on which the Republic was founded.

In all your efforts you have the sympathetic understanding and the best wishes of the American people.

Impressive changes of many kinds have occurred here since I visited your country in 1952. Then your land bore the deep scars of war. But you of free Korea have struggled to rehabilitate your war-torn nation. You have achieved better standards of living against odds that for a less sturdy people would have been overwhelming.

Equally inspiring to us all in recent days has been the purposeful revitalization of the free institutions and practices on which democracy rests.

You have reason today to be confident that your military forces, together with those of your friends and allies, will permit no intrusion across the borders of Free Korea. On behalf of the Government and people of the United States I solemnly reaffirm the pledge of full American support to the Republic of Korea in accordance with our commitments under the Mutual Defense Treaty.

The primary responsibility, of course, rests squarely on the Korean people and their Government. External aid to any nation can be used effectively and indeed is deserved only as the recipient shows by stability,

RETURN TO ARCHIVES OFFICE RECORDS

energy, unity and steadfastness of purpose its determination to sacrifice for the ideals it deems paramount in its way of life.

Certainly, in its agonizing tests during three years of war, Korea showed itself so determined. We shall forever pay tribute to the heroic soldiers, sailors and airmen of Korea who, together with their fellow fighting men from sixteen member nations of the United Nations, gave their lives in the cause of freedom.

So long as a like spirit, a like will to sacrifice, animates the people of Korea other nations will be inspired and, I think, anxious to help you in every way they can. They have already proved such a readiness.

The United Nations response to the attack in 1950 was one of the significant events of history. This united determination of free countries will not be forgotten by those who would wage aggression or by those who seek to maintain their full independence and security.

The cause for which free nations fought here in Korea transcended physical stemming of Communist aggression. Their greater and more far-reaching purpose was to strengthen and safeguard, on the mainland of Asia, a nation founded on the principles of government by and for the people.

This kind of government cannot endure without such basic institutions and practices as:

1.—a free press;

2.—responsible expression of popular will;

3.—a system of public education;

4.—an assembly truly representative of the Korean people.

Events over the past few months in the Republic of Korea have demonstrated how aware its citizens are of the rights and obligations of a free people.

Members of the National Assembly, I repeat that yours is a great trust. You, and those new members who will soon be gathering here in the next Assembly, have the opportunity and the heavy responsibility to show that human freedom and advancement of the people's welfare thrive even in the very shadow of Communist aggression.

The prompt and judicious fulfillment of the recently expressed wishes of the Korean people is a momentous challenge. Your friends throughout the world hope and believe you will meet this challenge with courage and with moderation. And success in this undertaking will provide

inspiration to your countrymen to the north who, I earnestly pray will one day join you in a free, united Korea.

Over the past years, I have had an unusual opportunity to visit many people throughout the world. In race, in color, in language, in creed they were a cross-section of all mankind. But they were united in their recognition that responsible and representative self-government best serves the needs and welfare of free men. This National Assembly, for example, has its counterpart in all free countries, which like you, are striving for liberty, progress and peace with justice.

All free nations cherish these goals. All aspire to achieve them. But not a single one—even the most rich and powerful—can hope, of itself, for fullness of attainment in the circumstances of this time. All of us—Asian and European, American and African—must work together in cooperative purpose or we shall lose the right to work at all in freedom.

That we may effectively work together we must come to understand more clearly and fully how much we have in common—the great goals of free men, their eternal aspirations; a common destiny.

As we grow in such understanding, I am firmly convinced that all artificial, man-made differences will shrink and disappear. In their stead will develop full recognition of the tremendous opportunities for mutual advancement that lie in cooperative endeavor. And we will use these opportunities for our own good and the good of all mankind.

Free people, of course, must stand together resolutely against aggression. But they must also stand together in combat against the enemies of humanity: hunger, privation and disease. The American people have devoted much of their resources to this cause. Here in Korea are some of our largest programs for contributing to the economic progress of a close ally and for strengthening its military capabilities.

Cooperation between our two countries has, as you know, extended into many spheres—education, industry, defense, agriculture, social welfare. Through Korean-American cooperation in all these diverse fields, we have come better to understand each other. This common understanding, which reflects our common stake, will, I am convinced, grow deeper and firmer as we continue jointly to face the problems and demands of the future.

Now, on the eve of the tenth anniversary of the Communist invasion of your nation, let us rededicate ourselves to the cause of peace and friendship in freedom among nations and men.

RETURN TO RECORDS OFFICE

My friends, I come before you this afternoon as a representative of one sovereign nation speaking to the legislative representatives of another sovereign nation. My message from America to you is this: we will be watching your progress with ever growing concern. You can always count on our friendship so long as we endure.

NOTE: The President spoke at 3:51 p.m. His opening words "Mr. Speaker" referred to the Vice Speaker of the Assembly, Do Yun Kim.

202 ¶ Remarks at the Headquarters of the Korean Army's Sixth Corps. *June* 20, 1960

Mr. Prime Minister, General Yu, General Magruder, distinguished guests, members of the United Nations Command, ladies and gentlemen:

Fighting men from the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Turkey, the Kingdom of Thailand, the United Kingdom, Ethiopia, and the United States are formed here on this field. In the reviewing stand are officers and men representing Australia, Canada, France, Greece, New Zealand. The parade field is flanked, I note, by the flags of the 16 nations which served the United Nations cause here during the Korean conflict. Through those of the "16" who are represented here today, as well as those who are not, I pay tribute to the contribution and sacrifice of their people and fighting men in the Korean war.

And taking the privilege of a fellow citizen, in my case, I cannot fail to observe with pride the men in American uniforms in the ranks before me. Our countrymen in the United States join me in a prideful salute to you who represent us in this land that lies along the frontier of freedom.

But in particular, I pay a special tribute to the Armed Forces of the Republic of Korea. No one can forget the fortitude and bravery of the Korean Army when, almost 10 years ago this very day, it went into action against Communist aggression from the north. The utmost of self-sacrifice was manifested by the Korean soldiers, and the sailors, and their airmen defending these rugged hills that surround us, sparkling today in their summer beauty, bleak and forbidding in the cold winter months.

This heroism is fittingly commemorated by the Unknown Soldier's monument where a few minutes ago I was privileged to place a wreath. All of us—soldiers and civilians alike—from all these 16 nations, salute the soldier who lies there. He, like countless thousands of others, gave his life not only in the defense of Free Korea but in the defense of freedom for all people everywhere.

NOTE: The President spoke at 6:50 p.m. In his opening words he referred to Prime Minister Huh Chung, Lt. Gen. Yu Jai Heung, Commanding General, First Army of the Republic of Korea, and Gen. Carter B. Magruder, Commander in Chief, United Nations Command.

203 ¶ Joint Statement Following Discussions With Prime Minister Huh Chung. *June* 20, 1960

ACCEPTING an invitation of long standing from the Government of the Republic of Korea, President Eisenhower today visited Korea where he met with Prime Minister Huh Chung and other Korean leaders, including members of the Korean National Assembly, which he addressed. President Eisenhower also visited the United Nations Command and reviewed contingents representing United Nations Forces which are helping to defend this key Free World position.

President Eisenhower's visit highlighted the vital purposes served by collective Free World action to preserve peace initiated almost exactly ten years ago in response to international communism's attack on the Republic of Korea. The manner in which the United Nations responded in June, 1950 to aggression and the retention over the past decade of a strong Free World position in the Republic of Korea have been major factors in preserving the peace in Asia and creating a climate in which Free Asia nations can enjoy independence, promote human rights and improve the spiritual and material welfare of these people.

The visit impressively reaffirmed the strong bonds of friendship and close cooperation between the Republic of Korea and the United States. The visit also provided an opportunity for discussions between Prime Minister Huh Chung and President Eisenhower on questions of common concern to their two countries. President Eisenhower reaffirmed the assurance of the Government and people of the United States of their continued support for the Republic of Korea and their solemn pledge to preserve the independence of Korea.

The two leaders gave unqualified endorsement to the principles of the United Nations Charter as standards for international behavior. They pledged that their countries would continue to uphold United Nations principles and work unreservedly and unceasingly toward maintaining

peace. To this end, both leaders recognized the vital importance of preserving the alliance between the Republic of Korea and the United States of America and of maintaining vigilance and strength, patience and foresightedness, in carrying out the purposes for which this alliance stands.

In the course of the discussions, Prime Minister Huh Chung and President Eisenhower took cognizance of the deep longing of the Korean people for reunification of their homeland. They agreed that every effort must be continued to bring a peaceful end to this tragic division in accordance with the principles set forth in United Nations resolutions, envisaging the achievement by peaceful means of a unified, independent and democratic Korea under a representative form of government and full restoration of peace and security in the area.

Prime Minister Huh Chung outlined measures being taken by his country to broaden its international ties and he affirmed his nation's strong desire to be a full member of the United Nations. Prime Minister Huh Chung and President Eisenhower agreed that the Republic of Korea is entitled to United Nations membership and that its membership would strengthen the United Nations.

Prime Minister Huh Chung and President Eisenhower agreed that efforts should be made to encourage private investment and increase the flow of trade between countries of the Free World.

Prime Minister Huh Chung and President Eisenhower examined Korean and American economic and social programs and agreed that they should be designed and executed so as to foster economic independence, assist social progress, and provide a strong foundation for democratic institutions. Both leaders agreed that continued United States economic assistance is required to help the Republic of Korea maintain economic growth and achieve economic viability as soon as possible.

Prime Minister Huh Chung and President Eisenhower expressed their resolve to continue to serve the cause of peace and strengthen the bonds of friendship between their two peoples.

NOTE: The joint statement was released in Seoul.

204 ¶ Remarks in Seoul Upon Leaving for Honolulu. *June* 20, 1960

Mr. Prime Minister and citizens of Korea:

My all too brief stay here in Korea has for me been full of interest and inspiration. I have seen the strength and vigilance of the forces guarding an unnatural boundary which keeps Koreans in the north from their fellow countrymen in the Republic of Korea.

I have seen how free world forces from many nations are joined here together in preserving a vital frontier of freedom and in furthering the purposes of the United Nations Charter. I have had interesting and profitable discussions with Prime Minister Huh Chung and other Korean leaders. I have had the privilege of addressing your National Assembly and meeting some of its members who bear such important responsibilities in fulfilling the wishes of the Korean people.

I have had the memorable experience of seeing so many Korean people along the routes of travel I have followed. To them, and to countless numbers whom I could not see, I extend my warmest thanks for Korea's hospitality.

I regret very much that some parts of my planned route for yesterday became so greatly congested by friendly spectators that I could not ride through all of the streets where people were waiting to welcome me and my party. To them, who waited so long, I express a particular word of thanks.

I must now say goodbye to you and to your fellow countrymen. On behalf of all the members of my party, I wish to express our deep appreciation for the wonderful day we have spent here as your guests. We are profoundly grateful.

Every best wish to you and to all the people of Korea wherever they may be. And God go with you.

NOTE: The President spoke at 7:50 p.m. at the Kimpo International Airport.

RETURN TO ... RECORDS OFFICE

—how you have made land available to the landless;

—how you have improved rural health services and rural education for the needy.

You have impressed the entire world with your determination to close the gap between the rich and poor of your own nation—especially by giving the impoverished countryside a chance to share in the growing of the nation and in the promise of the nation. You knew the formula was complicated, you knew it required roads, schools, fair prices for the farmer, available credit, chemical fertilizers, the opportunity for farmers to own land—all of these things together. And you have set about providing them with both imagination and skill.

So, tonight, thank God, Malaysia is at peace.

And equally important, your nation is reaching outward to its neighbors in a spirit of cooperation and mutual respect. The recent agreement to end Indonesia's confrontation with your country is a historic achievement.

Six years ago Malaysia joined with Thailand and the Philippines in the Association of Southeast Asia, to foster closer cultural and economic ties.

Some said then that the association was ahead of its time.

But it is now clear that ASA was the first step in a larger movement toward common efforts to meet the problems and to realize the promise of Southeast Asia. This movement is now sweeping through Asia.

Asia, like other parts of the world, has for centuries been divided by local and narrow national rivalries. Differences and divisions were more important than common problems and aspirations.

And now all of that is changing. As a Malaysian statesman said: "Every nation, every group within a nation, has a direct and vital role to play in the coming struggle for unity and plenty."

Malaysia is playing such a role today.

If ASA was a symbol of a new era, Malaysia itself is—in another sense—a symbol of a new hope.

You have demonstrated that an independent nation can rise from long years of bitter struggle against Communist terror to create economic prosperity and to lead in regional cooperation.

For a weary and wartorn land across the South China Sea, Malaysia stands tonight as a symbol of what is possible—and what surely will come to pass.

Throughout Asia, men long to turn aside from fear and turmoil and bloodshed. They seek only the works of peace—a goal that sometimes seems too distant to be attainable.

While I have been in Asia the Communist Chinese have exploded another nuclear weapon, which they state was attached to a missile.

We can only regard the pursuit of national nuclear power by too large a part of the underdeveloped world as a tragedy. For bread is the need of millions who face starvation every day, and bombs are too often purchased at the price of bread.

The pursuit of a national nuclear capability not only makes international arms control, including a nuclear test ban and a nonproliferation treaty, vastly more difficult; it also invites danger to China itself. For the leaders of China must realize that any nuclear capability they can develop can—and will—be deterred. We have already declared that nations which do not seek national nuclear weapons can be sure that they will have our strong support, if they need it, against any threat of nuclear blackmail.

We hope very much that mainland China, like other developing nations, will concentrate its resources on economic development. In this way a truly modern China can emerge on the Mainland. For a peaceful China has nothing to fear from any of us. A peaceful China can expect our friendship and our cooperation. A reckless China can expect vigilance and strength.

All of Asia will gain when the day comes to pass that China is at peace with her neighbors and free from the fears and the suspicions that tonight keep her isolated from the rest of the world.

My friends, I shall forever cherish the memory of this delightful day that I have spent in your land and the reception that you have given me—and Mrs. Johnson—as the representatives of the American people.

The ties that link the Malaysian and American peoples can only become stronger as we pursue our common goals:

—as we build democracy and protect freedom;

—as we resist aggression and subversion;

—as we seek an end to world tensions; and

—as we strive to eliminate ignorance and illiteracy, disease and poverty.

As you move forward, please know—all of you in Malaysia—that you have the friendship of my people.

This has been a pleasant and exciting day and Mrs. Johnson and I shall carry away with us beautiful memories of your land and your people.

May I ask you to join with me in raising your glasses to the King.

NOTE: The President spoke at a state dinner in Parliament House, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. In his opening words he referred to the Yang di-Pertuan Agong, King of Malaysia, the Queen, and Tunku (Prince) Abdul Rahman, Prime Minister of Malaysia.

561 Remarks at the Welcoming Ceremony at City Hall Plaza, Seoul, Korea. *October* 31, 1966

President and Mrs. Park, Mayor and Mrs. Kim, Prime Minister and Mrs. Chung, ladies and gentlemen:

To an American, the free soil of Korea is hallowed ground.

Sixteen years ago an invading army from the North swept down upon your land. Long and tragic months followed, bringing grief to thousands upon thousands of good Korean families. First alone, and then under the United Nations, President Truman committed my country to help Korea turn back the aggressor. But months passed before the tide of battle could be clearly reversed, and 3 years before an armistice was finally reached.

And, in the tide of war, this city was fought over, not once but several times, and virtually destroyed.

Sixteen years have gone by. Your nation tonight is secure in freedom. It is bursting with vitality and growth and pride. Only you know how much toil, how much sacrifice, how many disheartening days there were before the new Korea emerged.

You know how you had to build, upon the rubble of a dreadful war, the industries, the shops, the schools, the hospitals, and the roads that a modern nation must have. You received help from your friends—but no one else could have done the job for you. Koreans built the new Korea—and Koreans are rightfully proud tonight of what they have done.

I have come to Korea to tell you that Americans, who fought side by side with you in your darkest hours, rejoice in your success, and take heart from your example.

I have come to meet the men and women who have made the new Korea possible.

I have come to express our gratitude for the brave and generous help that you are giving to our common ally in Vietnam—both on the battlefield and in the rebuilding of the countryside. This is an act of a nation that understands the nature of aggression, and that knows what it means to have help in resisting an aggressor.

Mr. President, under your leadership Korea is playing an honorable and vital role in the Pacific community. There is a new spirit of cooperation in this part of the world, one that my country warmly welcomes and strongly supports. That new spirit of cooperation in this part of the world was expressed by the seven nations who met at Manila last week.

That historic meeting, which you first suggested and which you did so much to bring into being, affirmed the broad partnership and the common purpose of free Pacific nations—a partnership that will endure long after the Communist aggression is ended in Vietnam. Our ultimate goals lie beyond the battlefield. They will be realized when the resources of mankind are devoted entirely to relieving hunger—to conquering disease—and to liberating man's spirit, as well as his body.

So I stand on this hallowed soil of Korea tonight—for whose freedom thousands of my countrymen died alongside yours—confident that we shall redeem their sacrifice, confident that the cause of freedom will prevail in Asia.

Mr. President, I want to thank you and all the people of Korea for this magnificent welcome. The Communist masters in the world tonight can get no comfort from what they see in Malaysia, from where I have just come, from what they see here in Korea, and what they see in other parts of Asia.

I extend to you, Mr. President, and to all the people of Korea, America's hand of friendship and admiration, and I look forward eagerly to the next few days that I shall spend here with you and your countrymen.

Mrs. Johnson and I, Secretary Rusk and our party, thank each of you for your hospitality this afternoon. We ask that all of you be careful and cautious and considerate that we don't hurt anyone in this huge crowd so that we can all go to our homes tonight and thank the Good Lord for the freedom and the independence that is ours.

Now, Mr. President, with a salute to the two flags that fly above us, shoulder to shoulder, and to the freedom that they both represent, I say to one and all, good night and thank you very, very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 5:17 p.m. at City Hall Plaza, Seoul, Korea. In his opening words he referred to President and Mrs. Chung Hee Park, Mayor and Mrs. Hyon-ok Kim of Seoul, and Prime Minister and Mrs. Il Kwon Chung, all of the Republic of Korea.

562 The President's Toast at a Dinner Given in His Honor by President and Mrs. Park of Korea. *October* 31, 1966

President and Mrs. Park, Speaker and Mrs. Rhee, Prime Minister and Mrs. Chung, Chairman and Mrs. Chang, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen:

Not very long ago, a friend of mine sat down with a Korean university professor, to talk about the great changes that have taken place in this country during the past decade.

They spoke of the rate of economic growth in Korea, now one of the highest in the world:

—of your rural development programs, which are transforming your countryside;

—of your vigorous democracy and your strong leaders, giving the best within them to building their country;

—and of Korea's very responsible role in the new Asia.

My friend searched for a way to sum up what these things meant to the people of Korea.

Your professor deliberated and then answered: "Self-esteem." He meant that confidence—that affirmative spirit—without which a people can accomplish little, and with which they can surmount any obstacles.

Together they recalled the time 16 years ago when a ruthless invader rolled through your streets, bringing terror and destruction to an innocent people. They recalled the long, hard fighting that drove him back into the North and that made this Republic free again. They remembered the years after the war when the task of reconstruction seemed too great for any people to accomplish. So much had to be rebuilt in this broken land; so much had to be changed; so much had to be created out of limited resources.

Korea's friends helped, of course—through economic aid, and through strengthening the shield of security behind which this building could be done. Yet all the help in the world—all the aid and all the military security—could not have achieved the new Korea.

Koreans did that.

Through many trials and errors, through many disappointments, the Korean people remade their land—and they made it a better land. On that achievement tonight rests their self-esteem—and their confidence in the future.

Mr. President, we Americans are very proud that you have permitted us to play a part in that achievement. We are proud that we stood with you in the days when it was hard to see any light. We are proud that we remain with you in the morning of success and great promise.

Mr. President, I should like to take this occasion tonight to pay tribute to one of our own, a great lover and protector of freedom, who from the very first day, until the very last hour, has stood beside Korea in protecting her liberty and securing her independence—our own beloved Secretary of State, Dean Rusk.

And if the people of Southeast Asia are permitted to live in liberty and freedom, I know of no American who will have contributed more to it than the distinguished Secretary of State.

Korea inspires us to feel that nations can meet the gravest challenges successfully, if they can be secured from terror. And I can assure you, Mr. President, that the United States of America will continue to play its part in providing that security. Here in Korea tonight, our fighting men stand with your own along the demilitarized zone, and we shall come once more to your defense if aggression—God forbid—should occur here again.

What the Korean people are doing tonight in Vietnam is an even bolder testament of confidence. You know that those who are free themselves have a very special responsibility for defending the freedom of their neighbors. Your Korean people know what it is to fight an invading Communist army on your own soil. You know how much depends on a nation's morale—and you know how morale depends on the determined help of others. The commitment the

Korean people are making in Vietnam tonight flows from their own experience—and from profound understanding of their obligations to freedom.

Mr. President, centuries passed before our two peoples came to know each other. Suddenly, on the battlefield, we became allies. In the years that have followed we have become friends. Now tonight we are partners in a new Pacific community. We know the mettle of the Korean people. We admire their bravery—and their self-esteem. We are glad that history—and the choice of both our peoples—have made us allies and friends and partners. May that past be only prologue to richer years yet to come.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Secretary, most distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen, I should like to ask all of you to join me in a toast to President and Mrs. Park, and to the gallant people of this Republic.

NOTE: The President spoke at 10:10 p.m. at a dinner given in his honor in Government House, Seoul, Korea. In his opening words he referred to President and Mrs. Chung Hee Park, Speaker of the National Assembly and Mrs. Hyo Sang Rhee, Prime Minister and Mrs. Il Kwon Chung, Deputy Prime Minister Key Young Chang, who acted as chairman of the reception committee, and Mrs. Chang, all of the Republic of Korea.

563 Remarks to American and Korean Servicemen at Camp Stanley, Korea. *November* 1, 1966

Ladies and gentlemen:

I have come a long way to see you. When we get back home we will have traveled 30,000 miles. We will have talked to the statesmen and the soldiers of the Pacific-Asian area. If we can just learn to do our jobs as politicians as well as you do as soldiers, we will eliminate yours—there won't be any need for soldiers. But until we do, you are going to have to carry on.

We have made some progress since I left home. We sat down in Manila with the Foreign Ministers and Presidents from seven nations. We outlined a program for those seven nations.

They are the nations that are furnishing men that are defending freedom in Vietnam today.

The average fellow in the world doesn't ask for much. He wants an opportunity to have a job so he can earn enough to satisfy the needs of his stomach and to cover his body. He wants a place where he can protect himself from the elements of the sun, the heat, and the cold, and have a roof over his head. He wants a chance for his kids to go to school and to learn to read and write, to get as much education as they can take.

If there is anything left over after that, he would like to have a little recreation for his family, a movie now and then, or to be able to load them all in the old jalopy and take them to see grandma on Sunday.

Then he would like to have a place where he can worship according to the dictates of his own conscience.

That is what you are all working at. That is why you are out here. You want to make it possible for people in this world to do those things. That is not asking much for those people, those people who produce the boys who are willing to die all over the world.

But except for you, people couldn't do that. Except for you and your brothers who came here ahead of you years ago, Korea would now be under the master's heel and people would tell them how to worship, what they could learn, what they could read, and how they would live every hour of every day. They would have no choice.

We tried to avoid getting involved in all these things. Twice in my lifetime before Korea we thought we could sit it out, that it didn't make any difference what happened on the other side of the pond. But we found out we couldn't do that.

Everything that happens in this world affects us because pretty soon it gets on our doorstep. We thought we could sit out World War I, but we couldn't. The Kaiser misunderstood us and didn't think we would fight. He sank the *Lusitania* and we were involved.

We thought we could sit out World War II and said, "Let's let them take care of these problems themselves."

What happened? Hitler went through Poland.

We turned our head in the other direction as if we didn't see it. He picked up Eastern Europe.

The first thing we knew, practically everything that we held dear was gone.

Then they turned our fleet upside down in Pearl Harbor. We were at war with Japan and Germany before we knew what happened, and we had to get the job done.

Then the same type of dictatorship and totalitarianism that allows no choice from the top down, that tells you what to think, what to say, how to read it, write it, and speak it, started marching in this area of the world. We had to come to Korea to stop that march. We joined with our Korean-Pacific brothers, and we stopped it.

The country I just came from, Malaysia, which, with our British brothers, loves freedom, they came in—Australia, New Zealand, and others—and they stopped the Communist envelopment there.

In Indonesia there are 100 million people that enjoy a measure of freedom today that they didn't enjoy yesterday. All these developments in Korea, Malaysia, Indonesia, or Vietnam are possible only because of you.

Some people have said: "Why don't we let the old men go fight? It won't make much difference if they do get killed. Why do we snuff out all these young lives protecting this thing we call liberty and freedom?"

Well, I think that would be a pretty good idea if the old men could get the job done. But they can't do it. They are a little broader around the middle and they can't break these rocks with their fists. They can't face these elements. They can't stand the pace you can. They can't insure this freedom and this liberty that we love, that we cherish, that we want to hand down to our children.

My great great-grandfather died at the Alamo.

There was the battle of San Jacinto, or Texas wouldn't have had its independence.

In all the years we have been represented in some way down through the years. You are preserving it for them today.

We hope this won't go on always. As I said in the beginning, until we learn to do our job, understand others, get along, be as efficient, be as competent as you, until the politicians get to understand people, we are going to have to protect liberty and freedom. We are going to have to make freedom and independence free from aggression. We are going to have to stand and say, "Might doesn't make right."

There are 3 billion people in the world and we have only 200 million of them. We are outnumbered 15 to 1. If might did make right they would sweep over the United States and take what we have. We have what they want.

We had better establish a rule we established in Europe when we went there: that

no dictator, just because he has power, because he has might, can snuff out freedom and liberty.

We have had to show it couldn't be done in Korea. We may have to show it can't be done in other areas of the Pacific. We are showing right now it can't be done in Vietnam. Four hundred thousand of our young men, the flower of our manhood, the very tops, are out there.

It is better to do it there than it is in Honolulu. We hope that we can establish the fact that men are equal in the world; might doesn't make right in the world.

We don't ask for much, but what we ask for we are going to get, we are going to keep, we are going to hold.

You weren't born into this world, the Good Lord didn't bring you here, to liquidate the freedom and liberty that your grandfathers fought for with bows and arrows or old muskets. You have a heritage, a tradition to carry on.

General Westmoreland, who landed on some of these hills not far from here with his paratrooper boots on, told me the other day, "Mr. President, I think you ought to know this: You haven't been to the field; you haven't been to the rice paddies I have seen in Vietnam, but no Commander in Chief in the history of all glorious America ever commanded a more courageous and competent army or armed force than the Commander in Chief does today."

That is not a tribute to the Commander in Chief; that is a tribute to the men that he is commanding.

So I came here to tell you that you are protecting what we prize most—freedom for ourselves and freedom for all human beings. And you are doing a mighty good job of it.

Whatever you read about the demonstrators, whatever you hear about those that burn their draft cards, remember that there are always some in every crowd. But the bulk of the 200 million people in America and the bulk of the 3 billion people in the world thank God there are men like you.

Keep your chin in and your chest out and do your duty as you see it. You are doing it. We are proud of you. I came here today to tell you so.

I want you to tell the other 40,000 or 50,000 that can't be within sound of my voice today that I came, I saw, and I believed.

Your parents and your dependents may not see some of you again, but they will always be mighty proud that you came this way, and so am I.

Thank you.

NOTE: The President spoke extemporaneously in the Mess Hall, Camp Stanley, at approximately 2:45 p.m. As printed above this item follows the text released by the Office of the White House Press Secretary, Seoul, Korea.

564 Remarks at the Dedication of Johnson Hill, Tae-an Myun Agriculture Demonstration Center, Suwon, Korea. *November* 1, 1966

Mr. Prime Minister and Governor Park, ladies and gentlemen:

I have been deeply impressed by what I have seen and heard in Korea today.

I had the noon hour with your brave Korean troops and had lunch with some of my fellow Americans.

I was glad to see them so physically fit, so mentally alert, and so dedicated to the cause of freedom.

Your President took great pride in the sons of Korea, as I did in our American boys.

Most of all, we were proud that both Koreans and Americans love freedom, are protecting freedom, and are ready to die for freedom.

I spent the night on a hill named Walker Hill in Seoul, named after our late great American General Walton Walker, who commanded the 8th Army and who gave his life for freedom.

It is regrettable that men like Walton Walker had to give their lives in order for men like your Governor Park and others to have a ceremony like this today where we name Johnson Hill.

But because of what the Walton Walkers and the hundreds of thousands of Koreans and Americans did together, we are privileged to meet this afternoon in peace here on this hillside and look down on this fertile valley that we are transforming into one of the great production centers of this land.

I grew up in a farming area in my own country. I struggled to earn a living from the hard and hilly land. We were short of water; we were short of money; and there were many, many times when we were short of hope.

But men and women made a miracle in that part of my country. And we Americans made a miracle all over the land when we turned the wilderness into homes and into productive farms and into great cities.

In the hilly, hard land where I live, 30 years ago only 5 percent of the homes were electrified. Today 95 percent of the homes are electrified.

Today there is water and electricity and farm machinery and roads and schools. And what is most important, there is a knowledge of how to keep on making a living in the rural areas.

I am so impressed and so thankful for that, because I see what happened in my own Johnson City, Blanco County, is happening here today in Tae-an Myun.

From the air, I saw how you had turned the circular, oval plots into large productive squares and thus increased the production in excess of 35 percent.

What we did in my country in the 1930's, you are doing better in your country in the 1960's.

From this hilltop, we can see great evidence of flood control, irrigation, erosion control, and reforestation of your hills.

We look down the lines that carry your electric power and we look down the roads that carry your produce to market. And we see out yonder your bench terracing that has increased your farm yields, and the patterns of paddy arrangement that have been close to my heart.

I know too that the people here have built their own schools. They have a self-supporting community cooperative with a tuition charge of 59 cents a month. I know your school is still short of equipment, but I know I, too, was once a schoolteacher and because of your school, I hope your community will never be short of hope.

Because of what is happening here and what is happening in this area and what is beginning to happen all over Asia, millions upon millions of people are going to have a new lease on hope.

My countrymen are proud that we are able to help you in your struggle for a better life. Most of all, we are proud of you for the kind of struggle that you are making.

You honor me by naming this hill for me in memory of this visit today. I accept this honor, not for myself but for the American people who pledge that they will continue to help as best they can, with the knowledge that you are working so hard yourself to develop and advance the interests of this great Republic.

And, as I spent last night on Walker Hill,

I hope some day to be able to spend the night on Johnson Hill, when we will live in plenty, and in peace, and in prosperity.

NOTE: The President spoke at 4:36 p.m. at Johnson Hill, Tae-an Myun agriculture demonstration center, Suwon, Korea. In his opening words he referred to Prime Minister Il Kwon Chung of the Republic of Korea and Governor Tai Won Park of Kyunggi Province.

Following his remarks the President presented to the people of Tae-an through their village elder, Choi Si Jong, the first television set to be used in the community.

565 Remarks Before the Korean National Assembly, Seoul, Korea. *November* 2, 1966

Mr. Speaker, Members of the Assembly:

Sixteen years ago an event occurred in Korea that changed the shape of Asia and the world.

On a June morning in 1950, we woke up to learn that a Communist army had smashed into the Republic of Korea without warning or provocation.

Many Americans at that time could not locate Korea on the map. We were concerned mainly with the Communist threat to Europe and the rebuilding of that continent. Asia seemed remote and beyond the pale of our interest.

But President Truman acted quickly. American forces went to the aid of our Korean friends. The United Nations was called into emergency session and a majority resolved to meet the aggression.

There were those who condemned us for trying to play "world policeman." We were told that there would be no successful outcome to a "dirty little war" in Asia.

Yet we stood firm behind the principle that the people of Korea—no less than the people of France or Italy—had a right to self-determination. We acted because the success of Communist aggression in Asia would have been as harmful to world peace and to our own national interest as the success of Communist aggression would be harmful in Europe.

And we acted because we knew that such aggression feeds on itself. We had watched one country after another fall in the 1930's to Nazi aggression in Europe and militarist imperialism in Asia. Force prevailed from Czechoslovakia to Poland, from Korea to the Java Sea. I have always believed that the Communist strategists of the fifties were encouraged by the indifference, the fear, and the weakness that permitted the aggression of the thirties to move so far so fast.

But in Korea in 1950—as in Vietnam today—we acted to stop the aggression.

Side by side we fought with you to protect your right to be sovereign and independent. We had total casualties of 157,000—33,000 killed in combat, more than 20,000 killed in noncombat, or total dead of 53,625. While our total casualties were 157,000, the Korean people suffered civilian casualties of perhaps 2 million. Who will ever know how many children starved? How many refugees lie in unmarked graves along the roads south? There is hardly a Korean family which did not lose a loved one in the assault from the North.

This was the cost—the terrible cost—of protecting the Republic of Korea from Communist aggression. And as I meet with President Park and see your countryside and your people, and then I look out into the faces of this Assembly, I know that these men did not die in vain.

For here is one of the truly dramatic stories of our time—a nation transformed within a generation.

I hope that a great historian will soon record the story: of how an ancient nation has emerged from the shadows of its colonial past and from the tragedy of war to become one of the youngest and the most vigorous constitutional democracies in the world.

I want him to tell how this nation—through no fault of its own—was divided, and invaded, and almost destroyed.

I want him to record that, when the fighting stopped, Korea faced every conceivable difficulty: its cities in ashes, millions of refugees, transportation in ruins, factories idle, inflation rampant, and unemployment high.

I want him to tell of the men and women who guided this nation through those terrible years; of their greatness and their shortcomings; of their foresight and their errors.

I want him to describe the student uprising, the military revolt, and then the achievement of constitutional government in the fall of 1963. I want him to recall the sense of triumph and accomplishment—when the votes were cast and counted, and the people had made their choice of who would govern.

I want him to record how you have taken your stand with other nations that are helping South Vietnam to resist a new Communist tactic, one that combines external aggression with internal terror. I want him to record that your contribution, in terms of population, matches the United States of America.

Finally, I want him to record the astonishing economic and social progress that you have made working together in unity here in Korea:

—record harvests in the last 3 years, and rapid industrialization have given Korea a growth rate of 8 percent a year—one of the highest in the world;

—commodity exports have grown from $41 million in 1961 to an estimated $250 million this year;

—foreign exchange earnings are almost five times greater now than in 1961;

—serious inflation has been controlled;

—the rate of population growth has been brought down and thus you have dealt with one of Korea's—and the world's—most pressing problems;

—thousands of acres of new land have been reclaimed and terraced, where farm families can settle and thrive;

—your forests, devastated by war, have been replenished by conservation and new planting;

—you have launched a new institute of science and technology, of great promise for your future growth;

—you have encouraged, through your 90 percent literacy rate, and through the passion of your people for education, a new generation of highly trained young men and women to take their place in industry, in government, in schools, and in your armed forces.

I have seen in Korea how real and how realistic are four goals of freedom adopted in Manila.

You have fought—and you are fighting now—so that Asia can be free from aggression.

You are moving rapidly in Korea to conquer hunger, illiteracy, and disease.

You have shown leadership in helping to build institutions that promise this region security, and order, and progress. Korea proposed, and was host to, a historic conference that created the Asian and Pacific Council. You became a charter member of the Asian Development Bank and you helped to initiate the Manila Conference.

You have sought reconciliation. The settlement with Japan will bring lasting ben-

efits to both nations and bring strength to this part of the world. You aspire and are prepared to act—under the United Nations—to bring about the unity of the Korean nation. We support that aspiration and that position fully.

And you are now ready to play your part in bringing about an honorable peace in Vietnam.

It is right, therefore, that I should end my trip through Asia here in Korea, where the four goals of freedom adopted at Manila are on their way to achievement.

I have seen, listened, and learned much on this trip:

—from the proud island of Samoa, teaching its children by television, to the dignity and the dynamism of Thailand;

—from the intention of New Zealand and Australia to enter helpfully into the life of Asia, to the vitality and the determination of the Philippines;

—from the solid agreement we found among allies at the Manila Conference;

—from the understanding of that Conference that I found in Malaysia, to this thrilling climax here in Seoul.

Today the world has turned its eyes to Asia and begun to understand the goals, the problems, and the energy of this region where almost two-thirds of humanity live.

A new, young generation of Asian leaders is determined that there shall be security and order and progress in their region. These are men who are prepared to stake their lives on that proposition.

The new Asia will remain loyal to its own traditions and cultures and values, even as it works constructively with the United States and other nations throughout the world.

I have seen palaces and universities, ordinary homes and village schools, new land developments, and new strains of rice for Asia's millions. I have seen Cabinet members and schoolchildren, farm experts and village leaders, and our fighting men.

I have seen millions of faces—friendly and well-wishing. And I have been deeply encouraged. So I leave today with a deep sense of confidence in the future of Asia and the Pacific.

The tasks of economic, social, and political development are hard and long.

It will take time, persistence, and ingenuity to give permanence and stability to Asian regionalism.

Difficult days lie ahead of us in Vietnam, until the Communists change their minds about fighting. We saw in Korea—as we saw in Europe and other parts of Asia—that they choose peace only when they know that military success is beyond their reach. We must, therefore, remain strong and resolute, until that day when those who started the fighting are ready and willing to end it.

That day will come, for peace is right and inevitable, and the free people of Asia and the Pacific deeply yearn and long for it.

My Korean friends, I thank you from the bottom of my heart for the warmth of your welcome.

I thank you for your courage and for your friendship—and for the testimony that you are giving to the promise of freedom in the world.

An effective Korean Government—engaged in a democratic dialog with a vigorous opposition—is transforming your country into a modern nation and into a democratic state.

A great and proud people is emerging onto the world scene from its historic isolation. Other nations have played a part in that achievement. But it is the intelligence, the energy, the hard work, and the genius of the Korean people that are creating a new future for your country.

We honor, respect, and salute you.

Thank you and goodby. Mrs. Johnson and I wish that the good Lord will give His blessings to your people and your land.

NOTE: The President spoke at 9:20 a.m. before the Korean National Assembly, Seoul, Korea. In his opening words he referred to Hyo Sang Rhee, Speaker of the National Assembly. Later he referred to President Chung Hee Park of the Republic of Korea.

566 Joint Statement Following Discussions With President Park of Korea. *November 2, 1966*

1. AT THE invitation of President Chung Hee Park of the Republic of Korea, President Lyndon B. Johnson of the United States arrived in Seoul on October 31, 1966, for a state visit to the Republic of Korea. President Johnson met with President Park at the Blue House on November 1, 1966, for a discussion of the current international situation and to exchange views on problems of mutual concern to the two nations. After leaving the Blue House, the two Presidents continued their discussion in President Park's special train en route to visit the 26th Division of the Republic of Korea Army. Present for these talks were Secretary of State Dean Rusk, Ambassador Winthrop G. Brown, Special Assistant to the President Walt Rostow, Assistant Secretary of State William Bundy, Prime Minister Il Kwon Chung, Deputy Prime Minister Key Young Chang, Foreign Minister Tong Won Lee, Minister of National Defense Sung Eun Kim, Mr. Hu Rak Lee, and other high officials of both governments.

BASIC POLICY

2. President Park and President Johnson reaffirmed the strong ties of friendship traditionally existing between the Republic of Korea and the United States and their determination to continue the closest cooperation and consultation to secure a lasting peace in Asia and the Pacific under which freedom, justice, and prosperity for all would prevail.

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

3. The two Presidents confirmed their satisfaction at the unity demonstrated at the seven-nation conference held in Manila October 24 and 25, 1966. They are resolved to devote all their efforts to the realization of the high but now achievable hopes expressed by the participating nations in the "Joint Communique," "The Goals of Freedom," and "The Declaration on Peace and Progress in Asia and the Pacific."

Existing regional organizations and institutions should be developed to the fullest, with the continuing initiatives and efforts of nations in the area, whether or not represented in Manila.

The evolving partnership of a new Pacific community should be open to all nations prepared to live at peace and to cooperate and work for the welfare of the people of Asia and the Pacific.

VIETNAM

4. President Johnson expressed the admiration of the American people for Korea's major contribution to the struggle in Vietnam and praised the Korean troops both for their valor on the field of battle and their effectiveness in peaceful and constructive endeavors to promote the welfare and improve the livelihood of the Vietnamese people.

The two Presidents stressed that the defeat

of aggression in Vietnam is vital to the full achievement of the goals stated at Manila. They again agreed to continue their military and other efforts, as firmly and as long as may be necessary, and at the same time to be prepared to pursue any avenue that could lead to a secure and just peace. They specifically reaffirmed that they would continue to act in the closest consultation in both these areas.

KOREAN INTERNATIONAL ACTIONS

5. The two Presidents reviewed the actions of the Republic of Korea in the international field under President Park's leadership since their last meeting in May 1965. They noted in particular that the normalization of relations between the Republic of Korea and Japan had contributed significantly to the achievement of an atmosphere of further unity and stability in this part of the world. President Johnson expressed the view that the despatch of troops to help defend the Republic of Vietnam, the convening of the ASPAC meeting in Seoul, and the initiative for the seven-nation conference in Manila, together with the significant role which the Republic of Korea played at the conference were outstanding achievements which had placed Korea in the forefront of the free nations of Asia and earned the respect and admiration of free men everywhere.

DEFENSE OF KOREA

6. The two Presidents acknowledged the need to ensure that the forces of aggression do not again menace the peace and tranquility of the Republic of Korea. They agreed that the growing strength of the Communist forces in the northern part of Korea and of the Chinese Communists remained a major threat to the security of the Republic of Korea and neighboring areas. President Johnson reaffirmed the readiness and determination of the United States to render prompt and effective assistance to defeat an armed attack against the Republic of Korea, in accordance with the Mutual Defense Treaty of 1954. President Johnson assured President Park that the United States has no plan to reduce the present level of United States forces in Korea, and would continue to support Korean armed forces at levels adequate to ensure Korea's security. They agreed that their two governments would continue to consult closely to ensure that the Korean forces are strengthened and modernized within the limitations imposed by legislative and budgetary considerations.

KOREAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

7. President Park reviewed for President Johnson the progress which Korea had made in recent years in its economic and social development and in achieving political stability, and expressed his appreciation for United States cooperation in this effort. He outlined the objectives of the second 5-year economic development plan, by which the Republic of Korea intends to accelerate this progress toward its goal of a self-sustaining economy and a better life for the Korean people.

8. President Johnson expressed his warm admiration for the significant achievements of the Korean Government and people in increasing agricultural production, industrial output, savings, and domestic revenues over the past 18 months. He assured President Park that the United States Government intends to continue to support the growth of the Korean economy and in particular the implementation of the second 5-year plan. The two Presidents, noting the availability of funds to the Republic of Korea from other friendly governments and from international lending institutions such as the World Bank and the newly constituted Asian Development Bank, agreed that further development loans, food for peace, and technical help in specialized areas would be the major forms of United States assistance to the achievement of Korea's economic goals, as contemplated in their May 1965 joint communiqué.

TRADE AND EXCHANGES IN ALL FIELDS

9. The two Presidents agreed that the stability and progress of the Korean economy should make possible a substantial further expansion in trade between the two nations and in American private investment in Korea. They agreed to an early exchange of missions to these ends. In the same spirit, they agreed that exchanges among cultural leaders and intellectual groups in both countries should be promoted to the fullest possible extent, both through private and public channels.

SCIENTIFIC DEVELOPMENT

10. Recalling their argreement of May 1965, to cooperate in the establishment of a new institute to bring the benefits of applied science and technology to the Korean economy and people, the two Presidents noted with pleasure the strong progress that had been made toward the establishment of the Korean Institute of Science and Technology, which is destined to make a fundamental and significant contribution to the modernization of life and industry in the Republic of Korea.

KOREAN UNIFICATION

11. President Park expressed the heartfelt desire of all Koreans for the unification of their homeland, and reaffirmed that it remains the firm policy of his government to seek reunification under the objectives and principles established by the United Nations and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly. President Johnson pledged his continued strong support for this policy. The two Presidents deplored the continuing refusal of the Communists to accept the competence and authority of the United Nations, which refusal is responsible for prolonging the artificial division of Korea.

CONCLUSION

12. On behalf of Mrs. Johnson, the members of his party, and the American people, President Johnson expressed his deepest thanks to President Park and to all citizens of the Republic of Korea for the overwhelming warmth of their reception and for the many courtesies extended to him during his visit.

NOTE: For the President's joint communiqué with President Park, released May 18, 1965, see 1965 volume, this series, Book I, Item 257.

On December 15, 1966, the White House announced that George W. Ball, chairman of Lehman International, Ltd., and former Under Secretary of State, would head a "privately organized delegation of U.S. businessmen to Korea during the week of March 20, 1967, to stimulate American private investment and to promote increased U.S.-Korean trade" (2 Weekly Comp. Pres. Docs., p. 1796).

566a Farewell Remarks at Kimpo International Airport, Seoul, Korea, Upon Departing for Alaska. *November* 2, 1966

Mr. President, Mrs. Park, distinguished Ministers, Members of Parliament, members of the diplomatic corps, ladies and gentlemen:

Mrs. Johnson and I leave for Alaska after 3 days in your wonderful land, meeting our friends, your people. We came here following the Manila Conference where the leaders of seven nations pledged their countries and dedicated their energies and talents to resisting aggression, to fighting hunger and illiteracy and disease, and conquering it, providing for order and progress and security in the world, and finally for extending our hand out and keeping our guard up in an attempt to reason out the problems of the world instead of fighting them out.

We expressed our great desire at any time, any place, to transfer our difficulties from the battlefield to the conference room.

We in America love and cherish our liberty and our independence and our freedom, and we do not try to impose it upon other people. But we are determined to preserve it for ourselves and for our children.

We at Manila listened and learned, and we did not try to dictate or to dominate. We realize all too well that no great power should try to force freedom and liberty on people who do not seek it or cherish it or desire it or demand it. But it was evident from our discussions that all the leaders, speaking for their people, thought about freedom as we did.

So I am returning to my country to tell my people that those who are nearest the demilitarized zone, that those who are nearest the borders the aggressor has crossed, that those who are closest to aggression itself fear it the most and are equally as determined to resist it as we are. And if their resistance is as determined and dedicated as I believe it to be, they will find in America not only a partner, but an ally who will stand shoulder to shoulder with them in protecting and preserving their right to determination, their right to freedom of choice, their right to liberty and freedom for themselves and for their children.

I believe the hundreds of thousands of Koreans who died here in this land in the fifties to preserve freedom for Korea and its children realized how precious freedom is—not just in the fifties but in the sixties and in the seventies and all of the years to come.

And so long as you are determined to protect your own land and your own people and your own way of life from the aggressor's march, you will find your American friends ready to stand by you and to support you in that protection.

We have fallen in love with your country and with your people. We have great confidence in your future. Our stay here has been delightful. And, Mr. President, you and Mrs. Park have gone far beyond your duty in providing for our comfort and for a wonderful welcome.

Thank you and goodby.

NOTE: The President spoke at 11 a.m., November 2 (Seoul time), at Kimpo International Airport, Seoul, Korea. In his opening words he referred to President and Mrs. Chung Hee Park of the Republic of Korea.

567 Remarks Upon Arrival at Elmendorf Air Force Base, Anchorage, Alaska. *November* 1, 1966

Governor Egan, distinguished members of the military, Senator Bartlett, Senator Gruening, Congressman Rivers, the distinguished Secretary of State, Mr. Wade, Acting Mayor Hostetler, my fellow Americans, ladies and gentlemen, boys and girls:

The last time I came to Alaska was just after the Japanese had paid us a visit at Dutch Harbor.

The last 17 days we have spent trying to create an Asia and a Pacific that could live in peace together, where the gateway to this great area, where two-thirds of the people of the world live, would no longer be in danger.

You people who live here on this great frontier gave Senator Magnuson and me a hearty welcome—I won't say a warm one—when we were here in July 1942.

And you don't know how pleased I was when your good Governor and your fine congressional delegation invited me to come back here and spend the night with you on my way home.

I am very proud of Alaska. Your heart is as big as the State itself. And your future is as bright as your bonfires.

Along with our distinguished and beloved Secretary of State, I have had a wonderful journey. It has been throughout Asia and the Pacific. We have conferred with the leaders of nine peoples in nine separate locations. We found several things that I won't dwell on at length, but I think you want a firsthand report.

We found people who are determined to be free. We found people who are determined to have a better life for their children and for their families. We found people who are dedicated and determined to stand on their own feet.

Now the United States of America has taken its stand in Asia and the Pacific. We are fighting tonight in Vietnam to make that stand come true. And we are going to be successful. You can put that in your pipe and smoke it: That stand is going to come true.

The road to Asia and to the Pacific runs through our newest State. Here in Alaska, and Washington, and Oregon, and California, you are the gateway to this vast, new Asia that is emerging where almost two out of three people in the entire world live. They want to be our friends. They want to be our partners.

And they, like us, want to be free and independent, and have the right to self-determination.

Alaska's future lies between the mainland to the east and Asia to the west—and you are a good bridge. I know that you will represent us all well.

Thank you for coming out. Thank you for sending to Washington such earnest, conscientious, able men as represent you in the United States Senate, in the form of Senator Bartlett and Senator Gruening, and Congressman Rivers in the House.

It gave me great pleasure to work with them and work with you during our difficulties brought on by the earthquake. And now we hope we have all the difficulties behind us. Now we look forward to the full development of this State in order that you and your children can be a vital and progressive part of this Union, and that we can live in peace and prosperity together.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 11:45 p.m., November 1 (Alaska time), at Elmendorf Air Force Base, Anchorage, Alaska. In his opening words he referred to Governor William A. Egan, Senator E. L.

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The Bush visit was scheduled as a highlight of this year's observance of the 100th anniversary of the establishment of official relations between Korea and the United States.

In an arrival statement, Bush said the people of the two countries share the same goals, "continued peace and a prosperous future."

"Our people are committed to democracy, and to representative government," he said.

Bush was to meet Monday with President Chun Doo-hwan and speak before a special session of South Korea's National Assembly.

Sunday night he was guest at a dinner given by Prime Minister Yoo.

In a toast at the dinner, the prime minister noted that the "first step of the century of friendship" had been taken by a treaty signing on May 22, 1882.

"Our security ties cemented through the Korean War and the Vietnam War are further consolidated under the firm determination to safeguard our freedom, peace and democracy," Yoo said.

He said the security links were heightened by the Reagan administration's declaration that the United States would not withdraw its combat troops from South Korea. The Carter administration had moved toward such a withdrawal, but later halted it because of what was said to be an increased threat from North Korea.

President Chun made a state visit to the United States early in 1981, met with President Reagan and returned with a pledge that U.S. troops would not be pulled out. There now are about 39,000 American military personnel in South Korea.

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18TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

The Associated Press

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April 26, 1982, Monday, AM cycle

SECTION: International News

LENGTH: 590 words

BYLINE: By EDWIN Q. WHITE, Associated Press Writer

DATELINE: SEOUL, South Korea

KEYWORD: Bush- Korea

BODY:

Vice President George Bush left for Singapore on his five-nation Asian tour Tuesday, after telling President Chun Doo-hwan and the National Assembly the United States expects South Korea to move toward a more democratic society.

Bush told reporters before boarding the plane that he had "excellent talks" with Chun and other South Korean officials, and "I've been heartened by the spirit of common purpose and cooperation which exists between the leaders and peoples of our two countries."

South Korean officials said Bush's hour-long discussion with Chun focused on security issues, with Bush reiterating the Reagan administration's pledge to support Seoul in its continuing confrontation with communist North Korea.

No details of the private talks were disclosed, but a U.S. official characterized them as "upbeat" and said "a lot of issues were discussed."

Bush told the National Assembly earlier Monday that North Korean President Kim il-Sung "is adamant" in his demand for withdrawal of the 38,000 U.S. troops stationed in South Korea.

"I should like to take this opportunity to admonish him to redirect his rhetorical energies elsewhere," Bush said. "We are not going to listen to that advice."

Bush also noted that Chun had told Reagan in Washington last year he would work for a "freer, more abundant and democratic society" in South Korea.

"We look to President Chun and to this assembly to build on such a commitment," the vice president said. "The opportunities for pluralism are strong. We see political diversity as a source of strength, not of weakness."

Chun was appointed by the military in May 1980. He later reinstated the constitution and held legislative elections. Religious leaders have accused him of repression in the name of anti-communism and the right-wing regime continues to arrest dissidents.

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Bush drew his first applause from the assembly when he said Congress "is sometimes full of noise and acrimony."

"But we would have it no other way," he added.

The assembly also applauded when Bush indicated the Reagan administration would be less critical of Korean domestic policies than the Carter administration.

"If America once lectured her friends and apologized to her adversaries, that day is over," he said.

Bush met for breakfast at the U.S. Embassy with about 30 South Korean religious and educational leaders, some of whom oppose the government.

One person who attended the meeting said a South Korean religious leader told Bush the clergy should be able to speak out more on such issues as human rights, and that American diplomats and politicians should not listen only to Seoul government officials.

A U.S. official said,however that "The sentiment at the meeting with the vice president was that the great majority of Koreans value the alliance with the United States and ties with the American people."

The official, who refused further identification, said there was an "interesting" consensus at the meeting that there was no groundswell of anti-American feeling in South Korea.

Last month the American Cultural Center in Pusan was damaged by a fire that the government blamed on student extremists.

There were no anti-American demonstrations during Bush's visit, his first to South Korea.

Bush visited U.S. and South Korean troops deployed along the Demilitarized Zone that splits Korea after arriving from Japan on Sunday. He leaves Tuesday for Singapore, and is scheduled to go on to Australia and New Zealand before returning to Washington.

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Proprietary to the United Press International 1982

April 27, 1982, Tuesday, PM cycle

SECTION: International

LENGTH: 515 words

Bush visited DMZ 30 km from Seoul.

BYLINE: By PAUL WEDEL

DATELINE: SINGAPORE

KEYWORD: Bush

BODY:

Vice President George Bush pledged today that the United States would maintain a ''strong and steady influence in the Pacific.''

On a five-nation tour to reaffirm U.S. support for its friends in Asia, Bush said the United States ''has no desire to dominate: only to be a good and faithful friend and a dependable ally.''

The Reagan administration confirmed today that Bush would visit China as part of the trip.

At a Chinese dinner, he praised the non-communist countries of Southeast Asia for maintaining stability and progress in an area where ''Soviet aggression is on the loose.''

Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew, in his dinner speech, noted that the United States faced urgent problems in Europe and South America but urged that ''despite all these pressing problems, America must not overlook her strategic interests in Southeast Asia.''

''It must not be forgotten,'' he said ''that there is a low intensity, but long haul struggle in Southeast Asia between the Soviet Union, through Vietnam, and the PRC (Peoples Republic of China).''

Lee said that the outcome of the struggle would have grave consequences for all the non-communist countries in the region and praised President Reagan's commitment to a strong defence.

Bush responded in a toast, ''we are not allies in a formal sense, but we both believe in the need for the United States to maintain a strong and steady influence in the Pacific region.''

Bush received a warm greeting upon arrival in Singapore, a tropical island nation of skyscrapers, thriving industry and staunch anti-Communism.

Earlier, as he was leaving South Korea for Singapore, Bush told journalists he hoped to receive an invitation to visit Peking before the end his five-nation tour of Asia and the Pacific.

''There is a possibility that I would go to China,'' he said. ''There will be an announcement on that soon.''

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6TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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Facts on File World News Digest

May 14, 1982

SECTION: WORLD AFFAIRS

PAGE: Pg. 340 62

LENGTH: 884 words

HEADLINE: Bush Tours Far East;
Affirms U.S., S. Korean Ties

BODY:

U.S. Vice President George Bush completed a two-week swing through six Asian nations May 9, leaving China for a two-day rest in Hawaii before his return to the U.S. Bush had spent April 23-May 9 on a diplomatic tour of Japan, South Korea, Singapore, Australia, New Zealand and China.

Bush's arrival in Tokyo April 23 coincided with a mass demonstration by 8,000 Japanese farmers, who marched by the U.S. embassy chanting "no more beef" and "no more oranges." The farmers, who were represented by a politically powerful agricultural lobby, were voicing their opposition to U.S. demands for the liberalization of quotas on farm imports, including those on beef and oranges. Bush adopted a conciliatory tone in his talks in Japan, attempting to soothe strained relations between representatives of the two nations over trade and defense issues. In a speech April 24 he said that the U.S. and Japan "cannot allow trade disagreements to dominate our dialogue." [See pp. 254C3, 217D3-218B1]

During his visit to South Korea April 25-27, scheduled to coincide with celebrations marking the 100th anniversary of the establishment of official relations between Korea and the U.S., Bush toured a U.S. army base near the demilitarized zone between South Korea and North Korea. Later, he told the South Korean National Assembly: "The United States has no intention of stepping aside in Korea so Kim Il Sung can launch another invasion and set the clock back 32 years." Bush also called on Kim, the North Korean leader, to respond to reunification overtures made by South Korea, and pledged that the U.S. would maintain its 37,000 troops in South Korea. [See p. 58B2]

As Bush met with President Chun Doo Hwan and other high officials April 26, hundreds of students protested Chun's leadership and called for the release of the opposition leader, Kim Dae Jung. Anti-American feeling over U.S. government support of Chun had reportedly grown significantly in recent weeks among conservatives as well as dissidents in South Korea. [See pp. 332G2, 154A1]

Arriving in Singapore April 27, Bush stressed the importance to the U.S., in talks with Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew, of the role of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations in resisting "the everyday specter of communist aggression."

On the penultimate leg of the tour, to Australia and New Zealand, Bush reassured the two governments of U.S. concern for security in the Pacific, and of its interest in maintaining strong ties with both countries. In Australia

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May 1 Bush celebrated the 30th anniversary of the ANZUS treaty linking the U.S., Australia and New Zealand, describing the agreement as "the cornerstone of our security in the Southwest Pacific and the foundation for our search for peaceful resolutions to heated conflict worldwide."

Taiwan Arms Issue Unresolved -- The last stop on Bush's tour was China, where the discussion centered on differences over Taiwan despite the vice president's efforts to focus on other international issues. In his May 5-9 visit, Bush met with Foreign Minister Huang Hua, Premier Zhao Ziyang and Deng Xiaoping, the deputy chairman of the Communist Party. [See pp. 314A1, 270G1]

The Chinese visit, not originally planned as part of the tour, was announced by the White House April 27, and described as "not a mission to resolve in one stroke our differences on the Taiwan arms sale issue." Bush, who had served as head of the U.S. liaison office in Peking, which preceded the establishment of full diplomatic relations, was the highest ranking U.S. official to visit China from the Reagan administration.

In an airport interview on his way out of China, Bush conceded that the Taiwan issue had indeed not been resolved, but released private correspondence from President Reagan to Deng, Zhao and Communist Party Chairman Hu Yaobang in which the President said that American policy "will continue to be based on the principle that there is but one China." The letter to Hu continued: "We will not permit the unofficial relations between the American people and the Chinese people on Taiwan to weaken our commitment to this principle."

During his presidential campaign, Reagan had proposed upgrading the unofficial U.S. relationship with Taiwan. [See 1980, p. 645E2]

With regard to the arms sale issue, Reagan wrote to Zhao: "We expect that in the context of progress toward a peaceful solution, there would naturally be a decrease in the need for arms by Taiwan." He also stated in a letter to Deng that he recognized the "significance" of China's efforts at peaceful reunification with Taiwan, adding that his decision in January 1982 not to sell more advanced aircraft to Taiwan reflected "our appreciation of the new situation created by these developments." All peace overtures had been dismissed by Taipei as "tricks" and "sugar-coated poison." [See p. 11C1]

Other differences that surfaced in the talks included Peking's support for the Palestinians in the Middle East and of Argentina in the Falklands crisis. Although Bush tried to stress the common interests of China and the U.S. in opposing Soviet "hegemonistic expansionism," the subject was not taken up by the Chinese, who had been increasingly treating the U.S. and Soviet Union as nations to be feared in their tendency to bully weaker nations.

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