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OA/ID Number: 13789
Folder ID Number: 13789-010

Folder Title:
American Community Greeting--Korea 1/5/92 [OA 7565] [1]

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For Immediate Release

January 6, 1992

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
TO U.S. AND KOREAN TROOPSCamp Casey
Yongsan, Korea

3:50 P.M. (L)

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you, General Riscassi, and good afternoon to your charming wife, and to General Scott and to Sergeant Marks, who just handed me this tomahawk -- where was he when the Atlanta Braves were doing their number? (Laughter.) And I'm beginning to know why they call you the "Frozen Chosen." It's cold up here -- cold! (Applause.)

And I understand that you've come to Yongsan from far and wide. I'm not sure this qualifies as a thunder run, but nevertheless -- (applause) -- it is a great privilege to meet with all of you. And it's great to be accompanied by the man you saluted earlier on, a key adviser of mine, a long-time friend, the Ambassador Don Gregg, and his wife, Meg, with us today.

And let me salute the proud men and women of the 2nd Infantry Division. You are truly "second to none." And I congratulate you. (Applause.)

Let me just try to put your service into perspective because you serve at a time when Korea is reaching a new world status, when we can build on the progress and the promise of a new year. More than a military alliance, our countries are moving toward a political and economic and security partnership. And we continue to work for a peaceful reconciliation, restoration of the morning calm shattered so many years ago at the 38th Parallel.

We stand here just a few miles from the DMZ, a relic of the Cold War, tragically separating one people. And history's verdict is in: On freedom's side stands one of the fastest developing countries in history. And on the other side, a failed regime that produces only misery and want. (Applause.)

For more than 40 years, the U.S.'s commitment to the Republic of Korea's security has been firm, it's been unwavering. And nothing is going to change that. Korea is where America made a clear commitment to liberty. And Korea is where we first stopped the spread of communism in Asia and fought to defend the international ideals of freedom.

You know, in recognition of this Republic's great achievements, we will gradually shift to a supporting role as the Korean military takes the lead in defense of their nation. But North Korea must know that we will resist any aggression and we will keep our forces strong enough to do so as long as the Korean people want our support.

Here at Camp Casey, you're a long way from home and that's especially tough during the holiday season. With much of the world's attention on events over in Eastern Europe and in Moscow and the Middle East, you may sometimes wonder if anyone cares. You may feel forgotten, just like Korean War veterans sometimes feel forgotten. So let me just tell it to you this way. You have not been forgotten. The veterans of Korea won a mighty victory in the fight against communism. And you honor them with your presence here

MORE

on the frontier of freedom. Your work is important, and you've got to understand that. (Applause.)

America, our great country, never does forget those who serve. For the sake of the families of the 8,000 MIAs of the Korean War, we are going to continue to seek the fullest possible accounting from North Korea.

You've got a tough assignment here. I know that. Our able Chairman of the Joint Chiefs Colin Powell, served here himself. And he was back for a visit in November. And he agrees with me on this: Your professionalism, your courage, and your vigilance are the keys to our success here.

In 1992, anyone who doubts the military, anyone who doubts our skill, anyone who doubts our commitment, anyone who doubts the ability of the men and women who serve in our forces should remember two words: Saddam Hussein. (Applause.) What a job. What a job was done there in the Gulf. And I'll never forget this day because you're the same fiber, some the same people that did that job.

And I am invigorated coming up here for a very, very brief stay. The time is coming inevitably when the Korean people are going to be united and free. And each one of you should be proud of your contribution to that inevitable triumph.

I know it must seem like rather kind of what they call a cameo appearance when a beautiful white-topped helicopter drops in from the sky and we're only here for a few minutes. But this is an important stop for me. I am proud of you. I wish you well. And I tell you, you are part of the greatest fighting force this country has ever had in its history. We showed it last year. And you're showing it every single day.

May God bless each and every one of you. Thank you very much. (Applause.)

END

3:56 P.M. (L)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

1 Nov 91

Jennifer Grossman

Hey Kid,

- Attached is some info from Korea that you may find useful in speech writing.

- The two speechwriters for the Command are:

Mr. Art Volpe - 723-6029

Major Haig - 725-6001

- I really enjoyed the trip and had a great time. Look forward to seeing you on future PR Advances.

Regards!

T. J. [Signature]



HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES FORCES, KOREA
APO SAN FRANCISCO 96301-0010

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

25 October 1991

FKJ1-DM

MEMORANDUM FOR Public Affairs Office, ATTN: LtCol Peck

SUBJECT: Demographic Information on Active Duty Military and Dependents of Active Duty Military in the ROK

1. The following demographic information requested by the Presidential Advance Party thru PAO (LtCol Peck) is provided:

A. Number of active duty military by service: Army - 32,443
Navy - 334
Marine - 29
Air Force - 10,505
43,311

B. Number of active duty military by service and installation:

	<u>ARMY</u>	<u>AIR FORCE</u>	<u>NAVY</u>	<u>MARINE</u>
Casey	9,456	535	21	2
Red Cloud	1,351	163	8	0
Stanley	2,346	115	7	0
West Corridor	3,449	195	10	1
Long	560	31	4	0
Page	490	33	1	0
Market	656	51	1	0
Kimpo	60	8	0	0
Yongsan	7,129	583	135	16
Osan	266	5427	7	1
Suwon	3	75	0	0
K-2	1	66	0	0
Carroll	1,123	54	0	0
Henry	1,323	78	4	6
Ames	186	11	0	0
Humphreys	3,309	368	74	2
Kunsan	206	2637	3	0
Hialeah	482	22	6	0
Chinhae	38	6	53	0
Kimhae	8	19	0	1
Kwang Ju	1	00	0	0

Public Affairs

UNITED NATIONS COMMAND / COMBINED FORCES COMMAND
UNITED STATES FORCES KOREA / EIGHTH UNITED STATES ARMY

APO 9630
TEL: 3113/329C

As of December 1990

HISTORY OF U.S. FORCES AT YONGSAN

During the Japanese occupation of the Korean Peninsula from 1910 to 1945, the Imperial Army made its headquarters at Yongsan Reservation in a southern suburb of Seoul near the Han River.

After Japan surrendered to end World War II in 1945, U.S. military units were sent into the Korean peninsula to accept the surrender of the Japanese forces in the area south of the 38th Parallel. North of that line, Soviet troops took over from the Japanese.

One area the arriving American units moved into was Yongsan, which means Dragon Mountain. U.S. military occupation forces -- led by XXIV Corps and the 7th Infantry Division -- provided order, security and administration of the government pending establishment of a single government for the entire peninsula.

A unified Korea proved impossible as the Soviets moved to seal the border at the 38th Parallel and create a communist state in the northern zone. Thus, in 1948, following approval of a new constitution and elections monitored by the United Nations, the Republic of Korea government replaced the U.S. military government.

The Yongsan area continued to be used by members of the U.S. Forces, this time serving in an advisory role. KMAG -- an acronym for the Korean Military Advisory Group -- was formed in 1949 at the request of the ROK Government to help develop and train security forces.

The North Korean invasion in June 1950 turned all of Korea into a battlefield. Yongsan Reservation, like other areas of Seoul, sustained substantial damage. The opposing forces each moved through the capital city twice before the United Nations Command regained control of the city.

With the war stalemated, UNC and U.S. Forces established headquarters at Yongsan in 1952, having control over some 630 acres of the former Japanese headquarters. The post itself was run by an administrative headquarters which was eventually known for almost two decades as the Seoul Area Command, or SAC -- giving rise to such popular jokes as referring to the chapel as the SAC-Religious Center.

In July, 1957, Headquarters, U.S. Forces Korea was established. At the same time, Headquarters, United Nations Command, located in Tokyo, was moved to Yongsan.

Many buildings used by the Japanese Army are still being used today. A few examples: Where JUSMAG is located used to be the Japanese Army Hospital. The Japanese cavalry and horse stables were located at what is now Hannam Village. Eighth Army Special Troops Headquarters building was an officer's club. And the five two-story red brick buildings on main post which house HQ United States Forces Korea (USFK)/Eighth U.S. Army (EUSA) and various staff sections served similar purposes for the Japanese Army.

Traces of the Japanese occupation are erased from Yongsan as is the war damage that once was readily seen on perimeter walls and buildings. The continued presence of U.S. forces in partnership with the ROK forces has brought many changes to the installation -- first in the form of half-moon, corrugated tin Quonset huts that sprouted in clusters throughout Yongsan (and every other area where U.S. forces were stationed) and then, when military families began to slowly appear in the USFK in the 1960s and budgets otherwise permitted, in more fashionable and permanent structures.

Since then, changes have been many and rapid. Quonsets got the ax in most areas. Family support facilities expanded greatly, particularly on South Post. What once had been a training area flowered as the Eighth Army Officers Club and swimming pool; a dusty helipad out the back gate turned green with the seeding of the Eighth Army golf course in 1959; and the ROK/US Combined Forces Command Headquarters was formally opened in November 1978.

In October 1971, the U.S. Army Garrison--Yongsan (USAGY) was removed from provisional status and began to expand its support capabilities. Schools, more family units and improved troop facilities were developed, only to be interrupted for several years in the late 1970s when the planned reduction of U.S. ground combat forces tightened construction budgets and left too little even for proper maintenance of what was already there. Cancellation of the reduction plan in 1980 was followed by years of improved budget situations and the transformation of Yongsan's physical plant from an olive drab cocoon to a model installation was back on track.

Physical Characteristics

Today, Yongsan Garrison occupies some 630 acres of land just south of Namsan Mountain. The post is divided into three major areas: South Post, North Post and Camp Colner, with several smaller areas adjacent to these three. One hundred and sixty tenant units occupy 1,225 buildings with a combined floor space of more than 4,750,000 square feet. Access between units is provided by 20.4

miles of paved roads. Additionally, the post provides all the support facilities associated with a small city; i.e., a hospital, a fire station, a police force, commissary and exchange facilities, schools, theaters, clubs and restaurants, a hotel, sports and recreational facilities, water and sewage treatment plants, and emergency electrical power.

To take advantage of these facilities, USFK has approximately 2,500 military personnel stationed at Yongsan. They are augmented by about 1,000 U.S. civilian and 6,000 Korean civilian employees. More than a thousand KATUSA soldiers work at Yongsan, and several thousand military family members reside on South Post or at Hannam Village, a contract housing area east of South Post.

-End-

- * Baseball: American 13-14 year old Pony Leaguers from Korea TOP the Asian Pacific Pony League tournament with 5-0 record and went on to the world championships. (K,9)
 - * Softball: Yongsan travellers finish second in field of thirty teams competing for 1991 Pacific-Wide Men's Slowpitch. (K,6)
 - * Wrestling: 2ID Specialist Ray Jippen takes two bronze medals at championships held in Istanbul which in turn gets him a ride to the upcoming TRIALS for the Barcelona OLYMPICS. (Dr)
 - * Golf: Sung Nam golf course opens 6/1/91 and holds monthly tournament (April to November) bringing ROK and US people together socially. Course at Yongsan transferred to ROK 6/1/91 could increase recreational space for Seoul citizens. (K, 9)
 - * EUSA sets CFC goal at almost \$900,000.
 - * Multiple Launch Rocket Launcher, Bradley Infantry and Cavalry Fighting Vehicle, and HMMWV mounted Avenger anti-aircraft (use Stinger Missiles) systems join Abrams Tanks bringing state of the art CONVENTIONAL CAPABILITY on line in USFK, a real force to be dealt with. (K,6 & Drake)
 - * MG Hwang, Won-tak becomes FIRST Korean to be the senior member of the UNCMAC. (K,4)
 - * Elements of the 19th Support Group provided extensive support to operations in Southwest Asia to include provision of: more than 8,000 tents during ODS; assembly of more than 7,000 air-dropped loads of food, medicine, clothing and other items for 500,000 Kurdish refugees during "Provide Comfort"; fourteen soldiers deployed for ODS. (Cr)
- 2.) Additional materials possible, please advise topics.
Also, will expand on any or all of above, please advise.

George H. Peck
Lt Col, USAF
Acting Public Affairs Officer

TELEFACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL HEADER SHEET

**DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
FOR PUBLIC AFFAIRS**

TO TELEFACS #: _____ NAME: <i>Jeannie Bunter</i> OFFICE: PHONE: () - -	NUMBER OF PAGES (INCLUDING HEADER) - <u>4</u> -
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FROM NAME: <i>Janice Simms</i> OFFICE: <i>OASD(PA)DPC</i> PHONE: <i>(703) 695-5737</i> or DSN 22 TELEFACS #: <i>(703) 695-1149 OR AV 225-1149</i>	CLASSIFICATION (IE. CLOSE HOLD, FOUO, PRIORITY, ROUTINE, ETC.) - <u>Unclassified</u>
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RELEASER COMMENTS:

TELEFACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL HEADER SHEET



POW-MIA FACT BOOK



DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

JULY 1991

MISSING AND UNACCOUNTED FOR AMERICANS FROM WORLD WAR II AND THE KOREAN WAR

Although many years have passed since the conclusion of World War II and the Korean War, the U.S. Government has ongoing efforts to achieve the fullest possible accounting of Americans missing and unaccounted for while serving their country in these wars. Approximately 78,750 Americans were unaccounted for from World War II, and there were about 8,200 from the Korean War; however, there are many differences between those wars and the war in Vietnam.

World War II ended in a clear-cut victory; the U.S. had access to the battlefields, so extensive searches could be conducted. Nevertheless, many men were lost and not recovered. The U.S. Government makes an effort to recover remains from World War II whenever possible. Since 1979, more than 110 sets of World War II remains have been recovered from Papua, New Guinea and returned to Hawaii for identification. Additionally, teams have conducted excavations in Guam, Okinawa, the Solomon Islands and Wake Island, to name a few. As recently as July 1990, the remains of 4 U.S. personnel were recovered from Papua, New Guinea.

In the case of Korea, 8,177 Americans are unaccounted for, including 389 who were at one time listed as prisoners of war. For the past 32 years, the United Nations Command Military Armistice Commission (UNCMAC) has called upon the Korean People's Army/Chinese People's Volunteers (KPA/CPV) Military Armistice Commission to account for the 2,233 UNC POWs, including the 389 Americans known or believed to have been under enemy control during the Korean War for whom we have received no accounting. In August 1982, the UNCMAC also requested, for the first time, the repatriation of any UNC personnel buried in North Korea.

The UNC has attempted to influence the other side by returning the remains of four CPV soldiers discovered in the Republic of Korea and by returning the bodies of post-war North Korean civilians who had drowned and washed ashore in the South. Also, the U.S. Ambassador to Czechoslovakia met in Geneva with Chinese representatives 77 times from 1955 to 1957 to discuss the accounting for missing Americans. Other than the 4,023 UNC remains, including 1,868 Americans, returned by the KPA/CPV in 1954, there has been little progress, despite U.S. and UNC efforts, on resolving the cases of American still unaccounted for in North Korea. In the past two years, North Korea has continued to decline cooperation through the UNCMAC channels. However, a total of 16 remains were turned over to U.S. Congressional delegations. These remains are undergoing analysis at CILHI in an effort to obtain individual identifications.

In 1984, in South Korea, the U.S. Army excavated a battle site base on information received from representatives of Project Freedom, an organization which is seeking the recovery of American remains in the Republic of Korea. However, none of the exhumed remains were determined to be American. In mid-1985, after extensive research into archive material, Army personnel determined that excavation of a different battle site would not be warranted because of previous, well-documented searches by graves registration personnel.

The well publicized report by a former U.S. military attache in Hong Kong, who in 1955 obtained hearsay information of 700 soldiers being taken to Siberia, is under investigation. The attache's source was a Polish citizen who reportedly witnessed about 700 soldiers getting off a train on the Sino-Soviet border while the train's undercarriages were changed from standard-gauge to broad-gauge width. According to the attache, the Pole was in Hong Kong, en route to Australia. The U.S. Government requested Australian assistance in locating the Pole, but the Australians were unable to find him due to the lack of a name or address. There is a good possibility that the soldiers the Pole saw were captured members of the French Foreign Legion being repatriated after the Indochina War.

Discussions with the North Koreans on the subject of unaccounted for personnel are conducted by the UNCMAC, which provides updated information to the KPA/CPV MAC as it surfaces. The UNCMAC acts on behalf of all 16 UNC member nations, as well as the Republic of Korea, whose men fought and died in the defense of freedom in Korea. At every opportunity, the U.S. Government continues to press for the fullest possible accounting of Americans still missing as a result of the Korean War.

ACTIVITY REPORT

DATE/TIME
LOCAL I. D.
LOCAL NAME
LOGO

12-20-91 12:14PM

*** SEND ***

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4	83105456458	10:02AM	0'04"	0	REMOTE WAS BUSY
5	83105456458	10:07AM	0'04"	0	REMOTE WAS BUSY
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9	202 619 6557	5:00PM	2'08"	2	
10	202 619 6557	5:16PM	4'26"	5	
11	83135689366	12-19-91 11:07AM	1'33"	2	
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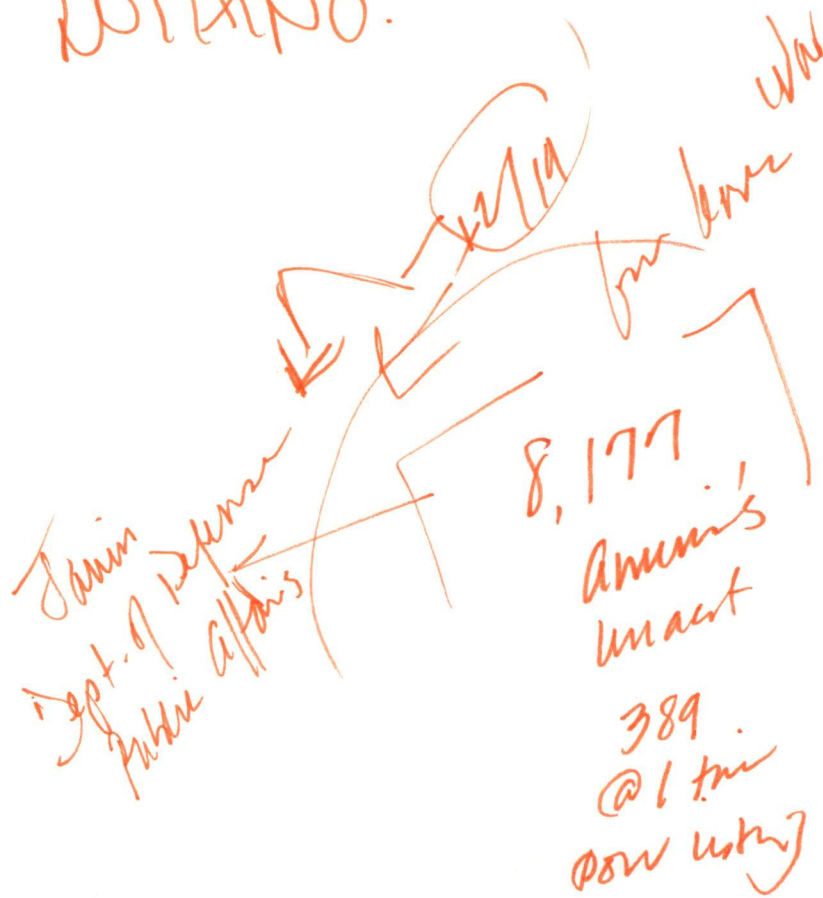
*** RECEIVE ***

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2	CCITT G3	11:18AM	5'19"	9	
3		11:31AM	1'28"	2	
4	12135466409	11:41AM	1'36"	3	
5	MOBED	12:28PM	5'30"	8	
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7		2:28PM	1'52"	3	
8	202 296 1092	2:47PM	1'05"	2	
9	CCITT G3	3:24PM	1'58"	3	
10	1 215 546 4567	3:48PM	1'50"	4	
11	395 6170	4:07PM	0'56"	1	
12	CCITT G3	4:17PM	0'40"	1	
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14	CCITT G3	4:30PM	7'10"	10	
15	CCITT G3	5:06PM	8'55"	17	
16	CCITT G3	5:26PM	4'36"	7	
17	202 861 0790	6:56PM	1'33"	3	
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27	313 666 6249	1:26PM	0'55"	2	
28	CCITT G3	3:16PM	1'45"	2	
29	202 724 2679	5:21PM	1'19"	2	
30	CTR FOR SECURITY POL	7:05PM	3'45"	5	
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35	7036951149	12:12PM	1'58"	4	

TOTAL 1:48'15" 165

XEROX TELECOPIER 7020

HE SMELLS
BEST THAT
SMELLS OF
NOTHING.



ONE-SET

[NAME/NUMBERS
OF UNITS -]
ADVANCE

OUTSIDE →

AM. EMB COMM.

KOREAN/AM SOLDIERS
CONSE TRANSLATION

BIG BASEBALL FIELD (STANDS)

MILITARY IN FORMATION
ELSE → ROPE LINE

YONGSAN →

WHERE EMBASSY/MILITARY
HQ'S IS

SOME TROOPS FROM OUTSIDE
SEOUL → REPRESENT WORK
STILL HAVE 2 DD -
WANT TO TURN OVER
DEFENSE OF KOREA

TRANSITIONING FROM LEAD 6 TO
SUPPORT 6 ROLE IN DEFENSE
OF KOREA

↑ LEADS STRONG KOREA/AM RELATIONS
MILITARILY

FRIENDSHIP BTW PEOPLES
THIS REL. PROMOTING

~ 10 MI. DMZ

20 MI

THE MIDDLE OF SEOUL
W/IN ARTILERY RANGE OF
DMZ

YONGSAN BASE IN MIDDLE
OF SEOUL ~~SEUL~~

COUPLE 100 of EACH

Simon
December 12, 1991
Draft 1 (CASEY)

TALKING POINTS: CAMP CASEY
TONGDUCHON, KOREA
MONDAY, JANUARY 6, 1992

- o ((Now I know they call you the "frozen chosen." It's cold up here.))
- o ((I don't know whether you get the U.S.O. up here very often. So maybe you can just pretend that I'm Bob Hope. \\ I may not be as funny as him, but Barbara is really looking forward to playing Brooke Shields. \\))
- o ((I usually feel at home on a golf course, but I was forewarned about this one. \ They say along the Z it's pretty hard to stay out of the bunkers. \\\ And some wise guy told me the "back nine" is in North Korea.))
- o We stand here just a few miles from the Berlin Wall of Asia: the last barrier of the Cold War, tragically separating one people. There is no longer any doubt which system will thrive. On freedom's side is one of the fastest developing countries in history. On the other side, the state dictates the most minute aspects of people's lives.
- o For over 40 years, the United States' commitment to the Republic of Korea's security has been firm and unwavering. Nothing will change that. Korea is where America first made clear our commitment to liberty. This is where we stopped the spread of communism. I want North Korea to know that we will resist any aggression and will keep our forces strong

add P. #s
+ a few fixes

Simon-Bunt
Dec. 18, 1
KG
Draft Four

Make changes +
Staff.

-DMJ

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: EMBASSY/AMERICAN/KOREAN MILITARY GREETING
YONGSAN, KOREA
MONDAY, JANUARY 6, 1991
2:40 P.M.

((Now I know they call you the "frozen chosen." It's cold up here.)) // I understand you've come to Yongsan from far and wide. ((I'm not sure -- does this qualify as a "thunder-run?")) It's a great privilege to meet with all of you today.

((I don't know whether you get the U.S.O. up here very often. So maybe you can just pretend that I'm **Bob Hope**. I may not be as funny as him, but Barbara is really looking forward to playing **Brooke Shields**. \\))

Let me single out especially the members of our diplomatic corps. My good friend -- and key advisor from my time as Vice President -- Ambassador Don Gregg. DCM Ray Burghardt -- you and the Embassy staff are doing a first rate job here at the front lines of foreign policy. I remember what it takes to be a diplomat abroad -- the challenges that come with serving your country overseas. I thank all of you for the fine work you've done to make this visit a success. //

Let me welcome [[ROK contingent.]] // And finally, let me salute the proud men and women of 2nd Division. You are truly "Second to none." //

To all the forces gathered here -- and to the members of our diplomatic mission: You serve at a time when Korea is reaching new world status, when we can build on the progress and the promise of a new year. More than a military alliance -- our countries are moving toward a political, economic, and security partnership. We continue to work for peaceful reconciliation, and restoration of morning calm shattered so many years ago at the 38th parallel.

We stand here just a few miles from the DMZ -- the last barrier of the Cold War, tragically separating one people. History's verdict is in: On freedom's side stands one of the fastest developing countries in history. On the other side, a failed regime that produces only misery and want.

For more than 40 years, the United States' commitment to the Republic of Korea's security has been firm and unwavering. Nothing will change that. Korea is where America first made clear our commitment to liberty. Korea is where we stopped the spread of communism. In recognition of this Republic's great progress, we will shift to a supporting role as the Korean military takes the lead in defending their nation. // But North Korea must know that we will resist any aggression and will keep our forces strong enough to do so for as long as the Korean people want.

Let me say to the members of our Camp Casey contingent: You're a long way from home -- and that's especially tough during the holiday season. With much of the world's attention on events in Eastern Europe, Moscow, and the Middle East, you may sometimes feel forgotten -- just like Korean War veterans sometimes feel forgotten. So I want you to hear this from the top. You have not

*The problem is...
...
... fought to defend the original ideal.*

No Et/Elmaphors!

been forgotten. The veterans of Korea won a mighty victory in the fight against communism. You honor them with your presence here on the **frontier of freedom.** //

America never forgets those who serve. For the sake of the families of the 8,000 MIAs of the Korean war we will continue to seek the fullest possible accounting from North Korea. //

Korean and American / whether on the front lines or in the diploatic corps / your job here presents many difficult challenges. But your professionalism, your courage, and your vigilance are the keys to our success here. //

I will not forget this day. I am inspired and energized just looking at you. The time is coming when the Korean people will be united and free. Each one of you should be proud of your contribution to that inevitable triumph. //

Once again, thank you for braving the elements to give me such a warm welcome. May God bless the people of Korea -- and the United States of America.

#

As allies.... The world saw in the Gulf War how America fulfills its commitments and confronts aggression. The whole world united in that cause -- and South Korea was there with us, defending the international ideal. //

The time has come to end the unnatural division of Korea. I support the efforts of peaceful unification pursued by President Roh, and I urge the North to reach past their massive armaments to extend the hand of peace. The world looks forward to the day when the guardposts along this tense border can only be found in a museum.

Simon-Bunton
Dec. 18, 1991
KG
Draft Three

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: EMBASSY/AMERICAN/KOREAN MILITARY GREETING
YONGSAN, KOREA
MONDAY, JANUARY 6, 1991
2:30 P.M. ?

((Now I know they call you the "frozen chosen." It's cold up here.)) // I understand you've come to Yongsan from far and wide. ((I'm not sure -- does this qualify as a "thunder-run?")) It's a great privilege to meet with all of you today.

((I don't know whether you get the U.S.O. up here very often. So maybe you can just pretend that I'm Bob Hope and ~~Barbra Streisand~~

~~Brooke Shields~~. \\))

Let me single out especially the members of our diplomatic corps. My good friend -- and key advisor from my time as Vice President -- Ambassador Don Gregg. DCM Ray Burghardt -- you and the Embassy staff are doing a first rate job here at the front lines of foreign policy. I remember what it takes to be a diplomat abroad -- the challenges that come with serving your country overseas. I thank all of you for the fine work you've done to make this visit a success. //

Let me welcome [[ROK contingent.]] // And finally, let me salute the proud men and women of 2nd Division. You are truly "Second to none." //

To all the forces gathered here -- and to the members of our diplomatic mission: You serve at a time when Korea is reaching new

well, you don't need to pretend this is Barbra

world status, when we can build on the progress and the promise of a new year. More than a military alliance -- our countries are moving toward a political, economic, and security partnership. We continue to work for peaceful reconciliation, and restoration of morning calm shattered so many years ago at the 38th parallel.

We stand here just a few miles from the DMZ -- the last barrier of the Cold War, tragically separating one people. History's verdict is in: On freedom's side stands one of the fastest developing countries in history. On the other side, a failed regime that produces only misery and want.

More than For ~~over~~ 40 years, the United States' commitment to the Republic of Korea's security has been firm and unwavering. *Nothing* will change that. *Korea is where America first made clear our commitment to liberty. Korea is where we stopped the spread of communism.* In recognition of this Republic's great progress, we will shift to a supporting role as the Korean military takes the lead in defending their nation. // But North Korea must know that we will resist any aggression and will keep our forces strong enough to do so for as long as the Korean people want.

Let me say to the members of our Camp Casey contingent: You're a long way from home -- and that's especially tough during the holiday season. With much of the world's attention on events in Eastern Europe, Moscow, and the Middle East, you may sometimes feel forgotten -- just like Korean War veterans sometimes feel forgotten. **So I want you to hear this from the top. You have not been forgotten.** The veterans of Korea won a mighty victory in the fight against communism. You honor them with your presence here on the **frontier of freedom.** //

Korea:
where we made clear
our commitment
to liberty.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECL: OADR

KOREA: ARRIVAL STATEMENT

This is the first state visit to Korea by an American president.

It reciprocates President Roh's state visit last July.

The visit is further proof of our involvement in the Asia-Pacific region, which will continue far into the future. We are not "going home."

We are recognizing the ROK's new status in the world --it has risen from a war-ravaged country to one of the major economic actors in the world.

The year 1991 included remarkable events in Korea: UN entry; President Roh's non-nuclear policy statement; Korea hosted the APEC conference; and there was a renewed focus on trying to remove the last element of Cold war confrontation and the North Korean nuclear threat.

Now the new Year offers new hope in both countries that further progress will be made in strengthening an already firm relationship.

Also, both are facing election years in 1992, will of the people to be heard, democratization firmly in place in Korea.

We are working together to bring peace to the Korean peninsula. The commitment remains firm.

We are also committed to supporting unification of Korea on terms acceptable to the Korean people.

Our relationship is no longer only a military alliance, but moving toward a political, economic, and security partnership.

I look forward to building on the progress we have had in resolving our trade differences so that we can together contribute to a new era of openness in world trade. The ROK has benefited tremendously from an open world trading system. Now Korea must take actions to ensure a successful conclusion of the Uruguay Round.

I am looking forward to visiting the national assembly to discuss with Korean leaders the significant progress which has been made on democratization.

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By jt NARA, Date 06/07/23

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- 2 -

President Roh's bold and courageous foreign policy initiatives have brought Korea to the forefront of nations and presented a challenge to North Korea to cease its threatening activities and negotiate a peaceful resolution of the problems of the peninsula.

President Roh's November 8 non-nuclear policy statement is particularly welcome. It provides a framework for resolution of the nuclear problem on the Korean peninsula. I am looking forward to visiting American troops working closely with Korean forces to assure the defense of your nation.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
DECL:OADR

MEETING WITH EMBASSY STAFF AND AMCITS

SCENESETTER

The main purpose of the meeting is to provide an opportunity for Embassy staff and other American citizens to meet you. The Embassy staff will have all worked hard in preparation for the visit and will appreciate your taking time from ceremonies and meetings to acknowledge their efforts on the front lines of foreign policy.

You should note that you have served abroad and are familiar with the sacrifices and rewards that accompany diplomatic service. The particular problems with Seoul that distinguish it from other posts are pollution and unusually heavy traffic.

Working in Korea also has its dangers. Ambassador Gregg's residence was broken into by dissident students, although he was not personally threatened. The Embassy itself and USIS offices in Kwangju and Taegu have been the target of firebombs by dissident students.

KEY OBJECTIVES

- o Express appreciation for the work of the Embassy staff, especially in preparation for the visit.
- o Provide a boost to post morale by providing a chance to meet the President.

Ambassador DONALD [DON] NSC ADVISOR WHEN VP

DCM RAYMOND BURKHARDT [RAY]

4-4:30 AM (?)

Ambassador's Residence

Traffic joke would be good

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1-200 and. (?)

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THEMES FOR REMARKS TO EMBASSY STAFF AND AMCITS

I know how hard all of you have worked to prepare for this visit. I want to assure you that your work is noticed and appreciated at the White House.

Having served abroad as a diplomat, I am aware of the difficulties that come with serving overseas, especially during the holiday season when we all want to be with our families.

I know that in Seoul you also face other difficulties such as remarkably heavy traffic, pollution, and a certain amount of personal danger. The firebombing of the Embassy last year, and more recently of USIS facilities, fortunately did not result in major damage or injury, but always hold the possibility for serious consequences.

I would like to congratulate all of you on your excellent work here in Seoul. Ambassador Gregg, as you know, is a close friend and has told me of your outstanding contributions. Keep up the good work.

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By W NARA, Date 06/01/23

Drafter:EAP/K:JPLanier
SEKPOL 3466 12/6/91 x7717

Clearance:EAP:RHSolomon
EAP:LDAnderson
EAP/K:EDSchmiel
D:
P:
S/P:
CPR:



United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

DONALD P. GREGG

Ambassador of the United States of America
to
the Republic of Korea

Ambassador Gregg was sworn in as Ambassador of the United States of America to the Republic of Korea on September 14, 1989.

Mr. Gregg served as Assistant to the Vice President for National Security Affairs from August 1982 until January 1989. He was responsible for supporting the Vice President in the areas of foreign policy, defense and intelligence.

Mr. Gregg served with the Central Intelligence Agency from June 1951 to August 1982. Eighteen of those years were spent overseas in Asia; he was in Korea from 1973-1975. During his years in Washington, Mr. Gregg held a number of staff assignments and was the Agency contact point for the Pike Committee during its investigation of the CIA in 1975-76. From June 1979 to August 1982, Mr. Gregg was seconded to the National Security Council Staff where he was head of the intelligence division of that staff and was also responsible for Asia affairs.

Mr. Gregg retired from the CIA in August 1982 prior to assuming his position with the Office of the Vice President.

Following service in the U.S. Army 1945-47, Mr. Gregg graduated cum laude from Williams College in 1951, where he majored in Philosophy. He speaks Japanese.

Since 1981, Mr. Gregg has taught a workshop on international affairs to second year graduate students at Georgetown University as part of the Master of Science in Foreign Service program.

Mr. Gregg is married to the former Margaret Curry, resides in Bethesda, Maryland and has three children: Lucy, Alison and John. He was born on December 5, 1927 in New York City.

September 1989

Wang 0118R

U.S. Department of State



EAP FAX

Date: 12/11/91

TO: Jeannie Bunton, WH

FAX Phone Number: 456-6218

Addressee's Phone: _____

FROM: EAP / K JoAnne McMahon

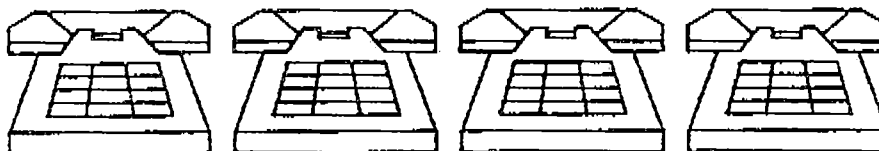
FAX Phone Number: _____

Sender's Phone: _____

NUMBER of PAGES INCLUDING COVER SHEET 2

Remarks: Biography of Ambassador Gregg (as you requested).

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STATE

Bunton
Dec. 11, 1991
ACOMGREET
Draft One

NSC ADVISOR WITEN POTUS WAS V-POTUS

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: AMERICAN COMMUNITY GREETING
COLLIER FIELD HOUSE

*. DATE
. TIME*

0 Thank you. Ambassador Donald Gregg [Don], my good friend.
DCM Raymond Burghardt [Ray]. I want to compliment you and
the Embassy staff on the first rate job you are doing here
at the front lines of foreign policy. Ambassador Gregg has
told me about your outstanding contributions here in Seoul.

0 I know how much works goes into planning a presidential
visit. And I just want to say thank you. I also remember
well what it takes to be a diplomat abroad -- the challenges
that come with serving your country overseas. [If you can
negotiate this traffic in Seoul -- now that's diplomacy.] //

0 Again, I commend you all for your support and dedication to
the United States of America. I appreciate all the hard
work you have done to make my visit here a success. May God
bless you all.



*What is at stake in Korea.
You serve at a time when...*

CALL BARKELL ABOUT COMM. EXECUTIVE

may be part of J. Command

(6173)

- EMBASSY COMM.
FAMS. OF OFFICERS
TROOP ELEMENTS FROM FRONT LINE 500/1000

- MAY STOP AND SEE EMBASSY
Korean tff.

PEB. PED. DEFEND^s THEIR RESPECTIVE COUNTRY
AWAY FROM HOME;
teamwork, togetherness

~~YONGSAN~~ → ON BASE

BIG FIELD
HOUSE

5 MIN. DRIVE

COLLECTOR
FROM FIELD

[Staff mtg → 17 Dec. 91]

late staff looked @ on plane
& skin over

Federal Reserve
Washington DC Post
17 December 1991

Stopping on airplane lines
story of the day → (team) → mtgs.

Asia trip notes

Acom / cargo casing
outside, long remains
injuring to legs

footnote find

work w/ Dan and Bob

[muscular attack by colesifer]
What not to do