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Folder ID Number: 13597-006

Folder Title:
Korean National Assembly 1/6/92 [OA 6095]

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In order for Korea to build upon its own spectacular growth, it will need a more open financial system. I know that American businesses are particularly concerned with restrictions in the financial system here which prevent them from trading and investing in the Korean economy. But the bottom line is that broader access for foreign financial firms is in your best interest; it is in Korea's best interest because a more open economy will benefit Korean businesses and their customers.

But there's more to it than that. During the last 50 years, engagement and free trade have produced peace and prosperity. Here, in Korea it's been remarkable, throughout the Asia-Pacific region, in Europe, and indeed, in the United States. This prosperity has gone hand-in-hand with the growth of democracy, a fact that illustrates the indivisibility of security and political and economic liberty.

In the emerging post-cold-war era, economic engagement and expanded markets will ensure prosperity and stability for the people of the world. And that's why we've come here today. We want to build hope for a better life for our people. We want to create opportunity for all men and women. And we want to leave as our legacy peace for our children. And so, it is in that spirit of hopeful anticipation that I say thank you to all of you. What a great job you have done, and yet what tremendous work lies ahead for us all.

May God bless your wonderful country. May God bless the relationship between our countries. And thank you for this opportunity to speak to such a distinguished group of business leaders.

Thank you very, very much.

Note: The President spoke at 1:24 p.m. at the Hotel Shilla. A tape was not available for verification of the content of these remarks.

Remarks to the Korean National Assembly in Seoul, South Korea January 6, 1992

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Secretary General, Assemblyman Park, and distinguished members

of this National Assembly: Believe me, it is a great honor to return once more to this house, the symbolic center of Korean democracy. As the Speaker said, I first came to this chamber in February of 1989, just 1 month after taking office, and Barbara and I still recall the warm welcome we received then from the people of Korea.

And here we are, celebrating our 47th wedding anniversary with all you young people. And you make us feel very much at home, and I'm grateful to each and every one of you. Thank you very much.

February of '89, that was nearly 3 years ago. In the short time since then, we have seen our world transformed. The epic cold war struggle between the forces of freedom and the Communist world came to an abrupt end; with God's mercy, a peaceful end. Gone is the Berlin Wall, the Warsaw Pact, not simply the Soviet empire but even the Soviet Union itself. Everywhere we see the new birth of democratic nations, a new world of freedom bright with the promise of peace and prosperity.

During my visits these last few days to Australia, to Singapore, and now to your wonderful country, Korea, I have stressed that this new world of freedom presents us with fresh and demanding challenges: meeting new requirements for global security and stability, promoting democracy, and enhancing world economic growth and prosperity.

Korea, too, is a part, an important part, of this changing world. Indeed, you are at the center of these challenges. At home your country is developing its own democratic and free market traditions, and in the world Korea is helping to shape a changing security and geopolitical landscape. Your influence in world affairs is enhanced by the fact that at long last Korea is assuming its place as a full member of the United Nations. Mr. Speaker, as President of a nation that fought under the U.N. flag to keep Korea free and to establish the conditions for growth and prosperity, we share your pride in what you have justifiably achieved.

Yes, change transforming our world, a revolution is on our hands. And yet, the cold war continues to cast its shadow over Korea. Just 25 miles north of this capital city, the Korean Peninsula is still cleaved by that

DMZ, the ribbon of 1 people yearning to li calculate the human c separated now from decades.

For 40 years, the prayed for an end to For 40 years, you hav of one Korea. The wi us now. My friends, come when this last struggle will heal. Kor I am absolutely convi

For our part, I will 3 years ago: The Ame goal of peaceful reu ceptable to the Kore: This is simple. This is

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 separated now from family members for 4
 decades.

For 40 years, the people of Korea have
 prayed for an end to this unnatural division.
 For 40 years, you have kept alive the dream
 of one Korea. The winds of change are with
 us now. My friends, the day will inevitably
 come when this last wound of the cold war
 struggle will heal. Korea will be whole again.
 I am absolutely convinced of it.

For our part, I will repeat what I said here
 3 years ago: The American people share your
 goal of peaceful reunification on terms ac-
 ceptable to the Korean people. This is clear.
 This is simple. This is our policy.

Recently, North and South made progress
 in easing tensions, in exploring opportunities
 for peace and understanding through direct
 talks at the Prime Ministerial level. This
 search has produced positive results: First,
 December's historic nonaggression agree-
 ment, and then, on the eve of this new year,
 an agreement to forever ban nuclear weap-
 ons from the Korean Peninsula.

These positive developments come at a
 critical time of rising concern, at a time when
 North Korea's pursuit of nuclear arms stands
 as the single greatest source of danger to
 peace in all of northeast Asia.

This progress is a tribute to the policies
 of President Roh and the Government of this
 Republic. South Korea has systematically
 eliminated any possible action that could jus-
 tify the North's pursuit of such deadly weap-
 ons. This Republic has rejected all weapons
 of mass destruction, and to give further
 meaning to this pledge, South Korea re-
 nounced all nuclear reprocessing and enrich-
 ment activities. On December 18th, Presi-
 dent Roh announced that there were no nu-
 clear weapons on South Korean soil. To any
 who doubted that declaration, South Korea,
 with the full support of the United States,
 has offered to open to inspection all of its
 civilian and military installations, including
 United States facilities.

At every point, South Korea's approach
 was open, sincere, and fair. Each good-faith
 action increased the call for the North to
 make a positive response. Today the pros-

pects for real peace on this peninsula are
 brighter than at any point in the past four
 decades.

And yet, paper promises won't keep the
 peace. I call on North Korea to demonstrate
 its sincerity, to meet the obligations it under-
 took when it signed the Non-Proliferation
 Treaty 6 years ago. North Korea must imple-
 ment in full all IAEA safeguards for its nu-
 clear facilities without exception, and I might
 add, without delay. Moreover, North Korea,
 together with the Republic of Korea, should
 proceed to implement the inspection and
 verification portions of their unprecedented
 joint declaration on nonnuclearization,
 signed 1 week ago. Prompt action by the
 North will mark a new milestone on the path
 toward peace.

But let this be clear: The United States
 has and will support the security aspirations
 of its ally in the South in the cause of peace.

We are pleased that our September an-
 nouncement about nuclear weapons helped
 lend momentum to the effort to make Korea
 safe from nuclear proliferation. And we've
 worked with others in the region to send a
 multilateral message to North Korea. And
 we've been willing to open our facilities in
 Korea to challenge North Korea to do the
 same.

We've also left no doubt that we'll back
 these overtures for peace with a dem-
 onstration of our military resolve. As you
 know, we've postponed our plan to reduce
 the number of American troops stationed
 here in Korea. Let there be no doubt: The
 people of this Republic should know that the
 United States commitment to Korea's secu-
 rity remains steady and strong.

I renew that pledge as an ally, as President
 of a nation that shares your devotion to de-
 mocracy and self-determination. Down
 through the decades, from Korea to Kuwait,
 from the American soldiers who gave their
 lives at Inchon, Pork Chop Hill, to the Ko-
 rean forces who stood with us in Desert
 Storm, our two nations have upheld the
 international ideal that between nations and
 not just within them, common interests call
 for common action.

Today, in many quarters, that ideal is being
 questioned, even criticized. There are those
 who see the many changes in our world and

say, "Well, our work is done." They urge us to declare victory, celebrate the collapse of our common enemy, and then come on home. They fail to recognize a fundamental fact: The cold war era changed our world forever. We did far more than hold a common enemy at bay. Together, we built a new world: A system of collective security to keep the peace, a system of free trade that fueled a generation of prosperity the likes of which the world has never seen, and a common commitment to political openness and liberty that now sustains a worldwide movement toward democracy.

The passing of the cold war must not mark the beginning of a new age of isolationism. The nations of the free world share more than a common history; they share a common destiny. There is no going back, only forward.

The developments of the past 40 years, the dramatic expansion of democracy, the geometric increase in global trade has created a system of common interests. To turn our backs now, to walk away after this great victory for freedom, or to retreat behind high trade walls into regional blocs would turn triumph to tragedy.

America is a Pacific nation. We will remain engaged in Asia, as we are in other regions of the world. But just as the world itself stands on the threshold of a new era, so too we now enter a new era in U.S.-Korean relations. What began in the heat of the war as a military alliance has grown into a broader relationship, a partnership anchored in shared economic interest and common political ideals.

Korea's new role will, yes, mean new responsibilities, a new partnership based upon Korea's growing capabilities and increased ability to contribute to peace and prosperity in the Pacific and beyond.

The world recognizes Korea as an economic powerhouse. We are pleased that over the past few years that we've narrowed our current account imbalance from about \$9 billion to about \$1 billion and that U.S. exports to Korea have increased at a pace of more than 7 percent over the last 2 years.

We must acknowledge the equally important strides that you have made in strengthening the institutions of democracy. Even in the 3 years since my last visit, the change

is clear for all to see. With the encouragement of President Roh, this National Assembly now plays a greater role in Korean politics. I understand you have some very avid debates in this chamber. Well, join the club. That's what we do at home all the time. That's democracy in action.

In 1992 alone, South Korea will hold at least three elections at the local and national levels. Across the country, democracy is giving voice to new ideas and opinions, and since 1990 alone, 10 new daily newspapers and nearly 1,000 other new publications.

Free speech, free elections, private property: these are the cornerstones of the new world order, fundamental freedoms that secure peace and prosperity.

Consider your own history, a case study in contrasts between North and South. More than four decades ago, the South, with less land, fewer resources, and more people than in the North, set its course for free enterprise and free government. North Korea, well, they traveled a different path. Blessed with rich resources and a stronger industrial base, the regime that ruled the North marched its people down the dead-end path of totalitarianism and international isolation. Its economy stalled. Its society suffocated. Its cohorts went their own way.

Today, the South is a dynamic participant in the community of democratic and market-oriented societies. The South is at peace, free, and prosperous, with an average annual income four times higher than in the North and a history of double-digit growth that has propelled it into the front ranks of the world's economies.

And now, you must build on your success. You must sustain the conditions that fueled your phenomenal growth. Korea did not raise the living standard of its people by closing itself off from the outside world. Today, Korea stands as America's seventh largest trade partner. With me on my trip are executives from some of America's leading companies, many with interests in expanding business with Korean companies and Korean consumers. America is not only your largest market, Korea's largest market, but a leading source of the technology and capital that helps fuel your economic growth. This nation owes much of its economic miracle to open

Bush, 1992

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markets abroad. Korea must see clearly that prosperity in the new century ahead lies in open markets.

Trade is one activity where the interests of all nations intersect. Let me repeat here what I've said in Australia and in Singapore: At home in the United States, especially during tough economic times, my highest priority must be jobs and economic growth. But my allegiance to the American worker is not at odds with the interests of the Korean consumer. Trade is not a zero-sum game enriching some nations at the expense of the others. Growing trade provides the people of both our nations with higher standards of living and better lives.

Pressures for protectionism are building. We see it in my country with the new breed of economic isolationists who urge us to build barriers to expanding trade and opportunity. We see it here in Korea in a frugality campaign that's been used by too many to discourage imports. But wherever this impulse shows itself, we must fight back for trade that is free, fair, and open.

We must heed the lessons of history. For the first half of this century, great nations sought refuge in isolationism and its economic accomplice, protectionism, and the world succumbed to the ravages of war, and think back, to depression. Since the Second World War, free nations large and small pursued a common course, forging alliances and fostering trade, and the world as a consequence has enjoyed an era of unprecedented peace and prosperity.

The history of this century is not lost on Korea. As a founding member of APEC, the forum for Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, you have worked with your economic partners in the region to bring down barriers to trade. But the key test, the key test now is before us in the Uruguay round. As an emerging economic power, Korea has shared greatly in the bounty of an open and growing world trading system. That reward carries with it profound responsibilities. Korea must now shoulder with other trading nations the burden of leadership on behalf of the multilateral trade regime.

As I mentioned before the business leaders of our two nations earlier today, I am urging at each stop of my trip that we use

the Dunkel draft text as the basis for successfully concluding the GATT round of trade talks. Korea has the opportunity to help fight the forces of protectionism, to help tip the balance in favor of free and fair trade policies that remain the world's one path to prosperity.

Our two nations share a history written in the blood of our people. The bonds forged in the cold war, at the brink of Korea's mortal danger, have grown stronger through the years. Forty years ago, the free world made your struggle their own struggle. Our forces fought here for a future free from tyranny. And you did far more than survive. In the shadow of the cold war, you showed what we can achieve so long as we are free.

For four long decades, Korea has stood at the frontier of freedom, vigilant, determined, never wavering in its commitment to the great cause of independence and liberty. So today, as we enter a new world, the world we fought for 40 years ago, Korea stands with us: a steadfast friend, ally, and partner; proud, prosperous, and free.

I salute you. I congratulate you. And may I thank you for this warm welcome. And may God bless the wonderful people of Korea. Thank you all very, very much.

Note: The President spoke at 2:40 p.m. at the National Assembly Hall. In his remarks, he referred to Park Jyun Kyu, Speaker of the National Assembly; Park Sang Moon, Secretary General of the National Assembly; and Park Chung Soo, chairman of the Foreign Affairs and National Unification Committee. A tape was not available for verification of the content of these remarks.

**Text of Remarks at Camp Casey in Yongsan, South Korea
January 6, 1992**

I understand you've come to Yongsan from far and wide. It's a great privilege to meet with all of you today. Let me salute the proud men and women of the 2d Infantry Division. You are truly "second to none."

You serve at a time when Korea is reaching new world status, when we can build on the

McGroarty/Bunton
December 23, 1991
2:00 pm
[KOREA.NA]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ADDRESS TO THE KOREAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
SEOUL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA
JANUARY 6, 1992
1:30 P.M.

Mr. Speaker, distinguished members of the National Assembly:
it is my great honor to return once more to this house -- the
symbolic center of Korean democracy. I first came to this
chamber in February of 1989, just one month after taking office,
and Barbara and I still recall the warm welcome we received then
from the people of Korea. //

That was nearly three years ago. In the short time since
then, we've seen our world transformed. The epic Cold War
struggle between the forces of freedom and the communist world
came to an abrupt and -- with God's mercy -- a peaceful end.
Gone is the Berlin Wall / the Warsaw Pact / not simply the Soviet
empire -- but even the Soviet Union itself. Everywhere, we see
the new birth of democratic nations -- a new world of freedom,
bright with the promise of peace and prosperity. //

During my visits these last few days to Australia,
Singapore, and now Korea, I have stressed that this new world of
freedom presents us with fresh and demanding challenges --
meeting new requirements for global security and stability,
promoting democracy, and enhancing world economic growth and
prosperity.

Korea, too, has taken part in this changing world and will be at the center of these challenges: At home -- as your country develops its own democratic and free market traditions. And in the world -- as Korea too responds to a changed security and geopolitical landscape. This prospect is enhanced by the fact that at long last Korea is assuming its rightful place as a full member of the United Nations. / Mr. Speaker, as President of a nation that fought under the UN flag to keep Korea free -- and establish opportunity for growth and prosperity, we share your pride in what you have achieved. //

Yes, change transforms our world -- and yet, the Cold War continues to cast its shadow over Korea. / Just 25 miles north of this capital city, the Korean Peninsula is still cleaved by the DMZ: the ribbon of land that separates one people yearning to live in peace. Who can calculate the human cost: 10 million Koreans separated now from family members for four decades. //

For forty years, the people of Korea have prayed for an end to this unnatural division. For forty years, you have kept alive the dream of one Korea. The winds of change are with us now. My friends, the day will come when this last wound of the Cold War struggle will heal. / Korea will be whole again. //

For our part, I will repeat what I said here three years ago: The American people share your goal of peaceful reunification on terms acceptable to the Korean people. / This is clear. This is simple. This is American policy. //

Recently, North and South have sought to ease tensions, to explore opportunities for peace and advance understanding through direct talks at the Prime Ministerial level. This search has produced positive results: first, December's historic Non-Aggression Pact -- and then, on the eve of this new year, an agreement to forever ban nuclear weapons from the Korean peninsula.

These positive developments come at a moment of rising concern -- at a time when North Korea's pursuit of nuclear arms stands as the single greatest source of danger to peace throughout the Pacific.

This progress is a tribute to the policies of President Roh and the Government of this Republic. South Korea has systematically eliminated any possible action that could justify the North's pursuit of such deadly weapons. This Republic has rejected all weapons of mass destruction -- and to give further meaning to this pledge, South Korea renounced all nuclear reprocessing and enrichment activities. On December 18, President Roh announced that there were no nuclear weapons on South Korean soil. To any who doubted that declaration, South Korea -- with the full support of the United States -- has offered to open to inspection all of its civil and military installations -- including U.S. facilities.

At every point, South Korea's approach was open, honest and fair. Each good-faith action increased pressure for the North to make a positive response. Today the prospects for real peace on

this peninsula are brighter than at any point in the past four decades.

And yet, paper promises won't keep the peace. I call on North Korea to honor its word -- to meet the obligations it undertook when it signed the Non-Proliferation Treaty six years ago. North Korea must implement in full, all IAEA safeguards for its nuclear facilities -- without exception, without delay. Prompt action by the North will mark a new milestone on the path toward peace.

But let this be clear: The U.S. will support the security of its ally in the South so long as there is a clear and present danger. As you know, we've postponed our plan to reduce the number of American troops stationed here in Korea. // Let there be no doubt: The people of this Republic should know that the United States' commitment to Korea's security remains steady and strong.

I renew that pledge as an ally -- as President of a nation that shares your devotion to democracy and self-determination. / Down through the decades -- from Korea to Kuwait -- from the American soldiers who gave their lives at Inchon and Pork Chop Hill -- to the Korean forces who stood with us in Desert Storm, our two nations have upheld the international ideal: that between nations and not just within them, common interests call for common action. //

Today, in many quarters, that ideal is under siege. There are those who see the many changes in our world and say: our

work is done. They urge us to declare victory -- celebrate the collapse of our common enemy -- and "come home." / They fail to recognize a fundamental fact: The Cold War era changed our world forever. We did far more than hold a common enemy at bay.

Together, we built a new world: a system of collective security to keep the peace -- a system of free trade that fueled a generation of prosperity the likes of which the world had never seen -- and a common commitment to political openness and liberty that now sustains a worldwide movement toward democracy. //

The passing of the Cold War must not mark the beginning of a new age of isolationism. The nations of the free world share more than a common history -- they share a common destiny. There is no going back -- // only forward.

The developments of the past forty years -- the great growth of democracy, the geometric increase in global trade -- created a system of common interests. To turn our backs now -- to walk away after this great victory for freedom, or to retreat behind high trade walls into regional blocs -- would turn triumph to tragedy. //

America is a Pacific nation. We will remain engaged in Asia, as we are in other corners of the world. // But just as the world itself stands on the threshold of a new era -- so too we now enter a new era in U.S.-Korean relations. What began in the heat of war as a military alliance has grown into a broader relationship -- a partnership anchored in shared economic interest and common political ideals.

Korea's new role will mean new responsibilities -- a new partnership based upon Korea's growing capabilities, and increased ability to contribute to peace and prosperity in the Pacific and beyond.

The world recognizes Korea as an economic powerhouse. We must now acknowledge the equally important strides you have made in strengthening the institutions of democracy. Even in the three years since my last visit, the change is clear for all to see. With the encouragement of President Roh, this National Assembly now plays a greater role in Korean politics. In 1992 alone, South Korea will hold at least three elections at the local and national levels. Across the country, democracy gives voice to new ideas and opinions -- since 1990 alone, ten new daily newspapers, and nearly a thousand other new publications.

Free speech, free elections, private property: these are the cornerstones of the new world order -- fundamental freedoms that secure peace and prosperity. //

Consider your own history -- the case study in contrasts between North and South. More than four decades ago, the South - - with less land, fewer resources and more people -- set its course for free enterprise and free government. / North Korea travelled a different path. Blessed with rich resources and a stronger industrial base, the regime that ruled the North marched its people down the dead-end path of despotism and isolation. Its economy stalled, its society suffocated, its cohorts went their own way. //

Today, the South is a dynamic participant in the community of democratic and market-oriented societies. The South is at peace -- free and prosperous --with an average annual income four times higher than the North, and a history of double-digit growth that has propelled it into the front rank of the world's economies.

Now you must build on your success. You must sustain the conditions that fueled your phenomenal growth. / Korea did not raise the standard of living for its people by closing itself off from the outside world. Today, Korea stands as America's seventh largest trade partner. With me on my trip are executives from some of America's leading companies -- many with interests in expanding business with Korean companies and Korean consumers. // America is not only Korea's largest market -- but a leading source of the technology and capital that helps fuel your economic growth.

This nation owes much of its economic miracle to open markets abroad. Korea must see clearly that prosperity in the new century ahead lies in open markets.

Trade is one issue where the interests of all nations intersect. Let me repeat here what I've said in Australia and Singapore: at home, especially during tough economic times, my highest priority must be jobs and economic growth. But my allegiance to the American worker is not at odds with the interests of the Korean consumer. Trade is not a zero-sum game - - enriching some nations at the expense of others. Growing trade

provides the people of both our nations with higher standards of living and better lives. //

Pressures for protectionism are building. We see it in my country, with the new breed of economic isolationists who urge us to build barriers to expanding trade and opportunity. We see it here in Korea, in a short-sighted anti-import "frugality campaign" that seeks to cloak protectionism as patriotic duty. / But wherever this impulse shows itself, we must fight back -- for trade that is free, fair and open.

We must heed the lessons of history. For the first half of this century, great nations sought refuge in isolationism and its economic accomplice, protectionism -- and the world succumbed to the ravages of war and Depression. / Since the Second World War, free nations, large and small, pursued a common course, forging alliances and fostering trade -- and the world has enjoyed an era of unprecedented peace and prosperity. //

The history of this century is not lost on Korea. As a founding member of APEC -- the forum for Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation -- you have worked with other nations in the region to bring down barriers to trade. But the key test comes in the Uruguay Round. As an emerging economic power, Korea has shared greatly in the bounty of an open and growing trading system. That reward carries with it profound responsibilities as well. Korea must shoulder with other trading nations the burden of leadership in behalf the multilateral trade regime. As I mentioned before the business leaders of our two nations earlier

today, I am urging at each stop of my trip that we use the "Dunkel draft text" as the basis for the successful conclusion of the GATT round of trade talks. Korea has the opportunity to help fight the forces of reaction -- help tip the balance in favor of free and fair trade policies that remain the world's one path to prosperity. ///

Our two nations share a history. The bonds forged in Cold War -- at the brink of Korea's mortal danger -- have grown stronger through the years. Forty years ago, the free world made your struggle their own. Our forces fought here for a future free from tyranny. / You did far more than survive. In the shadow of the Cold War, you showed what we can achieve -- so long as we are free.

For four long decades, Korea stood at the frontier of freedom -- vigilant / determined / never wavering in its commitment to the great cause of liberty. / Today, as we enter a new world -- the world we fought for forty years ago -- Korea stands with us: a steadfast partner, / proud, prosperous and free. //

Thank you for this warm welcome -- and may God bless the Korean people.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 23, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: DAVE DEMAREST
TONY SNOW

FROM: DAN MC GROARTY *DMG*

SUBJECT: PROPOSED REMARKS FOR THE ADDRESS TO THE KOREAN
NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

I. SUMMARY

On Monday, January 6, 1992 at 1:30 p.m. you will deliver remarks to the Korean National Assembly in Seoul, Republic of Korea.

II. DISCUSSION

Your remarks (approximately 14 minutes / teleprompter) focus on America and Korea's growing economic and political partnership, and call for the restoration of one Korea.

Your remarks challenge North Korea to join South Korea in creating a nuclear-free peninsula and renew America's pledge to keep the Republic of Korea secure.

Your remarks caution against entry into a new age of isolationism, and challenge the government of the Republic to open markets and work for free and fair trade in the Uruguay Round.

McGroarty/Bunton
December 23, 1991
2:00 pm
[KOREA.NA]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ADDRESS TO THE KOREAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
SEOUL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA
JANUARY 6, 1992
1:30 P.M.

Mr. Speaker, distinguished members of the National Assembly:
it is my great honor to return once more to this house -- the
symbolic center of Korean democracy. I came to this chamber just
one month after taking office, and Barbara and I still recall the
warm welcome we received from the people of Korea. //

That was nearly three years ago. In the short time since
then, we've seen our world transformed. The epic struggle
between the forces of freedom and the communist world came to a
peaceful end. Gone is the Berlin Wall / the Warsaw Pact / not
simply the Soviet empire -- but even the Soviet Union itself.
Everywhere, we see the new birth of democratic nations -- a new
world of freedom, bright with the promise of peace and
prosperity. //

Korea, too, has taken part in this change: At home -- as
your country develops its own democratic tradition. In the world
-- as Korea at long last assumes its rightful place as a full
member of the United Nations. / Mr. Speaker, as President of a
nation that fought under the UN flag to keep Korea free -- we
share your pride. //

Yes, change transforms our world -- and yet, the Cold War
continues to cast its shadow over Korea. / Just 25 miles north

of this capital city stands the DMZ: the ribbon of land that separates two countries -- one people yearning to live in peace. Who can calculate the human cost: 10 million Koreans separated now from family members for four decades. //

For forty years, the people of Korea have prayed for an end to this unnatural division. For forty years, you have kept alive the dream of one Korea. The winds of change are with us now. My friends, the day will come when this last remnant of the Cold War will fall. / Korea will be whole again. //

For our part, I will repeat what I said here three years ago: The American people share your goal of peaceful reunification on terms acceptable to the Korean people. / This is clear. This is simple. This is American policy. //

Recently, North and South have sought to ease tensions, to explore opportunities for peace. We regard the recent Non-Aggression Pact as a positive step. But we share with South Korea and its neighbors in the region a continuing concern about North Korea's aims. //

There is no doubt which issue concerns us most: North Korea's pursuit of nuclear arms stands as the single greatest source of danger to peace throughout the Pacific. //

The North cannot claim its actions respond to any outside threat or provocation. The Republic of Korea has given its solemn pledge to remain nuclear-free. South Korea rejects all weapons of mass destruction -- and has taken the additional step of foregoing all nuclear reprocessing and enrichment activities.

On December 18, President Roh announced that there were no nuclear weapons on South Korean soil. To any who doubt this claim, South Korea -- with full support of the United States -- has offered to allow inspection of civil and military installations -- including U.S. facilities. //

The North has met these demonstrations of peaceful intent with inaction. Six years ago, North Korea signed the Non-Proliferation Treaty -- taking on the obligation to implement full IAEA safeguards for all its nuclear facilities within 18 months. To this day, Pyongyang has yet to open these sites to inspection. //

Paper promises won't keep the peace. // I call on North Korea to join the South in creating a nuclear-free peninsula. North Korea's development of plutonium reprocessing and uranium enrichment capabilities serves no peaceful purpose. There is one purpose, and one purpose alone for these activities: to build nuclear weapons. These activities must stop. //

The U.S. strongly supports President Roh's initiative. The North's acceptance of this challenge -- the North's commitment in word and deed to a truly non-nuclear Korean peninsula -- would be a positive step toward peace. //

But let this be clear: The U.S. will maintain its military presence on this peninsula so long as there is a clear and present danger. As you know, we've postponed our plan to reduce the number of American troops stationed here in Korea. // Let there be no doubt: The people of this Republic should know that

the United States' commitment to Korea's security remains steady and strong.

I renew that pledge as an ally -- as President of a nation that shares your devotion to democracy and self-determination. / Down through the decades -- from Korea to Kuwait -- from the American soldiers who gave their lives at Inchon and Pork Chop Hill -- to the Korean forces who stood with us in Desert Storm, our two nations have upheld the international ideal: that between nations and not just within them, common interests call for common action. //

Today, in many quarters, that ideal is under siege. There are those who see the many changes in our world and say: our work is done. They urge us to declare victory -- celebrate the collapse of our common enemy -- and "come home." / They fail to recognize a fundamental fact: The Cold War era changed our world forever. We did far more than hold a common enemy at bay. Together, we built a new world: a system of collective security to keep the peace -- a system of free trade that fueled a generation of prosperity the likes of which the world had never seen. //

The passing of the Cold War must not mark the beginning of a new age of isolationism. The nations of the free world share more than a common history -- they share a common destiny. There is no going back -- // only forward.

The developments of the past forty years -- the great growth of democracy, the geometric increase in global trade -- created a

system of common interests. To turn our backs now -- to walk away after this great victory for freedom, or to retreat behind high trade walls into regional blocs -- would turn triumph to tragedy. //

America is a Pacific nation. We will remain engaged in Asia, as we are in other corners of the world. // But just as the world itself stands on the threshold of a new era -- so too we now enter a new era in U.S.-Korean relations. What began in the heat of war as a military alliance has grown into a broader relationship -- a partnership anchored in shared economic interest and common political ideals.

Korea's new role will mean new responsibilities -- a new partnership that recognizes Korea's growing capabilities, and increased ability to contribute to peace and prosperity in the Pacific and beyond.

The world recognizes Korea as an economic powerhouse. We must now acknowledge the equally important strides you have made in strengthening the institutions of democracy. Even in the three years since my last visit, the change is clear for all to see. With the encouragement of President Roh, this National Assembly now plays a greater role in Korean politics. In 1992 alone, South Korea will hold at least three elections at the local and national levels. Across the country, democracy gives voice to new ideas and opinions -- since 1990 alone, ten new daily newspapers, and nearly a thousand other new publications.

//

Free speech, free elections, private property: these are the cornerstones of the new world order -- fundamental freedoms that secure peace and prosperity. //

Consider your own history -- the case study in contrasts between North and South. More than four decades ago, the South -- with less land, fewer resources and more people -- set its course for free enterprise and free government. / North Korea travelled a different path. Blessed with rich resources and a stronger industrial base, the regime that ruled the North saddled its people with the communist system. Its economy stalled, its society suffocated under one of the most repressive regimes on earth. // Today, the South is peaceful, free and prosperous -- with an average annual income four times higher than the North, and a history of double-digit growth that has propelled it into the front rank of the world's economies.

Now you must build on your success. You must sustain the conditions that fueled your phenomenal growth. / Korea did not create its wealth by closing itself off from the outside world. Today, Korea stands as America's seventh largest trade partner. With me on my trip are executives from some of America's leading companies -- many with interests in expanding business with Korean companies and Korean consumers. // America is not only Korea's largest market -- but a leading source of the technology and capital that helps fuel your economic growth.

This nation owes much of its economic miracle to open markets abroad. Korea must see clearly that prosperity in the new century ahead lies in open markets.

Trade is one issue where the interests of all nations intersect. Let me repeat here what I've said in Australia and Singapore: My highest priority is jobs and economic growth. But my allegiance to the American worker is not at odds with the interests of the Korean consumer. Trade is not a zero-sum game - - enriching some nations at the expense of others. Growing trade provides the people of both our nations with higher standards of living and better lives. //

Pressures for protectionism are building. We see it in my country, with the new breed of economic isolationists who urge us to treat our allies as enemies. We see it here in Korea, in a short-sighted anti-import "frugality campaign" that seeks to cloak protectionism as patriotic duty. / But wherever this impulse shows itself, we must fight back -- for trade that is free, fair and open.

We must heed the lessons of history. For the first half of this century, great nations sought refuge in isolationism and its economic accomplice, protectionism -- and the world endured the ravages of war and Depression. / Since the Second World War, free nations, large and small, pursued a common course, forging alliances and fostering trade -- and the world has enjoyed an era of unprecedented peace and prosperity. //

The history of this century is not lost on Korea. As a founding member of APEC -- the forum for Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation -- you have worked with other nations in the region to bring down barriers to trade. But the key test comes in the Uruguay Round. As an emerging economic leader, Korea can help fight the forces of reaction -- tip the balance in favor of free and fair trade policies that remain the world's one path to prosperity. ///

Our two nations share a history. The bonds forged in Cold War -- at the brink of Korea's mortal danger -- have grown stronger through the years. Forty years ago, the free world made your struggle their own. Our forces fought here for a future free from tyranny. / You did far more than survive. In the shadow of the Cold War, you showed what man can achieve -- so long as he is free.

For four long decades, Korea stood at the frontier of freedom -- vigilant / determined / never wavering in its commitment to the great cause of liberty. / Today, as we enter a new world -- the world we fought for forty years ago -- Korea stands with us: a steadfast partner, / proud, prosperous and free. //

Thank you for this warm welcome -- and may God bless the Korean people.

#

91 DEC 3 All: 04

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 1/3/92 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: ---

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ADDRESS TO THE KOREAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

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

REMARKS:

The attached has been forwarded to the President.

RESPONSE:

92 JAN 3 49:00
49:00

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 23, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: DAVE DEMAREST
TONY SNOW

FROM: DAN MC GROARTY *DMG*

SUBJECT: PROPOSED REMARKS FOR THE ADDRESS TO THE KOREAN
NATIONAL ASSIMBLY

I. SUMMARY

On Monday, January 6, 1992 at 1:30 p.m. you will deliver remarks to the Korean National Assembly in Seoul, Republic of Korea.

II. DISCUSSION

Your remarks (approximately 14 minutes / teleprompter) focus on America and Korea's growing economic and political partnership, and call for the restoration of one Korea.

Your remarks challenge North Korea to join South Korea in creating a nuclear-free peninsula and renew America's pledge to keep the Republic of Korea secure.

Your remarks caution against entry into a new age of isolationism, and challenge the government of the Republic to open markets and work for free and fair trade in the Uruguay Round.

McGroarty/Bunton
December 23, 1991
2:00 pm
[KOREA.NA]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ADDRESS TO THE KOREAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
SEOUL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA
JANUARY 6, 1992
1:30 P.M.

Mr. Speaker, distinguished members of the National Assembly:
it is my great honor to return once more to this house -- the
symbolic center of Korean democracy. I came to this chamber just
one month after taking office, and Barbara and I still recall the
warm welcome we received from the people of Korea. //

That was nearly three years ago. In the short time since
then, we've seen our world transformed. The epic struggle
between the forces of freedom and the communist world came to a
peaceful end. Gone is the Berlin Wall / the Warsaw Pact / not
simply the Soviet empire -- but even the Soviet Union itself.
Everywhere, we see the new birth of democratic nations -- a new
world of freedom, bright with the promise of peace and
prosperity. //

Korea, too, has taken part in this change: At home -- as
your country develops its own democratic tradition. In the world
-- as Korea at long last assumes its rightful place as a full
member of the United Nations. / Mr. Speaker, as President of a
nation that fought under the UN flag to keep Korea free -- we
share your pride. //

Yes, change transforms our world -- and yet, the Cold War

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of this capital city stands the DMZ: the ribbon of land that separates two countries -- one people yearning to live in peace. Who can calculate the human cost: 10 million Koreans separated now from family members for four decades. //

For forty years, the people of Korea have prayed for an end to this unnatural division. For forty years, you have kept alive the dream of one Korea. The winds of change are with us now. My friends, the day will come when this last remnant of the Cold War will fall. / Korea will be whole again. //

For our part, I will repeat what I said here three years ago: The American people share your goal of peaceful reunification on terms acceptable to the Korean people. / This is clear. This is simple. This is American policy. //

Recently, North and South have sought to ease tensions, to explore opportunities for peace. We regard the recent Non-Aggression Pact as a positive step. But we share with South Korea and its neighbors in the region a continuing concern about North Korea's aims. //

There is no doubt which issue concerns us most: North Korea's pursuit of nuclear arms stands as the single greatest source of danger to peace throughout the Pacific. //

The North cannot claim its actions respond to any outside threat or provocation. The Republic of Korea has given its solemn pledge to remain nuclear-free. South Korea rejects all weapons of mass destruction -- and has taken the additional step of suspending all nuclear reprocessing and enrichment activities.

3

On December 18, President Roh announced that there were no nuclear weapons on South Korean soil. To any who doubt this claim, South Korea -- with full support of the United States -- has offered to allow inspection of civil and military installations -- including U.S. facilities. //

The North has met these demonstrations of peaceful intent with inaction. Six years ago, North Korea signed the Non-Proliferation Treaty -- taking on the obligation to implement full IAEA safeguards for all its nuclear facilities within 18 months. To this day, Pyongyang has yet to open these sites to inspection. //

Paper promises won't keep the peace. // I call on North Korea to join the South in creating a nuclear-free peninsula. North Korea's development of plutonium reprocessing and uranium enrichment capabilities serves no peaceful purpose. There is one purpose, and one purpose alone for these activities: to build nuclear weapons. These activities must stop. //

The U.S. strongly supports President Roh's initiative. The North's acceptance of this challenge -- the North's commitment in word and deed to a truly non-nuclear Korean peninsula -- would be a positive step toward peace. //

But let this be clear: The U.S. will maintain its military presence on this peninsula so long as there is a clear and present danger. As you know, we've postponed our plan to reduce the number of American troops stationed here in Korea. // Let

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the United States' commitment to Korea's security remains steady and strong.

I renew that pledge as an ally -- as President of a nation that shares your devotion to democracy and self-determination. / Down through the decades -- from Korea to Kuwait -- from the American soldiers who gave their lives at Inchon and Pork Chop Hill -- to the Korean forces who stood with us in Desert Storm, our two nations have upheld the international ideal: that between nations and not just within them, common interests call for common action. //

Today, in many quarters, that ideal is under siege. There are those who see the many changes in our world and say: our work is done. They urge us to declare victory -- celebrate the collapse of our common enemy -- and "come home." / They fail to recognize a fundamental fact: The Cold War era changed our world forever. We did far more than hold a common enemy at bay. Together, we built a new world: a system of collective security to keep the peace -- a system of free trade that fueled a generation of prosperity the likes of which the world had never seen. //

The passing of the Cold War must not mark the beginning of a new age of isolationism. The nations of the free world share more than a common history -- they share a common destiny. There is no going back -- // only forward.

The developments of the past forty years -- the great growth

5

system of common interests. To turn our backs now -- to walk away after this great victory for freedom, or to retreat behind high trade walls into regional blocs -- would turn triumph to tragedy. //

America is a Pacific nation. We will remain engaged in Asia, as we are in other corners of the world. // But just as the world itself stands on the threshold of a new era -- so too we now enter a new era in U.S.-Korean relations. What began in the heat of war as a military alliance has grown into a broader relationship -- a partnership anchored in shared economic interest and common political ideals.

Korea's new role will mean new responsibilities -- a new partnership that recognizes Korea's growing capabilities, and increased ability to contribute to peace and prosperity in the Pacific and beyond.

The world recognizes Korea as an economic powerhouse. We must now acknowledge the equally important strides you have made in strengthening the institutions of democracy. Even in the three years since my last visit, the change is clear for all to see. With the encouragement of President Roh, this National Assembly now plays a greater role in Korean politics. In 1992 alone, South Korea will hold at least three elections at the local and national levels. Across the country, democracy gives voice to new ideas and opinions -- since 1990 alone, ten new daily newspapers, and nearly a thousand other new publications.

6

Free speech, free elections, private property: these are the cornerstones of the new world order -- fundamental freedoms that secure peace and prosperity. //

Consider your own history -- the case study in contrasts between North and South. More than four decades ago, the South - with less land, fewer resources and more people -- set its course for free enterprise and free government. / North Korea travelled a different path. Blessed with rich resources and a stronger industrial base, the regime that ruled the North saddled its people with the communist system. Its economy stalled, its society suffocated under one of the most repressive regimes on earth. // Today, the South is peaceful, free and prosperous -- with an average annual income four times higher than the North, and a history of double-digit growth that has propelled it into the front rank of the world's economies.

Now you must build on your success. You must sustain the conditions that fueled your phenomenal growth. / Korea did not create its wealth by closing itself off from the outside world. Today, Korea stands as America's seventh largest trade partner. With me on my trip are executives from some of America's leading companies -- many with interests in expanding business with Korean companies and Korean consumers. // America is not only Korea's largest market -- but a leading source of the technology and capital that helps fuel your economic growth.

7

This nation owes much of its economic miracle to open markets abroad. Korea must see clearly that prosperity in the new century ahead lies in open markets.

Trade is one issue where the interests of all nations intersect. Let me repeat here what I've said in Australia and Singapore: My highest priority is jobs and economic growth. But my allegiance to the American worker is not at odds with the interests of the Korean consumer. Trade is not a zero-sum game - - enriching some nations at the expense of others. Growing trade provides the people of both our nations with higher standards of living and better lives. //

Pressures for protectionism are building. We see it in my country, with the new breed of economic isolationists who urge us to treat our allies as enemies. We see it here in Korea, in a short-sighted anti-import "frugality campaign" that seeks to cloak protectionism as patriotic duty. / But wherever this impulse shows itself, we must fight back -- for trade that is free, fair and open.

We must heed the lessons of history. For the first half of this century, great nations sought refuge in isolationism and its economic accomplice, protectionism -- and the world endured the ravages of war and Depression. / Since the Second World War, free nations, large and small, pursued a common course, forging alliances and fostering trade -- and the world has enjoyed an era of unprecedented peace and prosperity. //

8

The history of this century is not lost on Korea. As a founding member of APEC -- the forum for Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation -- you have worked with other nations in the region to bring down barriers to trade. But the key test comes in the Uruguay Round. As an emerging economic leader, Korea can help fight the forces of reaction -- tip the balance in favor of free and fair trade policies that remain the world's one path to prosperity. ///

Our two nations share a history. The bonds forged in Cold War -- at the brink of Korea's mortal danger -- have grown stronger through the years. Forty years ago, the free world made your struggle their own. Our forces fought here for a future free from tyranny. / You did far more than survive. In the shadow of the Cold War, you showed what man can achieve -- so long as he is free.

For four long decades, Korea stood at the frontier of freedom -- vigilant / determined / never wavering in its commitment to the great cause of liberty. / Today, as we enter a new world -- the world we fought for forty years ago -- Korea stands with us: a steadfast partner, / proud, prosperous and free. //

Thank you for this warm welcome -- and may God bless the Korean people.

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WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 12/19/91 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: FRIDAY, 12/20/91 3:00P

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ADDRESS TO THE KOREAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
SEOUL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA - 1/6/92

SUBJECT: _____

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

REMARKS:

Please forward your comments directly to Tony Snow, Rm. 122, x2930 no later than 3:00 p.m., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20, with a copy to this office. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

NSC concurs with changes as noted.

Brent Scowcroft

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

cc: Phillip Brady

~~78~~
01 DEC 19 11:42

McGroarty/Bunton
December 19, 1991
11:30 am
[KOREA.NA]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ADDRESS TO THE KOREAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
SEOUL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA
JANUARY 6, 1992
1:30 P.M.

Mr. Speaker, distinguished members of the National Assembly:
it is my great honor to return once more to this house -- the
symbolic center of Korean democracy. I came to this chamber just
one month after taking office, and Barbara and I still recall the
warm welcome we received from the people of Korea. //

That was nearly three years ago. In the short time since
then, we've seen our world transformed. The epic struggle
between the forces of freedom and the communist world came to a
peaceful end. Gone is the Berlin Wall / the Warsaw Pact / not
simply the Soviet empire -- but even the Soviet Union itself.
Everywhere, we see the new birth of democratic nations -- a new
world of freedom, bright with the promise of peace and
prosperity. //

Korea, too, has taken part in this change: At home -- as
your country develops its own democratic tradition. In the world
-- as Korea at long last assumes its rightful place as a full
member of the United Nations. / Mr. Speaker, as President of a
nation that fought under the UN flag to keep Korea free -- we
share your pride. //

now, thanks to President Roh's ~~strong~~
strong efforts,

Yes, change transforms our world -- and ~~yet~~, the Cold War ^{may} ~~is~~
^{soon be} ~~not~~ over for Korea. / ^{yet,} Just 25 miles north of this capital city

Important
not to
say

stands the DMZ: the ribbon of land that separates two countries
~~still technically at war~~ -- ^a two people yearning to live ^{together} in peace.

Who can calculate the human cost? 10 million Koreans separated
now from family members for four decades. [/ for a lifetime. //]

For forty years, the people of Korea have prayed for an end
to this unnatural division. For forty years, ~~you~~ ^{the Korean people} have kept alive
the dream of one Korea. The winds of change are with us now.
My friends, the day ^{will} come when this last remnant of the Cold
War will fall. / Korea will be whole again. // * INSERT

Recently, North and South have sought to ease tensions, to
explore opportunities for peace. We regard the recent Non-
Aggression Pact as a positive step. But we share with South
Korea and its neighbors in the region a continuing concern about
the ~~hostile~~ aims of the ~~regime that holds power~~ in Pyongyang. //

North Korea's pursuit of nuclear arms stands as the single
greatest source of danger to peace throughout the Pacific. The
North cannot claim its actions respond to any outside threat or
provocation. ~~INSERT B~~ // The Republic of Korea has done all it can to
discourage the North's pursuit of these deadly weapons. South
Korea has rejected all weapons of mass destruction -- and has
given its solemn pledge to remain nuclear-free. ~~With~~ ^{the} full U.S.
support, South Korea has offered to ^{allow inspection of} ~~open~~ its military
installations. ~~to inspection.~~ //]

The North has met these demonstrations of peaceful intent with ^{inaction} silence. Six years ago, North Korea signed the ~~Non-~~ Proliferation Treaty. ^{INSERT C} Yet not once since then has the government of North Korea opened its facilities to international inspection.

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Paper promises won't keep the peace. North Korea must honor its international obligations. North Korea must demonstrate to you and to the world its commitment to peace.

I call on North Korea to join with the South in creating a nuclear free peninsula

^{Solongas} ^{There is and} In light of the clear and present danger to peace on this peninsula ^{and} the U.S. will maintain its military presence as long as you want us here. As you know, we've postponed indefinitely our plan to reduce the number of American troops stationed here in Korea. // Let there be no doubt: The people of this Republic should know that the United States' commitment to Korea's security remains steady and strong.

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I renew that pledge as an ally -- as President of a nation that shares your devotion to democracy and self-determination. Down through the decades -- from Korea to Kuwait -- from the American soldiers who gave their lives at Inchon and Pork Chop Hill -- to the Korean forces who stood with us in Desert Storm, our two nations have upheld the international ideal: that between nations and not just within them, common interests call for common action. //

Today, in many quarters, that ideal is under siege. There are those who see the many changes in our world and say: our work is done. They urge us to declare victory -- celebrate the collapse of our common enemy -- and "come home." / They fail to

recognize a fundamental fact: The Cold War era changed our world forever. We did far more than hold a common enemy at bay. Together, we built a new world: a system of collective security to keep the peace -- a system of free trade that fueled a generation of prosperity the likes of which the world had never seen. //

The passing of the Cold War must not mark the beginning of new age of isolationism. The nations of the free world share more than a common fate -- they share a common destiny. There is no going back -- // only forward.

The developments of the past forty years -- the great growth of democracy, the geometric increase in global trade -- created a system of common interests. To turn our backs now -- to walk away after this great victory for freedom, or to retreat behind high trade walls into regional blocs -- would turn triumph to tragedy. //

America is a Pacific nation. We will remain engaged in Asia, as we are in other corners of the world. // But just as the world itself stands on the threshold of a new era -- so too we now enter a new era in U.S.-Korean relations. What began in the heat of war as a military alliance has grown into a broader relationship -- a partnership anchored in shared economic interest and common political ideals.

The world recognizes Korea as an economic powerhouse. We must now acknowledge the equally important strides you have made in strengthening the institutions of democracy. Even in the

three years since my last visit, the change is clear for all to see. With the encouragement of President Roh, this National Assembly now plays a greater role in Korean politics. In 1992 alone, South Korea will hold three elections {at the local and national levels.} Across the country, democracy gives voice to new ideas and opinions -- since 1990 alone, ten new daily newspapers, and nearly a thousand other new publications. // Never before has the will of the people given greater shape to the policies of government. Never before has the Korean government enjoyed greater legitimacy in the eyes of the people.

Nothing could signal Korea's growing commitment to free government more clearly than for it to abolish the National Security Law. // For decades, the propagandists of the North have twisted this law to their own uses, to question your claims to democracy. Removing this restraint on free speech will show that in Korea, as in all free nations, democracy faces no threat from dissent. //

Do we want to do the same thing might be

NO.

Free speech, free elections, private property: these are the cornerstones of the new world order -- fundamental freedoms that secure peace and prosperity. //

Consider your own history -- the case study in contrasts between North and South. More than four decades ago, the South - - with less land, fewer resources and more people -- set its course for free markets and free government. / North Korea travelled a different path. Blessed with rich resources and a stronger industrial base, the regime that ruled the North saddled

its people with the communist system. Its economy stalled, its society suffocated under one of the most repressive regimes on earth. // Today, the South is peaceful, free and prosperous -- with an average annual income four times higher than the North, and a double-digit growth rate that has propelled it into the front rank of the world's economies.

Now you must build on your success. You must sustain the conditions that fueled your phenomenal growth. / Korea did not create its wealth by closing itself off from the outside world. Today, Korea stands as America's seventh largest trade partner. America is not only Korea's largest market -- but a leading source of the technology and capital that helps fuel your economic growth.

This nation owes much of its economic miracle to open markets abroad. Korea must see clearly that prosperity in the new century ahead lies in open markets.

Pressures for protectionism are building. We see it in my country, with the new breed of economic isolationists who urge us to treat our allies as enemies. We see it here in Korea, in a short-sighted "anti-import campaign" that seeks to cloak protectionism as patriotic duty. / But wherever this impulse shows itself, we must fight back -- for trade that is free, fair and open. *We and our Korean friends must project a vision of the path we will take to greater openness and prosperity. In a few weeks, we must heed the lessons of history. For the first half of this century, great nations sought refuge in isolationism and its chief economic accomplice, protectionism -- and the world endured the* *Such a vision for my nation. I call on Korea's leaders to do the same, opening financial services to the world.* *will* *Such a*

ravages of war and Depression. / Since the Second World War, free nations, large and small, pursued a common course, forging alliances and fostering trade -- and the world has enjoyed an era of unprecedented peace and prosperity. //

The history of this century is not lost on Korea. As a ^{foundry} member of APEC -- the forum for Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation -- you have worked with other nations in the region to bring down barriers to trade. But the key test comes in the Uruguay Round. As an emerging economic leader, Korea can help fight the forces of reaction -- tip the balance in favor of free and fair trade policies that remain the world's one path to prosperity. ///

Our two nations share a history. The bonds forged in Cold War -- at the brink of Korea's mortal danger -- have grown stronger through the years. Forty years ago, the free world made your struggle their own. Our forces fought here for a future free from tyranny. / You did far more than survive. In the shadow of the Cold War, you showed what man can achieve -- so long as he is free.

For four long decades, Korea stood at the frontier of freedom -- vigilant / determined / never wavering in its commitment to the great cause of liberty. / Today, as we enter a new world -- the world we fought for forty years ago -- Korea stands with us: a steadfast partner, / proud, prosperous and free. //

INSERT
E > Thank you for this warm welcome -- and may God bless the Korean people.

Insert after second graph on p.2:

A For our part, as I said here three years ago, "the American people share your goal of peaceful reunification on terms acceptable to the Korean people." This is clear. This is simple. This is American policy.

Continue with text through first two sentences of last paragraph on p.2. Then, insert the following: South Korea has rejected all weapons of mass destruction and made a commitment forego nuclear reprocessing and enrichment activities. Thus, the Republic of Korea has given its solemn pledge to remain nuclear-free.

B On December 18 President Roh announced that there were no nuclear weapons on South Korean soil. That remark can not be challenged. To any who doubt that claim, South Korea, with full U.S. support, has offered to allow inspection of civil and military installations -- including U.S. facilities.

C P.3 first graph, after the word "treaty" in second sentence add: , taking on the obligation to complete implementation of full-scope safeguards on all its nuclear facilities within 18 months. To this day, Pyongyang has yet to open these facilities to IAEA inspection.

D return to text. After second paragraph on p.3 add the following: a new paragraph: For our part, we strongly support President Roh's initiative. Should North Korea meet, in both word and in deed, President Roh's challenge for a truly non-nuclear Korean Peninsula, it would not our response wanting.

FIND

on p.7 above last paragraph insert a new section to read as follows:

Today, we see a mature Republic of Korea in the front ranks of global actors. Your economic success has made you a world class economic and commercial competitor. Your political transformation has placed Korea at the cutting edge of the global trend toward democracy. And President Roh's skillful and creative diplomacy has reshaped international relations in Asia.

E The Republic of Korea's considerable achievements offer our two countries the opportunity to build a new and mature partnership to help shape a new era. This means transforming our relationship into a more equal political, defense and economic partnership. Fundamental to the success of this endeavor is a creative sharing of responsibilities as well as benefits.

Back to text

Post-It™ brand fax transmittal memo 7671		# of pages ▶
To: TORILLE PATTERSON	From: BOB MANNING	
Co.	Co.	
Dept.	Phone #	
Fax #	Fax #	

**NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT STAFFING DOCUMENT**

TIME STAMP

SYSTEM LOG NUMBER **9288**

ACTION OFFICER: **Paal** DUE: **1:00 pm 20 Dec**

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prepare Memo For Scowcroft/Howe | <input type="checkbox"/> Appropriate Action |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prepare Memo For Brady | <input type="checkbox"/> Prepare Memo For Sittmann |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prepare Memo Scowcroft | to Snow w/cc Brady |

CONCURRENCES/COMMENTS: PHONE* to action officer at ext. **5746**

Concur	FYI		Concur	FYI		Concur	FYI	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Andricos	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Hutchings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Popadluk
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Barth	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pryce
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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Burns	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Lampley	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Riedel
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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Carney	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	McNamara	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Stattner
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Chells	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	McShane	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tilley
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Davis	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Meiby	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tobey
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Deal	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Menan	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Van Eron
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Dyke	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Morley	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Waguespack
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Fry	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Needles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Wayne
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Gordon	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	O'Leary	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Whitley
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Gompert	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Paal	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Working
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Haass	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Patterson	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Holl	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pavitt	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Hewett	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pilling	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Hull	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Poneman	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

- INFORMATION
- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sittmann | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hill | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Exec Sec Desk |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scowcroft (advance) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Howe (advance) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Secretariat |

COMMENTS

Logged By ALW

Return to Secretariat
379 OEOB

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 12/19/91 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: FRIDAY, 12/20/91 3:00pm

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ADDRESS TO THE KOREAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
SEOUL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA - 1/6/92

SUBJECT: _____

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

REMARKS:

Please forward your comments directly to Tony Snow, Rm. 122, x2930 no later than 3:00 p.m., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20, with a copy to this office. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

December 23, 1991

[Signature]
NSC concurs with changes as noted.

Need to see rest of draft. (with draft)

[Signature]
Brent Scowcroft

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

cc: Phillip Brady

~~68~~
01 DEC 19 11:42

McGroarty/Bunton
December 19, 1991
11:30 am
[KOREA.NA]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ADDRESS TO THE KOREAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
SEOUL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA
JANUARY 6, 1992
1:30 P.M.

Mr. Speaker, distinguished members of the National Assembly:
it is my great honor to return once more to this house -- the
symbolic center of Korean democracy. I came to this chamber just
one month after taking office, and Barbara and I still recall the
warm welcome we received from the people of Korea. //

That was nearly three years ago. In the short time since
then, we've seen our world transformed. The epic struggle
between the forces of freedom and the communist world came to a
peaceful end. Gone is the Berlin Wall / the Warsaw Pact / not
simply the Soviet empire -- but even the Soviet Union itself.
Everywhere, we see the new birth of democratic nations -- a new
world of freedom, bright with the promise of peace and
prosperity. //

Korea, too, has taken part in this change: At home -- as
your country develops its own democratic tradition. In the world
-- as Korea at long last assumes its rightful place as a full
member of the United Nations. / Mr. Speaker, as President of a
nation that fought under the UN flag to keep Korea free -- we
share your pride. //

now, thanks to President Roh's ~~strong~~
strong efforts,

2

rewritten

Yes, change transforms our world -- and ^Y yet, the Cold War ^{may} is ^{soon be} ~~not~~ over for Korea. / ^{Yet,} Just 25 miles north of this capital city

important
not to
say

stands the DMZ: the ribbon of land that separates two countries ^{a one} ~~still technically at war~~ -- two people yearning to live ^{together in} in peace.

Who can calculate the human cost: 10 million Koreans separated now from family members for four decades. [?] for a lifetime. //

For forty years, the people of Korea have prayed for an end to this unnatural division. For forty years, ^{the Korean people} you have kept alive the dream of one Korea. The winds of change are with us now.

My friends, the day ^{will} ~~will~~ come when this last remnant of the Cold War will fall. / Korea will be whole again. // *INSERT A

Recently, North and South have sought to ease tensions, to explore opportunities for peace. We regard the recent Non-Aggression Pact as a positive step. But we share with South Korea and its neighbors in the region a continuing concern about ^{North Korea's} the hostile aims of the regime that holds power in Pyongyang. //

North Korea's pursuit of nuclear arms stands as the single greatest source of danger to peace throughout the Pacific. The North cannot claim its actions respond to any outside threat or provocation. ^{INSERT B} // The Republic of Korea has done all it can to discourage the North's pursuit of these deadly weapons. South Korea has rejected all weapons of mass destruction -- and has given its solemn pledge to remain nuclear-free. ^{North Korea} With full U.S. support, South Korea has offered to ^{allow inspection of} ~~open~~ its military installations ~~to inspection.~~ //

The North has met these demonstrations of peaceful intent with ^{inaction} silence. Six years ago, North Korea signed the ~~Non-Proliferation Treaty~~. ^{INSERT C} Yet not once since then has the government of North Korea opened its facilities to international inspection.

double check - E Dick Kennedy's people

Paper promises won't keep the peace. North Korea must honor its international obligations. North Korea must demonstrate to you and to the world its commitment to peace.

call on North Korea to join with the South in creating a nuclear free peninsula.

^{Solongas} In light of the clear and present danger to peace on this peninsula, ^{and} the U.S. will maintain its military presence as long as you want us here. As you know, we've postponed indefinitely our plan to reduce the number of American troops stationed here in Korea. // Let there be no doubt: The people of this Republic should know that the United States' commitment to Korea's security remains steady and strong.

North Korea cannot continue to develop plutonium reprocessing or uranium enrichment capabilities. There is only one purpose for these activities - to build a nuclear weapons capability. These activities must stop.

I renew that pledge as an ally -- as President of a nation that shares your devotion to democracy and self-determination. Down through the decades -- from Korea to Kuwait -- from the American soldiers who gave their lives at Inchon and Pork Chop Hill -- to the Korean forces who stood with us in Desert Storm, our two nations have upheld the international ideal: that between nations and not just within them, common interests call for common action. //

Today, in many quarters, that ideal is under siege. There are those who see the many changes in our world and say: our work is done. They urge us to declare victory -- celebrate the collapse of our common enemy -- and "come home." / They fail to

INSERT NEW PARA
yes, but more...

recognize a fundamental fact: The Cold War era changed our world forever. We did far more than hold a common enemy at bay. Together, we built a new world: a system of collective security to keep the peace -- a system of free trade that fueled a generation of prosperity the likes of which the world had never seen. //

The passing of the Cold War must not mark the beginning of new age of isolationism. The nations of the free world share more than a common fate -- they share a common destiny. There is no going back -- // only forward.

The developments of the past forty years -- the great growth of democracy, the geometric increase in global trade -- created a system of common interests. To turn our backs now -- to walk away after this great victory for freedom, or to retreat behind high trade walls into regional blocs -- would turn triumph to tragedy. //

America is a Pacific nation. We will remain engaged in Asia, as we are in other corners of the world. // But just as the world itself stands on the threshold of a new era -- so too we now enter a new era in U.S.-Korean relations. What began in the heat of war as a military alliance has grown into a broader relationship -- a partnership anchored in shared economic interest and common political ideals.

The world recognizes Korea as an economic powerhouse. We must now acknowledge the equally important strides you have made in strengthening the institutions of democracy. Even in the

three years since my last visit, the change is clear for all to see. With the encouragement of President Roh, this National Assembly now plays a greater role in Korean politics. In 1992 alone, South Korea will hold three elections {at the local and national levels.} Across the country, democracy gives voice to new ideas and opinions -- since 1990 alone, ten new daily newspapers, and nearly a thousand other new publications. // ~~Never before has the will of the people given greater shape to the policies of government. Never before has the Korean government enjoyed greater legitimacy in the eyes of the people.~~

~~Nothing could signal Korea's growing commitment to free government more clearly than for it to abolish the National Security Law. // For decades, the propagandists of the North have twisted this law to their own uses, to question your claims to democracy. Removing this restraint on free speech will show that in Korea, as in all free nations, democracy faces no threat from dissent. //~~

Free speech, free elections, private property: these are the cornerstones of the new world order -- fundamental freedoms that secure peace and prosperity. //

Consider your own history -- the case study in contrasts between North and South. More than four decades ago, the South -- with less land, fewer resources and more people -- set its course for free markets and free government. / North Korea travelled a different path. Blessed with rich resources and a stronger industrial base, the regime that ruled the North saddled

Do we want to do this?
Somebody might be there.

NO.

its people with the communist system. Its economy stalled, its society suffocated under one of the most repressive regimes on earth. // Today, the South is peaceful, free and prosperous -- with an average annual income four times higher than the North, and a double-digit growth rate that has propelled it into the front rank of the world's economies.

Now you must build on your success. You must sustain the conditions that fueled your phenomenal growth. / Korea did not create its wealth by closing itself off from the outside world. Today, Korea stands as America's seventh largest trade partner. America is not only Korea's largest market -- but a leading source of the technology and capital that helps fuel your economic growth.

This nation owes much of its economic miracle to open markets abroad. Korea must see clearly that prosperity in the new century ahead lies in open markets.

Pressures for protectionism are building. We see it in my country, with the new breed of economic isolationists who urge us to treat our allies as enemies. We see it here in Korea, in a short-sighted "anti-import campaign" that seeks to cloak protectionism as patriotic duty. / But wherever this impulse shows itself, we must fight back -- for trade that is free, fair

and open. *We and our Korean friends must project a vision of the path we will take to greater openness and prosperity. In a few weeks, I will*
We must heed the lessons of history. For the first half of

this century, great nations sought refuge in isolationism and its *cheap* economic accomplice, protectionism -- and the world endured the *such a*

vision for my nation. I call on Korea's leaders to do the same, opening financial services to the unwelcome air of fully modernized commerce.

No
why hype
So it in
Korea -
also, these topics
covered in
Korea Business speech

ravages of war and Depression. / Since the Second World War, free nations, large and small, pursued a common course, forging alliances and fostering trade -- and the world has enjoyed an era of unprecedented peace and prosperity. //

The history of this century is not lost on Korea. As a ^{foundings} member of APEC -- the forum for Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation -- you have worked with other nations in the region to bring down barriers to trade. But the key test comes in the Uruguay Round. As an emerging economic leader, Korea can help fight the forces of reaction -- tip the balance in favor of free and fair trade policies that remain the world's one path to prosperity. ///

Our two nations share a history. The bonds forged in Cold War -- at the brink of Korea's mortal danger -- have grown stronger through the years. Forty years ago, the free world made your struggle their own. Our forces fought here for a future free from tyranny. / You did far more than survive. In the shadow of the Cold War, you showed what man can achieve -- so long as he is free.

For four long decades, Korea stood at the frontier of freedom -- vigilant / determined / never wavering in its commitment to the great cause of liberty. / Today, as we enter a new world -- the world we fought for forty years ago -- Korea stands with us: a steadfast partner, / proud, prosperous and free. //

INSERT
E > Thank you for this warm welcome -- and may God bless the Korean people.

91 DEC 19 P3:24

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 12/19/91 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: FRIDAY, 12/20/91 3:00pm

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ADDRESS TO THE KOREAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
SEOUL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA - 1/6/92

SUBJECT: _____

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

REMARKS:

Please forward your comments directly to Tony Snow, Rm. 122, x2930 no later than 3:00 p.m., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20, with a copy to this office. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

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

91 DEC 19 P1: 42

McGroarty/Bunton
December 19, 1991
11:30 am
[KOREA.NA]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ADDRESS TO THE KOREAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
SEOUL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA
JANUARY 6, 1992
1:30 P.M.

Mr. Speaker, distinguished members of the National Assembly:
it is my great honor to return once more to this house -- the
symbolic center of Korean democracy. I came to this chamber just
one month after taking office, and Barbara and I still recall the
warm welcome we received from the people of Korea. //

That was nearly three years ago. In the short time since
then, we've seen our world transformed. The epic struggle
between the forces of freedom and the communist world came to a
peaceful end. Gone is the Berlin Wall / the Warsaw Pact / not
simply the Soviet empire -- but even the Soviet Union itself.
Everywhere, we see the new birth of democratic nations -- a new
world of freedom, bright with the promise of peace and
prosperity. //

Korea, too, has taken part in this change: At home -- as
your country develops its own democratic tradition. In the world
-- as Korea at long last assumes its rightful place as a full
member of the United Nations. / Mr. Speaker, as President of a
nation that fought under the UN flag to keep Korea free -- we
share your pride. //

Yes, change transforms our world -- and yet, the Cold War is not over for Korea. / Just 25 miles north of this capital city stands the DMZ: the ribbon of land that separates two countries still technically at war -- two people yearning to live in peace. Who can calculate the human cost: 10 million Koreans separated now from family members for four decades // for a lifetime. //

For forty years, the people of Korea have prayed for an end to this unnatural division. For forty years, you have kept alive the dream of one Korea. The winds of change are with us now. My friends, the day will come when this last remnant of the Cold War will fall. / Korea will be whole again. //

Recently, North and South have sought to ease tensions, to explore opportunities for peace. We regard the recent Non-Aggression Pact as a positive step. But we share with South Korea and its neighbors in the region a continuing concern about the hostile aims of the regime that holds power in Pyongyang. //

North Korea's pursuit of nuclear arms stands as the single greatest source of danger to peace throughout the Pacific. The North cannot claim its actions respond to any outside threat or provocation. / The Republic of Korea has done all it can to discourage the North's pursuit of these deadly weapons. South Korea has rejected all weapons of mass destruction -- and has given its solemn pledge to remain nuclear-free. With full U.S. support, South Korea has offered to open its military installations to inspection. //

The North has met these demonstrations of peaceful intent with silence. Six years ago, North Korea signed the Non-Proliferation Treaty. Yet not once since then has the government of North Korea opened its facilities to international inspection.

Paper promises won't keep the peace. North Korea must honor its international obligations. North Korea must demonstrate to you and to the world its commitment to peace. //

In light of the clear and present danger to peace on this peninsula, the U.S. will maintain its military presence as long as you want us here. As you know, we've postponed indefinitely our plan to reduce the number of American troops stationed here in Korea. // Let there be no doubt: The people of this Republic should know that the United States' commitment to Korea's security remains steady and strong.

I renew that pledge as an ally -- as President of a nation that shares your devotion to democracy and self-determination. / Down through the decades -- from Korea to Kuwait -- from the American soldiers who gave their lives at Inchon and Pork Chop Hill -- to the Korean forces who stood with us in Desert Storm, our two nations have upheld the international ideal: that between nations and not just within them, common interests call for common action. //

Today, in many quarters, that ideal is under siege. There are those who see the many changes in our world and say: our work is done. They urge us to declare victory -- celebrate the collapse of our common enemy -- and "come home." / They fail to

recognize a fundamental fact: The Cold War era changed our world forever. We did far more than hold a common enemy at bay. Together, we built a new world: a system of collective security to keep the peace -- a system of free trade that fueled a generation of prosperity the likes of which the world had never seen. //

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America is a Pacific nation. We will remain engaged in Asia, as we are in other corners of the world. // But just as the world itself stands on the threshold of a new era -- so too we now enter a new era in U.S.-Korean relations. What began in the heat of war as a military alliance has grown into a broader relationship -- a partnership anchored in shared economic interest and common political ideals.

The world recognizes Korea as an economic powerhouse. We must now acknowledge the equally important strides you have made in strengthening the institutions of democracy. Even in the

three years since my last visit, the change is clear for all to see. With the encouragement of President Roh, this National Assembly now plays a greater role in Korean politics. In 1992 alone, South Korea will hold three elections {at the local and national levels.} Across the country, democracy gives voice to new ideas and opinions -- since 1990 alone, ten new daily newspapers, and nearly a thousand other new publications. // Never before has the will of the people given greater shape to the policies of government. Never before has the Korean government enjoyed greater legitimacy in the eyes of the people.

Nothing could signal Korea's growing commitment to free government more clearly than for it to abolish the National Security Law. // For decades, the propagandists of the North have twisted this law to their own uses, to question your claims to democracy. Removing this restraint on free speech will show that in Korea, as in all free nations, democracy faces no threat from dissent. //

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its people with the communist system. Its economy stalled, its society suffocated under one of the most repressive regimes on earth. // Today, the South is peaceful, free and prosperous -- with an average annual income four times higher than the North, and a double-digit growth rate that has propelled it into the front rank of the world's economies.

Now you must build on your success. You must sustain the conditions that fueled your phenomenal growth. / Korea did not create its wealth by closing itself off from the outside world. Today, Korea stands as America's seventh largest trade partner. America is not only Korea's largest market -- but a leading source of the technology and capital that helps fuel your economic growth.

This nation owes much of its economic miracle to open markets abroad. Korea must see clearly that prosperity in the new century ahead lies in open markets.

Pressures for protectionism are building. We see it in my country, with the new breed of economic isolationists who urge us to treat our allies as enemies. We see it here in Korea, in a short-sighted "anti-import campaign" that seeks to cloak protectionism as patriotic duty. / But wherever this impulse shows itself, we must fight back -- for trade that is free, fair and open.

We must heed the lessons of history. For the first half of this century, great nations sought refuge in isolationism and its economic accomplice, protectionism -- and the world endured the

ravages of war and Depression. / Since the Second World War, free nations, large and small, pursued a common course, forging alliances and fostering trade -- and the world has enjoyed an era of unprecedented peace and prosperity. //

The history of this century is not lost on Korea. As a member of APEC -- the forum for Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation -- you have worked with other nations in the region to bring down barriers to trade. But the key test comes in the Uruguay Round. As an emerging economic leader, Korea can help fight the forces of reaction -- tip the balance in favor of free and fair trade policies that remain the world's one path to prosperity. ///

Our two nations share a history. The bonds forged in Cold War -- at the brink of Korea's mortal danger -- have grown stronger through the years. Forty years ago, the free world made your struggle their own. Our forces fought here for a future free from tyranny. / You did far more than survive. In the shadow of the Cold War, you showed what man can achieve -- so long as he is free.

For four long decades, Korea stood at the frontier of freedom -- vigilant / determined / never wavering in its commitment to the great cause of liberty. / Today, as we enter a new world -- the world we fought for forty years ago -- Korea stands with us: a steadfast partner, / proud, prosperous and free. //

Thank you for this warm welcome -- and may God bless the Korean people.

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

91 DEC 20 P2:39

DATE: 12/19/91 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: FRIDAY, 12/20/91 3:00pm

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ADDRESS TO THE KOREAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
SEOUL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA - 1/6/92

SUBJECT: _____

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

REMARKS:

Please forward your comments directly to Tony Snow, Rm. 122, x2930 no later than 3:00 p.m., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20, with a copy to this office. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

Comments from Cabinet offices are attached.

*Thanks.
Erica Lutting*

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

01 DEC 19 P1: 42

McGroarty/Bunton
December 19, 1991
11:30 am
[KOREA.NA]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ADDRESS TO THE KOREAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
SEOUL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA
JANUARY 6, 1992
1:30 P.M.

Mr. Speaker, distinguished members of the National Assembly:
it is my great honor to return once more to this house -- the
symbolic center of Korean democracy. I came to this chamber just
one month after taking office, and Barbara and I still recall the
warm welcome we received from the people of Korea. //

That was nearly three years ago. In the short time since
then, we've seen our world transformed. The epic struggle
between the forces of freedom and the communist world came to a
peaceful end. Gone is the Berlin Wall / the Warsaw Pact / not
simply the Soviet empire -- but even the Soviet Union itself.
Everywhere, we see the new birth of democratic nations -- a new
world of freedom, bright with the promise of peace and
prosperity. //

Korea, too, has taken part in this change: At home -- as
your country develops its own democratic tradition. In the world
-- as Korea at long last assumes its rightful place as a full
member of the United Nations. / Mr. Speaker, as President of a
nation that fought under the UN flag to keep Korea free -- we
share your pride. //

Yes, change transforms our world -- and yet, the Cold War is not over for Korea. / Just 25 miles north of this capital city stands the DMZ: the ribbon of land that separates two countries still technically at war -- two people yearning to live in peace. Who can calculate the human cost: 10 million Koreans separated now from family members for four decades // for a lifetime. //

For forty years, the people of Korea have prayed for an end to this unnatural division. For forty years, you have kept alive the dream of one Korea. The winds of change are with us now. My friends, the day will come when this last remnant of the Cold War will fall. / Korea will be whole again. //

Recently, North and South have sought to ease tensions, to explore opportunities for peace. We regard the recent Non-Aggression Pact as a positive step. But we share with South Korea and its neighbors in the region a continuing concern about the hostile aims of the regime that holds power in Pyongyang. //

North Korea's pursuit of nuclear arms stands as the single greatest source of danger to peace throughout the Pacific. The North cannot claim its actions respond to any outside threat or provocation. / The Republic of Korea has done all it can to discourage the North's pursuit of these deadly weapons. South Korea has rejected all weapons of mass destruction -- and has given its solemn pledge to remain nuclear-free. With full U.S. support, South Korea has offered to open its military installations to inspection. //

The North has met these demonstrations of peaceful intent with silence. Six years ago, North Korea signed the Non-Proliferation Treaty. Yet not once since then has the government of North Korea opened its facilities to international inspection.

Paper promises won't keep the peace. North Korea must honor its international obligations. North Korea must demonstrate to you and to the world its commitment to peace. //

In light of the clear and present danger to peace on this peninsula, the U.S. will maintain its military presence as long as you want us here. As you know, we've postponed indefinitely our plan to reduce the number of American troops stationed here in Korea. // Let there be no doubt: The people of this Republic should know that the United States' commitment to Korea's security remains steady and strong.

I renew that pledge as an ally -- as President of a nation that shares your devotion to democracy and self-determination. / Down through the decades -- from Korea to Kuwait -- from the American soldiers who gave their lives at Inchon and Pork Chop Hill -- to the Korean forces who stood with us in Desert Storm, our two nations have upheld the international ideal: that between nations and not just within them, common interests call for common action. //

Today, in many quarters, that ideal is under siege. There are those who see the many changes in our world and say: our work is done. They urge us to declare victory -- celebrate the collapse of our common enemy -- and "come home." / They fail to

Does this mean plus America 1st?

(mas.)

recognize a fundamental fact: The Cold War era changed our world forever. We did far more than hold a common enemy at bay. Together, we built a new world: a system of collective security to keep the peace -- a system of free trade that fueled a generation of prosperity the likes of which the world had never seen. //

The passing of the Cold War must not mark the beginning of new age of isolationism. The nations of the free world share more than a common fate -- they share a common destiny. There is no going back -- // only forward.

The developments of the past forty years -- the great growth of democracy, the geometric increase in global trade -- created a system of common interests. To turn our backs now -- to walk away after this great victory for freedom, or to retreat behind high trade walls into regional blocs -- would turn triumph to tragedy. //

America is a Pacific nation. We will remain engaged in Asia, as we are in other corners of the world. // But just as the world itself stands on the threshold of a new era -- so too we now enter a new era in U.S.-Korean relations. What began in the heat of war as a military alliance has grown into a broader relationship -- a partnership anchored in shared economic interest and common political ideals.

The world recognizes Korea as an economic powerhouse. We must now acknowledge the equally important strides you have made in strengthening the institutions of democracy. Even in the

three years since my last visit, the change is clear for all to see. With the encouragement of President Roh, this National Assembly now plays a greater role in Korean politics. In 1992 alone, South Korea will hold three elections {at the local and national levels.} Across the country, democracy gives voice to new ideas and opinions -- since 1990 alone, ten new daily newspapers, and nearly a thousand other new publications. // Never before has the will of the people given greater shape to the policies of government. Never before has the Korean government enjoyed greater legitimacy in the eyes of the people.

Nothing could signal Korea's growing commitment to free government more clearly than for it to abolish the National Security Law. // For decades, the propagandists of the North have twisted this law to their own uses, to question your claims to democracy. Removing this restraint on free speech will show that in Korea, as in all free nations, democracy faces no threat from dissent. //

Free speech, free elections, private property: these are the cornerstones of the new world order -- fundamental freedoms that secure peace and prosperity. //

Consider your own history -- the case study in contrasts between North and South. More than four decades ago, the South - - with less land, fewer resources and more people -- set its course for free ^{enterprise (freedom)} markets and free government. / North Korea travelled a different path. Blessed with rich resources and a stronger industrial base, the regime that ruled the North saddled

40 yrs. ago.
Korea was
not operating
under a
free market
system.

its people with the communist system. Its economy stalled, its society suffocated under one of the most repressive regimes on earth. // Today, the South is peaceful, free and prosperous -- with an average annual income four times higher than the North, and a ^{History of Commerce} double-digit growth rate that has propelled it into the front rank of the world's economies.

Now you must build on your success. You must sustain the conditions that fueled your phenomenal growth. / Korea ~~did not~~ ^{turning to} ~~created~~ its wealth by ~~closing itself off from~~ the outside world. Today, Korea stands as America's seventh largest trade partner. America is not only Korea's largest market -- but a leading source of the technology and capital that helps fuel your economic growth.

This nation owes much of its economic miracle to open markets abroad. Korea must see clearly that prosperity in the new century ahead lies in open markets in all countries. (Treasury)

Pressures for protectionism are building. We see it in my country, with the new breed of economic isolationists who urge us to treat our allies as enemies. We see it here in Korea, in a short-sighted ^{"frugality (Commerce)"} ~~anti-import~~ campaign" that seeks to cloak protectionism as patriotic duty. / But wherever this impulse shows itself, we must fight back -- for trade that is free, fair and open.

We must heed the lessons of history. For the first half of this century, great nations sought refuge in isolationism and its economic accomplice, protectionism -- and the world endured the

ravages of war and Depression. / Since the Second World War, free nations, large and small, pursued a common course, forging alliances and fostering trade -- and the world has enjoyed an era of unprecedented peace and prosperity. //

The history of this century is not lost on Korea. As a member of APEC -- the forum for Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation -- you have worked with other nations in the region to bring down barriers to trade. But the key test comes in the Uruguay Round. As an emerging economic leader, Korea can help fight the forces of reaction -- tip the balance in favor of free and fair trade ~~policies that~~ ^{dom in goods or in services which} ^{Trade} remains the world's one path to prosperity. ///

Our two nations share a history. The bonds forged in Cold War -- at the brink of Korea's mortal danger -- have grown stronger through the years. Forty years ago, the free world made your ^(Commerce) struggle their own. Our forces fought here for a future free from tyranny. / You did far more than survive. In the shadow of the Cold War, you showed what man can achieve -- so long as he is free.

For four long decades, Korea stood at the frontier of freedom -- vigilant / determined / never wavering in its commitment to the great cause of liberty. / Today, as we enter a new world -- the world we fought for forty years ago -- Korea stands with us: a steadfast partner, / proud, prosperous and free. //

Thank you for this warm welcome -- and may God bless the Korean people.

31 DEC 20 AM : 34 **WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM**

DATE: 12/19/91 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: FRIDAY, 12/20/91 3:00pm

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ADDRESS TO THE KOREAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
SEOUL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA - 1/6/92

SUBJECT: _____

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

REMARKS:

Please forward your comments directly to Tony Snow, Rm. 122, x2930 no later than 3:00 p.m., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20, with a copy to this office. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

WORK IN
FAIRNESS ON TRADES
FIRMNESS
LEVEL PLAYING FIELD

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

McGroarty/Bunton
December 19, 1991
11:30 am
[KOREA.NA]

01 DEC 19 P1: 42

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ADDRESS TO THE KOREAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
SEOUL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA
JANUARY 6, 1992
1:30 P.M.

Mr. Speaker, distinguished members of the National Assembly:
it is my great honor to return once more to this house -- the
symbolic center of Korean democracy. I came to this chamber just
one month after taking office, and Barbara and I still recall the
warm welcome we received from the people of Korea. //

That was nearly three years ago. In the short time since
then, we've seen our world transformed. The epic struggle
between the forces of freedom and the communist world came to a
peaceful end. Gone is the Berlin Wall / the Warsaw Pact / not
simply the Soviet empire -- but even the Soviet Union itself.
Everywhere, we see the new birth of democratic nations -- a new
world of freedom, bright with the promise of peace and
prosperity. //

Korea, too, has taken part in this change: At home -- as
your country develops its own democratic tradition. In the world
-- as Korea at long last assumes its rightful place as a full
member of the United Nations. / Mr. Speaker, as President of a
nation that fought under the UN flag to keep Korea free -- we
share your pride. //

Yes, change transforms our world -- and yet, the Cold War is not over for Korea. / Just 25 miles north of this capital city stands the DMZ: the ribbon of land that separates two countries still technically at war -- two people yearning to live in peace. Who can calculate the human cost: 10 million Koreans separated now from family members for four decades // for a lifetime. //

For forty years, the people of Korea have prayed for an end to this unnatural division. For forty years, you have kept alive the dream of one Korea. The winds of change are with us now. My friends, the day will come when this last remnant of the Cold War will fall. / Korea will be whole again. //

Recently, North and South have sought to ease tensions, to explore opportunities for peace. We regard the recent Non-Aggression Pact as a positive step. But we share with South Korea and its neighbors in the region a continuing concern about the hostile aims of the regime that holds power in Pyongyang. //

North Korea's pursuit of nuclear arms stands as the single greatest source of danger to peace throughout the Pacific. The North cannot claim its actions respond to any outside threat or provocation. / The Republic of Korea has done all it can to discourage the North's pursuit of these deadly weapons. South Korea has rejected all weapons of mass destruction -- and has given its solemn pledge to remain nuclear-free. With full U.S. support, South Korea has offered to open its military installations to inspection. //

The North has met these demonstrations of peaceful intent with silence. Six years ago, North Korea signed the Non-Proliferation Treaty. Yet not once since then has the government of North Korea opened its facilities to international inspection.

Paper promises won't keep the peace. North Korea must honor its international obligations. North Korea must demonstrate to you and to the world its commitment to peace. // ~~As SASEK~~

In light of the clear and present danger to peace on this peninsula, the U.S. will maintain its military presence as long as you want us here. As you know, we've postponed indefinitely our plan to reduce the number of American troops stationed here in Korea. // Let there be no doubt: The people of this Republic should know that the United States' commitment to Korea's security remains steady and strong.

I renew that pledge as an ally -- as President of a nation that shares your devotion to democracy and self-determination. / Down through the decades -- from Korea to Kuwait -- from the American soldiers who gave their lives at Inchon and Pork Chop Hill -- to the Korean forces who stood with us in Desert Storm, our two nations have upheld the international ideal: that between nations and not just within them, common interests call for common action. //

Today, in many quarters, that ideal is under siege. There are those who see the many changes in our world and say: our work is done. They urge us to declare victory -- celebrate the collapse of our common enemy -- and "come home." / They fail to

recognize a fundamental fact: The Cold War era changed our world forever. We did far more than hold a common enemy at bay. Together, we built a new world: a system of collective security to keep the peace -- a system of free trade that fueled a generation of prosperity the likes of which the world had never seen. //

The passing of the Cold War must not mark the beginning of new age of isolationism. The nations of the free world share more than a common fate -- they share a common destiny. There is no going back -- // only forward.

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America is a Pacific nation. We will remain engaged in Asia, as we are in other corners of the world. // But just as the world itself stands on the threshold of a new era -- so too we now enter a new era in U.S.-Korean relations. What began in the heat of war as a military alliance has grown into a broader relationship -- a partnership anchored in shared economic interest and common political ideals.

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three years since my last visit, the change is clear for all to see. With the encouragement of President Roh, this National Assembly now plays a greater role in Korean politics. In 1992 alone, South Korea will hold three elections {at the local and national levels.} Across the country, democracy gives voice to new ideas and opinions -- since 1990 alone, ten new daily newspapers, and nearly a thousand other new publications. // Never before has the will of the people given greater shape to the policies of government. Never before has the Korean government enjoyed greater legitimacy in the eyes of the people.

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Consider your own history -- the case study in contrasts between North and South. More than four decades ago, the South -- with less land, fewer resources and more people -- set its course for free markets and free government. / North Korea travelled a different path. Blessed with rich resources and a stronger industrial base, the regime that ruled the North saddled

its people with the communist system. Its economy stalled, its society suffocated under one of the most repressive regimes on earth. // Today, the South is peaceful, free and prosperous -- with an average annual income four times higher than the North, and a double-digit growth rate that has propelled it into the front rank of the world's economies.

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For four long decades, Korea stood at the frontier of freedom -- vigilant / determined / never wavering in its commitment to the great cause of liberty. / Today, as we enter a new world -- the world we fought for forty years ago -- Korea stands with us: a steadfast partner, / proud, prosperous and free. //

Thank you for this warm welcome -- and may God bless the Korean people.

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DEC 20 11:43

DATE: 12/19/91 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: FRIDAY, 12/20/91 3:00pm

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ADDRESS TO THE KOREAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
SEOUL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA - 1/6/92

SUBJECT: _____

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

REMARKS:

Please forward your comments directly to Tony Snow, Rm. 122, x2930 no later than 3:00 p.m., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20, with a copy to this office. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

OK
BT for SR

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

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

31 DEC 19 5:26
December 19, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR TONY SNOW

FROM: RONALD E. VONLEMBKE ~~RE~~
ASSISTANT COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Presidential Remarks: Address to the Korean
National Assembly, Seoul, Republic of Korea --
January 6, 1992

Pursuant to Phillip Brady's request, Counsel's Office has reviewed the above-referenced matter. We have no objection to the proposed presidential remarks.

cc: Phillip D. Brady

STAFFED

McGroarty/Bunton
December 19, 1991
11:30 am
[KOREA.NA]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ADDRESS TO THE KOREAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
SEOUL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA
JANUARY 6, 1992
1:30 P.M.

Mr. Speaker, distinguished members of the National Assembly:
it is my great honor to return once more to this house -- the
symbolic center of Korean democracy. I came to this chamber just
one month after taking office, and Barbara and I still recall the
warm welcome we received from the people of Korea. //

That was nearly three years ago. In the short time since
then, we've seen our world transformed. The epic struggle
between the forces of freedom and the communist world came to a
peaceful end. Gone is the Berlin Wall / the Warsaw Pact / not
simply the Soviet empire -- but even the Soviet Union itself.
Everywhere, we see the new birth of democratic nations -- a new
world of freedom, bright with the promise of peace and
prosperity. //

Korea, too, has taken part in this change: At home -- as
your country develops its own democratic tradition. In the world
-- as Korea at long last assumes its rightful place as a full
member of the United Nations. / Mr. Speaker, as President of a
nation that fought under the UN flag to keep Korea free -- we
share your pride. //

Yes, change transforms our world -- and yet, the Cold War is not over for Korea. / Just 25 miles north of this capital city stands the DMZ: the ribbon of land that separates two countries still technically at war -- two people yearning to live in peace. Who can calculate the human cost: 10 million Koreans separated now from family members for four decades // for a lifetime. //

For forty years, the people of Korea have prayed for an end to this unnatural division. For forty years, you have kept alive the dream of one Korea. The winds of change are with us now. My friends, the day will come when this last remnant of the Cold War will fall. / Korea will be whole again. //

Recently, North and South have sought to ease tensions, to explore opportunities for peace. We regard the recent Non-Aggression Pact as a positive step. But we share with South Korea and its neighbors in the region a continuing concern about the hostile aims of the regime that holds power in Pyongyang. //

North Korea's pursuit of nuclear arms stands as the single greatest source of danger to peace throughout the Pacific. The North cannot claim its actions respond to any outside threat or provocation. / The Republic of Korea has done all it can to discourage the North's pursuit of these deadly weapons. South Korea has rejected all weapons of mass destruction -- and has given its solemn pledge to remain nuclear-free. With full U.S. support, South Korea has offered to open its military installations to inspection. //

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I renew that pledge as an ally -- as President of a nation that shares your devotion to democracy and self-determination. / Down through the decades -- from Korea to Kuwait -- from the American soldiers who gave their lives at Inchon and Pork Chop Hill -- to the Korean forces who stood with us in Desert Storm, our two nations have upheld the international ideal: that between nations and not just within them, common interests call for common action. //

Today, in many quarters, that ideal is under siege. There are those who see the many changes in our world and say: our work is done. They urge us to declare victory -- celebrate the collapse of our common enemy -- and "come home." / They fail to

recognize a fundamental fact: The Cold War era changed our world forever. We did far more than hold a common enemy at bay. Together, we built a new world: a system of collective security to keep the peace -- a system of free trade that fueled a generation of prosperity the likes of which the world had never seen. //

The passing of the Cold War must not mark the beginning of new age of isolationism. The nations of the free world share more than a common fate -- they share a common destiny. There is no going back -- // only forward.

The developments of the past forty years -- the great growth of democracy, the geometric increase in global trade -- created a system of common interests. To turn our backs now -- to walk away after this great victory for freedom, or to retreat behind high trade walls into regional blocs -- would turn triumph to tragedy. //

America is a Pacific nation. We will remain engaged in Asia, as we are in other corners of the world. // But just as the world itself stands on the threshold of a new era -- so too we now enter a new era in U.S.-Korean relations. What began in the heat of war as a military alliance has grown into a broader relationship -- a partnership anchored in shared economic interest and common political ideals.

The world recognizes Korea as an economic powerhouse. We must now acknowledge the equally important strides you have made in strengthening the institutions of democracy. Even in the

three years since my last visit, the change is clear for all to see. With the encouragement of President Roh, this National Assembly now plays a greater role in Korean politics. In 1992 alone, South Korea will hold three elections {at the local and national levels.} Across the country, democracy gives voice to new ideas and opinions -- since 1990 alone, ten new daily newspapers, and nearly a thousand other new publications. // Never before has the will of the people given greater shape to the policies of government. Never before has the Korean government enjoyed greater legitimacy in the eyes of the people.

Nothing could signal Korea's growing commitment to free government more clearly than for it to abolish the National Security Law. // For decades, the propagandists of the North have twisted this law to their own uses, to question your claims to democracy. Removing this restraint on free speech will show that in Korea, as in all free nations, democracy faces no threat from dissent. //

Free speech, free elections, private property: these are the cornerstones of the new world order -- fundamental freedoms that secure peace and prosperity. //

Consider your own history -- the case study in contrasts between North and South. More than four decades ago, the South -- with less land, fewer resources and more people -- set its course for free markets and free government. / North Korea travelled a different path. Blessed with rich resources and a stronger industrial base, the regime that ruled the North saddled

its people with the communist system. Its economy stalled, its society suffocated under one of the most repressive regimes on earth. // Today, the South is peaceful, free and prosperous -- with an average annual income four times higher than the North, and a double-digit growth rate that has propelled it into the front rank of the world's economies.

Now you must build on your success. You must sustain the conditions that fueled your phenomenal growth. / Korea did not create its wealth by closing itself off from the outside world. Today, Korea stands as America's seventh largest trade partner. America is not only Korea's largest market -- but a leading source of the technology and capital that helps fuel your economic growth.

This nation owes much of its economic miracle to open markets abroad. Korea must see clearly that prosperity in the new century ahead lies in open markets.

Pressures for protectionism are building. We see it in my country, with the new breed of economic isolationists who urge us to treat our allies as enemies. We see it here in Korea, in a short-sighted "anti-import campaign" that seeks to cloak protectionism as patriotic duty. / But wherever this impulse shows itself, we must fight back -- for trade that is free, fair and open.

We must heed the lessons of history. For the first half of this century, great nations sought refuge in isolationism and its economic accomplice, protectionism -- and the world endured the

ravages of war and Depression. / Since the Second World War, free nations, large and small, pursued a common course, forging alliances and fostering trade -- and the world has enjoyed an era of unprecedented peace and prosperity. //

The history of this century is not lost on Korea. As a member of APEC -- the forum for Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation -- you have worked with other nations in the region to bring down barriers to trade. But the key test comes in the Uruguay Round. As an emerging economic leader, Korea can help fight the forces of reaction -- tip the balance in favor of free and fair trade policies that remain the world's one path to prosperity. ///

Our two nations share a history. The bonds forged in Cold War -- at the brink of Korea's mortal danger -- have grown stronger through the years. Forty years ago, the free world made your struggle their own. Our forces fought here for a future free from tyranny. / You did far more than survive. In the shadow of the Cold War, you showed what man can achieve -- so long as he is free.

For four long decades, Korea stood at the frontier of freedom -- vigilant / determined / never wavering in its commitment to the great cause of liberty. / Today, as we enter a new world -- the world we fought for forty years ago -- Korea stands with us: a steadfast partner, / proud, prosperous and free. //

Thank you for this warm welcome -- and may God bless the Korean people.

McGroarty/Bunton
December 19, 1991
11:30 am
[KOREA.NA]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ADDRESS TO THE KOREAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
SEOUL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA
JANUARY 6, 1992
1:30 P.M.

Mr. Speaker, distinguished members of the National Assembly:
it is my great honor to return once more to this house -- the
symbolic center of Korean democracy. I came to this chamber just
one month after taking office, and Barbara and I still recall the
warm welcome we received from the people of Korea. //

That was nearly three years ago. In the short time since
then, we've seen our world transformed. The epic struggle
between the forces of freedom and the communist world came to a
peaceful end. Gone is the Berlin Wall / the Warsaw Pact / not
simply the Soviet empire -- but even the Soviet Union itself.
Everywhere, we see the new birth of democratic nations -- a new
world of freedom, bright with the promise of peace and
prosperity. //

Korea, too, has taken part in this change: At home -- as
your country develops its own democratic tradition. In the world
-- as Korea at long last assumes its rightful place as a full
member of the United Nations. / Mr. Speaker, as President of a
nation that fought under the UN flag to keep Korea free -- we
share your pride. //

Yes, change transforms our world -- and yet, the Cold War is not over for Korea. / Just 25 miles north of this capital city stands the DMZ: the ribbon of land that separates two countries still technically at war -- two people yearning to live in peace. Who can calculate the human cost: 10 million Koreans separated now from family members for four decades // for a lifetime. //

For forty years, the people of Korea have prayed for an end to this unnatural division. For forty years, you have kept alive the dream of one Korea. The winds of change are with us now. My friends, the day will come when this last remnant of the Cold War will fall. / Korea will be whole again. //

Recently, North and South have sought to ease tensions, to explore opportunities for peace. We regard the recent Non-Aggression Pact as a positive step. But we share with South Korea and its neighbors in the region a continuing concern about the hostile aims of the regime that holds power in Pyongyang. //

North Korea's pursuit of nuclear arms stands as the single greatest source of danger to peace throughout the Pacific. The North cannot claim its actions respond to any outside threat or provocation. / The Republic of Korea has done all it can to discourage the North's pursuit of these deadly weapons. South Korea has rejected all weapons of mass destruction -- and has given its solemn pledge to remain nuclear-free. With full U.S. support, South Korea has offered to open its military installations to inspection. //

The North has met these demonstrations of peaceful intent with silence. Six years ago, North Korea signed the Non-Proliferation Treaty. Yet not once since then has the government of North Korea opened its facilities to international inspection.

Paper promises won't keep the peace. North Korea must honor its international obligations. North Korea must demonstrate to you and to the world its commitment to peace. //

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