

FOIA MARKER

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Folder Title:

Korea Schedule, July 1993

Staff Office-Individual:

Executive Secretary-Itoh, William

Original OA/ID Number:

826

Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:	Stack:
34	5	4	3	V

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. cable	re Blue House Presidential Bilateral Meeting (3 pages)	07/11/1993	P1/b(1)
002. cable	re President's Meeting with Leaders of the Korean National Assembly (3 pages)	07/10/1993	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
William Itoh (Executive Secretary)
OA/Box Number: 826

FOLDER TITLE:

Korea Schedule, July 1993

2009-0528-F

kc1420

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
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- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
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- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

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ROY M. NEEL —
DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF
THE WHITE HOUSE

WILL —

1. Add Nancy Hennrich
2. Place my name
after 1ST LADY (if there
is a logic to the
order - otherwise - ignore)

—

DRAFT

OFFICIAL DELEGATION: JAPAN

White House

The President
The First Lady
Bruce Lindsey, Director of Office of Presidential Personnel
David Gergen, Counsellor to the President
George Stephanopoulos, Senior Advisor on Policy
Mark Gearan, Director of Communications
Robert Rubin, Assistant to the President for Economic Policy
Marcia Hale, Assistant to the President and Director of
Scheduling and Advance
John Podesta, Assistant to the President and Staff Secretary
Roy Neel, Deputy Chief of Staff
Dee Dee Myers, Deputy Assistant to the President and
Press Secretary
Nancy Hennreich, Deputy Assistant to the President for Appointments
National Security Council/National Economic Council

Anthony Lake, Assistant to the President for
National Security Affairs
Sandy Berger, Deputy Assistant to the President for
National Security Affairs
William Itoh, Executive Secretary
Robert Fauver, Special Assistant to the President and
Senior Director for International Economic Affairs
Jeremy Rosner, Special Assistant to the President, Counselor, and
Senior Director for Legislative Affairs
Nicholas Burns, Acting Senior Director, Russia/Ukraine/Eurasia
Affairs
Sandra Kristoff, Director, Asian Affairs

Department of State

Warren Christopher, Secretary of State
Michael H. Armacost, Ambassador to Japan
Peter Tarnoff, Under Secretary for Political Affairs
Joan Spero, Under Secretary for Economic Affairs
Strobe Talbott, Ambassador-at-Large and Special Advisor to the
Secretary for Newly Independent States
Thomas Donilon, Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs
Winston Lord, Assistant Secretary for East Asian and
Pacific Affairs
Stephen Oxman, Assistant Secretary for European and
Canadian Affairs

Department of the Treasury

Lloyd Bentsen, Secretary of the Treasury
Larry Summers, Under Secretary for International Affairs

United States Trade Representative

Mickey Kantor, United States Trade Representative
Rufus Yerxa, Deputy United States Trade Representative

DRAFT

BARRY
ANNOUNCED LIST
AS AMENDED
W

PNX TO BARRY
WILLIAMSON
43218

PROPOSED PARTICIPATION IN NON G-7 EVENTS
IN TOKYO AND SEOUL

Will
TR

JAPAN

Tuesday, July 6, 1993

4:30 pm - 6:00 pm

BILATERAL WITH PRIME MINISTER MIYAZAWA

The President
Secretary Christopher
Secretary Bentsen
Ambassador Kantor
Anthony Lake
Robert Rubin
Sandy Berger
Winston Lord
Michael Armacost
Sandra Kristoff (notetaker)

no many?

6:15 pm - 7:15 pm

MEETING WITH JAPANESE POLITICAL LEADERS

The President
Secretary Christopher
Secretary Bentsen
Ambassador Kantor
Anthony Lake
Robert Rubin
David Gergen
Sandy Berger
Roy Neel
Peter Tarnoff
Joan Spero
Larry Summers
Robert Fauver
Winston Lord
Michael Armacost
William Breer

Wednesday, July 7, 1993

9:00 am - 10:00 am

SPEECH WASEDA UNIVERSITY

The President
Secretary Bentsen
Anthony Lake
Robert Rubin
David Gergen
Sandy Berger
George Stephanopoulos
Mark Gearan
Roy Neel
Winston Lord
Michael Armacost

10:30 am - 10:40 am

PHOTO OPPORTUNITY/ANNOUNCEMENT WITH
PRIME MINISTER OF ITALY

The President
Secretary Christopher
Anthony Lake
Stephen Oxman

Thursday, July 8, 1993

Friday, July 9, 1993

12:30 pm - 1:30 pm

BILATERAL WITH PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA

The President
Secretary Christopher
Secretary Bentsen
Anthony Lake
Robert Rubin
Stephen Oxman
Embassy notetaker

Saturday, July 10, 1993

7:10 am - 8:30 am

WORKING BREAKFAST WITH PRESIDENT YELTSIN

The President
Secretary Christopher
Secretary Bentsen
Anthony Lake
Sandy Berger
Strobe Talbott
Stephen Oxman
Nicholas Burns (notetaker)

KOREA

Saturday, July 10, 1993

2:30 pm

MEETING WITH PRESIDENT KIM

2:45 pm

One-on-One Meeting

The President
Anthony Lake
~~Raymond Burghardt (Embassy notetaker)~~
~~or~~ Sandra Kristoff

3:05 pm - 4:05 pm

Expanded Meeting

The President
Secretary Christopher
Secretary Aspin
Anthony Lake
Winston Lord
LTGEN Clapper
Sandra Kristoff
Raymond Burghardt (notetaker)

SUMMER S

- 7:30 pm - 9:30 pm

STATE DINNER WITH PRESIDENT KIM AND
MRS. KIM

(Delegation List - See Attached)

Sunday, July 11, 1993

10:30 am - 11:30 am

MEETING WITH AMERICAN CHAMBER OF
COMMERCE BOARD MEMBERS

The President
Secretary Christopher
Anthony Lake
Winston Lord
Sandra Kristoff
Raymond Burghardt

1:10 pm - 4:40 pm

DMZ/CAMP CASEY

The President
Secretary Aspin
Anthony Lake
Roy Neel
David Gergen
George Stephanopoulos
Mark Gearan
Bruce Lindsey
Winston Lord
Dee Dee Myers
Jeremy Rosner
Jim Reed
LTGEN Clapper
RADM Ellis
Raymond Burghardt

G:EXECSEC\JAPKOR.PAR

PARTICIPANTS - KIM BILATERAL

One-on-One

The President
Anthony Lake, Assistant to the President for National
Security Affairs
Sandra Kristoff, Director, Asian Affairs (Notetaker)

Expanded Meeting

The President
Warren Christopher, Secretary of State
Les Aspin, Secretary of Defense
Anthony Lake, Assistant to the President for National
Security Affairs
~~Larry Summers, Under Secretary of Treasury for International
Affairs~~
Winston Lord, Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian
Pacific Affairs
Sandra Kristoff, Director, Asian Affairs
RADM Robert Ellis, Deputy Assistant Secretary, International
Security Affairs
Raymond Burghardt, Charge, U.S. Embassy Seoul ~~(Notetaker)~~

DENNIS HALLIDAY, CONSUL GENERAL, SEOUL (Notetaker)

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WISSEN

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Sandra Kristoff, Director, Asian Affairs
Jim Reed, Executive Assistant to the Assistant to the President
for National Security Affairs

Department of State

Warren Christopher, Secretary of State
Thomas Donilon, Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs
Winston Lord, Assistant Secretary for East Asian and
Pacific Affairs
Raymond Burghardt, Charge, U.S. Embassy Seoul

Department of the Defense

Les Aspin, Secretary of Defense
LTGEN Jim Clapper, Director, DIA
RADM Robert Ellis, Deputy Assistant Secretary, International
Security Affairs

Department of the Treasury

Larry Summers, Under Secretary for International Affairs

REMARKS OF PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
Korean National Assembly
Seoul, Korea-- July 10, 1993

It is a great honor to speak to you here in this magnificent hall of democracy. Mrs. Clinton and I appreciate your warm welcome.

I first visited Seoul five years ago. Since then, Korea's energy and culture have shown themselves in many new ways. Your bustling capital has continued to grow. Your economy has continued to expand. Your nation has hosted the Olympics and taken its place as a full member of the United Nations. You have established new ties to Russia and China. But no achievement is more important than your consolidation of democracy with the election of a bold democrat, President Kim Young Sam.

Geography placed our two nations an ocean apart. But history has drawn us close together. Ours is a friendship formed in blood, as our troops fought shoulder to shoulder in defense of freedom. Then, as Korea's economy became the "miracle on the Han," we built an economic partnership that today exceeds \$30 billion in well-balanced trade. Today Korea's democratic progress adds yet another bond of shared values between our peoples.

When President Truman sent American troops to Korea's defense forty-three years ago, he said he aimed to prove that, "free men, under God, can build a community of neighbors, working together for the good of all." Our efforts together since then have benefitted all -- not only the people of our own countries, but all in the Asian Pacific who seek to live in peace. Our relationship has made the region more secure, more prosperous and more free.

Now, with the Cold War over and profound changes sweeping this populous region, we must create a new vision of how our community of neighbors can live in peace.

I believe the time has come to create a New Pacific Community, built on shared strength, shared prosperity, and a shared commitment to democratic values. Today, I want to discuss the fundamentals of security for that New Pacific Community and the role the United States intends to play.

Above all, we intend to remain actively engaged in this region. America is a Pacific nation. We fought three wars here in this century. We will not squander that investment. The best way for us to deter regional aggression, perpetuate the region's robust economic growth and secure our own maritime and other interests is to be an active presence. We must and will continue to lead.

Today some in America say, and many around the world fear, that America's global leadership is an outdated luxury we no longer can afford. They are wrong. In truth, our global leadership has never been a more indispensable or worthwhile investment. So long as America remains bordered by oceans and powered by trade -- so long as our flag is a symbol of democracy and hope to a fractious world -- the imperative of our leadership will remain.

I see four priorities for the security of our New Pacific Community: first, a continued American military commitment to the region; second, stronger efforts to combat the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction; third, new regional dialogues on

our full range of common security challenges; and last, support for democracy and more open societies throughout the region.

The bedrock of America's security role in the Asian-Pacific must be a continued military presence. In a period of change, we need to preserve what has been reliable. Today we therefore reaffirm our five bilateral security agreements -- with Korea, Japan, Australia, the Philippines and Thailand.

Those agreements work because they serve the interests of each of the parties. They enable U.S. armed forces to maintain a substantial forward presence. At the same time, they have enabled Asia to focus less energy on an arms race and more on a peaceful race toward economic development. The contribution Japan and Korea make to defray the costs of stationing our forces underscores the importance of that presence to both host countries.

There is no better example of our commitment than our alliance with Korea. As the Cold War recedes into history, a divided Korea remains one of its most bitter legacies. Our nation has always joined yours in believing that one day Korea's artificial division will end. We support Korea's peaceful reunification on terms acceptable to the Korean people. And when reunification comes, we will stand beside you in making that transition.

But that day has not yet arrived. The demilitarized zone still traces a stark line between safety and danger. North Korea's million men in arms -- most stationed within 30 miles of the DMZ -- continue to pose a threat. Its troubling nuclear program

raises questions about its intentions. Its internal repression and irresponsible weapons sales show North Korea is not yet willing to be a responsible member of the community of nations.

So let me say clearly: our commitment to Korea's security remains undiminished. The Korean Peninsula remains a vital American interest. Our troops will stay here as long as the Korean people want and need us here. We lost tens of thousands of America's best in Korea's mountains and mud and sky. Korea lost millions. That sacrifice affirmed some old truths. Vulnerability invites aggression. Peace depends on deterrence. We are not about to forget those lessons again.

And so it is throughout the region. Our commitment to an active military presence remains. Our mutual agreement with the Philippines to close our bases there should not be cause for Asian alarm. The larger picture tells a different story.

Here in Korea, we have frozen American troop withdrawals and are modernizing Korean and American forces on the peninsula. We are pursuing increased access for our forces throughout Southeast Asia to facilitate our presence and, if necessary, to project our forces beyond the region. We have deployed to Japan the BELLEAU WOOD amphibious group and the USS INDEPENDENCE battle group, the largest and most modern in the world. These are not signs of disengagement. These are signs America intends to stay.

The second security priority for our New Pacific Community is to combat the spread of weapons of mass destruction and their means

of delivery. We cannot let the expanding threat of these deadly weapons replace the Cold War nightmare of nuclear annihilation.

Today that possibility is too real. North Korea appears committed to indiscriminate sales of the SCUD missiles that were such a source of terror and destruction in the Persian Gulf. Now it is developing, testing and looking to export a more powerful missile with a range of 600 miles or more -- enough for North Korea to threaten Osaka or for Iran to threaten Tel Aviv. We have serious concerns as well about China's compliance with international standards against missile proliferation.

The Pacific nations must develop new ways to combat the spread of biological, chemical and missile technologies, and in the coming weeks the U.S. will propose new efforts aimed at that goal. But no specter hangs over this peninsula or this region more darkly than the danger of nuclear proliferation. Nearly 160 nations now have joined to resist that threat through the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, the most universally supported treaty in history. Now, for the first time since that Treaty was opened for signature, one of its members has threatened to withdraw.

Our goals remain firm. We seek a non-nuclear Korean peninsula and robust global rules against proliferation. That is why we urge North Korea to reaffirm its commitment to the Non-Proliferation Treaty, to fulfill its full-scope safeguards obligation to the International Atomic Energy Agency, including IAEA inspections of undeclared nuclear sites, and to implement

bilateral inspections under the South-North nuclear accord. Our goal is not endless discussions but certifiable compliance.

North Korea must understand our intentions. We are seeking to prevent aggression, not initiate it. And so long as North Korea abides by the UN Charter and international nonproliferation commitments, it has nothing to fear from America.

The U.S. has worked to bring North Korea back within the fold of nuclear responsibility. But your nation has the critical role to play. The future of this peninsula is for you and North Korea to shape. The South-North^{NK} nuclear accord you negotiated goes even further than existing international accords. It not only banishes nuclear weapons from the peninsula, it also bans the production of nuclear materials that could be used in those weapons. We urge full implementation of this pathbreaking accord, which can serve as a model for other regions of nuclear tension.

Even as we address immediate concerns such as proliferation, we must also have a vision of how we will meet the broader challenges of the era. That is what I sought to create during this week's G-7 talks -- for example, by proposing new ways to focus on new problems, such as the slow pace of job creation in G-7 countries. It is why I have proposed a NATO summit, so we can adapt that institution to new times and new challenges.

In both Asia and Europe, the dominant, unitary threat of Soviet aggression has disappeared. In both regions, the end of the Cold War has allowed a host of problems to emerge or re-emerge, such

as ancient ethnic rivalries, regional tensions, flows of refugees and the trafficking of deadly weapons and dangerous drugs.

In Europe, these changes require us to adapt an existing security institution, NATO. In the Pacific, no such institution exists. Moreover, since the Asian Pacific does not face a unitary threat, there is no need for us to create one single alliance. The challenge for the Asian Pacific in this decade is to develop multiple new arrangements to meet multiple new threats and opportunities. These arrangements can function like overlapping plates of armor -- individually providing protection, and together covering the full body of our common security concerns.

Some new arrangements may involve groups of nations confronting immediate problems. This is the model we pursued to address North Korea's nuclear program; our two nations worked not only with each other, but also with Japan and others who could bring their influence to bear. Other arrangements may involve peace-keeping, such as the massive and promising UN effort to support reconciliation in Cambodia. Still others may pursue confidence building measures to head off regional or sub-regional disputes.

We also need new regional security dialogues. This month's ASEAN Post-Ministerial Conference in Singapore, which the U.S. will attend, offers an immediate opportunity to further such dialogue.

Korea can play a vital role in the region's new arrangements for it stands at the center of Northeast Asia, within two hours by air from Singapore, Tokyo, Beijing and Vladivostok.

The many economic discussions within the region also can play a role. By lowering barriers to trade and investment we can generate jobs, ease regional tensions, and thus enhance regional security. That is why I welcome the new Dialogue for Economic Cooperation our two nations are launching on this visit. And that is why I announced in Japan that I would like to host an informal economic conference among APEC's leaders following the Ministerial meeting in Seattle this fall.

The goal of all these efforts is to integrate, not isolate the region's powers. China is a key example. We believe China cannot be a full partner in the world community until it respects human rights and international agreements on trade and weapons sales. But we also are prepared to involve China in building the region's new security and economic architectures.

Some in the U.S. have been reluctant to enter into regional security dialogues in Asia for fear it would seem like a pretext for American withdrawal from the region. But I see such dialogues as a way to supplement our alliances and forward military presence, not supplant them. These dialogues can ensure that the end of the Cold War does not provide an opening for regional rivalries, chaos, and arms races. They can build a foundation for our shared security into the next Century.

Ultimately, the guarantee of our security must rest in the character and intentions of the region's nations themselves. This is why our final security priority must be to support the spread of democracy throughout the Asian Pacific. Democracies

not only are more likely to meet the needs and respect the rights of their people. They also make better neighbors. They do not wage war on each other, practice terrorism, generate refugees or traffic in drugs and outlaw weapons. They make more reliable partners in trade and in the kind of dialogues I have advocated.

Today, some argue democracy and human rights are somehow unsuited to parts of Asia, or that they mask Western cultural imperialism. My ear is drawn to more compelling voices: to Chai Ling, who proclaimed democracy's spirit at Tiananmen Square; to Aung San Suu Kyi, whose eloquent opposition to repression in Burma has stirred the world; to Boris Yeltsin, who is leading Russia toward becoming a great democratic power on the Pacific; and to your own President Kim and others in this multi-party Assembly who have helped democracy flower here in the Land of the Morning Calm.

Each of our nations must retain the best of our cultures. But Korea proves democracy and human rights are not Western imports; rather they flow from universal aspirations.

Now we must respond to those aspirations throughout the region. We must support the non-governmental organizations that seek to strengthen Asia's building blocks of civic society, such as open elections, trade unions and a free press. And we must deploy accurate news and information against Asia's closed societies. I have proposed creating an Asia Democracy Radio for this purpose and I look forward to its establishment in the near future.

Two-hundred-and-seventeen years ago, America's founders declared the rights of self-governance to be God-given and therefore inalienable. Today, here on Asian soil, let us together reaffirm that declaration, not only as an article of faith, but as a sturdy building block in our region's shared security.

* * *

This, then, is our nation's vision for security in the New Pacific Community: a continued U.S. military presence; new efforts to combat proliferation; new regional security dialogues; and vigorous support for democracy and democratic movements.

These elements of security can help create a Pacific region where economic competition is vigorous but peaceful; where diverse nations work as partners to improve their shared security; and where democracy as well as balanced military strength takes its place as a guardian of our security.

We will not realize every aspect of that vision overnight, nor will the New Pacific Community come to pass without great effort. But neither of our nations is a stranger to hard work. I think, in particular, of the image of your great long-distance runner, Hwang Young-cho, who endured that final steep hill in Barcelona to capture the gold in the marathon at the 1992 Olympics.

His energy and perseverance capture the spirit of the Korean people, who have not only endured but prospered through a long, hard and challenging history. We respect that spirit. We honor your values. We have stood shoulder to shoulder with you in days past. And so it shall be in the days ahead. Thank you.

MEMORANDUM
OF CALL

Previous editions usable

TO:

Will



YOU WERE CALLED BY--



YOU WERE VISITED BY--

Chuck Kartman

OF (Organization)



PLEASE PHONE ►



FTS



AUTOVON



WILL CALL AGAIN



IS WAITING TO SEE YOU



RETURNED YOUR CALL



WISHES AN APPOINTMENT

MESSAGE

*USSK. confirms no
previous First Lady
visit to DMZ*

RECEIVED BY

elm

DATE

7/2

TIME

6:07

63-110 NSN 7540-00-634-4018

☆ U.S. G.P.O. 1991 281-781/40011

STANDARD FORM 63 (Rev. 8-81)

Prescribed by GSA

FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

MEMORANDUM TO WENDY SMITH, WILL ITOH

FROM ANNE WALLEY

7/1/93

SUBJECT: CONVERSATION WITH BEV

cc: Anne Edwards, Patti Solis

I have written this memo in a "stream of consciousness" so please forgive the erratic order of thoughts.

DMZ/CAMP CASEY

- * There are two shots that Redmond is wanting to do at the DMZ. The first one is "Bridge of No Return." The picture would be of the President talking with 5-6 soldiers on the bridge. The other shot is at Camp Oulette with the President looking through binoculars at the North Koreans. This visual is similar to what Reagan did. The backdrop would be sand bags, bunkers...etc. I have pictures if you want to look at it.

Redmond said that Capt. Moreno is not hot on Camp Oulette because the USA made a commitment to pull troops out of this area recently. He thinks that may send a weird signal having the President go to this area. Redmond talk to the Pentagon and they said he should take his guidance from the Generals who are commanders of the Joint Forces. The 4 and 3 star general advised Redmond that they do not see a problem in it. This obviously needs to be checked out further.

BLUE HOUSE

(Bilateral with President Kim)

- * Bev negotiated with the MOFA officials that the meeting with President Kim would be 1) 20 min with Kim, Clinton, interpreter, and notetaker. 2) expanded meeting would include principles +9 on each side. ROK officials are waiting for us to give them a list of who is in the meeting.
- * There is a staff room available at the Blue House that can hold 12 staff which are not participating in the meeting. There will need to be a manifest for that as well.

AMN
* LAKE

- * The RON officials said that they could not provide simultaneous translation if they do not have a text of the President's statement at the press avail. This statement may be new news.
- * There will be a honor guard and military trumpeters at the arrival at Blue House.

(Jog)

- /* MOFA agreed to 8:00 am on Sunday morning with a casual breakfast immediately following.
- * Potus and Kim will be seated on the floor Korean style. Food will be American style.
- * The breakfast will only include Clinton, Kim, interpreter.
Do they need a notetaker?
- * After the breakfast, President Kim would like to take POTUS in to a room adjacent to the breakfast room and calligraphy a message to him on this ceremonial-style paper. MOFA officials would not tell Bev what the message would say but only that the message would be personally from President Kim and his philosophy on life. The present will not be given to Potus at that moment due to the ink must dry. Do we want the pool to get this? Do we need to have a gift ready at that moment or do we reciprocate later?

(State Dinner)

- * The format for the dinner is that President Kim makes remarks for 5 min. then toasts President Clinton. President Clinton speaks for 5 min. and then toasts President Kim. The order of seating is Mrs. Kim, President Clinton, President Kim, Mrs. Clinton. Chopsticks and silverware will be at the dinner. They are serving Korean cuisine--menu tba. We have requested that no one smoke at the dinner. The Koreans agreed as long as no American attendees smoke as well.
- * Attire has been reconfirmed as business attire.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SPEECH

- * Potus and Speaker of the House will walk into room together and Potus will take seat stage right while the Speaker introduces him for 5 min.
- * The meet and greet in the Speaker's room with the other political leaders in the Nat. Assembly will be 20 min. Bev stressed that we would like to cut it to 15 min. Principles will be seated. Staff manifest: 5 staff at the table + Potus. 4 staff allowed along the wall.

- * 24 staff seats in National Assembly Room. 5-10 additional seats in gallery.
- * Diplomatic corp will be seated in gallery.

MOTORCADES

- * Kirk Hanlin has been designated to handle this. As of now, I have no information on motorcade limitations...etc.



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of ours. Join us any night of the week for a
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제이 제이 마호니즈를 아끼시는 분은 모두
마호니씨의 친구입니다.
언제든지 오셔서 마호니씨의 사은 칵테일
서비스를 즐기십시오.
이 카드를 제시하시면 칵테일 한잔을 무료로
서비스해 드립니다.

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Subject : r a AM-Clinton-SeoulExplosio 1stLd-Writethru a0699 07-04 0500

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r a AM-Clinton-SeoulExplosio 1stLd-Writethru a0699 07-04 0500

AM-Clinton-Seoul Explosion, 1st Ld-Writethru, a0699,500

Explosion Racks Hotel Housing Clinton Staffers; No One Injured
Eds: SUBS last 2 qrafs, bqng, Families were xxx etc. to CORRECT
spelling error and to delete extraneous word.

By TOM RAUM=

Associated Press Writer=

ABOARD AIR FORCE ONE (AP) _ An explosion rocked the Seoul hotel where President Clinton is scheduled to stay during a two-day visit to South Korea later this week, White House officials said Sunday.

White House spokesman Jeff Eller told reporters accompanying Clinton to Iowa that the blast happened at the Seoul Hyatt Hotel at around 7:45 a.m. South Korea time on Monday. Clinton was en route from Philadelphia to inspect flood damage in Iowa.

According to initial reports from the scene, Eller said, the blast appeared to be from a boiler. He said there was ``no evidence that it was any kind of explosive device.''

Clinton is scheduled to stay at the hotel next Saturday and Sunday following his participation in the summit of leading industrialized nations in Tokyo. A number of White House, Secret Service and other Clinton administration officials had already booked themselves into the Seoul hotel in anticipation of Clinton's arrival there at week's end.

None of the White House people staying in the hotel was injured, and all had been accounted for, he said. A half-dozen White House advance people, plus a number of other Secret Service, military and communications workers were there in advance of Clinton's trip, Eller said.

Eller said that from information available to White House officials traveling with the president, it appeared that three floors of the Seoul Hyatt were damaged. The explosion jarred the end of a hallway on the first floor over the boiler, he said.

The spokesman said that Clinton was informed of the blast. He said the episode might result in a change of plans on where the president will stay, although Eller emphasized that ``no decisions have been made.''

Among those staying in the hotel was Bev Lindsey, the wife of top White House aide Bruce Lindsey. Lindsey told reporters aboard Air Force One that he had spoken to his wife and that ``she's fine.''

Lindsey said that ``a boiler explosion'' is the initial apparent cause of the blast.

White House officials traveling with the president were informed by members of the White House military office about the explosion, Eller said.

He said that Secret Service agents in Seoul had done a preliminary investigation, which also suggested that the explosion was not due to explosives.

Families were being notified by the White House to reassure them, Eller said. He said it was still too early to say whether there would be any change in the president's Korea plans.

An advance team that went to Seoul ahead of the president's trip checked out the U.S. Embassy as a possible alternative, Eller said, but he said he knew of no plans to have the president stay in a different location.

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