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RESTRICTION CODES

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United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

BUREAU OF LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS (H)

FAX

TO: Jeremy. Rasser, USC
FROM: Wendy Sherman
DATE: 6/28 TIME: 3:00
NUMBER OF PAGES (including cover sheet): 5

URGENT _____

FOR CLEARANCE _____

FYI _____

PER YOUR REQUEST _____

MESSAGE: Jeremy,
I told Joel Johnson,
Reizenbaums AE, that I would fax this
to you to consider for the President.
If you have any questions, feel free to
call.

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002/003
P.1

TO: WENDY SHERMAN

FAX:

FROM: PETER HARRIS

DATE: 6-22-93

PAGES TO FOLLOW:

COMMENTS

H1 - METZ ASKED ME TO FAX THIS TO YOU SO IT
WOULD REACH YOU - COULD YOU CALL
HIS A.A JOEL JOHNSON WITH YOUR REACTION - 202-224-
8920 - HOPE ALL IS GREAT + MANY THANKS - Peter

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RONALD FELDMAN FINE ARTS INC

June 17, 1993

To: Wendy Sherman, Assistant Secretary of State for Legislative Affairs
The State Department

From: Ronald Feldman

Re: President Clinton's Trip to South Korea in July 1993

Based upon important cultural, economic and political factors, it is suggested that the President take the opportunity during his trip to acknowledge cultural exchanges with South Korea scheduled for July and August.

I would like to suggest that during his trip to Seoul, Korea in July, President Clinton take the opportunity to let the South Korean nation know that he is aware of and pleased with South Korea's current interest in the arts of the United States. The Koreans are very sensitive to cultural exchange and would like to know their efforts are appreciated. An acknowledgement from the President will demonstrate that we are honored that they are interested in our culture and confirm that we think of them as important partners in contemporary issues. It will also encourage them to continue this exchange, which has important political and economic consequences. It is of note that art and art objects were the eighth largest export to Japan in 1990-91. We would like to encourage Korea to emulate this example.

The following are important art, cultural and trade events the President should make specific mention of in his acknowledgement. These events will be taking place in July and August under the umbrella of the Taejeon International Exposition, which opens in August. The Taejeon Expo will feature six hundred pavilions and attract an estimated ten million international visitors. Except for the private funds supporting the United States Pavilion, all monies have been committed by the South Koreans.

1. The United States Pavilion contains an art exhibition that is based on the ecology and is paired with a technology space exhibition.

2. Twenty-seven American artists are included in a Recycling Exhibit in the new, and permanent, Research Institute for Contemporary Art at the Taejeon Expo. This exhibition is curated by Tarris Sullivan of the Corcoran Museum in Washington, D.C. and is a very contemporary and advanced show that recognizes some of the most experimental artists in the United States. After the Expo, the Research Center will be engaged in a continuing cultural exchange with the U.S.

3. The Whitney Museum Biennial exhibition, which has just closed in New York, will for the first time travel abroad. This historic event was initiated by the Koreans. The exhibition will be shown at the National Museum of Contemporary Art in Seoul from July 31 to September 7.

4. The Whitney Museum is sending a major exhibition of important sculpture by Alexander Calder to the Seaje Museum in Kyongju, which is near Pusan and is run by the Kim family with ties to Daewoo Industries and Hilton Hotels.

Attached: Sample statement for the President.

Memo dated June 7, 1993, from Davis Roll, Director of the Whitney Museum.

PHOTOCOPY
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JUN 22 '93 14:34

RONALD FELDMAN FINE ARTS INC

Sample Statement

I am aware that the continuing cultural exchanges between our countries are bringing our peoples closer together. I am pleased to learn that during the next few months South Koreans will present the work of American artists at the National Museum of Contemporary Art in Seoul, the Sonje Museum in Kyongju, and at the Research Institute for Contemporary Art and the American Pavilion at the important Taejon International Exposition. It is through cultural exchanges such as these that we come to know each other better and form the basis for mutual respect and understanding.

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New York, N.Y. 10013, (212) 226-3232, FAX (212) 941-1536

WHITNEY MUSEUM OF AMERICAN ART

DIRECTOR'S OFFICE MEMO

June 7, 1993

TO: Ron Feldman
FROM: David A. Ross
RE: Korean exhibitions of Whitney projects

I would deeply appreciate your help in getting the following message to President Clinton's people in time for insertion in a speech to be delivered in Seoul this July.

As you know, the Whitney Museum of American Art is sending two major exhibitions to South Korea this summer. First, the Whitney Biennial will be traveling abroad for the first time in its sixty year history. Supported by many important patrons in South Korea, this exhibition signifies a major, continuing commitment to contemporary American art. The exhibition will be shown at the National Museum of Contemporary Art from July 31 to September 7.

At the same time, the Whitney Museum is sending a major exhibition of important sculpture by Alexander Calder (primarily from our Permanent Collection) to the Seonje Museum in Kyongju (near Pusan, in the south of the country.) This museum is run by the Kim family. Woo Cheong Kim is the Chairman of Daewoo Industries and prominent in re-unification efforts. He is a major figure in South Korean business and politics. His wife, Keaj Chung, is also prominent and the chairman of Hilton Hotels in Korea. She has been a major supporter of these two projects, and would surely appreciate this mention by the President.

The balance is good. Calder is conservative and somewhat classical. The Biennial is forward-looking and very much an exhibit of the moment. Calder is, of course, one of the greatest and beloved American artists of the century.

Let me know if there is anything else I can do to help you convince the President's people that this mention would be worthy. Clearly, it shows him as hip and supportive of American culture both here and abroad. Many thanks for your help.

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Opening An Era Of Change

Address by Kim Young Sam
Accepting the Presidency of the
Democratic Liberal Party

Seoul Korea

August 28, 1992

My fellow party members, in response to your high expectations and your show of affection and encouragement, I humbly accept the presidency of the Democratic Liberal Party. I am grateful to you for choosing me as the party head in spite of my many inadequacies and, at this moment, am overwhelmed by a sense of momentous duty and obligation.

On behalf of all my fellow party members, I take this opportunity to pay tribute to Honorary President Roh Tae Woo for his years of dedicated endeavors to develop our party as its top leader.

I have become the first purely civilian president of a governing party in 31 years. This means that an era of civilian government in both name and fact is beginning to unfold.

At this critical juncture, both the people and history demand change. The fact that the governing party has selected me, formerly an opposition politician who has long championed change, means, I believe, that our party has chosen to pursue such change.

Two and a half years ago, we launched the Democratic Liberal Party by merging three parties. I decided on the merger out of a single-minded desire to stabilize domestic politics which was adrift on rough seas, to promote national coherence through reforms and thus to lay the groundwork for grand national unity.

Opening An Era Of Change

LDP merged
three parties
to form
the new
party

In integrating the various political groups with different backgrounds, we have experienced a good deal of intramural discord and conflict. But we have already put the past squarely behind us and are now united as one in resolving to embark on the road of change as demanded by both the people and history. I believe the public will heartily applaud our courage and hard decision.

My party colleagues, now that both the people and history demand change, the Democratic Liberal Party must change itself ahead of all others. From now on, you, my fellow party members, must be the genuine masters of our party. You have already selected the presidential candidate of the ruling party through free competition for the first time since the Republic was founded.

In the future, our party must accomplish intraparty democracy so that all decisions will be made from the bottom up. The Democratic Liberal Party must transform itself into a party of reform capable of harnessing the inherent capabilities of the nation and of taking the lead in working change. We must demonstrate that the governing DLP is more reform-minded than any other party that has ever appeared in the history of the Republic of Korea.

You must be the prime movers in shaping a bright and healthy homeland in this period of switch-over from the twentieth to the twenty-first century and in passing the new Korea thus built on to the coming generations.

To mold a bright and healthy homeland, we must first correctly grasp the reality that our society is fraught with problems. Public discipline has grown lax with the prevalence of a cult of money which proclaims that money can buy anything.

In the course of democratization over the past several years, authoritarian tendencies have greatly diminished. But to our chagrin, authority and order have also broken down. Ours has become a society in which subordinates do not respect their superiors and people cannot trust each other. Confused by conflicting values, young people are aimlessly wandering about. There is an increasing trend to indulge in excessive consumption, luxury and pleasure hunting. At the same time, class, regional and generational strife is deepening. Our environment continues to be polluted and destroyed.

All such phenomena may be diagnosed as the Korean disease. The Republic was once counted among the four dragons of Asia. However, it is now mired in an economic slump. Businessmen and farmers alike are losing their motivation to work. Housewives say they are afraid to go shopping.

Moreover, the nation is registering a balance of payments deficit for the third straight year, as our products are driven out of the world market by competitors from other newly industrializing countries. Many characterize the current situation as a political, social and economic crisis.

My party colleagues and fellow citizens, I do not mean to downgrade the economic achievements of the successive governments and, in particular, the success in democratization and northern diplomacy under the Sixth Republic. I also acknowledge that our social ailments and economic stagnation are transitional phenomena incidental to rapid economic growth and democratic reforms.

And yet, nearly all our citizens feel that we must not let the situation remain as it is now. I agree. And I believe that all our politicians, including myself, are responsible for the current situation. I join all my party colleagues in vowing to tackle politics for the well-being of all with a full understanding of the plight and wishes of the people. Only then will it be possible to transform our politics, economy and society.

To that end, we need a strong government, a strong national leadership. We must get at the root causes of the Korean disease. If we are to restore the health of our society, we must carry out bold surgery to root out widespread injustice, deep-seated corruption and habitual improprieties.

We must forcefully counter acts of individual and group selfishness that disturb the public peace and order. We must see to it that women and girls can walk along the streets at night without fear and anxiety.

During the recent period of transition to democracy, it has been unavoidable to exercise leadership with tolerance and patience. However, the soon-to-be born new government will not vacillate trying to pander to various sectors of society. This will be so because it will be a legitimate democratic government in both name and fact. It will be a democratic government capable of acting resolutely and decisively.

A strong government and a strong leadership can only be provided by men of integrity and honesty. Only when the upper stretch of a stream is clean, can the lower stretch be clean also. The only property I own is a house in Sangdo-dong. I will not own any other property in the future, either. If elected, I shall retire to my same old house that will remain in the same condition in which it has always been.

We must remedy at least the following two ills without fail. One is the notion that money can be turned into power. The other is the opposite notion that power can be turned into wealth. These two mistaken beliefs must be eradicated. The ethical integrity of the national leader is the foundation for a healthy society and a healthy country. I shall put the highest value on ethical government.

Next, a strong government and a strong leadership are possible only when the process of gaining power is just. Power grabbed through illegal and unjust means cannot be truly effective. Real power comes from moral authority, rather than from the barrel of a gun or a heap of money.

I have no desire at all to be elected President through unjust means. I took the initiative in creating an ad hoc committee in the National Assembly to get the election laws revised. This is because I want to compete in a fair and just fashion in the forthcoming election. I will campaign in a spotless manner.

The first thing that a government born in a clean fashion must do is to reform personnel administration. It is often said personnel administration is everything. Our current social ills and regional socio-economic disparities have stemmed largely from unfair personnel management. Appointments and promotions must be based on competence and merits, rather than regional bonds, academic connections or nepotism. If elected, I will drastically reform personnel administration with the aim of promoting grand national unity. I will recruit talented people from all areas of the country to form the best possible government. I will conduct grand politics to shape a new era of reconciliation and integration.

Our most urgent task now is certainly to revitalize the economy. We must rescue the dragon that has fallen into the swamp and free it to soar into the sky again. I will do everything in my power to turn around the economy and make it vigorously race forward again.

We are now faced with tough challenges internally and externally. On the home front, we can no longer count on an abundant supply of labor. In the world market, we see the tide of economic regionalism and technological protectionism rising. We will not be able to overcome the challenges with our old way of thinking and acting, with our old institutions and organizations. A revolution in thinking is required.

Plan recovery
rescue the
dragon
(4000)

I believe that willing participation and creativity on the part of businesses and the general public are the key to economic revitalization. My view is that nowadays, businesses and the general public know better than the government what to do and how to do it. We must achieve a small government by minimizing government control and intervention. And yet, the small government must be able to effectively help businesses grow and prosper.

To make our economy healthy again, the triad of workers, businesses and the government must unite as one. We must ensure that honest hard work is duly rewarded. In that way, we must build an era in which everyone, whether rich or poor, male or female, powerful or powerless, will be able to work and live with dignity. Agriculture must also be developed into a competitive industry and must build a thriving rural Korea that will be a good place to live. We cannot overemphasize the need to invest in science and technology if we are to compete in the international marketplaces.

Consistency is important to all public policies. If policies are shifted around all the time, it is our farmers, businesses and citizens in general that will suffer. I have advocated "predictable government," because only when government policies are consistent, will businesses be able to make investment without anxiety.

The process of decision-making must also be clean and transparent. It must be severed from political and financial power. The term, "government-business collusion," must disappear from this land.

Major national projects must not be swayed by regional or group selfishness. Project priorities must be determined based on the best interest and available financial resources of the nation. In this sense, no political leader should make unfeasible public promises. When a strong and stable democratic government comes into being, the economy will gain viability and vitality of its own accord and will keep developing.

Fellow citizens, after all is said, I believe the way to fundamentally cure our social ills is through education. First of all, we must cultivate good citizenship. That is to say, we must become hard-working democratic citizens who have a proper sense of order and discipline. Such education must start from very early childhood. Teenagers must be freed from the exam hell. Universities must be made into true centers of research. If and when our nation is armed with advanced science and technology, our future will be brighter.

We have a great many things to do. We must ensure that our sons and daughters can drink clean water and breath clean air. The almost constant traffic gridlock that so wastes resources and so irritates us must be done away with. All such endeavors are crucial to building a healthy homeland.

Fellow citizens, I have discussed a vision of a healthy homeland. Our ultimate goal, however, is grand national unity. The changes now occurring in the situation enveloping the Korean Peninsula are creating conditions more and more favorable to that goal. With the normalization of relations with China, our northern policy has reached its apogee.

Realizing that it is running against time, North Korea must now throw its doors wide open and step forward to the conference table. I am firmly convinced that unification will be achieved before the present century is out.

As far as unification is concerned, however, I will not make haste under the influence of the passions of the moment. If we make haste, we will very likely run into an excruciating process of trial and error that we may not be able to withstand. We need to make a sound and solid unification policy.

To prepare for unification, we must work out a development program for the whole of the Korean Peninsula and carry out an educational program to promote national homogeneity. We must also continually save to meet the cost of unification. Nevertheless, we must forcefully counteract the North's nuclear development program. I also think we must press for South-North dispersed family reunions and other exchanges of people on a priority basis. When we pursue unification cool-headedly in quest of substance, rather than form, our goal will be attained sooner than expected.

Fellow citizens, what is most important at this critical juncture is for us to return to common sense and sound principles. Only when common sense and sound principles are upheld, and everybody does his part, will our society grow healthy and gain vitality and vigor. This is not a task for the government and leaders alone.

We must shape an era of grand participation in which everyone fulfills his proper role and does his part to the best of his ability. Only participating citizens have the right to demand the state do something for them. As long as I know I am fulfilling my duty, I will proudly ask the people to do theirs.

We must tighten our belts and buckle down to our jobs. Only when we do so, will we be able to open an era of responsible citizenship.

My party colleagues and fellow citizens, some point out that our citizens are now haunted by a strange sense of frustration and defeatism. As I have just said, the current situation is less than sanguine. But our worst enemy is this very attitude.

Any individual or any country is bound to face challenges. An individual or a country rises or falls depending on how challenges are met. Since I met the challenge of being elected to the National Assembly at the age of 25, I have been confronted with an almost endless series of political challenges for over four decades. I have experienced countless days of darkness and suffering. But I endured them without losing hope, and took a plunge again without hesitation whenever an opportune moment arrived, thereby attaining my goals.

The Korean people have tremendous inherent capabilities. For example, Korea won the marathon at the recent Barcelona Olympics, and thus ranked seventh in the medal standing. The Republic has an ample inherent capability to leap into the ranks of the developed nations.

United, the Korean people can do anything that they put their minds to. If elected President, I will see to it that every citizen will feel proud of being Korean.

From now on, I, Kim Young Sam, will demonstrate change. Not through flowery rhetoric but through resolute action.

Two million fellow party members, the moment of truth that will decide national destiny is now only three months away. Let us unite with one mind and one heart. Let us put forth all our energies to achieve the final triumph. Let us win an overwhelming victory in the upcoming presidential election. In that way, we will endeavor to present the Korean people with the excitement of unification, the fruits of democratization, and the contentment of stable and decent lives.

Let us rise and join all our fellow citizens in making a new start. Join me, Kim Young Sam, in these endeavors. We will triumph after all.

Thank you.

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FEB-24-93 WED 14:18

ELIZABETH

FAX NO. 2023870205

P. 02

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TOGETHER ON THE ROAD TO A NEW KOREA

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS

BY

KIM YOUNG SAM

FEBRUARY 25, 1993

FEB-24-93 WED 14:18

ELIZABETH

FAX NO. 2023870205

P.03

My 70 million fellow Koreans at home and abroad, President Roh Tae Woo, other former presidents and distinguished guests, today we gather here to open a new era of democracy under civilian government-- the climax of our long and tireless pursuit. We have had to wait for this moment for thirty long years. At last, we have established a government by the people and of the people for this land. The government that is coming into being today has its foundation in the burning desire and great sacrifices of the people for democracy.

Standing before our National Assembly, I am deeply moved, for this has long been the scene of my difficult and passionate struggle for democracy. The Korean people truly are a great people and I extend my deep gratitude to you. May the glory of our nation be with you forever. Today, I join you all in paying tribute to those who nobly sacrificed themselves in the struggle for democracy and thus cannot be with us today.

Fellow citizens, as I assume the Presidency, I am acutely aware of our historic mission to build a new homeland. The spirit of renewal is now rising in this land. In the past, the Korean people have enjoyed luxuriant summers, but have also suffered withering winters. Today, this spirit of national advancement represents the hope of a new spring.

This new season demands that we make a fresh start with renewed determination. Deep in my heart, I have a vision of a "New

cf
RK
marginal

Korea". The "New Korea" will be a freer and more mature democratic society. Justice will flow like a river throughout this land. This "New Korea" will be a sharing community, working and living together in harmony. A higher quality of life will flourish and the dignity of the individual will be upheld. The divided Korean people will become one and live in peace in a unified land.

The "New Korea" will stand tall and proud on the center stage of a new and civilized world, making a vital contribution to global peace and progress. The "New Korea" will inspire all to work enthusiastically and will make our children proud to be Korean. Let us all share in this vision. We are a people who have already worked a miracle, rising from the ashes of a savage war that followed devastation by colonial rule. Now, we must build again and move forward to face the challenges of the future.

My fellow citizens,

We must realize however, that as we face these challenges, conditions are not necessarily favorable. In this post-cold war world that is moving headlong into intense economic and technological competition, old enemies are being transformed into new friends and old rules and practices no longer apply. If we fail to adapt to the changing times, we will only become bogged down at the threshold of the developed world. If we do not charge forward, we will only be left behind. This is a grave matter of national survival.

FEB-24-93 WED 14:19

ELIZABETH

FAX NO. 2023870205

P.05

It is at this time that we should be building our strength to create a "New Korea" and yet, we seem to have become debilitated. We are sick with what has been termed the Korean disease. Our industriousness and ingenuity--long the envy of the world--seem to be evaporating. Our society faces decay if our values continue to erode. The Korean people seem to have lost confidence in themselves. This is the heart of the problem. If we are in a crisis, it is not due to challenges from the outside, it is due to a feeling of defeatism that comes from within. We cannot let things go on like this. We must renew ourselves.

We must shake off our frustration and lethargy and break through to establish a new era of courage and hope. We must replace bigotry and inertia with open-mindedness and vitality, strife and confrontation with dialogue and cooperation, and mistrust with trust. We must stop considering narrow self-interests and build a society which sees us not only live together but also truly care about each other. These goals are the very root of the change and reform I advocate. It is not only our institutions but also our way of thinking and behaving that must be changed. If we hide from change and reform, we will be forsaken by history.

Fellow citizens,

The reforms we need must begin with three essential tasks: First, misconduct and corruption must be rooted out; second The economy must be revitalized; third, national discipline must be enhanced.

FEB-24-93 WED 14:19

ELIZABETH

FAX NO. 2023870205

P.06

Misconduct and corruption are the most terrifying enemies attacking the foundations of our society. There cannot and will not be any sanctuary for those who oppose the fight against corruption. No sanctuary at all. We will stamp out all manners of improprieties and graft. Immediate reform will start at the very top. Yet, it will not be possible to completely weed out corruption unless each and every citizen strives to achieve this goal. My fellow citizens, a truly honorable society will only be realized with the full commitment of all of you.

Next, we must restore economic vitality. To that end, the government will do away with unwarranted controls and protection and instead guarantee self regulation and fair competition. Private initiative and creativity will thus be allowed to flourish.

The administration will be the first to tighten its belt. Our citizens must also conserve and save more. Extravagance and wastefulness must be eliminated.

Workers must work harder, businesses must make bold technological innovations to be winners in the international marketplace. Only when the Government and the people, and labor and business work together with enthusiasm will it be possible to turn our economy around. This is my vision of a new Korean economy.

Fellow citizens,

We have grown lax and must restore national discipline. When power is grabbed by foul means, governmental legitimacy is lost and law and order is bound to break down. This gives currency to the immoral notion that the ends justify the means. There must be an end to the dark political night.

Respect for authority must be reestablished wherever necessary. Freedom must serve society. As the freedom fighter Pack Bum, once said-- the true meaning of freedom is in using that freedom to plant a flower in the park rather than pick a flower from the park. Ethics, which have been so flouted must be made to prevail. To this end, education must henceforth cultivate wholesome character and unwavering democratic belief, as well as equipping our young people for the future with knowledge and skill in science and technology. This is my vision of new education.

Fellow citizens,

The government that serves you from today will be a different kind of government. Chong Wa Dae (The Presidential Office and Residence) will work tirelessly to protect the lives and prosperity of the people and to promote security and prosperity for our nation. Chong Wa Dae will be your good neighbor. I will be with you where you work and will be by your side in good times and bad. We will share joy and pain because the more that joy is shared, the greater it becomes and the more that pain is shared, the lesser it becomes.

FEB-24-93 WED 14:20

ELIZABETH

FAX NO. 2023870205

P. 08

The nature of our politics must also change. Politics should not serve the politicians, rather it must bring hope and happiness to the people. Politics must address our citizens' grievances; it must reflect their spoken and unspoken wishes. When our government and our politics are reformed, so too will a genuine stability, through change and reform, take root in this land.

Fellow citizens,

Let us throw open the door to a new era based on justice and reconciliation. In the past, we have been divided from within by class strife, regional animosities, generational differences and ideological conflict. We must break down these barriers within our own society. We must resolve all legitimate grievances and remove resentment. Too many of you have been denied your place in the sun and we must assist you in joining the mainstream of society. Those who have more should give more. Those who are powerful should yield more. Let us not demand our share too greedily. We must give greater consideration to the larger common good. When we make the rice cake larger, so too must everyone's share become bigger.

My 70 million fellow Koreans at home and abroad,

This I pledge: I will do my very best to fulfill the people's call and the historic mandate for national reconciliation and unification. Yet, at this juncture, regarding unification, we must acknowledge that what is needed is not emotionalism but a reasoned national consensus on achieving this crucial goal.

FEB-24-93 WED 14:20

ELIZABETH

FAX NO. 2023870205

P. 03

To President Kim Il-Sung I say this: We must be genuinely willing to cooperate with each other. The world is moving away from confrontation and into an era of peace and cooperation. We see cooperation expanding among different peoples and countries and yet, none of these nations can have more reason to care and share than we do-- for we are members of the same ethnic family. No ideology or political belief can bring greater happiness than national kinship. If, President Kim, you really care about the Korean people and desire genuine reconciliation and unification between our brethren in the South and North, we can meet at any time and in any place to discuss this dream. It could be at the foot of Mt. Hallasan in the warm spring or on the shores of Chonji Lake atop Mt. Paektusan in summer. Let us open our hearts and discuss the future of the Korean people. In this spirit, I truly believe that we, as one people, will be able to resolve the issues that divide us.

To our five million fellow Koreans overseas who live in many parts of the world but who hold fast to their pride in their national heritage, I say this: Your motherland will be unified before the present century is over and will eventually become a land of freedom and peace. Let all of us, at home and abroad, join forces to open an era in which the proud Korean people will play a major international role and discharge their obligations to the global community.

Fellow citizens,

No one else will bring us this "New Korea". Only we can build it together. Today, many "New Koreans" are here. Workers who labor with sweat on their brow, farmers who venture to grow new kinds of crops, students who strive to expand their knowledge, scientists who explore new frontiers, businessmen who scout the world for new markets, small industrialists who have succeeded in developing new products, members of the armed services who defend the country day and night, and public officials who diligently work for our people. They are the key builders and leaders of the "New Korea"--those who consistently strive to do their best whatever they pursue.

Especially to our young people I say this: Now is the time for you to look out into the world and look to the future, to cast off your apathy and fully commit yourselves, to move from unproductive criticism to creative new solutions. The future is yours. The "New Korea" will be yours.

Fellow citizens, Let us all have a vision and hope for the future. Let us create a "New Korea". Neither the President alone nor the Administration alone can build this "New Korea". There should be no "us" and "them" in the endeavor to achieve this goal. There should be only "us". We must work together as one.

Our "New Korea" cannot be achieved overnight. It will take patience and time. It will take sweat and tears. It will be a

painful task. Yet, when we all share the pain, we will realize our dream, and we must. Let us start again with hope and vision. Let us all march forward. Let no one fall behind. Thank you.

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. cable	re President Kim Announces New Diplomacy (5 pages)	05/24/1993	P1/b(1)

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National Security Council
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Assembly Speech: Korea National Assembly Materials [4]

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- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Korean Economy at a Glance

Since 1982, the Korean economy has grown at an average of 9.5 percent per year in real terms. Real per capita income, at \$6,300, still lies well below that of Singapore (\$15,700) and Hong Kong (\$14,600).

In the years between 1986 and 1992, the Korean economy experienced, in turn, an export-led boom (1986-1988), a sharp but brief slowdown (1989), a domestic demand-driven boom (1990-1991), and a government-induced slowdown in its overheated growth spurt (1992).

Faced with the prospect of double-digit inflation in late 1991, the government curtailed foreign borrowing, restrained wage increases, and slowed construction, bringing 1992 inflation down to 5 percent. For 1993, a 6 percent consumer inflation rate is expected.

Korea's tight labor market generated strong wage pressures during 1990-91 and significant shortages in unskilled labor persist. To combat wage pressure, the Korean government maintains a system of voluntary wage guidelines for collective bargaining.

Korea's balance of merchandise trade turned negative during the 1990-91 boom, but a small positive balance is anticipated for 1993. Korea's imports are heavily skewed toward raw materials and capital goods; domestically-produced goods satisfy about 97 percent of the consumer market. Trade in services generally turns the current account negative.

Korea enjoys a small trade surplus with the U.S. The Korean market is the U.S.' seventh largest export market, twice the size of U.S. markets in Australia and Hong Kong.

The Korean government will shortly announce comprehensive reforms in its highly-regulated financial structure, which are expected to reduce the use of selective credit terms as industrial policy instruments. In the past decade, the government has used these tools to direct investment toward areas such as aerospace, information technology and biotechnology.

The Korean economy has experienced a slowdown in foreign investment in 4 of the last 5 years, while other newly-industrialized and developing countries in the region have seen substantial increases.

Economic Data - Korea

Population (1992), million 43.7
 1992 GNP, US\$ billions 273.5
 Per capita GNP \$6,258

=====

Data in US\$ Billions unless otherwise noted

	1990	1991	1992	1993	
	=====	=====	=====	Estimates	
	=====	=====	=====	=====	
Real GNP Growth	9.3%	8.4%	5.5%	6.0%	
Inflation (CPI)	8.6%	9.3%	6.0%	5.0%	
Central Gov't Expenditures/GNP	19.4%	19.6%	19.9%	19.2%	
Central Gov't Balance/GNP	-3.6%	-8.7%	-3.5%	-0.4%	
Total Exports	63.1	69.5	75.3	83.2	
Total Imports	65.1	76.6	76.9	83.0	
Trade Balance	(2.0)	(7.1)	(1.6)	0.2	
Merchandise Exports to US	18.3	16.9	16.5	3.9	Q1
Merchandise Imports from US	14.1	15.2	14.2	3.4	Q1
Merchandise Trade Balance with US	4.3	1.7	2.3	0.5	Q1
Current Account Balance	(2.2)	(8.7)	(4.1)	NA	
Exchange Rate (Won/\$, End-Period)	716.4	760.8	790.2	801.8	6/11
External Debt	31.7	39.1	45.0	NA	
Debt Service/Exports	9.7%	6.0%	7.5%	NA	
U.S. Assistance, \$ Million					
Military Assistance	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.8	

Sources: Embassy Seoul reporting; U.S. Department of Commerce;
 International Monetary Fund.

Appendix C: Chronology of the Korean War

1882	Korean-American Treaty of Friendship and Commerce signed.
1919	March First Movement protests Japanese colonial rule in Korea.
1943	
December	1 Cairo Declaration promises Korean independence "in due course."
1945	
August	8 Soviet Union declares war on Japan and sends troops to occupy Korea. 11 Soviet-U.S. agreement divides Korea at the thirty-eighth parallel into zones of military occupation.
September	2 Japan's formal surrender ends World War II. 6 Creation of Korean People's Republic in Seoul. 8 U.S. troops arrive in southern Korea to begin occupation.
December	21 Moscow Agreement provides formula for Korean reunification.
1946	
May	8 Joint Soviet-American Commission adjourns after failing to agree on how to implement the Moscow Agreement.
1947	
August	4 SWNCC 176/30 outlines steps to break Soviet-U.S. deadlock over Korean reunification.
September	17 United States refers issue of Korean independence to UN.

November	29 JCS submits memorandum assessing Korea's strategic significance. 14 UN General Assembly approves resolution providing for a UN Temporary Commission on Korea (UNTCOK) to supervise national elections leading to reunification and independence.
1948	
January	24 Soviet occupation commander refuses to permit UNTCOK entry into northern Korea, thus preventing national elections.
April	2 President Harry S. Truman approves NSC-8 as the basis for U.S. Korea policy.
May	10 Separate elections held under UN supervision in southern Korea.
August	15 Establishment of the Republic of Korea (ROK)
September	9 Establishment of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK).
October	19 Outbreak of Yösu-Sunch'on uprising in South Korea.
December	12 UN approves resolution recognizing the Republic of Korea as the only legitimate government on the peninsula, calling for Soviet-U.S. withdrawal as soon as practicable, and establishing a UN Commission on Korea (UNCOK). 31 Soviet occupation forces withdraw from North Korea.
1949	
March	23 President Truman approves NSC-8/2 as new U.S. Korea policy.
April	8 Soviet Union vetoes admission of the ROK to the UN.
May	2 Establishment of U.S.-Korean Military Advisory Group (KMAAG).
June	29 U.S. occupation forces withdraw from South Korea.
October	21 UN passes resolution instructing the UNCOK to use its "good offices" to encourage Korean reunification, verify Soviet military withdrawal, and observe and report any developments contributing to the outbreak of hostilities.
1950	
January	12 Secretary of State Dean G. Acheson excludes the ROK from U.S. defensive perimeter in National Press Club speech. 19 House of Representatives defeats Korean aid bill of 1949-1950.

- February 14 President Truman signs Far Eastern Economic Assistance Act.
Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship and Alliance signed.
- April 14 General Douglas MacArthur submits memorandum emphasizing Taiwan's strategic significance.
NSC-68 recommends substantial increase in U.S. defense budget.
- May 2 Senator Tom Connally predicts fall of the ROK to Communists.
30 National Assembly elections in the Republic of Korea produce a majority of representatives opposed to President Syngman Rhee.
- June 7 Democratic Fatherland Front proposes plan for reunification.
15 John Foster Dulles arrives in South Korea on fact-finding mission and addresses National Assembly two days later.
24 UNCOK surveys thirty-eighth parallel and finds ROK troops in defensive positions.
25 North Korean army invades South Korea.
UN Security Council approves resolution calling for cease-fire in Korea and withdrawal of DPRK forces north of thirty-eighth parallel.
First Blair House meeting to discuss the crisis in Korea.
26 Second Blair House meeting held.
27 Arrival of Church survey mission in Korea and the creation of the Advance Command and Liaison Group in Korea (ADCOM).
UN Security Council approves resolution calling upon members to provide assistance to the ROK in resisting aggression.
President Truman announces U.S. air and naval assistance for the ROK and neutralization of Taiwan.
28 Han River bridge destroyed prematurely trapping South Korean soldiers and civilians in Seoul.
North Korean troops occupy Seoul, the capital of the ROK.

July

- 29 General MacArthur visits Korea and observes fighting at the Han River.

Soviet Union informs the United States of intention to remain uninvolved in Korean civil war and declares UN Security Council resolutions illegal.

President Truman at press conference agrees with a reporter's description of the Korean War as a "police action."

Congress approves Deficiency Appropriations Act providing additional aid to the ROK.

- 30 President Truman commits ground forces in Korean War.
2 President Truman rejects Chiang Kai-shek's offer of Chinese troops for service in the Korean War.
5 Battle of Osan and first Battle of Wŏnju.
7 UN Security Council resolution establishes UN Command.
8 President Truman appoints General Douglas MacArthur commander in chief of UN Command (CINUNC).
12 U.S. and the ROK sign the Taegŏn Agreements.
13 Army Chief of Staff General J. Lawton Collins and Air Force Chief of Staff General Hoyt S. Vandenberg visit Tokyo for discussions with MacArthur lasting until July 14.
Indian prime minister Jawaharlal Nehru urges United States and Soviet Union to take steps to localize and terminate the Korean War.
14 Battle of the Kŏm River, lasting until July 20.
15 President Syngman Rhee transfers control of the ROK's military forces to the UNC for the duration of the Korean War.
19 President Truman addresses nation on the Korean crisis.
20 North Korean forces seize city of Taegŏn.
29 Lieutenant General Walton W. Walker, 8th Army commander, issues "stand or die" order.
31 MacArthur visits Taiwan until August 1 to discuss measures for defense of the island.

August

- 1 Soviet Union ends boycott of UN Security Council, as Jacob Malik assumes position as president of the body.
4 UN forces withdraw inside Pusan Perimeter.
5 Battle of the Naktong Bulge, lasting until August 19.
6 W. Averell Harriman visits Tokyo with Lieutenant General Matthew B. Ridgway for discussions with MacArthur

- 9 Beginning of the defense of Taegu.
- 10 First bombing raid on Rashin (Najin).
- 15 Establishment of the Korean Augmentation of the U.S. Army (KATUSA).
- 17 U.S. permanent representative at UN, Warren R. Austin, calls for reunification of Korea.
- 19 General Collins and Navy Chief of Staff Admiral Forrest P. Sherman visit Tokyo to discuss plans for the Inch'on landing with CINUNC General Douglas MacArthur.
- 25 Publication of MacArthur's VFW message.

Secretary of the Navy Francis P. Matthews refers to the possibility of waging a preventive war against the Soviet Union.

- 26 Creation of the X Corps in preparation for the Inch'on landing.

September

- 1 President Truman addresses Congress to explain U.S. policy in the Korean War.

Mobilization of four U.S. National Guard divisions.

- 4 U.S. Navy fighters shoot down Soviet aircraft over Yellow Sea.
- 5 Battle of Yongch'on, lasting until September 13.
- 8 Congress approves Defense Production Act.
- 11 Truman orders implementation of NSC-81, the plan for the military offensive across the thirty-eighth parallel.
- 12 Secretary of Defense Louis A. Johnson resigns; General George C. Marshall is his replacement.
- 15 UNC stages Inch'on landing.
- 18 UN forces recapture Kimp'o Airfield.
- 19 8th Army begins breakout from Pusan Perimeter.
- 25 JCS authorizes ground operations north of thirty-eighth parallel.

Acting Chief of Staff of Chinese People's Liberation Army warns that China will not "sit back with folded hands and let the Americans come up to the border."

- 27 8th Army and the X Corps link forces south of Seoul.
- JCS directive forbids air operations beyond Yalu River.
- 29 UN forces complete recapture of Seoul operation.

- 30 South Korea's 3d Division crosses thirty-eighth parallel.

October

- 2 Chinese premier Chou En-lai warns Indian ambassador K. M. Panikkar that People's Republic of China will intervene in Korean War if U.S. forces cross thirty-eighth parallel.

- 7 UN resolution authorizes military operations to reunite Korea and establishes UN Committee for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea (UNCURK).
- 8 U.S. planes strafe Soviet air base in Siberia.
- 9 General MacArthur demands immediate North Korean surrender.
- 10 North Korean leader Kim Il Sung rejects surrender demand.
- 11 South Korea's 3d Division captures port of Wonsan.
- 12 UN Interim Committee resolves that the UN recognizes no government as having "legal and effective control" over North Korea and asks the UNC to assume administrative responsibility in the north pending arrival of the UNCURK.
- 15 President Truman and MacArthur meet at Wake Island Conference.
- 19 Chinese People's Volunteers Army crosses the Yalu.
- South Korean forces occupy P'yongyang.
- 24 MacArthur removes restrictions on movement of non-Korean forces to provinces bordering the Yalu River.
- 25 X Corps lands at Wonsan harbor.
- Opening of Chosin (Changjin) Reservoir Campaign.
- 27 China opens first offensive lasting until October 31, and UNC captures first Chinese "volunteers."
- 28 JCS sends MacArthur an occupation directive for North Korea.
- 1 Battle of Unsan, lasting until November 6.
- First Chinese MiGs appear along Yalu River.
- 3 UN approves Uniting for Peace resolution to permit the General Assembly to act against an aggressor and to create a UN Collective Measures Committee.
- 6 Chinese forces attack 8th Army north of Ch'ongch'on River and then disengage, starting a three-week lull in the fighting.
- 7 MacArthur requests approval for hot pursuit of Chinese planes into Manchuria and destruction of Yalu bridges.
- 8 UN Security Council passes resolution inviting the PRC to participate in debate on the issues of Korea and Taiwan.
- 10 Soviet Union vetoes UN Security Council measure calling upon the PRC to withdraw its forces from Korea.

November

- British Foreign Minister Ernest Bevin submits "buffer zone" proposal to U.S.
- 24 MacArthur announces while visiting Korea the start of the Home-by-Christmas offensive.
- PRC representative Wu Hsui-ch'uan arrives at UN for discussions.
- 26 Chinese launch second offensive lasting until December 9.
- 28 PRC's representative to the UN Wu Hsui-ch'uan denounces the United States for aggression in Korea.
- 30 President Truman's atomic bomb press conference comment.
- First Korean War briefing meeting at the Canadian embassy.
- December 1 MacArthur points to prohibitions on air strikes in Manchuria to explain the UNC retreat in *U.S. News and World Report* interview.
- Passage of UN resolution establishing UN Korean Reconstruction Agency (UNKRA).
- 4 British prime minister Clement Attlee begins trip to United States.
- 5 UN forces evacuate P'yŏngyang.
- 6 JCS directive bans unauthorized public statements by government officials regarding the war.
- 8 Issuance of Truman-Attlee communiqué.
- 10 Hŭngnam evacuation of the X Corps and 7th Infantry Division begins, lasting until December 24.
- 14 UN resolution establishes UN Ceasefire Group.
- 15 UNC forces retreat below the thirty-eighth parallel.
- 16 President Truman declares state of national emergency.
- 19 PRC Delegation leaves UN.
- 20 Former President Herbert Hoover delivers "Gibraltar America" speech.
- 23 PRC premier Chou En-lai rejects UN Ceasefire Group's proposal, demanding U.S. withdrawal from Korea and Taiwan and the PRC's admission to the UN.
- General Walker, 8th Army commander, killed in a jeep accident.

1951

January

- 26 Lieutenant General Matthew B. Ridgway arrives in Korea to replace Walker.
- 31 China launches third offensive south of the thirty-eighth parallel.

- 1 Mobilization of two more U.S. National Guard divisions.
- 3 UN Ceasefire Group reports failure of negotiations with PRC.
- 4 Chinese Communist forces capture Seoul.
- 11 UN Ceasefire Group proposes five principles as basis for a settlement of the Korean War.
- 12 JCS rejects MacArthur's plan for winning the Korean War.
- 13 U.S. votes in favor of UN cease-fire resolution that promises discussion of other Far Eastern issues.
- 15 Operation Wolfhound begins, lasting until January 25 and forcing Chinese retreat to Osan.

Generals Collins and Vandenberg visit Tokyo for discussions with General MacArthur.

February

- 17 China rejects UN Ceasefire Group's five principles because "the purpose of arranging a ceasefire first [before negotiating] is merely to give the United States troops a breathing space."
- 25 Operation Thunderbolt begins, lasting until February 1 and forcing Chinese retreat to the Han River.
- 1 Passage of UN resolution condemning China for aggression in Korea and establishing UN Additional Measures Committee and UN Good Offices Committee.
- 5 Operation Punch forces the Chinese to retreat north of Seoul.
- Operation ~~Falcons~~ ~~with~~ Chinese counterattack, forcing the X Corps on February 11 to retreat southward to Wŏnju.
- 10 South Korean National Guard units slaughter innocent civilians at the town of Kŏch'ang.
- 11 Fourth Chinese offensive to force UNC retreat from central Korea.
- 13 Battle of Chip'yŏng, lasting until February 15.
- 15 General MacArthur requests permission to bomb Rashin (Najin).
- 21 Operation Killer begins, lasting until March 1 and pushing Communist forces in central Korea north of Han River.

March

- 7 Operation Ripper begins, lasting until March 21 and forcing Chinese retreat north of thirty-eighth parallel.

MacArthur makes "die for tie" statement at a press conference in Korea.

- 14 UNC completes recapture of Seoul from the Chinese Communists.

- 15 MacArthur advocates in a press interview crossing the thirty-eighth parallel to fulfill the UNC mission of reuniting Korea.

- 20 JCS informs MacArthur of Truman's planned cease-fire initiative.

- 22 Operation Courageous by March 29 moves the UNC to a position just south of the thirty-eighth parallel.

- 24 MacArthur issues "pronunciamento" demanding Communist surrender.

- 26 Washington Conference of foreign ministers of nations in the Western Hemisphere begins, lasting until April 7.

- 29 PRC radio broadcast rejects MacArthur's ultimatum and calls for renewed military efforts.

April

- 3 Operation Rugged allows UNC forces to cross the thirty-eighth parallel and establish the Kansas Line on April 6.

- 5 Republican House Minority Leader Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts reads letter from MacArthur dated March 20 in the House calling for victory in the Korean War.

- 6 Operation Dauntless, lasting until April 11, results in the UNC's establishing the Kansas-Wyoming Line.

- 11 Truman recalls MacArthur, replacing him with General Ridgway.

- 14 Lieutenant General James A. Van Fleet arrives in Korea to replace Ridgway as 8th Army commanding general.

- 19 MacArthur delivers "No Substitute for Victory" speech to a joint session of Congress.

- 22 China opens first stage of fifth offensive, lasting until April 28.

Battle of the Imjin River, lasting until April 25.

- 23 Battle of Kap'yŏng, lasting until April 25.

- 28 JCS authorizes UNC attacks on air bases in Manchuria if Chinese Communist planes threaten the security of UNC forces on the ground.

May

- 3 Senate MacArthur Hearings before Joint Committee of Armed Services and Foreign Relations commence, lasting until June 25.

June

- 16 China opens second stage of fifth offensive, lasting until May 23.

- 17 Truman approves NSC-48/5.

- 18 UN resolution calls for selective embargo against PRC.

Assistant Secretary of State Dean Rusk delivers speech referring to the PRC as "a Slavic Manchukuo on a large scale" and "not the Government of China."

- 30 UNC forces restore defensive positions at Kansas Line.

- 31 First meeting between George F. Kennan and Jacob A. Malik regarding possible cease-fire negotiations in Korean War.

JCS sends new directive to Ridgway on future conduct of the war.

- 1 Operation Piledriver moves UNC forces to Wyoming Line.

- 2 UNC implements Operation Strangle.

- 5 Second Kennan-Malik meeting.

- 15 UNC consolidates defensive position along Kansas-Wyoming Line.

- 23 Jacob Malik's radio broadcast suggests opening of truce talks.

- 29 CINUNC General Ridgway offers to meet Communist commander in the field to discuss a cease-fire and armistice.

- 10 Opening session of Kaesŏng truce talks.

- 14 Communist delegation agrees to permit equal press coverage.

- 15 Governor Thomas E. Dewey visits Korea.

- 26 Approval of agenda for Kaesŏng truce talks.

- 28 Commonwealth Division established.

- 17 Communist forces demand UNC apology for ambush near Kaesŏng.

- 18 Battle of Bloody Ridge, lasting until September 5.

- 23 Communists suspend truce talks because of alleged UNC strafing of Kaesŏng neutral zone.

- 25 U.S. bombing raid on Rashin (Najin).

- 1 ANZUS Treaty signed.

- 8 Japanese Peace Treaty signed in San Francisco.

- 11 Acheson meets with British foreign minister Herbert S. Morrison.

- 13 Battle of Heartbreak Ridge, lasting until October 15.

July

August

September

- 28 JCS Chairman General Omar N. Bradley and State Department Soviet expert Charles E. Bohlen visit Tokyo and Korea until October 3.

October

- 3 Operation Commando, lasting until October 8.
- 5 U.S. ambassador Alan G. Kirk meets Soviet foreign minister Andrei Y. Vyshinsky and urges him to persuade Chinese and North Koreans to resume armistice negotiations.

- 22 Signing of the P'anmunjŏm security zone agreement.

- 24 Battle of Namsi, largest air clash of the war.

- 25 Truce talks resume at P'anmunjŏm.

Winston Churchill replaces Clement Attlee as British prime minister following Labour Party's electoral defeat.

November

- 12 Ridgway orders 8th Army to implement active defense strategy.

Operation Ratkiller begins to kill or capture guerrillas in South Korea, lasting until March 15, 1952.

- 13 At P'anmunjŏm, the UNC proposes the battle line as the demarcation line for a DMZ if all other issues are settled in thirty days.

- 27 Agreement reached at P'anmunjŏm truce talks on agenda item 2, demarcation line and DMZ.

- 28 First Anglo-American discussion of Joint Policy (Greater Sanctions) statement.

December

- 3 Negotiators at P'anmunjŏm refer Communist proposal for settling agenda item 3, covering cease-fire inspection, to subdelegates to work out the details.

- 21 Truman administration approves NSC-115/2.

- 27 Agreement on demarcation line at P'anmunjŏm invalidated.

1952

January

- 2 UNC proposes voluntary repatriation of POWs at P'anmunjŏm.

- 8 Communist delegation rejects voluntary repatriation principle.

- 27 P'anmunjŏm negotiators agree to defer discussion of airfield rehabilitation.

- 31 Negotiators shift to subdelegation discussion of agenda item 5, political consultations between governments.

February

- 10 Operation Clam-Up, lasting until February 15.

- 16 Communist negotiators at P'anmunjŏm suggest that the Soviet Union should be a member of the neutral commission in charge of supervising the ceasefire.

- 18 Soviet Union charges U.S. with waging biological warfare in North Korea.

- 19 Agreement at P'anmunjŏm truce talks on agenda item 5 provides for political conference ninety days after the armistice to discuss withdrawal of foreign troops and Korean reunification.

March

- 26 U.S. delegate at UN denies charges of using biological warfare and criticizes Communists for refusing an impartial investigation.

April

- 2 Communist delegation at P'anmunjŏm recommends checking POW lists.

- 5 Operation Scatter results in screening of POWs in UNC camps, lasting until April 15.

- 8 Truman seizes U.S. steel mills.

- 10 Meyer mission to Republic of Korea begins, lasting until May 24.

- 20 UNC announces only 70,000 Communist POWs desire repatriation.

- 28 UNC submits package proposal at P'anmunjŏm truce talks, but Communist delegation refuses to accept voluntary repatriation.

Truman appoints General Mark W. Clark to replace Ridgway.

May

- 2 Communists partially accept package proposal, dropping the Soviet Union as a NSC member for no limits on airfield rehabilitation.

- 7 Kŏje-do POW camp uprising begins with seizure of camp commander, Brigadier General Francis T. Dodd, lasting until June 10.

- 11 Communist POWs release General Dodd.

- 12 General Clark formally assumes command as CINUNC.

- 19 Publication of John Foster Dulles's "A Policy of Boldness" article in *Life* magazine.

- 22 Foreign Minister Anthony Eden sends draft of Anglo-Indian Five Point Plan for settling POW controversy to Washington.

- 24 U.S. and ROK sign Agreement on Economic Coordination.

- 25 President Syngman Rhee declares martial law in Pusan.

- June
- 2 Supreme Court declares Truman's seizure of steel plants unconstitutional in *Youngstown Sheet and Tube v. Sawyer*.
 - 10 UN forces rout militant POWs, ending Kōje-do uprising.
 - 22 Lloyd-Alexander mission to Tokyo.
 - 23 Suiho bombing raids begin, lasting until June 26.
 - 25 Assassination attempt on President Rhee.
- JCS authorizes General Clark to develop Operation Ever-ready for removal of Rhee from power in South Korea.
- 26 Battle of Old Baldy begins, lasting until March 23, 1953.
- July
- 1 Operation Homecoming releases 27,000 civilian internees, lasting until the end of August.
 - 4 South Korean National Assembly passes amendment for popular election of the president, ending the political crisis.
 - 7 Communist delegation at P'anmunjōm repeats its demand for the repatriation of all Chinese POWs.
 - 11 Massive UNC air raid on P'yōngyang.
- August
- 5 South Korean presidential elections produce victory for Rhee.
 - 27 Second UNC air raid on P'yōngyang—largest of the war.
- September
- 2 Mexican POW settlement proposal submitted to the UN.
 - 28 UNC presents final proposal to settle POW repatriation issue.
- October
- 1 Cheju-do POW uprising.
 - 6 Battle of White Horse Hill signals Communist acceleration of ground war, lasting until October 15.
 - 8 UNC declares indefinite recess of the P'anmunjōm truce talks.
 - 13 Operation Showdown reveals futility of ground assaults against entrenched Communist positions.
 - 14 Battle of Triangle Hill, lasting until November 5.
 - 24 Republican presidential nominee Dwight D. Eisenhower pledges to "go to Korea" if elected.
- U.S. introduces Twenty-one Power UN resolution, calling for a reaffirmation of support for voluntary repatriation concept.
- 26 Battle of the Hook, lasting until July 25, 1953.
- November
- 3 Peruvian POW settlement proposal submitted at the UN.
 - 4 Dwight D. Eisenhower elected president of the United States.

December

- 10 General Van Fleet, the 8th Army commander, announces mobilization of two new South Korean divisions and six regiments.
- 17 Menon POW settlement proposal submitted at the UN.
- 18 Truman-Eisenhower transition meeting held at the White House.
- 2 President-elect Eisenhower tours Korea until December 5.
- 3 UN resolution endorses Menon POW settlement proposal.
- 9 U.S. bombing raid on Rashin (Najin).
- 14 Pongam-do POW uprising.
- 17 Eisenhower meets with MacArthur, who submits plan for victory.

1953

January

- 20 Eisenhower inaugurated president of the United States.
- 25 Operation Smack tests close air support strategy.

February

- 2 "Unleashing" of Chiang in Eisenhower's State of the Union speech.
- 7 Clark requests permission to bomb Kaesōng.
- 22 UNC proposes exchange of sick and wounded POWs.

Lieutenant General Maxwell D. Taylor replaces Van Fleet as commander of the 8th Army.

March

- 5 Death of Soviet leader Joseph Stalin.
- 15 Georgi Malenkov speech voices support for cease-fire in Korea.
- 20 JCS approves Operation Moolah to encourage MiG pilots to defect.
- 23 Battle of Pork Chop Hill, lasting until July 11.
- 28 Communist delegation at P'anmunjōm accepts UNC proposal for exchange of sick and wounded POWs.
- 30 Chou En-lai radio broadcast outlines POW settlement proposal for exchange of sick and wounded plus non-repatriate POWs to a neutral state.

April

- 2 President Eisenhower approves NSC-147, a contingency plan to escalate military operations against the DPRK and the PRC.
- 11 Operation Little Switch receives approval.
- 17 Start of Tasca Mission to study Republic of Korea's economy, lasting until June 15.
- 18 UN resolution calls for convening General Assembly after signing of a Korean armistice agreement.

May

- 20 Exchange of sick and wounded POWs, lasting until May 3.
- 22 Eisenhower approves arms and equipment for two new ROK divisions.
- 26 Resumption of P'anmunjŏm truce talks.
- 7 Lieutenant General Nam Il advances eight-point POW settlement proposal.
- 13 Start of UNC raids on dams in North Korea, lasting until May 16.

President Eisenhower approves arming four more South Korean divisions, to a total army strength of twenty divisions.

- 22 General Clark sends Operation Everready plan to Washington, D C., for final approval.

Secretary of State Dulles warns China through India that United States might use atomic weapons if UNC POW settlement proposal is rejected.

- 25 Final UNC POW settlement proposal submitted at P'anmunjŏm with the intention to terminate truce talks if Communists reject plan.

June

- 4 At P'anmunjŏm, Communists accept UNC final POW settlement proposal.
- 8 Communists formally approve concept of voluntary repatriation.
- 10 Communist forces open offensive against South Korean troops.
- 15 President Eisenhower receives Tasca report.
- 17 Acceptance of revised demarcation line at P'anmunjŏm truce talks
- 18 President Rhee releases 27,000 North Korean POWs.
- 20 UNC delegation gains approval for recess at P'anmunjŏm.
- 22 Start of Assistant Secretary of State Walter S. Robertson's mission to the ROK, lasting until July 12.

July

- 6 Communists stage new military thrust into Iron Triangle.
- 7 Eisenhower administration approves NSC-154/1 and NSC-157/1.
- 10 Rhee agrees not to disrupt armistice agreement
- 11 Issuance of Robertson-Rhee communiqué.
- 13 Final Chinese offensive of the war inflicts heavy casualties on South Korean forces in Kŭmsŏng region.
- 17 Eisenhower administration approves NSC-156/1.

August

1954

January

February

April

- 19 Agreement reached on all substantive points at P'anmunjŏm.
- 27 Signing of the Korean armistice agreement.
Signing of the Joint Policy (Greater Sanctions) statement, issued publicly on August 7.
- 28 Military Armistice Commission meets for the first time.
- 8 Dulles and Rhee approve terms of U.S.-ROK Mutual Defense Treaty.
- 26 U.S. Senate ratifies U.S.-ROK Mutual Defense Treaty.
- 1 Neutral Nation Reparation Commission formally dissolves.
- 26 Opening at Geneva Conference of discussions regarding Korean reunification.

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002. cable	re Korean National Assembly speech (2 pages)	07/09/1993	P1/b(1)

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POTUS [President of the United States] Speech Files-G-7 Trip-Korea, National
Assembly Speech: Korea National Assembly Materials [4]

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** Draft #2; July 8, 1993 **

White House

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

It is 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 outgoing 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 true 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 stood 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. Now Korea's democratic progress adds yet another bond of shared values between our people.

COMBAT

When President Truman deployed American troops to this country 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.

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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 deadly weapons; third, new regional dialogues on the full range of our common security challenges; and last, support for democracy and more open societies throughout the region.

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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 mutual defense treaties -- with Korea, Japan, Australia, the Philippines and Thailand.

Those treaties work because they serve the interests of each of the parties. They enable the U.S. to maintain a substantial forward military deployment. 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} ~~substantial share~~ that Japan and Korea ^{MAKE TO HELP DEFRAY THE STATIONING COSTS} ~~pay toward the stationing~~ of U.S. forces not only makes our presence cost effective, but also 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 and stubborn legacies. Our nation has always joined yours in believing that one day Korea's artificial division will end. We support Korea's 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 continues to draw a stark line between safety and danger. North Korea's million men in arms -- most stationed within 30 miles of the demilitarized zone -- continue to pose a threat. Its ominous nuclear program continues to raise questions about its intentions. Its approaching political succession creates

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troubling uncertainties. Its internal repression and

~~irresponsible weapons sales~~ ^{TRouBLING} ~~abroad show~~ ^{RAISE PROFOUND QUESTIONS ABOUT WHETHER} North Korea is ~~not yet~~

prepared to accept international norms of ~~civilized~~ behavior.

~~NONETHELESS, WE ARE PREPARED TO REACH A HELPING HAND ACROSS THE DMZ BASED UPON SATISFACTORY RESOLUTION OF OUTSTANDING PROBLEMS.~~

So let me state this clearly: our commitment to Korea's security remains undiminished. The Korean Peninsula -- this crossroads of great powers and cultures -- remains a vital American interest. Our troops will stay here as long the Korean people need us here. We lost tens of thousands of America's best in Korea's hills and mud and sky. Korea lost millions. That sacrifice underscored some old truths. Vulnerability invites aggression. Deterrence works. 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 ^{DUE TO} ~~and will~~ ~~THE UNRESOLVED ISSUE OF NORTH KOREA'S NUCLEAR WEAPONS PROGRAM.~~

^{del} supplement your nation's military capability with new anti-tank, anti-air, and anti-missile defense technologies. We have sought increased access for our forces in Thailand, Singapore and ^{del} Indonesia to facilitate our presence and, if necessary, project our forces beyond the region. And 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.

Delet

urge North Korea to reaffirm its commitment to the Non-Proliferation Treaty and to fulfill its full-scope safeguards obligation to the International Atomic Energy Agency -- including IAEA inspections of undeclared nuclear sites. ~~Our goal is not endless discussions or verbal commitments but certifiable compliance.~~ *Delete*

The U.S. has worked actively to bring North Korea back within the fold of nuclear responsibility. But your nation, which is most affected by this threat, has an even more critical role to play. The North-South accord you negotiated goes even further than existing international agreements. Not only does it banish nuclear weapons from the peninsula, it also bans the production of the uranium and plutonium for those weapons. We urge you to press for full implementation of this pathbreaking accord, ~~which can serve as a model for other regions of nuclear tension.~~ *Delete*

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 also 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.

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In Europe, these changes require us to adapt an existing security institution, NATO. In the Pacific, no such institution exists, nor is one likely to be created soon. Moreover, since the Asian Pacific does not face a unitary threat, there is no need for us to create one single alliance. Rather, the challenge for the Pacific region is to update our existing alliances and develop new mechanisms and new dialogues that can function like overlapping plates of armor -- individually providing protection, and together covering the full body of our common security concerns.

Some of those new mechanisms may involve groups of nations dealing with immediate problems. This is essentially the model we have pursued to address North Korea's nuclear program -- ~~for~~ ^{that} ~~we mobilized not only our own two nations, but also Japan and others in the region who could bring their influence to bear~~ ^{is cooperation between with} ~~and be~~ ^{the international community as a whole.}

Some of our new security mechanisms may involve peacekeeping, such as the current UN effort to support reconciliation in Cambodia. Still others may pursue confidence building measures to head off regional or sub-regional conflicts.

This month's ASEAN Post-Ministerial Conference offers an immediate opportunity to begin this kind of new dialogue. Our Pacific region should also look for other forums and consider expanding the membership of ASEAN and other existing organizations. Korea can play a vital role in these new dialogues, for it stands at the center of Northeast Asia -- two hours or less by air from Shanghai, Tokyo, Beijing and Vladivostok. CLINTON LIBRARY PHOTOCOPY

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The many economic dialogues 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 Dialogue for Economic Cooperation our two nations have initiated. And it is why I announced in Japan that I will seek an informal meeting of APEC's leaders following the APEC meeting in Seattle this fall.

The goal of all these efforts should be to integrate, not isolate the region's powers. China is a particularly important 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 determined to involve China, to the greatest extent possible, in building the new security and economic architectures of the region.

Some in the U.S. have been reluctant to raise the idea of regional security dialogues in Asia for fear it would sound like a pretext for American withdrawal from the region. But I see such dialogues as a way to make our continued engagement even more effective. They can ensure that the end of the Cold War does not provide an opening for regional chaos. And 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

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of their people. They also make better neighbors. They are less likely to wage war on each other, generate refugees or traffic in drugs and outlaw weapons. They make more reliable partners in trade and in the kind of security dialogues I have advocated.

Today, some in this region argue that democracy and human rights are somehow unsuited to parts of Asia, or that they constitute Western cultural imperialism. My ear is drawn to more compelling voices -- to [xxxx] who sparked the democratic 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, who has 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 the aspirations of ~~the Asian people.~~ ^{PEOPLE EVERYWHERE.}

Now we must work to nurture 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 our weapons of~~ ^{SEEK TO BRING} accurate news and information ~~against~~ ^{EVEN TO} closed societies such as North Korea. I have proposed the creation of an Asia Democracy Radio for this purpose and I look forward to its establishment in the near future.

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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 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 orderly; 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 the peace.

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. So we shall be in the days ahead. Thank you very much.

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