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POTUS [President of the United States] Speech Files-G-7 Trip-Korea, Other Speeches:
Korea Speech to U.S. Troops

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Thank you, General Luck and distinguished guests. It is a privilege to be on this frontier of freedom today with the "Warriors" of the Second Infantry Division. There are many honors that come with the Presidency, but none is greater than being Commander-in-Chief of the finest armed forces this world has ever known.

Earlier today, I had my first opportunity to tour the DMZ. It makes an indelible impression. That bleak no-man's land ~~is~~ ~~barren of life.~~ But ^{it} is crowded with images and meanings. For it is here that the line has been drawn between danger and safety, between oppression and opportunity, between fear and hope. It is here that American soldiers like you have stood shoulder to shoulder with our Korean allies for forty years.

As I stood looking north through those binoculars a few minutes ago, I thought about what it must have been like in 1950. There was no DMZ. There was no line of safety. There was no certainty about the reach and the staying power of the Communists. There was only wave after wave of advancing North Korean forces overrunning the ground on which we now stand.

Your predecessors in the 2nd Division helped drive back the brutal aggression of North Korea. In the four decades since then, many thousands of American and Korean soldiers have manned these same ramparts of freedom. Their vigilance, and yours, has kept the peace all these years.

Here at this unforgiving outpost, you provide South Korea not only security against attack but also the security to flourish. For while the DMZ has remained fixed all these years, the nation to its south has raced down a breathtaking path of progress. You have enabled the Republic of Korea to nurture democracy and create an economic miracle in the Land of the Morning Calm. Your service has allowed a people to thrive so that they may pursue the same ideals of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness that animated our own nation's fight for freedom.

Today, as we look ahead to the next century, we want to move beyond the hostility of the past. We hope that the Korean people, North and South, will one day be able to live side by side without fear. We are confident that one day reunification will come.

But that day is not here yet. One million men in arms still face each other across the DMZ. North Korea remains a threat. Its oppression at home is severe. Its intentions abroad are unclear. Its dangerous nuclear program menaces not only South Korea but the region and the civilized world. And until the threat has passed, we must continue to stay on guard, and you must continue to stand watch.

Whether you carry a rifle, drive a truck or repair helicopters, your work is vital. For there is ultimately no more important component of South Korea's security than that which you help provide, and there is no greater symbol of America's commitment to peace and freedom than your presence here, so far from home.

We have seen revolutionary changes around the world in the last few years. The Berlin Wall has fallen. The Soviet empire has dissolved. Amid tyranny's ruins new democracies are taking root. These hopeful changes have enabled us to reduce the burden of defense and to reshape our forces accordingly.

The world, however, remains a dangerous place. And this time of transition for the American military requires a measure of foresight and caution. Historically, in the absence of an immediate threat America has too often allowed its military machine to rust. In 1945, our forces stood victorious, the most powerful in the world. Yet five short years later, too many of our units went into battle here in Korea under strength, ill-equipped and poorly trained. While fought the aggressors to a stand-off at the 38th parallel, the cost was extreme.

We can not -- and will not -- repeat that mistake. Reductions in our defense spending are inevitable and in many cases desirable. But as I said six weeks ago at West Point, there is a line below which we can not go. America's Army must be able to fight and win on a moment's notice. We must be prepared to protect our interests -- acting with allies when possible but acting alone when necessary. And I tell you this: as long as I am President, our nation will continue to have the best trained, best equipped, and best prepared fighting force in the world.

Above all I am committed to maintaining the quality of our recruits and the spirit in our ranks, for it is our people who fight and win our wars. Our military technology may be

impressive. We may move troops into battle on great machines like Bradley Fighting Vehicles or Blackhawk helicopters. We may provide you with sophisticated precision guided weapons. But ultimately our edge is in the toughness, discipline, training, morale and fighting spirit of our men and women in uniform. You are America's edge, and you will always be the core of my commitment.

It can't be easy for you to serve here, thousands of miles from friends and family and worlds away from the land we love. But I want you to know that should the trumpets ever sound the call to arms again, you will have the full support of your President, your Congress and the American people. We know what you do is difficult and we deeply appreciate your dedication and sacrifice.

Looking out among your ranks today, I am doubly confident and enormously proud. For you represent the spirit that has made America a great nation -- a spirit of perseverance in the defense of liberty. No matter what the challenge, no matter how great the burden, you demonstrate by your performance and your professionalism that you -- and America -- are truly "Second to None."

DMZ SPEECH TO TROOPS

Thank you, General Luck and distinguished guests. It is a privilege to be on this frontier of freedom today with the "Warriors" of the Second Infantry Division. There are many honors that come with the Presidency, but none is greater than being Commander-in-Chief of the finest armed forces this world has ever known.

Earlier today, I had my first opportunity to tour the DMZ. It makes an indelible impression. That bleak no-man's land is crowded with images and meanings. For it is here that the line has been drawn between danger and safety, between oppression and opportunity, between fear and hope. It is here that American soldiers like you have stood shoulder to shoulder with our Korean allies for forty years.

At this unforgiving outpost, you provide South Korea not only security against attack but also the security to flourish. For while the DMZ has remained fixed all these years, the nation to its south has raced down a breathtaking path of progress. You have enabled the Republic of Korea to nurture democracy and create an economic miracle in the Land of the Morning Calm.

Whether you carry a rifle, drive a truck or repair helicopters, your work is vital. For there is ultimately no more important component of South Korea's security than that which you help provide, and there is no greater symbol of America's commitment to peace and freedom than your presence here, so far from home.

You are America's guardians and America's very finest. I deeply admire your service and dedication. So do millions of Americans you will never see or meet -- they do not know your names; they may not even understand what it is you do here; but they know that they live freer and better lives because of your willingness to put on our nation's uniform.

This is a challenging time to serve in America's military. While many threats continue, like the one here on the DMZ, the end of the Cold War has reduced the need for certain missions and forces. It is a time of change. The technology of our weapons is changing. For the sixth straight year, force levels are being lowered, budgets are being reduced, and bases are being closed.

I understand that change can be unsettling. But I want you to know something. Change is inevitable; disruption is not. And you have my commitment that any changes we pursue in our military will occur carefully, gradually, and with an eye for their impact on those who serve America's freedom.

I am committed to change. But I am also committed to you.

I am particularly concerned about maintaining our readiness as we adapt to the changes that are inevitable with the end of the Cold War. The Soviet Union may be gone, but the world remains a dangerous place. That is obvious at this outpost.

This time of transition for the American military requires a measure of foresight and caution. Historically, in the absence of an immediate threat America has too often allowed its military

machine to rust. In 1945, our forces stood victorious, the most powerful in the world. Yet five short years later, many of our units went into battle here in Korea under strength, ill-equipped and poorly trained. The price we paid for our lack of readiness then was paid in blood.

Today we can not -- and will not -- repeat that mistake. Reductions in our defense spending are inevitable and in many cases desirable. But as I said six weeks ago at West Point, there is a line below which we can not go. America's armed forces must be able to fight and win on a moment's notice. We must be prepared to protect our interests -- acting with allies when possible but acting alone when necessary. And I tell you this: as long as I am President, our nation will continue to have the best trained, best equipped, and best prepared fighting force in the world.

Above all I am committed to maintaining the quality of our recruits and the spirit in our ranks, for it is our people who fight and win our wars. Our military technology is the envy of the world. We move troops into battle on great machines like Bradley Fighting Vehicles or Blackhawk helicopters. We provide you with sophisticated precision guided weapons. But ultimately our winning edge is in the discipline, training, morale and fighting spirit of our men and women in uniform. You are America's edge, and you will always be the core of my commitment.

It can't be easy for you to serve at this distant outpost, thousands of miles from family and friends and worlds away from

the land we love. But I want you to know that should the trumpet sound the call to arms again, you will have the full support of your President, your Congress and the American people. We know what you do is difficult and dangerous and we deeply appreciate your steadfast dedication and daily sacrifice.

Looking out among your ranks today, I am newly confident and enormously proud. For you represent the spirit that has made America a great nation -- a spirit of perseverance in the defense of liberty. No matter what the challenge, no matter how great the burden, you demonstrate by your performance and your professionalism that you -- and America -- are truly "Second to None."

SUPPLEMENT: Monday, March 23, 1992

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

Military Posture

ARMY

February 1992

Pg. 9

Lessons for Today in Desperate Stand 42 Years Ago.

No more Task Force Smiths! That admonition has been echoing throughout the Army of late, amplified by Chief of Staff Gen. Gordon R. Sullivan, for whom the fate of the first U.S. troops to fight in Korea in 1950 is an object lesson in unpreparedness.

Gen. Sullivan argues that the current reduction in the size of the Army must not result in lower readiness and combat effectiveness, as has often happened in the American military past.

Front & Center

Although Gen. Sullivan has given the fight at Osan a contemporary focus, references to Task Force Smith first became frequent in the mid to late 1970s, when officers whose first war was Korea and not World War II, began to dominate the top leadership of the Army. Discussion broadened and reassessments were offered with the renewal of interest in the war as the fortieth anniversary of its beginning approached, attracting the efforts of such authors as Clay Blair, Max Hastings and John Toland.

Task Force Smith has thus become a metaphor for the wages of military unpreparedness, ranking with Bull Run, Pearl Harbor and Kasserine Pass.

What was Task Force Smith? What did it do and why does its experience resonate so compellingly?

(The tactical details of the action are summarized in the article beginning on Page 36, along with its far-reaching consequences for Army forces in Korea in the summer of 1950.)

The origins of the story are in the steep post-World War II drawdown, in which an Army at a peak strength of 8,268,000 and 89 combat divisions in June 1945 shrunk to one-fourteenth that size five years later. The Army of June 1950 (the North Korean invasion of the Republic of Korea began on the 25th) was the prototypical "hollow force. Strength was slightly in excess of 500,000

(not counting nearly 14,000 Army troops still assigned to the newly independent Air Force, mostly in airfield engineering units).

Authorized strength for fiscal 1950 was 630,201 (already scheduled to decline to 610,900 at the end of fiscal 1951), but the Army was still suffering from the 18-month lapse in conscription authority during 1947-48; the draft had started up again in December 1948, but the service was still relying on volunteer recruitment, with short-term enlistments the mainstay for the chronically understrength units.

Even if the Army had had the money to recruit soldiers up to authorized levels, it would not have had the money to pay them all. With the economy not quite recovered from the 1949 slump and the public worried about inflation and the mounting public debt, economy was the watchword in defense spending. The armed forces were struggling under a \$14 billion budget (about to be reduced to \$13 billion for fiscal 1951) when they felt that \$20 to \$30 billion would be required to support all of their strategic commitments.

The Army argued that it needed a minimum of 12 active combat divisions, but was hard-pressed to keep ten in the field, and then only by the expedient of eliminating one battalion from each infantry regiment and one firing battery from each field artillery battalion, effectively reducing combat power by one third. (There were also four divisions operating training centers, but these could in no way be considered combat assets.)

Of total Army strength in June 1950, about 360,000 were stationed in the continental United States. Of the forces deployed overseas, Gen. of the Army Douglas MacArthur's Far East Command (FEC) was the largest contingent, with 108,500 troops, mostly in Japan, but also at other locations in the western Pacific. (There were about 94,300 troops in Europe at the time.)

FEC's principal operational organization was Eighth Army, with four infantry divisions in Japan—the 24th, 25th and 26th. As with most Army divisions, the authorized strength was 12,500 to 13,500 for the 25th, but three were somewhat below that—11,000-plus men, about the size of the standard North

Korean division they would soon face in combat.

The divisions averaged about 7,000 men short of the wartime strength of 18,900, and, in addition to the missing infantry battalions and howitzers, each lacked three anti-aircraft artillery (AAA) batteries and the regimental tank companies, and had only a company of M24 Chaffee light tanks in place of the divisional tank battalion. Eighth Army estimated that its divisions could place only 62 percent of normal infantry firepower in the field, 69 percent of the AAA capability and only 14 percent of the armored support.

Eighth Army's two corps headquarters, the I and IX, had been eliminated in March 1950 to save manpower, and corps-level service troops were in short supply—most of their functions were discharged by 150,000 Japanese civilian workers.

FEC had received virtually no new weapons or equipment since 1945. Although research and development was ticking over, Congress was reluctant to fund new production as long as large World War II stocks existed; procurement had ground to a halt, except for consumables, such as food, fuel, clothing and ammunition. Since 1947, FEC had been recovering equipment from far-flung Pacific battlefields for rebuilding in Japan, but while vast quantities were on the books, very little of it was serviceable: of 18,000-odd jeeps, about 10,000 were unserviceable; of 13,780 2½-ton trucks, there were only 4,441 runners.

Eighth Army had none of the new 3.5-inch antitank rocket launchers, only the 2.36-inch Bazooka, which had proved inadequate in 1944-45. Some ammunition was in short supply, especially medium and heavy mortar rounds, and much of what was available turned out to be ineffective due to age and inadequate storage and maintenance. Eighth Army was authorized 226 recoilless rifles but had just 21. Hydraulic fluid for the recoil mechanisms in the M24 tanks had been on back order for two years, so most of their 75-mm guns had never been fired; when they were fired for the first time in Korea in July, some turrets were wrenched out of the hulls. In the 24th Division's 34th Infantry, a shortage of boots had some of the men in tennis shoes. Combat revealed

that a quarter to a half of the small arms were defective, including wornout machine-gun barrels and rifles with broken or missing parts.

Even more crippling than the manpower and materiel shortages was the fact that no unit training above company level had taken place in Eighth Army before April 1949. At that time, most occupation duties were turned over to the new Japanese national government, but there was no special sense of urgency: FEC training objectives were not issued until June, and the cycle was not expected to reach regimental combat

team (RCT) level until the summer of 1950. Limited maneuver areas and an annual personnel turnover of 43 percent impeded the effort. Within the limitations of their manpower and equipment deficiencies, the four divisions were optimistically rated as 65 to 84 percent combat ready, although many senior officers felt that about 40 percent was a more realistic assessment.

The 24th Infantry Division was the lowest rated (primarily because of severe problems in the 34th RCT), but its location on the southernmost Japanese island of Kyushu—closest to Korea—made it the source of the first units to go when, on 30 June, Presi-

dent Harry S. Truman authorized Gen. MacArthur to oppose the invasion with all of the forces at his disposal. Of the division's three two-battalion regiments, the 19th was at a training area on the main island of Honshu and not available for immediate movement by air, as FEC General Headquarters (GHQ) had specified. For the division commander, Maj. Gen. William F. Dean, the choice between the other two was easy: the 21st, although in no way prepared for war, was farther ahead in its training cycle than the 34th, had been more successful and had even had some air mobility training. ECL □



March 1992

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Fighting Brush Fires on Korea's DMZ

Overshadowed by a more pressing war and largely concealed by Washington, the brush fire war that flared along Korea's Demilitarized Zone in the 1960s went virtually unnoticed by the U.S. public.

by Richard K. Kolb

Lonely does not begin to describe the campaign waged by GIs in the small strip of land separating South from North Korea. Those infantrymen assigned to the hostile area of operations in the sixties were only a fraction of the total U.S. forces then stationed in South Korea.

Worse yet, their own government refused to recognize the reality of duty on the "Z." Now, over 20 years later, perhaps that recognition will finally be forthcoming. After all, 1991 marked a watershed on the peninsula. On Oct. 4, the last GIs were removed from the DMZ, and on Dec. 12 a non-aggression pact between the North and South effectively ended the Korean War.

That America owes DMZ vets some acknowledgment should go without saying. But this has not been the case, and the men feel it. William Hollinger, an operations officer (S-3) with the 1st Bn., 31st Infantry, 7th Infantry Division in Korea in 1968-69, expressed this hurt in his novel, *The Fence Walker*:

"If we're killed on a patrol or a guard post, crushed

in a jeep accident or shot by a nervous GI on the fence, no one will ever write about us in the *Times* or erect a monument or read a Gettysburg Address over our graves. There's too much going on elsewhere; what we're doing is trivial in comparison. We'll never be part of the national memory."

That theme is a familiar one. Dennis Kulak, who served with the 2nd Infantry Division in 1969-70, put it even more simply. "Being on the DMZ during the Vietnam War was like being in between the proverbial rock and a hard place. Grunts did what had to be done many times without recognition."

Call to Battle

Hostilities on the DMZ were timed to coincide with events in Vietnam. Kim Il Sung, North Korea's dictator, issued his declaration of war in a speech on Oct. 6, 1966: "U.S. imperialists should be dealt blows and their forces dispersed to the maximum in Asia..." Within weeks, North Koreans were probing the DMZ in preparation for a major strike.

PHOTOCOPY

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HISTORY OF THE UNCSF-JSA

The United Nations Command Security Force-Joint Security Area was established during the Korean War to provide security and logistical support to United Nations Command elements involved in the ongoing armistice negotiations. The unit was founded on 5 May 1952 and has been stationed at Panmunjom since that date. On 20 July 1954, it was awarded the Meritorious Unit Citation for its outstanding performance during operations Big Switch, Comeback, and Rainbow, which involved the repatriation and exchange between the United Nations Command and Korean People's Army / Chinese People's Volunteer sides of over 100,000 POW's, displaced persons, and refugees. By late 1954, the mission of the UNCSF-JSA changed to its present one. This mission includes Securing the United Nations Command Sector of the Joint Security Area at Panmunjom, conducting Counter-Infiltration Patrols within the unit's operational area, providing Civil Affairs Administration and security to the village of Taesong-Dong (Freedom Village) inside the demilitarized zone, controlling access into the United Nations Command Military Armistice Commission Headquarters Area, and supporting the operations of the Swiss / Swede Component of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission. The most forwardly deployed unit in the Republic of Korea, the UNCSF-JSA has had nine soldiers killed in action against North Korean forces in and around Panmunjom since the cessation of the Korean War. On 29 August 1967, a North Korean Commando Force attacked the UNCSF-JSA Base Camp at Camp Bonifas killing two soldiers and wounding twenty-four soldiers and civilians. On 14 April 1968, North Koreans ambushed a UNCSF-JSA truck enroute from Camp Bonifas to the Joint Security Area killing four soldiers and wounding three more. Two UNCSF-JSA officers were killed and eight soldiers wounded on 18 August 1976, in the infamous axe murder incident at Panmunjom when a numerically superior North Korean force attacked United Nations Command soldiers guarding a civilian work detail trimming a tree inside the Joint Security Area. The eyes of the world focused on the truce village on 23 November 1984, when a Soviet citizen escaped from his North Korean sponsored tour group and dashed across the Military Demarcation Line to freedom. North Korean Guards armed with pistols and rifles pursued the Russian into the United Nations Command Sector of the Joint Security Area. A firefight broke out which lasted thirty minutes and resulted in one UNCSF-JSA guard killed and one wounded, while the North Koreans had three killed and five wounded. The Soviet defector was protected throughout the battle and subsequently evacuated to Camp Bonifas.

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The UNCSF-JSA had distinguished itself on many operations since the signing of the Armistice Agreement including, Operation Breaches Buoy in December 1968 (The return of an OH-23 crew), and Operation Runaway I in February 1970 (The Return of thirty-nine Korean civilians who had been skyjacked while on a Korean airlines flight). On 21 August 1976, The UNCSF-JSA participated in Operation Paul Bunyon, when United Nations Command elements chopped down the tree which had been the focal point of the axe murder incident. More recently, from 29-30 September 1984, the UNCSF-JSA supported Operation Transfer, the exchange of relief goods in and around Tae Song Dong conducted between the Red Cross Agencies of the two Koreas in the wake of severe floods throughout Korea earlier that month. The Humanitarian Service Medal was awarded to the JSA for their role in that historic event. The soldiers of the JSA received the Army Superior Unit Award on 29 September 1988 for the heroic actions from 18 September 1984 to 26 November 1984. The JSA received a second Army Superior Unit Award for meritorious performance of a difficult and demanding mission. The UNCSF-JSA soldiers continue to stand "IN FRONT OF THEM ALL".

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Camp Casey is located 11 miles southwest of the Korean Demilitarized Zone (adjacent to the village of Tongduchon) and sits astride one of the traditional invasion routes that leads into South Korea. Camp Casey was officially dedicated in January 1952 in honor of Major Hugh B. Casey, aide to Major General Williston B. Palmer, commanding general of the 3rd Infantry Division. Hugh Casey arrived in Korea as a second lieutenant and was initially assigned to the 2nd Battalion, 7th Infantry Regiment, 3rd Infantry Division. He received the Distinguished Service Cross, the nation's second highest award for valor, for extraordinary heroism in ground combat at Hungnam Beachhead. "Three times he had the chance to come home," his mother recalled, "but he chose to stay on." At a time when a combat tour was six months, Major Casey spent nearly two years in Korea. "We were so happy when he wrote that he'd been appointed as the general's aide. We knew he'd be safe then." It was three weeks later that Hugh Casey was killed when his light observation plane crashed into the side of a mountain near present-day Camp Casey.

From 1952-1971 the 7th Infantry Division (the Bayonet Division) was headquartered at Camp Casey until it was withdrawn from the Republic of Korea to the United States for inactivation on 27 March 1971. This marked an end to the longest overseas tour in the history of the United States Army. The 2d Infantry Division (the Indianhead Division) immediately occupied those

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camps vacated by the 7th Infantry Division and relocated its headquarters from Camp Howze to Camp Casey. In June 1992, the 2d Infantry Division's headquarters displaced to Camp Red Cloud where the Indianhead Division's twenty-eight years of vigilance and unilateral deterrence in Korea still continues. The Major

~~2d Infantry Division that are currently~~

~~located at Camp Casey~~ include the 1st Brigade, the Division ~~Support Group~~, and several separate battalions and companies.

The ~~Camp Casey~~ community has a total population of 8,826 which includes 6,545 U.S. soldiers, 837 Korean Augmentations to the US Army (KATUSAs), 1,371 Korean National employees, and 73 Department of the Army Civilians (DACs).

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2d INFANTRY DIVISION (Indianhead)

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: Upon a five-pointed white star whose points lie in the circumference of an imaginary circle $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, an Indian's head with war bonnet in profile, face red, bonnet blue, with outline of feathers in blue. The star is superimposed upon a black shield of dimensions such that the points of the star lie at a distance of $\frac{1}{8}$ inch from the perimeter.

Symbolism: The color markings (red, white, and blue) used to identify the division and other equipment in France during World War I were chosen by the commander of the division as the colors for this insignia. The star and Indian head signify the American origin of the division.

DISTINCTIVE INSIGNIA

Description: A silver colored metal and enamel device $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches in height overall, consisting of a black field with an Indian tomahawk in silver, thereon, with point to dexter and blade charged with a blue fleur-de-lis; attached to the handle by blue bands, three blue feathers displayed fanwise to sinister and contained by a silver scroll bearing the motto "Second to None" in black letters.

Symbolism: Blue and white (silver) are associated with infantry. The tomahawk alludes to the American origin of the unit as does the Indian head of the shoulder sleeve insignia. The fleur-de-lis symbolizes France, where the unit saw its first combat experience during World War I. The feathers denote conflicts in which the unit participated.

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160 ARMIES, CORPS, DIVISIONS, AND SEPARATE BRIGADES
LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY
2d INFANTRY DIVISION
(Indianhead)

LINEAGE RA
(active)

Constituted 21 September 1917 in the Regular Army as Headquarters, 2d Division. Organized 26 October 1917 at Bourmont, Haute-Marne, France. Redesignated 1 August 1942 as Headquarters, 2d Infantry Division. Reorganized and redesignated 2 May 1960 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2d Infantry Division.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I

Aisne
Aisne-Marne
St. Mihiel
Meuse-Argonne
Ile de France 1918
Lorraine 1918

World War II

Normandy
Northern France
Rhineland
Ardennes-Alsace
Central Europe

Korean War

UN Defensive
UN Offensive
CCF Intervention
First UN Counteroffensive
CCF Spring Offensive
UN Summer-Fall Offensive
Second Korean Winter
Korea, Summer-Fall 1952
Third, Korean Winter
Korea, Summer 1953

DECORATIONS

Presidential Unit Citation (Army). Streamer embroidered HONGCHON (2d Infantry Division cited; DA GO 72, 1951)

French Croix de Guerre with Palm. World War I. Streamer embroidered AISNE-MARNE (Headquarters, 2d Division, cited; WD GO 11, 1924)

French Croix de Guerre with Palm. World War I. Streamer embroidered MEUSE-ARGONNE (Headquarters, 2d Division, cited; WD GO 11, 1924)

French Croix de Guerre, World War I, Fourragere (Headquarters, 2d Division, cited; WD GO 11, 1924)

Belgian Fourragere 1940 (Headquarters, 2d Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

Cited in the Order of the Day of the Belgian Army for action in the ARDENNES (Headquarters, 2d Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

Cited in the Order of the Day of the Belgian Army for action at ELSENBORN CREST (Headquarters, 2d Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

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LINEAGES AND HERALDIC DATA

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Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation, Streamer embroidered
SAKTONG RIVER LINE (Headquarters, 2d Infantry Division, cited; DA
GO 35, 1951)

Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation, Streamer embroidered
KOREA (Headquarters, 2d Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 10, 1954)

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2d Infantry Division (Indianhead)

The 2d Division was organized on 26 October 1917, at Bourmont, Haute-Marne, France, the only World War I division created outside the United States. To add to its uniqueness, the division was filled with both Regular Army and Marine Corps troops.

During the war the division fought in five campaigns--Aisne, Aisne-Marne, Meuse-Argonne, Ile de France 1918, and Lorraine 1918--and was awarded the French Fourragere for actions in the Aisne-Marne and Meuse-Argonne areas. While in France the division adopted the Indianhead as its shoulder sleeve insignia, and the insignia gave rise to its nickname, "Indianhead." After the armistice the division served on occupation duty with the Third Army in Germany until July 1919, when it returned to the United States.

The 2d Division was posted to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, in 1919, with a Regular Army brigade, replacing the Marine Corps brigade. The Indianhead was the only division concentrated on a single post after 1920. Seven years later the division's 4th Brigade moved to Fort Francis E. Warren, Wyoming, where improved accommodations existed.

In 1937 the division tested the new triangular infantry division concept developed by the General Staff to provide greater mobility and maneuverability over the square formation used in World War I. Two years later the Indianhead tested a revised triangular division, which was adopted for all infantry divisions during World War II.

With the beginning of the war in Europe, the division participated in maneuvers in Texas and Louisiana. In November 1942, the division moved from Fort Sam Houston to Camp McCoy, Wisconsin, where it underwent winter warfare training. The following fall, the 2d embarked for Ireland and later moved to Wales, where it prepared for the Normandy invasion.

On 7 June 1944, D-Day plus 1, the division returned to France by way of Omaha Beach in Normandy. The Indianhead took part in five campaigns--Normandy, Northern France, Rhineland, Ardennes-Alsace, and Central Europe--and received the Belgian Fourragere for actions in December 1944. It was cited in the Order of the Day of the Belgian Army for its performances on the

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north shoulder of the German offensive in Ardennes, and at Elsenborn Crest, where the enemy drive was blunted. In addition, elements of the division received Presidential Unit Citations (Army), for actions at Brest, the Siegfried Line, the Ardennes, St. Vith, Krinkelt, Wirtzfeld, and Krinkerlter Wald. The Indianhead crossed the Rhine River in March 1945, and less than a month later took Leipzig. Between 1 and 3 May 1945, the division moved two hundred miles to positions along the German-Czech border and saw its final action at Pilsen, Czechoslovakia.

The 2d Infantry Division redeployed to Texas in July 1945, where it remained until it moved to Fort Lewis, Washington, the following spring. With the North Korean invasion of South Korea in June 1950, the division was called upon to provide replacements for the Far East. That role was soon abandoned, and the division itself moved to Korea. After arriving at Pusan, the 2d Division fought in all ten campaigns of the Korean War. For actions between 16 and 22 May 1951, when the Indianhead defended against twelve enemy divisions on a critical sector of the Eighth Army's front at Hongchon, the division was decorated by the Republic of Korea.

In October 1954, the 2d was posted back to Fort Lewis. Two years later, with the reduction of the Army, the divisional elements were assigned to Alaska as well as other posts in the Northwest, but in December 1957, the division was reorganized at Fort Benning, Georgia. When the Army tested the air assault concept between 1963 and 1965 at Fort Benning, the division loaned personnel, equipment, and units to the test organization. In July 1965 the division returned to Korea and replaced the 1st Cavalry Division.

For the past twenty-six years the 2d Infantry Division has served in Korea, where it is prepared to participate in combined operations in defense of the Republic of Korea. Within that mission, the division has been responsible for the United States sector of the demilitarized zone.

John B. Wilson/DAMH/HSO/
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PRESERVATION

HISTORY OF THE UNCSF-JSA

The United Nations Command Security Force-Joint Security Area was established during the Korean War to provide security and logistical support to United Nations Command elements involved in the ongoing armistice negotiations. The unit was founded on 5 May 1952 and has been stationed at Panmunjom since that date. On 20 July 1954, it was awarded the Meritorious Unit Citation for its outstanding performance during operations Big Switch, Comeback, and Rainbow, which involved the repatriation and exchange between the United Nations Command and Korean People's Army / Chinese People's Volunteer sides of over 100,000 POW's, displaced persons, and refugees. By late 1954, the mission of the UNCSF-JSA changed to its present one. This mission includes Securing the United Nations Command Sector of the Joint Security Area at Panmunjom, conducting Counter-Infiltration Patrols within the unit's operational area, providing Civil Affairs Administration and security to the village of Taesong-Dong (Freedom Village) inside the demilitarized zone, controlling access into the United Nations Command Military Armistice Commission Headquarters Area, and supporting the operations of the Swiss / Swede Component of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission. The most forwardly deployed unit in the Republic of Korea, the UNCSF-JSA has had nine soldiers killed in action against North Korean forces in and around Panmunjom since the cessation of the Korean War. On 29 August 1957, a North Korean Commando Force attacked the UNCSF-JSA Base Camp at Camp Bonifas killing two soldiers and wounding twenty-four soldiers and civilians. On 14 April 1968, North Koreans ambushed a UNCSF-JSA truck enroute from Camp Bonifas to the Joint Security Area killing four soldiers and wounding three more. Two UNCSF-JSA officers were killed and eight soldiers wounded on 18 August 1976, in the infamous axe murder incident at Panmunjom when a numerically superior North Korean force attacked United Nations Command soldiers guarding a civilian work detail trimming a tree inside the Joint Security Area. The eyes of the world focused on the truce village on 23 November 1984, when a Soviet citizen escaped from his North Korean sponsored tour group and dashed across the Military Demarcation Line to freedom. North Korean Guards armed with pistols and rifles pursued the Russian into the United Nations Command Sector of the Joint Security Area. A firefight broke out which lasted thirty minutes and resulted in one UNCSF-JSA guard killed and one wounded, while the North Koreans had three killed and five wounded. The Soviet defector was protected throughout the battle and subsequently evacuated to Camp Bonifas.

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The UNCSF-JSA had distinguished itself on many operations since the signing of the Armistice Agreement including, Operation Breaches Buoy in December 1968 (The return of an OH-23 crew), and Operation Runaway I in February 1970 (The Return of thirty-nine Korean civilians who had been skyjacked while on a Korean airlines flight). On 21 August 1976, The UNCSF-JSA participated in Operation Paul Bunyon, when United Nations Command elements chopped down the tree which had been the focal point of the axe murder incident. More recently, from 29-30 September 1984, the UNCSF-JSA supported Operation Transfer, the exchange of relief goods in and around Tae Song Dong conducted between the Red Cross Agencies of the two Koreas in the wake of severe floods throughout Korea earlier that month. The Humanitarian Service Medal was awarded to the JSA for their role in that historic event. The soldiers of the JSA received the Army Superior Unit Award on 23 September 1985 for the heroic actions from 18 September 1984 to 28 November 1984. The JSA received a second Army Superior Unit Award for meritorious performance of a difficult and demanding mission. The UNCSF-JSA soldiers continue to stand "IN FRONT OF THEM ALL".

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Backgrounder

Public Affairs Office

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~
~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

Yongsan Army Garrison, Seoul, Korea
Phone: Seoul 7013-4885/4889

U.S. FORCES KOREA
EIGHTH U.S. ARMY

APO AP 96208-0010
DSN: 723-4885/4889

USFK Backgrounder No. 8

HISTORY OF U.S. FORCES AT YONGSAN

During the Japanese colonial period, the Imperial Army made its headquarters at Yongsan Reservation near the Han River in a southern suburb of Seoul.

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

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

-more-

(Current as of June 1993)

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2-2-2

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

The Yongean area continued to be used by members of the U.S. Forces, this time serving in an advisory role. KMAC -- an acronym for the Korean Military Advisory Group -- was formed in 1948 at the request of the ROK Government to help develop and train security forces. P.7

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

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

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PRESERVATION

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3-3-3

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~, ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ Korea was stationed.
~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ Command, located in
~~XXXXXXXXXX~~.

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

Traces of the Japanese occupation are erased from Yongseon as is the war damage that once was readily seen on perimeter walls and buildings. The continued presence of U.S. forces in partnership with the ROK forces has brought many changes to the installation -- first in the form of half-moon, corrugated tin Quonset huts that sprouted in clusters throughout Yongseon (and every other area where U.S. forces were stationed) and then, when U.S. military families began to slowly appear in the Korea in the 1980s and budgets otherwise permitted, in more fashionable and permanent structures.

Since then, changes have been many and rapid. Quonsets got the ax in most areas. Family support facilities expanded greatly, particularly on South Post. What once had been a training area

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4-4-4

flowered as the Eighth Army Officers Club and swimming pool; a dusty helipad out the back gate turned green with the seeding of the Eighth Army golf course in 1958; and the ROK/US Combined Forces Command Headquarters was formally opened in November 1978.

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

Physical Characteristics

~~Yongsan is a large, modern, well-planned post of land just south of the Korean peninsula.~~ The post is divided into three major areas: South Post, North Post and Camp Colner, with several smaller areas adjacent to these three. One hundred and sixty tenant units occupy 1,226 buildings with a combined floor space of more than 4,750,000 square feet. Access between units is provided by 20.4 miles of paved roads. Additionally, the post provides all the support facilities associated with a small city; i.e., a hospital, a fire station, a police

-more-

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6-5-5

force, commissary and exchange facilities, schools, theaters, clubs and restaurants, a hotel, sports and recreational facilities, water and sewage treatment plants, and emergency electrical power.

USFK has about ²⁵⁰⁰ military personnel assigned to the quad-command headquarters and support agencies at Yongson. They are augmented by about 1,000 U.S. civilian and 6,000 Korean civilian employees. ~~More than~~ ^{thousand} KATUSA soldiers ~~work at Yongson~~ and some 3,500 military and civilian employee family members reside on South Post, at Hannam Village, a contract housing area east of South Post, or on the civilian economy in neighborhood adjacent to the compound.

-30-

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DEMILITARIZED ZONE (DMZ) -- CAMP CASEY

The Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) was established by the Korean Armistice Agreement of July 27, 1953. The 2.5-mile-wide DMZ zigzags across the peninsula for approximately 155 miles. It is not an international boundary in the traditional sense, but a provisional military demarcation line.

Straddling the demarcation line is the Joint Security Area (JSA), better known as the truce village of Panmunjom. An area of less than one square kilometer, it is the only point of agreed-upon contact between United Nations and North Korean military representatives. The members of the Military Armistice Commission still meet there, in a complex of Quonset huts including the one in which the armistice was signed.

A no-man's land of brush, barbed wire, minefields, and guard posts, the DMZ has become a refuge for birds and wild animals. The population of the DMZ was evacuated after the signing of the armistice; only two small villages, one in the northern half of the zone and one in the southern half, are still inhabited. In recent years, people living near the DMZ have been allowed to cultivate a limited amount of land in contiguous parts of the DMZ.

Tours are run into Panmunjom by both sides, though only for foreigners. The North recently built a highway to the border city of Kaesong, a few miles north of Panmunjom. Transport links across the DMZ were severed by the Korean War, and movement of people is extremely limited.

Camp Casey, home for most of the 2d Infantry Division, is located 11 miles southwest of the DMZ astride a traditional invasion route into South Korea. The camp's population includes some 6,500 U.S. soldiers and DOD civilians, 840 Korean Augmentation to the U.S. Army (KATUSAs), and 1,400 Korean National employees. Civil-military relations between the camp and the adjacent town of Tongduchon have been strained recently by a highly publicized rape-murder case involving a GI and a Korean woman.

About a million soldiers face each other across the DMZ. There have been numerous incidents since the armistice, including the discovery of four large tunnels dug in the early 1970s, the axe-murders of two U.S. officers and downing of an unarmed US helicopter in 1976, and a gun-battle in which three people died after a young Soviet tour leader dashed into the southern side of the JSA in 1984. The DMZ has been relatively calm in recent years, but three DPRK commandos were killed and two ROK soldiers wounded in May 1992 in the southern part of the DMZ, in what was apparently a foiled infiltration or training exercise.

<DIST>PRT: ITOH LINDSEY SIT WALLEY
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<PREC>IMMEDIATE<CLAS>~~CONFIDENTIAL~~<OSRI>RUEHUL<DTG>160757Z JUN 93
<ORIG>AMEMBASSY SEOUL
<TO>SECSTATE WASHDC IMMEDIATE 6374

<SUBJ> SCENE SETTER -- CAMP CASEY

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 13526
Department of State Guidelines,
September 11, 2006

<TEXT>

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE SEOUL 05821
WHITE HOUSE FOR BEV LINDSEY AND ANNE WALLEY
NSC FOR WILLIAM ITOH AND KENT WIEDEMANN
DEPARTMENT FOR EAP/K, S/S AND A/TSS - JEANNIE BULL
E.O. 12356: DECL: OADR

By W NARA, Date 03/30/15
2009-0528-F

TAGS: OVIP (CLINTON, WILLIAM)

SUBJECT: SCENE SETTER -- CAMP CASEY

1. THE FOLLOWING IS A REPEAT OF A CABLE PREVIOUSLY SENT
UNDER THE TITLE "SITE SURVEY -- CAMP CASEY."

2. SUMMARY: THE PRESIDENT WILL ARRIVE AT CAMP CASEY TO
ADDRESS THE SOLDIERS OF THE 2ND INFANTRY DIVISION (2ID).
THE THREE SITES UNDER CONSIDERATION ARE: THE H220 HANGAR,
NEXT TO CAMP MOBILE; HANSON FIELD HOUSE, AND STEWART
BASEBALL FIELD ADJACENT TO HANSON FIELD HOUSE.

3. LOCATION: CAMP CASEY IS LOCATED IN TONGDUCHON,
30 MILES NORTH FROM DOWNTOWN SEOUL (12 MINUTES VIA
HELICOPTER, 1 HOUR VIA LIMOUSINE FROM YONGSAN.) CAMP
CASEY SITS ASTRIDE THE MAIN HIGHWAY, RUNNING SOUTH FROM
THE DMZ (PANMUNJOM) TO SEOUL, IN RUGGED, MOUNTAINOUS
TERRAIN.

4. BACKGROUND: CAMP CASEY IS THE HOME FOR MOST OF THE
2ID SOLDIERS. THE DIVISION ORIGINALLY LANDED IN KOREA IN
JULY 1950, WHERE IT FOUGHT FOR THE DURATION OF THE KOREAN
CONFLICT AND WAS AWARDED BOTH THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA AND
U.S. PRESIDENTIAL UNIT CITATIONS FOR HEROIC ACTIONS.

5. WEATHER: MONSOON SEASON OCCURS DURING JULY AND
AUGUST. AVERAGE TEMPERATURES DURING THE FIRST TWO WEEKS
IN JULY HAVE BEEN A HIGH OF 84 DEGREES AND A LOW OF 69,
WITH HIGH HUMIDITY READINGS. AVERAGE PRECIPITATION IS
16.2 INCHES, WITH 17 RAIN DAYS IN JULY. PRECIPITATION
COULD RULE OUT TRAVEL VIA HELICOPTER.

6. H220 HANGAR: USFK PREFERS THIS SITE FOR THE
PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS. THE HANGAR IS LOCATED TOWARDS THE
SOUTH END OF THE RUNWAY OF H220, JUST EAST OF THE CAMP
CASEY COMPOUND AND OFFERS THE FOLLOWING:

-- LANDING AND TAKE OFF AREA RIGHT NEXT TO HANGAR
-- MOTORCADE NOT REQUIRED
-- PERSONNEL SCREENING FACILITY NEXT TO HANGAR
-- AVAILABLE IN CASE OF INCLEMENT WEATHER

7. HANSON FIELD HOUSE: THIS IS THE FIRST ALTERNATIVE.
LOCATED ON CAMP CASEY, IT IS A FIVE-MINUTE DRIVE FROM H221
(CAMP CASEY'S HELIPAD.) THE PRINCIPAL BASKETBALL COURT IS
104 FEET BY 126 FEET FOR A TOTAL OF 13,104 SQ.FT. AND CAN
ACCOMMODATE APPROXIMATELY 1600 PERSONNEL. THE BUILDING IS
CONSTRUCTED OF STEEL-BEAM AND CONCRETE BLOCK. THE FIRE
CODE (CRITERIA IS DRIVEN BY SIZE AND NUMBER OF EXITS)
RATES THE ROOM ONLY CAPABLE OF HANDLING 1200. IT CAN BE
MITIGATED BY STATIONING FIRE UNITS ADJACENT TO THE FIELD
HOUSE. THIS IS AN ALL WEATHER SITE.

8. BALL FIELD ACROSS FROM FIELD HOUSE: THIS IS THE SECOND ALTERNATIVE AND IS LOCATED ADJACENT TO HANSON FIELD HOUSE. IT HAS TWO DUGOUTS, AN ANNOUNCER'S BOOTH, AND FLOOD LIGHTS FOR NIGHT PLAY. HOME PLATE FACES SOUTHWEST WITH FIRST BASE SITTING ALMOST DUE WEST OF HOME PLATE. A STAGE HAS BEEN ERECTED IN FAR CENTER FIELD BEYOND THE HOME RUN LINE TO SUPPORT MORALE, WELFARE, AND RECREATION EVENTS. THE STAGE IS FULLY POWERED AND CAN ACCOMMODATE ANY ELECTRICAL REQUIREMENTS. DEPENDING ON SITE CONFIGURATION AND SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS, 3000-5000 SOLDIERS COULD PROBABLY BE POSITIONED FOR AN EVENT.
BURGHARDT
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<SECT>SECTION: 01 OF 01<SSN>5821<STOR>930616041325 M0446182
<TOR>930616045417

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PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS TO TROOPS IN KOREA

GENERAL LUCK, GENERAL ABRAMS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, AND MOST IMPORTANTLY, OFFICERS AND MEN AND WOMEN OF THE US FORCES KOREA. IT IS AN HONOR FOR ME TO BE HERE WITH YOU TODAY ON THIS FRONTIER OF FREEDOM. I HAVE OFTEN THOUGHT THAT ALTHOUGH BEING PRESIDENT IS A GREAT HONOR FOR ME, THE GREATEST HONOR OF THE OFFICE IS BEING COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE FINEST ARMED FORCES IN THE WORLD TODAY -- AND THE FINEST AMERICA HAS EVER KNOWN.

I JUST CAME FROM A TOUR OF THE DMZ, ONE OF THE LAST REMAINING EXAMPLES OF A COLD WAR WALL, WHERE TENSIONS REMAIN HIGH BECAUSE A COMMUNIST REGIME TRIES TO ENSURE SURVIVAL THROUGH ISOLATION, AND SECURES POLITICAL CONTROL THROUGH OPPRESSION. THERE IS NOWHERE IN THE WORLD WHERE ALLIED DEMOCRACIES FACE A CLEARER OR STRONGER THREAT THAN HERE ON THE KOREAN PENINSULA.

IN SIXTEEN DAYS IT WILL HAVE BEEN EXACTLY FORTY YEARS SINCE THE ARMISTICE BROUGHT AN END TO THE FIGHTING HERE. SINCE THAT TIME -- BEFORE MOST OF YOU WERE EVEN BORN -- MANY THOUSANDS OF KOREAN AND AMERICAN SOLDIERS HAVE SERVED IN UNITS STATIONED JUST SOUTH OF THE DMZ. YOU AND OUR REPUBLIC OF KOREA ALLIES ARE WHAT STANDS BETWEEN A DEMOCRACY THAT BELIEVES IN THE SAME

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF GOVERNMENT THAT WE AMERICANS SHARE, AND A REGIME THAT HAS THREATENED THOSE PRINCIPLES FOR MORE THAN FOUR DECADES.

THE TENSION ON THIS PENINSULA DOES NOT HAVE TO BE A PERMANENT CONDITION. THE TWO KOREAN GOVERNMENTS HAVE BEGUN TO TALK WITH EACH OTHER AND IF THEIR TALKS MAKE PROGRESS, PEACEFUL REUNIFICATION MAY SOMEDAY BECOME A POSSIBILITY. THE UNITED STATES IS ALSO TALKING WITH NORTH KOREA ABOUT THE NUCLEAR PROGRAM. AND ONCE THIS ISSUE IS RESOLVED, I WANT TO REACH OUT BEYOND THE DMZ, TO THE PEOPLE AND LEADERS OF NORTH KOREA, TO INVITE THEM TO JOIN WITH THE KOREANS IN THE SOUTH AND WITH OTHER COUNTRIES IN THE REGION TO FASHION A FUTURE OF PEACE AND PROSPERITY.

I WANT YOU IN THE ARMED FORCES TO KNOW THAT MY ADMINISTRATION APPRECIATES WHAT YOU DO HERE IN THIS DISTANT BUT IMPORTANT LAND. IT IS YOUR PRESENCE HERE THAT DETERS RENEWED AGGRESSION ON THE KOREAN PENINSULA, DEFENDS THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA'S RIGHT TO PURSUE DEMOCRACY, AND INDICATES AMERICAN RESOLVE IN DEFENDING THE VALUES WE HOLD DEAR. YOUR SERVICE MAKES A TREMENDOUS IMPRESSION ON THE REGION AS A WHOLE, CONFIRMING AMERICA'S COMMITMENT TO PEACE , STABILITY, AND PROSPERITY IN ASIA.

YOU ARE ON THE FRONTLINE OF AMERICA'S POSTURE IN THE PACIFIC; YOU ARE BACKED UP BY HALF OUR NATION'S CARRIER AND AMPHIBIOUS FORCES INCLUDING ONE FORWARD DEPLOYED CARRIER BATTLE GROUP, AN AMPHIBIOUS READY GROUP AND A MARINE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE POSITIONED IN JAPAN AND TWO FIGHTER WING EQUIVALENTS IN KOREA AND JAPAN. BUT I AM VERY MUCH AWARE THAT YOU ARE AMERICA'S SHOCK TROOPS, AND DEMOCRACY'S MOST IMPORTANT LINE OF DEFENSE.

I AM SURE YOUR SEPARATION FROM FAMILY AND FRIENDS IS OFTEN DIFFICULT, ESPECIALLY WHEN THE CHALLENGES BEFORE US SEEM UNCLEAR AND WHEN YOU MUST SOMETIMES WONDER WHETHER WORLD EVENTS MAY PLACE YOU IN HARM'S WAY. BUT LET ME TELL YOU THAT AMERICA IS VERY PROUD OF YOU. I HAVE OBSERVED THAT IN KOREA AMERICA HAS AN OUTSTANDING CORPS OF SOLDIERS WHO ARE DEDICATED TO THEIR COUNTRY AND WHO ARE WELL-PREPARED TO SERVE THE CAUSE OF PEACE AGAINST ANY THREAT.

YOUR WORK IS VITALLY IMPORTANT TO THE UNITED STATES AND TO YOUR COMMANDER IN CHIEF. THIS IS A NEW AND HOPEFUL WORLD, BUT ONE FULL OF DANGER. I AM CONVINCED THAT YOUR COUNTRY, THROUGH YOU, HAS A HISTORIC ROLE IN TRYING TO MAKE SURE THAT THERE IS, AFTER ALL, A NEW WORLD ORDER, ROOTED IN PEACE, DEDICATED TO PROSPERITY AND OPPORTUNITY.

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE HAVE PLACED THEIR FAITH IN YOU
AND YOU HAVE PLACED YOUR LIVES AT THE SERVICE OF YOUR
COUNTRY. THE FAITH IS WELL PLACED IN BOTH RESPECTS.

I SALUTE YOU AND THANK YOU FOR YOUR MANY
SACRIFICES. KEEP UP THE GOOD WORK.

SCENESETTER: YONGSAN ARMY BASE

During the Japanese occupation of Korea (1910 to 1945), the Imperial Army made its headquarters at Yongsan Reservation, near the Han River in a southern suburb of Seoul. At the end of World War II, U.S. military units were sent to the Korean peninsula to accept the surrender of Japanese forces in the area south of the 38th parallel. One area the arriving American units occupied was Yongsan, which means "Dragon Hill."

In 1948, the Republic of Korea (ROK) was established following elections monitored by the United Nations. The ROK replaced the U.S. military government which had administered the southern zone of the country for three years. The Yongsan area continued to be used by U.S. forces, who now served in an advisory role.

During the Korean War, Yongsan Reservation, like other areas of Seoul, sustained substantial damage. The opposing forces each moved through Seoul twice before the United Nations Command regained control of the city. With the war stalemated, UNC, and U.S. Forces established headquarters at Yongsan in 1952. The post itself was run by an administrative headquarters known for almost two decades as the Seoul Area Command, or SAC -- giving rise to such popular jokes as referring to the chapel as the SAC-Religious Center.

In July 1957 Headquarters U.S. Forces Korea was established. At the same time, Headquarters United Nations Command, located in Tokyo, was moved to Yongsan. The ROK/US Combined Forces Command Headquarters was formally opened on Yongsan in November 1978.

The continued presence of U.S. forces has brought many changes to the installation -- first in the form of the half-moon, corrugated-tin Quonset huts that sprouted throughout Yongsan and then, as U.S. military families began to appear in the Korea in the 1960's, more permanent structures.

Today Yongsan Garrison occupies 630 acres of land just south of Namsan Mountain. The post provides all support facilities associated with a small city -- a hospital, fire station, police force, commissary and exchange facilities, schools, theaters, clubs and restaurants, a hotel, sports and recreational facilities, water and sewage treatment plants, and emergency electrical power. USFK has approximately 2,500 military personnel stationed at Yongsan, augmented by about 1,000 U.S. civilian and 6,000 Korean civilian employees. More than 1,000 Korean soldiers work at Yongsan, and several thousand military family members reside on South Post and Hannam Village, a contract housing area east of Yongsan.

PKJ 930-4479

Remarks to U.S. Troops

On behalf of all the American people, I want you to know how greatly I appreciate your efforts here. We are all very proud of your dedication and outstanding performance. You are superb representatives of our country, and your service to our nation and the cause of peace will not be forgotten.

I just got back from the DMZ ... It was a profoundly affecting sight, the last example of what once was an all too common outgrowth of the Cold War. And now, looking at you and seeing the pride and hope of our country, I am reminded of the greatness of the United States, which helped defend democracies around the world while their enemies were strong, and now extends the hand of friendship where the old walls have fallen down. Here, on the Korean peninsula, we are not yet at that point, and so you must continue to stand the watch.

In sixteen days it will have been have been exactly forty years since the Armistice brought an end to the fighting here. Since that time -- before most of you were even born -- many thousands of Korean and American soldiers have served in units stationed just south of the DMZ. You are all that stands between our ally, a democracy that believes in the same principles as we do, and a regime that has threatened it throughout four decades.

This does not have to be a permanent condition. The two Korean Governments do talk and, if their talks make progress, peaceful reunification may become a realistic possibility. We are talking to North Korea ourselves about its nuclear program. And once this issue is resolved, I want to reach out beyond the DMZ to the people and leaders of North Korea, to invite them to join with the Republic of Korea, the United States, and other countries in the region, to fashion a future that contains peace and prosperity for all of us.

I thank you once again for your sacrifice on behalf of your country. Keep up the good work.

DRAFT

**REMARKS BY
THE PRESIDENT
CAMP CASEY, KOREA
11 JULY 1993**

Thank you General Luck, distinguished guests. It is great to be here today with the warriors¹ of the 2nd Infantry Division. Earlier this afternoon, I had the opportunity to visit freedom's frontier, a frontier that has been guarded by American soldiers, standing shoulder to shoulder with our Korean allies, for forty years. As I stood looking North, across the DMZ, I thought about what it must have been like forty-three years ago this month, when there was no DMZ and the ground we stand on today had been overrun by the advancing North Korean hordes.

I thought about what it must have been like for Private Kenny Shadrick, the nineteen year old son of a West Virginia coal miner, as he stood in a muddy field less than forty miles south of here, watching the communist tanks and infantry advance on his position.

As the North Korean tanks rumbled forward through the pouring rain, Kenny knelt in the soggy earth and fired his rocket launcher again and again only to watch the rounds bounce harmlessly off the enemy armor. When he rose to move closer, machine gun fire ripped open his chest and he fell, mortally wounded. Kenny Shadrick was one of the first Americans to die in a bloody conflict which would claim

¹ While the traditional nickname of the 2nd Division is the "Indianhead" Division, the troops often refer to themselves as the warriors of the "Warrior Division."

DRAFT

the lives of more than 53,000 Americans before this peninsula would settled down to an uneasy cease fire. ²

In the four decades since your predecessors in the 2nd Division helped drive back the brutal aggression of North Korea, many thousands of American and Korean soldiers have manned the ramparts of freedom among the bleak hills of the 38th parallel. Their vigilance, and yours, has kept the peace all these years, and enabled our Korean allies to develop democratic institutions and create an economic miracle here in the Land of the Morning Calm.

Today, as we look to the 21st Century, we seek to turn the page on the hostility of the past, and are hopeful that the Korean people, North and South, will one day be able to live side by side without fear. But until that day comes you must continue to stand watch. For there is no greater symbol of our commitment to peace and freedom than your presence here, far from home. The historian T.R. Fehrenbach wrote years ago, "You may fly over a land forever; you may bomb it, atomize it, pulverize it, and wipe it clean of life -- but if you desire to defend it, protect it, and keep it for civilization, you must do this on the ground, the way the Roman Legions did, by putting your young men into the mud."³

Whether you carry a rifle, drive a truck, or repair helicopters, you make an important contribution to peace and security here in

² Pvt Shadrick was the first reported U.S. KIA of the war. See attached article.

³ Fehrenbach, T.R., This Kind of War, (New York, The MacMillan Co., 1963)

DRAFT

Korea. You are on the front lines, performing a vital mission. Your presence here deters aggression and clearly demonstrates American resolve to defend the values we hold dear. Here in the face of a clear threat, there can be no doubt about our resolve to protect the security of the Republic of Korea and foster its development as a vigorous democracy. There can be no doubt about our absolute commitment to your mission, to the armed forces in which you serve, and to you as Americans.

We have seen tremendous changes around the world in the last few years. Your dedication and commitment has helped us win the Cold War. The Berlin Wall has fallen and the Iron Curtain has been swept aside. Amidst the shattered remains of the Soviet empire, democracies are beginning to flower. These hopeful changes have enabled us to reduce the burden of defense and reshape our forces to meet the requirements of a new world. But the world remains a dangerous place. We must always be prepared to protect our security, acting with allies if possible, as we do here in Korea, or acting alone if we must.

We have never been very good at predicting when and where we might be called to protect the values and interests we hold dear. Historically, in the absence of a clear and immediate threat America has allowed its military might to wither and waste away. In 1945, the American military stood victorious, the mightiest force in the world, yet five short years later, Private Kenny Shadrick's unit went into battle under strength, ill-equipped, and poorly trained. The

DRAFT

Army of 1950 was a hollow force. The bravery of this young soldier and his comrades could not make up for lack of preparedness.

We cannot afford to repeat that mistake. I am committed to ensuring that our nation will continue to have the best trained, best equipped, and best prepared fighting force in the world. America's Army must be able to fight and win on a moment's notice. Above all we are committed to maintaining the quality of the men and women in uniform, for you represent the very best of America. Soldiers of today and tomorrow may ride Bradley Fighting Vehicles or Blackhawk helicopters into battle, and use sophisticated, precision guided weapons, but they must also be tough, disciplined and prepared to fight and win in the mud.

Should the trumpets sound the call to arms once again and you add another battle streamer to the colors of this proud division, you can rest assured that you will have the full support of your President, your Congress, and the American people. For your President and your fellow citizens are enormously proud of what you are doing and we deeply appreciate your dedication and sacrifice. It is not easy to serve your nation, far from home, far from family and friends. You can be confident of our full support as you carry out your vital duties. Although budget reductions are a logical consequence of our victory in the Cold War, we will not forget the men and women who helped win that war. As the military gets smaller we are committed to providing a future for those who have served their nation so well.

DRAFT

As I look out among your ranks today, my heart swells with pride. For you represent the spirit that has made America a great nation. No matter what the challenge, you have demonstrated by your performance and your professionalism that you are truly, "Second to None."⁴

⁴ "Second to None" is the motto of the 2nd Division.

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

DMZ SPEECH TO TROOPS

Thank you, General Luck and distinguished guests. It is a privilege to be on this frontier of freedom today with the "Warriors" of the Second Infantry Division. There are many honors that come with the Presidency, but none is greater than being Commander-in-Chief of the finest armed forces this world has ever known.

Earlier today, I had my first opportunity to tour the DMZ. It makes an indelible impression. That bleak no-man's land is crowded with images and meanings. For it is here that the line has been drawn between danger and safety, between oppression and opportunity, between fear and hope. It is here that American soldiers like you have stood shoulder to shoulder with our Korean allies for forty years.

At this unforgiving outpost, you provide South Korea not only security against attack but also the security to flourish. For while the DMZ has remained fixed all these years, the nation to its south has raced down a breathtaking path of progress. You have enabled the Republic of Korea to nurture democracy and create an economic miracle.

Whether you carry a rifle, drive a truck or repair helicopters, your work is vital. For every piece of work here strengthens Korea's security and America's security. And there is no better symbol of America's commitment to peace and freedom in the world than your presence here, so far from home.

You are America's guardians and America's very finest. I deeply admire your service and dedication. So do millions of Americans you will never see or meet -- they do not know your names; they may not even understand what it is you do here; but they know that they live freer and better lives because of your willingness to put on our nation's uniform.

This is a challenging time to serve in America's military. While many threats continue, like the one here on the DMZ, the end of the Cold War has reduced the need for certain missions and forces around the world. It is a time of change. The technology of our weapons is changing. For the sixth straight year, force levels are being lowered, budgets are being reduced, and bases are being closed.

I understand that change can be unsettling. But I want you to know something. Change may be inevitable; disruption is not. And you have my commitment that any changes we pursue in our military will occur carefully, gradually, and with an eye for their impact on those who serve America's freedom.

I am committed to change. But I am also committed to you.

I am particularly concerned about maintaining our readiness as we adapt to the changes that are inevitable with the end of the Cold War. The Soviet Union may be gone, but the world remains a dangerous place. That is obvious at this outpost.

This time of transition for the American military requires a measure of foresight and caution. Historically, in the absence

of an immediate threat America has too often allowed its military machine to rust. In 1945, our forces stood victorious, the most powerful in the world. Yet five short years later, many of our units went into battle here in Korea under strength, ill-equipped and poorly trained. The price we paid for our lack of readiness then was paid in blood.

Today we can not -- and will not -- repeat that mistake. Reductions in our defense spending are inevitable and in many cases desirable. But as I said six weeks ago at West Point, there is a line below which we can not go. America's armed forces must be able to fight and win on a moment's notice. We must be prepared to protect our interests -- acting with allies when possible but acting alone when necessary. And I tell you this: as long as I am President, our nation will continue to have the best trained, best equipped, and best prepared fighting force in the world.

Above all I am committed to maintaining the quality of our recruits and the spirit in our ranks, for it is our people who fight and win our wars. Our military technology is the envy of the world. We move troops into battle on great machines like Bradley Fighting Vehicles or Blackhawk helicopters. We provide you with sophisticated precision guided weapons. But ultimately our winning edge is in the discipline, training, morale and fighting spirit of our men and women in uniform. You are America's edge, and you will always be the core of my commitment.

It can't be easy for you to serve at this distant outpost, thousands of miles from family and friends and worlds away from the land we love. But I want you to know that should the trumpet sound the call to arms again, you will have the full support of your President, your Congress and the American people. We know what you do is difficult and dangerous and we deeply appreciate your steadfast dedication and daily sacrifice.

Looking out among your ranks today, I am newly confident and enormously proud. For you represent the spirit that has made America a great nation -- a spirit of perseverance in the defense of liberty. No matter what the challenge, no matter how great the burden, you demonstrate by your performance and your professionalism that you -- and America -- are truly "Second to None."

INSERT FOR DMZ SPEECH:

[Before paragraph that begins: "This is a challenging time to service in America's military."]

I also appreciate your service because it gives me peace of mind in the work I do. A few weeks ago, as you may have heard, I ordered an attack on Baghdad because we concluded Iraq had tried to assassinate President Bush while he was visiting Kuwait.

When I gave the order, I knew that we had the very best military in the world carrying that order out. I knew I could rely on the talent and professionalism of our armed forces to get the job done. And that's just what they did.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Seoul, Korea)

For Immediate Release

July 11, 1993

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
TO THE TROOPS

Camp Casey
Republic of Korea

5:10 P.M. (L)

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you. Thank you very much. Thank you, General Abrams. Thank you, Sergeant Corley, for the tomahawk.

AUDIENCE: Oooh.

THE PRESIDENT: He looks to me like he could use it. (Laughter.)

I want to say how glad I am to be here today. I want to introduce a couple of the people who came with me -- the Secretary of State Warren Christopher -- (applause) -- your Secretary of Defense -- (applause.) I think you know General Luch. (Applause.) And I thank you already for the welcome to me and to my wife, the First Lady. (Applause.)

I see some of the young women soldiers jumping up and down here in the back. We'll do that better -- that's good. (Applause.)

I want to say to all of you, it is a great privilege for me to be here on the frontier of freedom with the warriors of the 2nd Infantry Division. (Applause.) You are a very critical part of the finest Armed Forces the world has ever seen. (Applause.)

I'm sorry to be a little late, but I think you all know that because of the rains we couldn't take the helicopters today, and we drove to the DMZ.

AUDIENCE: Woo, woo, woo -- (applause.)

THE PRESIDENT: It was the first opportunity I had ever had to be along the DMZ. And I understand that I was in a more forward position than any President had been before. (Applause.) When I stood on the Bridge of No Return and looked over with my binoculars at those young North Korean soldiers, I thought to myself, I wish they were free to walk across this bridge and be with us in peace and freedom. And because of you, someday they will be, because of you. (Applause.)

For 40 years American soldiers like you have stood shoulder to shoulder with our Korean allies, providing South Korea with security against attack and the opportunity to flourish first as a great economy, and now as a great democracy. I want every one of you to know whatever you do here -- if you carry a rifle or drive a truck or repair a helicopter -- (applause) -- whatever you do -- (applause) -- whatever you do your work is vital and I admire your service. And, believe it or not, so do millions of Americans you will never see or meet who do not know your names and may not even know exactly what you do, all of them know they live a little freer and a little better because of you and your sacrifice and your service. (Applause.)

MORE

All of you know that this is a challenging time to be in the military. Because the Cold War has ended some people think the threats to our country have ended. But you know better. (Applause.) You know that there is a reduced need for certain missions and forces around the world, but many threats continue.

Just a few weeks ago I ordered an attack on Baghdad because we concluded -- (applause.) And you know why -- because we concluded that Iraq had staged a plot to assassinate former President Bush while he was in Kuwait. And they were under the illusion that we treat our political leaders like they treat theirs. This is America. We honor everybody who has served this country, and we stick together. (Applause.)

But when I gave that order, I did it with the confidence that we had the best military in the world. (Applause.) Equipped with the finest technology in history. (Applause.) And after that action was over, I felt more strongly than ever before that we must continue to have the best military in the world and the finest technology in the world. (Applause.)

For six years now, force levels have been lowered, budgets have been reduced, bases have been closed. These changes are unsettling and difficult, but I tell you that still we must maintain our readiness and we must make these cutbacks gradually and with a real feeling for the men and women who have won the Cold War and deserve their country's best efforts to help them maintain successful lives. (Applause.)

And even in this time of transition, we must remember that we have to show foresight and caution in reducing our defenses. North Korea's stubborn refusal in recent months to fully comply with the requirements of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Agreement is the most urgent example of this. And in this new round of military cuts, I know that you all noticed no cuts were made in troop levels in Korea or Japan, and we beefed up our naval presence in the Pacific, because that is what the national security requires. (Applause.)

You know, too many times in the past, in the absence of an overpowering threat, our country has forgotten just how badly we need people like you, with the morale and energy and vigor and determination that you're all demonstrating today. (Applause).

In 1945, before any of you were born, we won the Second World War. And just five short years later, we were involved in another conflict here in Korea. But by then we had diminished our strength so much that we entered the conflict inadequately prepared, without enough equipment or training, without enough strength. We must not ever make that mistake again. (Applause.)

And so, I say to you that while, over the next few years we will continue to reduce defense expenditures where appropriate and acknowledge that in many cases that may be desirable, there is clearly a line below which we cannot go. Our Armed Forces must still be able to fight and win on a moment's notice. (Applause.)

And let me make this last point. To do that, of course, we have to provide you with the most sophisticated precision-guided weapons we can. To do that, of course -- (applause) -- we have to provide you with all the support we can. But in the end, you will make the difference -- your discipline, your character, your will to win, your love for your country, your ability to get up day in and day out and feel the way you are manifesting your feelings for your country and your duty today -- that is America's winning edge, and that is what we must never lose. (Applause.)

Let me say in closing, I know that what you do is difficult and sometimes dangerous and often very lonely. You're a long way from home. (Applause.) When I was up on the DMZ I met three people from my home state -- a long way from home. You, too? And I want all of you to know that your demonstration of your professionalism and your dedication means that you, and America, really are second to none. (Applause.)

What I want you also to know is that I can see from my perspective sometimes something you may not be able to see, and that is these pictures of you here saying what you're saying, doing what you're doing, being who you are give great pause to the enemies of freedom and great heart to our allies and to all the American people.

Thank you and God bless you all. Thank you.
(Applause.)

END

5:20 P.M. (L)