

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. itinerary	Trip of the President to Seoul, Korea [partial] (1 page)	7/9/93	b(6)
002. itinerary	Visit of the President to Seoul, Ko [partial] (1 page)	7/9/93	b(7)(E)
003. biography	Bios for Prominent Korean Women [partial] (5 pages)	7/1/93	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
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Liz Bowyer
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FOLDER TITLE:

[HRC Daily File, July 6 - 11, 1993] Japan / Korea

2014-0483-S

sb339

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

JAPAN / KOREA

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

Japanese women

—

JAPAN

FINAL

-JULY 6-11

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

E.O. 12356: N/A

TAGS: SOCI, ETRD, KS, OVIP (CLINTON, WILLIAM)

SUBJECT: Korean national health insurance system

1. Summary: although health care in Korea technically allows access to all, like other aspects of Korean society, it is over-regulated and actual care depends to a large extent on personal connections and ability to pay. The system is unique

in that health care providers, who are 87 percent privately owned and operated for profit, are serving a population which is covered by publicly-regulated compulsory health care insurance. The low, government-regulated fees lead physicians to treat too many patients, too quickly, and to induce recurrent patient visits in order to generate income. The high coinsurance rates applied irrespective of family income create inequity not normally found in national health care systems and the duplication of administrative effort among the 424 separate insurance societies is inefficient and costly. Finally, failure to reimburse for high-cost procedures and some expensive drugs has limited care available to the poor and led to trade friction with the U.S. End summary.

overview

3. Korea's national health insurance system became universal in July 1989. This government-mandated, compulsory insurance system pays for services provided by predominantly private, profit-oriented health care providers. Insurance is funded by cooperative societies consisting of employees or neighbors who pay mandatory premiums on a cost-sharing basis with employers or local government. Government regulation of fees charged by providers keeps the provider fees artificially low, enabling the program to function on a self-supporting basis. Universal availability of coverage is the program's strength; the limitations on coverage and the quality of care are its greatest weaknesses.

History

4. The medical insurance act, promulgated in 1963 was the first law designed to promote health insurance coverage in Korea. After 14 years of voluntary compliance, the law was changed in 1976 to make membership in an insurance society compulsory in companies with 500 or more employees. Gradually mandatory membership was extended to small companies, civil servants, school teachers and finally, fishermen, farmers, and the self-employed. Since July 1989, every citizen able to pay a premium is included in the basic program. The indigent, approximately 10 percent of the population, are covered by the federally funded medical aid program.

5. The backbone of the health care system are the insurance

cooperatives formed at workplaces or in neighborhoods. These cooperatives, called insurance associations or societies, collect mandatory premiums, based on a percentage of salary, to form a fund from which the medical claims of its members are

paid. The investment of funds is regulated by law and limited to savings accounts. The average contribution, 3.19 Percent of salary, is shared equally by employee and employer.

6. In the neighborhood model, the premiums are based on family assets and are shared equally with the local government. Although each town or company may have its own insurance association, the benefits and premiums are standardized and regulated by presidential decree and the medical insurance act. There are presently 154 insurance cooperatives formed by private company employees, 266 regional societies and one for civil servants and private school teachers.

7. The insurance societies are administratively and

unclassified
unclassified

financially independent. Governed by boards of directors, oversight is provided by the Korean Medical Insurance Corporation and the Federation of Korean Medical Insurance Societies. The operations of these bodies are closely monitored by the National Federation of Medical Insurance (Nfmi), a quasi-governmental agency which reviews all claims from the medical facilities, effects payment, and designates medical facilities for services to the insured. All societies are under the guidance of the Minister of Health and Social Affairs. Nfmi conducts audits biannually.

8. These self-governing insurance cooperatives are divided into three organizational categories:

a. Industrial establishment medical insurance societies cover companies with 5 or more workers. Seasonal and temporary workers are excluded. This category covers 16 million workers and family members and accounts for 40 percent of the population.

B. Government/private school employees medical insurance cover civil servants, private school employees, and military families. Representing 11 percent of the population, this group numbers over 4 million.

C. Regional medical insurance societies cover residents, based on geographical affinity, who are not included in either of the above groups. Farmers, fishermen the self-employed, and pensioners are in this group which numbers over 19 million and represents 49 percent of the population.

9. Comment: oriental medicine is still a major component of medical treatment in korea, though actual figures are unknown. It is covered by the insurance system. End comment.

Persons covered

10. Employees and their dependents are covered. The definition of dependent is broad and includes spouses, direct lineal ascendants and descendants, spouses of the descendants and brothers and sisters who are dependent on the employee's income.

11. Although a korean citizen is always covered, it may be by different section of the overall scheme. For example, if an employee loses his job or retires, he must then withdraw his contributions from his employee group and join the association which is based on residence rather than workplace.

Benefits

unclassified
unclassified

12. The extent and level of benefit coverage is determined by the government and is limited to basic health care. Most outpatient services and high-probability inpatient services are covered. However, many of the low-probability but high-cost services are excluded. These nonreimbursable services are typically high-tech, diagnostic-testing procedures such as cat scans, sonograms or mris. Sophisticated, expensive medicines are not covered by the plan. (Comment: one doctor described the coverage as a level lower than medicaid. End comment)

13. Cost-sharing features are included in all services. There is a flat fee and coinsurance percentage paid at the time of service. For example, a fee of usd 3 is paid for each physician visit. In addition to the fee, the patient pays 30 percent coinsurance for outpatient clinic services, 55 percent for general hospital outpatient services. The coinsurance rate for inpatient services is 20 percent. Hospital stays are limited to 180 days. Oriental medicine clinics and funeral benefits are also covered.

14. Benefits are suspended while serving in the military, while traveling overseas or when imprisoned. Benefits are also limited when another insurer has primary responsibility, for example, in an auto accident, the automobile insurance company would pay the expenses.

Implementation

15. The patient must first see a primary care physician to get

a referral before consulting a specialist. The patient is further limited in his choice of providers by mandatory utilization of services in his assigned geographical region. Korea is divided into 142 primary-care geographical regions and 8 larger secondary units. A referral from a primary-care facility in the assigned region is necessary before a specialist may be consulted or facilities in the secondary region can be utilized. If specialized services are sought outside the secondary region, the permission of the insurance society must first be granted.

16. According to the data provided by the nfmi, the national health insurance plan is self-supporting. Contributions account for 89.4 Percent of the income, with miscellaneous inflow accounting for 10.6 Percent. The expenditures for benefits are 80 percent of the budget, administrative expenses are 5.5 Percent and other expenses are 14.4 Percent. The ckqg's contributions to the neighborhood insurance societies and miscellaneous administrative costs totalled usd 11,231 million or about 4 percent of gdp in 1992. The government regulation of provider costs and severe limitation of services coupled with high coinsurance payments make the program less costly than similar programs in other countries.

Unclassified
unclassified

two doctors comment

17. According to the director of dongseoul hospital, a private 90-bed hospital, the positive aspect of the national medical system is that all citizens are offered medical coverage. The weaknesses of the system, in his view, affect the medical professionals themselves.

18. The fees for services were first established in 1977 and have not kept pace with inflation. The hospital or doctor is reimbursed per service, regardless of the time spent with the patient. The fees cover the cost of care only when there are sufficient numbers of patients to offer economies of scale. According to the director, the medicine practiced in korea is presently at an international standard, but his prognosis for the future is bleak. He feels the emphasis on quantity will lead to a lower quality of medicine.

19. The dongseoul hospital earns 70 percent of its income from national health insurance cases. The remaining cases are either private or from automobile accidents where the automobile insurance pays. The fees for private patients are unregulated, market-driven and higher than the government regulated fees.

20. An american physician practicing at a 1,500 bed university hospital in seoul, calls the health care system a "dinosaur with arteriosclerosis." He says the coverage is too limited

home. Because the hospital's income is based on number of patients served, the hospital has no incentive to move patients home. Another weakness in the system is payment to physicians based on number of patients seen. If a doctor wants to make more money, he sees more patients than he can treat effectively. This overconsumption of services and lack of control over number of patients seen leads to clogging of the entire system -- the arteriosclerosis.

Kemia -- a medical insurance association model

21. Kemia, Korean employees' medical insurance association, is the insurer for 400 U.S. Embassy foreign service nationals (FSNs) and 900 of their family members. Founded voluntarily in April 1981, (prior to compulsory coverage) it is governed by a 17-member board of directors who are elected every two years.

Unclassified
unclassified

the association employs a full-time manager and one full-time secretary. Monthly financial reports are monitored by embassy financial management (fmc). The ministry of health and social affairs audits the fund every two years.

22. The present fund contains 300,000,000 won (USD 375,000) which is deposited in a savings account bearing 13 percent interest. Each employee pays 1.5 percent of his salary to the fund (payroll deduction) with the embassy contributing a matching 1.5 percent. Rokg mandate sets contributions at between 3-8 percent.

23. Every month Kemia deposits 120 percent of the average monthly amount claimed in the previous quarter with the national federation of medical insurance (nfmi) to create a working fund. The hospital or health care provider then bills nfmi directly; the association is debited; and the provider is paid. The exact nature of the claim and billing information is passed from nfmi to the association for oversight control. If charges seem excessive, an appeal is made to the hospital by the association. A list of usual and customary charges is published annually by nfmi.

24. Every year seven percent of the association fund is contributed to the nfmi stabilization fund. Any individual claim in excess of 900,000 won (USD 1,125) is paid by this fund. Thus, nationwide, no individual insurance association is responsible for individual claims larger than 900,000 won.

Comment: how the system really works

25. Coverage in Korea may be "universal," but it is hardly equally available to everyone. Access to care, as with other facets of Korean life (such as what school you attend and where

you get a job), depends to a large extent on who you know or how much you can pay. Burdensome regulations make it impossible to do business the way the system is written and numerous informal mechanisms have grown up to work around the restrictions.

26. There are a small number of highly-qualified, well-educated doctors and a few really well-equipped hospitals. Much of the rest of the system operates at a level below that of most OECD countries. All-important old-school ties often dictate whether you see one of the best or even whether you know who the best are. Well-heeled citizens pay premium prices for private services and sometimes travel to the U.S. or Japan for complex treatment or surgery. However, the majority of Koreans -- still relatively unsophisticated consumers of such services -- demand only that health care be universally available, not that it be good.

Unclassified
unclassified

27. Hospitals naturally prefer to focus on the more lucrative private market and have been known to turn away patients. The embassy is aware of one accident victim who sought emergency treatment in three hospitals before finding one that would accept him. Although nurses administer shots and keep temperature charts, they do none of the patient aid work. The family plays an indispensable role in hospital care by providing almost all primary nursing care. Family members tend to move into the hospital rooms and usually supplement meals.

28. In the past it has been common practice for private doctors to receive either cash or in-kind payments in exchange for approving a given drug for use by a hospital staff. (Doctors at public hospitals are considered government employees and cash payments to them are illegal under Korean law.) Similar payment arrangements exist between equipment manufacturers and hospitals and clinics. (These payments have recently become a target of the RoK's anti-corruption campaign.)

29. There is some anecdotal evidence of growing frustration with the level of health care available to most citizens. The targets of the anti-corruption campaign are to a certain extent guided by press and public calls for reform, so the focus of the auditors on the drug reimbursement system is an overt sign of dissatisfaction with the system. Consumers complain privately that there is no effective way to challenge the system. Doctors don't share diagnoses and cultural traditions prevent patients from pressing for more information. Even with information about a case, the legal malpractice system is underdeveloped and offers little opportunity for recourse.

troubles on the trade front

30. The u.s. Has run up against the rigidity of the Korean reimbursement system in at least one instance. Citing the limitations outlined in paragraphs 11-13, the medical insurance federation (nfmi) has refused to reimburse the usual 80 percent of the cost of an antihemophiliac clotting factor (ahf) produced by the American pharmaceuticals firm Baxter. The nfmi has ruled that the Baxter product may only be reimbursed at 50 percent of the price of a similar domestic product. That is, out of a cost of 132,000 won, the insurance system will pay only 41,710 won

RUTH GOLDWAY
AND
DEREK SHEARER



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(INCL COVER PG)

9

ORIGINAL TO BE MAILED?

YES

NO ☒REMARKS: Hillary. FYI for your Japan trip.Two stores - Washikobo + Bingoya esp. recommended
(see attached). Call if you'd like other suggestionsBest, Derek

IF YOU DO NOT RECEIVE ALL OF THE PAGES, PLEASE CONTACT THE
SENDER AT (310) 399-5924.

DEREK SHEARER'S JAPAN GUIDEGUIDE BOOKSGeneral Travel

1. JAPAN Solo by Eiji Kanno and Constance O'Keefe
Kodansha Int. pub. paperback
Best guide for basics on major sites and cities. Includes useful information on trains.
2. A Combined Mini-Guide Travel Series: Where and How to Travel in Japan Japan National Travel Organization
Pick up at Japanese National Tourist Organization in Tokyo or at office in U.S. Very useful for train schedules, hotel telephone numbers and maps.
3. Harrap's Japanese Phrase Book (Prentice Hall paper)
The only language guide that was easy to use.

Tokyo

1. The Best of Tokyo by Don Morton and Naoko Tsumoi
(Tuttle and Co. paperbacks)
By far the most useful and easiest to use and accurate from places that we tried. Maps too.
2. Discover Shitamachi: A Walking Guide to the Other Tokyo
by Enbutsu Sumiko (Shitamachi Times)
Hard to find, but a gem.
3. Tokyo - A Bilingual Atlas (Kodansha)
Use in conjunction with INTO Tourist Map. Index is useful.

Reading on Japan - Our Favorites

1. Shogun by James Clavell (Dell paper)
Immense historical novel based on rise of Tokugawa Shogunate. Very good on basics of Japanese history and culture, many of which are still operative today. Fun to read.
 2. You Gotta Have Wa by Robert Whiting. (Vintage Paper)
Marvelously humorous book on experience of U.S. baseball players in Japanese major league. Makes a lot of points about cultural differences using sports.
 3. The Roads to Sata by Alan Booth, (Penguin Paper)
Traveler's tale of his walk from one end of Japan to another. Very good on "average" Japan, and on Japanese response to foreigners.
 4. Behind the Mask by Ian Buruma (Penguin Paper)
Dutch journalist, old Japan hand's analysis and description of Japanese popular culture. A startling and revealing look below the surface of Japanese politeness. A classic.
- 4a. Mystery Series featuring Inspector Otani
by James Melville (in mass paperback)

Reading on Japan (cont.)

5. The Enigma of Japanese Power by Karel Van Wolferen (Vintage)
Single best critical book on Japanese political and economic system. Controversial - but well researched, based on 20 years reporting from Japan. Must reading for any serious politico or or bussiness/economics person.

DAY TRIPS

1. Yokohama
Take Hibiya Line to Naka-Meguro. Get out and walk across platform to Toyoko Line car -- Yokohama. Cost ¥320 to Yokohama Station (takes 30 - 40 minutes). Get out at Yokohama Station, walk through Sogo Department Store (upstairs) to "Sea Bass" boat terminal. Ride "Sea Bass" through harbor to downtown. In downtown, walk in ocean front park to Silk Centre and Silk Museum. After that, walk up street to Chinatown. Have lunch and shop in Chinatown, then walk to "Moto Machi" shopping street. Walk length, have Gelato at Gelateria Take subway 2 stops to site of Yokohama Exhibition. Visit Yokohama Museum of Art, ride on Giant Ferris Wheel, see Japan's tallest building under construction. You can return to Naka-Meguro on Tokoyo Line from Exhibition Station. Change at Naka-Meguro for Roppongi train.
2. Old Tokyo, Last Street Car and New Tokyo
Take Hibiya Line to Minowa. Get out and walk a few blocks to "Minowa Bashi" trolley station. Take trolley, V140, entire length of line (Toden-Arakawa line) to Waseda stop end of line. Walk back along the Kanda River to Takadanobaba station. Take JR Yamanote Circle Line train to Shinjuku station. Walk or take free shuttle bus to Century Hyatt Hotel. From there walk next door to Tokyo Metropolitan Building. Look at historical film in lobby. Ride elevator to observation floor. Have lunch in one of hotel coffee shops. Hyatt, Hilton or Keio Plaza. Take shuttle bus from hotel back to Shinjuku. Take JR Line Ebisu. Change for Hibiya Line to Roppongi (you have to walk from JR station to subway).
- * If you have energy, explore other side of Shinjuku station area - where the hip stores are. There's a great book store, Kinokuniya, 6th floor has best selection of English books in Tokyo.
3. Nikko
If using Japan Rail Pass, take JR Shinkansen from Tokyo Station - Tohoko Line to Utsanomiya. Change for local train downstairs to Nikko. Trip take 1 hour and 45 minutes. At Nikko station, take bus a few stops up hill to "Nishi Sando" stop to see major temples. After temples, walk down hill along river to Inspiration Bridge. Just past bridge, off main street is 19th century resort hotel, the Kanaya; check out lobby. Have lunch in coffee shop or restaurant. Walk down hill, down Main St. and check out shops. Eventually, you come to train station to return to Tokyo. Note: There are 2 stations one for the private line that goes direct to Tokyo, and one for JR that requires a change in Utsanomiya.

Nikko and Lake area are covered in more detail in all major guide books.

Lunch, shopping and major temples can all be accomplished in a day trip from Tokyo.

There are resort hotels on the lake further up in the mountains.

FAVORITE EATING NEAR I-HOUSE

Hanzawa Gardens (best outdoor beer garden), Tel. 3400-2013
In Hiro-o. Ask I-House staff to call for taxi directions. It's only 10 minutes away, but a tricky walk. Outdoor eating in a pleasant setting. If you're with friends, call a day in advance to reserve Shabu-Shabu table with bar-b-que on top to cook your own meal. This is what most Japanese families do.

Tori Cho, Tel. 3401-1827
Best Yakitori in Roppongi - Just beyond Defense Agency, near Roppongi Crossing - in basement of Hoshio Building. No reservations.

Top Cox
Chinese Dim Sum in Azabu Juban. Walk down hill from I-House to Main St. of A-J. Take a left, walk past temple Top Cox will be there.

Home Works
Best hamburgers and sandwiches in pleasant setting. Open until 9 p.m. Walk down from I-House to Azabu-Juban. Cross Main St. Home Works is on Main St. next to hip clothing store on corner.

Il Forno, Tel. 3796-2641
Best "light" Italian in Tokyo. Walk up Main St. in Roppongi. Go to Roppongi Crossing. Turn left. Walk past subway station to Police Box. Go left through alley to Piramide Building in back. Il Forno is on 3rd floor of complex. Originated in Santa Monica. Ask for Alvaro, tell him Derek and Ruth sent you.

Silly but Good:

Johnny Rockets
On second floor of Roppongi Crossing. 1950s cafe with 60's rock. Best malts in Tokyo. Fun for a break from Japanese food.

Shakey's Pizza in Hiro-o
A pleasant walk or take subway from Roppongi one stop to Hiro-o. Get out, walk along Hiro-o shopping street towards the temple. 2nd or 3rd small street on left leads to Shakey's in its own separate house. Good bargains on pizza, salad bar and beer.

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There are numerous choices of Japanese and western affordable restaurants in Hiro-o. Do not neglect this excellent neighborhood near to I-House. Also in Hiro-o near the station:

1. Famous Amos Chocolate Chip Cookie Store - good gifts for Japanese families.
2. National Azabu Super Market - Up hill from station. The most complete western-style supermarket. Pharmacy and bookstore on 2nd floor. Baskin-Robbins next door. Numerous upscale restaurants on streets near National Azabu.

Overall, the best guide to restaurants we found is The Best of Tokyo by Don Morton and Naoko Tsunoi (Tuttle Pub. in red paperback) Maps and telephone numbers are included.

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Go to Mediya store near Roppongi Crossing, Daemaru in Azabu-Juban on to basement food halls of Takashimaya or Mitsukoshi - one of the big department stores in the Ginza, and get variety of foods - ready to eat - in little containers, buy a drink from machine and eat in a park, I-House garden or room, or on the roof of department stores
2. Try the outdoor eating spot in Hibiya Park.
3. Have lunch at Kirin-Lion Beer Hall in Ginza. (see Best of Tokyo)
4. Sunday Brunch at American Club. You need a member to take you. Best breakfast in Tokyo.
5. "Set" lunch at almost any Thai restaurant, particularly after shopping.
6. Swimming and dinner at Roppongi Prince Hotel. Choice of meals from ¥3,000 - 5,000. Price includes use of swimming pool from 11:00 a.m. - 10:00 p.m. Summer only.

TRAVEL OUTSIDE TOKYO

1. Hiroshima and Nagasaki *HIGHLY RECOMMENDED
Worth visiting for history, geography, and A-Bomb sites. In Hiroshima we recommend Hiroshima Grand Hotel. Sites: Peace Park and A-Bomb Museum; Miyigima Island; Kinitu Bridge. In Nagasaki: Peace Park, Dejima Island and Glover Park.
Hotel: Tokyo near Harbor
Contact: International Affairs Section
Nagasaki City Hall Tel. 0958-25-5151 ext. 3444
2. Osaka
New Aquarium and "festival" market at Tempozan on water

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3. Kyoto

Contact: Akira Kitada, Director of Japan National Travel Organization
Kyoto Tower Building, Tel. 075-371-5649

Inn: Three Sister Inn, Okazaki, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto 606

Tel. 075-761-6336, FAX: 075-761-6338

Affordable Ryokan in great location. English-speaking. We stayed here with our boys. Close to main temples, Philosophers Walk, etc.

There are numerous guides to Kyoto.

SHOPPING1. Washikobo 8, Nishi-Azabu Tel. 3405-1841

10 minutes from I-House, Go left at Roppongi Crossing -- Nishi-Azabu Paper Store. Excellent for light, moderately priced gifts. Has traditional prints, paper, etc. great colors.

2. Charles Tuttle Book Store

Two locations: basement shopping arcade of Okura Hotel

Kanda book shop area

Japanese literature, etc. in English editions; books on contemporary Japan; art books - miniature reprints of Hirogo, etc. (Newspaper stand at Okura carries all foreign papers and magazines)

3. For Japanese friends when invited to dinner, etc.

Mediya - at Roppongi Crossing - open until 10 p.m. - carries food, flowers, wine, chocolates, etc. and will gift wrap.

Mrs. Fields Chocolate Chip Gift Packs - near Roppongi Crossing on Main St. across from Defense Agency.

4. Baseball artifacts/souvenirs - Souvenir shop at Tokyo Dome -

"Korakuen" stop on Maranouchi Line; Seibu Lion souvenir shop at Harajuku - and at all major baseball stadiums.

American-style baseball cards are now available at ¥200 a pack. Sold at all of the above.

* 5. Bingoya Craft shop Tel. 03. 3202-8778

10-6 Wakamatsu-cho, Shinjuku-ku

Best folk craft store - pottery, fabrics, etc.
near Waseda University

To get to Washikobo or Bingoya, show map to any taxi driver + they'll take you.

Los Angeles Times June 28, 1993

The 'German Model' Loses Its Punch

Germany: Competition, recession, immigration slow a growth machine that produced decades of prosperity.

By DEREK SHEARER

Germany is engaged in a serious period of political introspection and economic restructuring. Once an authoritarian superpower, the country could well become a democratic superpower and serve as an essential partner for the United States in the post-Cold War era—but this transformation will not happen painlessly or overnight, as many Germans and others had euphorically expected in the immediate aftermath of the tearing down of the Berlin Wall.

At a recent meeting of the Transatlantic Economic Roundtable—a gathering of German and American economic policy-makers organized by the Konrad Adenauer Foundation—I heard pessimistic evaluations of the German economy and society from leading bankers, economists and conservative ruling-party politicians.

"We live on a marvelously built ship called the Titanic," quipped Dr. Norbert Walter, chief economist of Deutsche Bank, "and we've not seen the iceberg."

Walter expressed the view that Germany can no longer afford its "cooperatist, socialist model,"

which has created a leisure society where most Germans no longer work hard enough or long-enough hours. Walter and other conservatives, not unlike conservatives in the United States, want to reduce social-security programs, discipline the labor force and spur a new era of private initiative and economic growth.

The famous "German model"—built on labor-management cooperation, relative labor peace, a nationwide apprenticeship-training program, public investment in

quality infrastructure and generous universal health and welfare benefits and ample paid vacations—produced an economic miracle in the 1950s and '60s and two decades of prosperity and steady income and employment growth in the 1970s and '80s. But the German economic growth machine has fallen on hard times. The budget has gone from surplus in 1980 to a growing deficit; labor and health costs are rising, and economic growth in the past year was negative. Joblessness nationwide is 8% and would be much higher without generous subsidies, training programs and early retirement schemes for workers in

especially the 2 million Turks who came to Germany as guest workers over the years. There are also hundreds of thousands of Romanian Gypsies and other economic refugees from the former Eastern Bloc who have claimed asylum in Germany. Many Germans are deeply uncomfortable with non-Germanic foreign residents. Their settlement in Germany is viewed as undesirable and a drag on the economy.

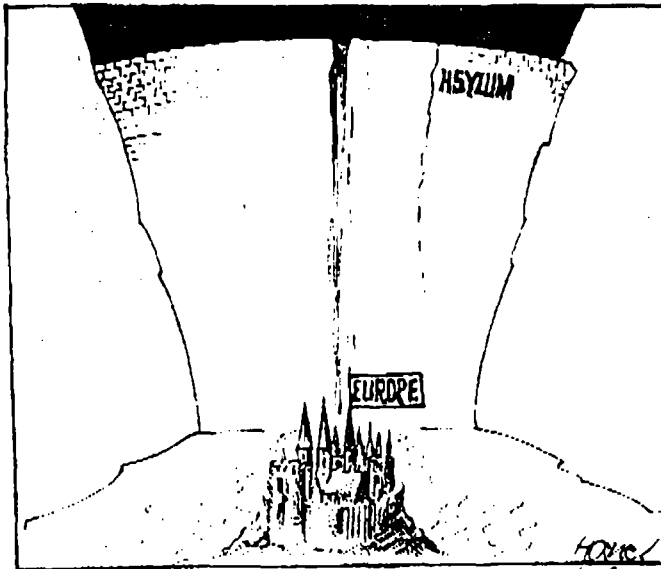
"They are parasites, worthless people," a leading academic told me at the conference. While immigrants have brought diversity, vitality and entrepreneurship to the United States—in spite of the strain of accommodation—Germany does not want any more immigration and is paying Poland and Czechoslovakia to beef up their borders.

Still, Germany has great strengths—a highly trained and educated work force, efficient and modern communications and transportation and a tradition of long-term private-sector investment. German firms are adjusting to world competition by downsizing, flattening corporate hierarchies, negotiating with unions to trade wage moderation and job flexibility for profit sharing, and investing in new technologies.

For the time being, Germany is looking inward, largely concerned with its own problems. All of the German leaders whom I met expressed the hope that the United States would exercise leadership in the '90s as the transition is made to

a post-Cold War world. New international economic and security structures must be constructed. Eventually, Germany will want to play an equal partnership role with the United States in providing this leadership—but for the near future, the responsibility falls to President Clinton and his team.

Derek Shearer is director of the International and Public Affairs Center at Occidental College. He has served as an economic adviser to President Clinton.



(LANCL) Frankfurter Allgemeine, Frankfurt, Germany

the former East Germany.

German auto, engineering, machine tools, chemical and steel companies have been hit hard by international competition, and some have begun to move production overseas in search of lower costs. In addition, the prolonged general recession in Europe has reduced the demand for German exports.

The economic downturn has exacerbated social strife between the German majority and more than 6 million foreign residents,

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THE TRIP OF THE PRESIDENT

TO

SEOUL, KOREA

JULY 10 - 11, 1993

EVENT: Arrival at Blue House
DATE: Saturday, July 10, 1993
TIME: 2:40 PM
LOCATION: Porch Entrance of Blue House
PRESS: Pool

SCENARIO: President and First Lady are greeted at the front of the door by President and Mrs. Kim and walk into foyer together. Fanfare is played upon arrival. Press are positioned at outer entrance for photo opportunity.

President and First Lady are escorted into reception hall to visitors book. The President only sits and signs the book while Mrs. Clinton, President and Mrs. Kim observe. Press are positioned for photo opportunity. Other U.S. delegation members assemble further back in reception hall.

All four principals then proceed to foot of staircase for photo opportunity. From left, order is Mrs. Kim, the President, President Kim, Mrs. Clinton.

THE PRESIDENT and President Kim proceed up staircase to private meeting. U.S. Delegation follows and proceeds to bi-lateral meeting. Mrs. Kim then escorts First Lady to separate first floor office for 30 minute meeting. (Mrs. Clinton has her own interpreter) Mrs. Clinton then follows separate schedule, departing in advance of the President.

JUL-09-1993 20:07

TOKYO PRESS OFFICE

03 5572 8000 P.005/014

TRIP OF THE PRESIDENT

TO

SEOUL, KOREA

JULY 10 - 11, 1993

EVENT: Private Meeting with President Kim

DATE: Saturday, July 10, 1993

TIME: 2:45PM

LOCATION: Blue House

ATTENDEES:

UNITED STATES

THE PRESIDENT
Anthony Lake, Assistant to
The President for National
Security Affairs
Sandra Kristof, Dir. Asian Affairs
(notetaker)
Tong Kim-Interpreter (TBD)

KOREA

President Kim
Dr. Chong-Wook Chung
Senior Secretary to
President for
foreign policy and
National Security

Mr. Jae-Ryong Jang
Director-General,
Americans Bureau,
Ministry of Foreign
Affairs (notetaker)

PRESS: Pool

SCENARIO: Presidents' chairs are side-byside with interpreters seated behind. In front are two chairs facing each other for U.S. and ROK notetakers. Press are escorted in from separate doorway for brief photo opportunity then exit. Meeting is scheduled to last twenty minutes.

JUL-09-1993 20:08

TOKYO PRESS OFFICE

03 5572 8000 P.006/014

TRIP OF THE PRESIDENT

TO

SEOUL, KOREA

JULY 10 - 11, 1993

EVENT: Bilateral Meeting
Press Comments following meeting

DATE: Saturday, July 10, 1993

TIME: 3:05 PM - 4:30 PM

LOCATION: Blue House

ATTENDEES:

U.S.

The President
Warren Christopher, Sec. of State
Les Aspin, Sec. of Defense
Anthony Lake, Asst to the President
for National Security Affairs
Larry Summers, Under Sec. of Treasury
for International Affairs
Winston Lord, Asst Sec. of State
for East Asian Pacific Affairs
Admiral Bob Ellis
Sandra Kristoff, Dir., Asian Affairs
Raymond Burghardt, Charge, U.S. Emb.
Seoul (Notetaker)

KOREA

Foreign Minister Han
Defense Minister Kwon
ROK Amb. to U.S. Han
Finance Vice Minister Park
Blue House Chief of Staff
Park
Blue House Secretary for
National Security Chung
Blue House Secretary for
Economic Affairs Park
Blue House Secretary for
Press Affairs Lee
Foreign Ministry Director-
General Jang (Notetaker)

PRESS: Pool

SCENARIO: THE PRESIDENT and President Kim come from private meeting in adjoining room and are seated at the center of conference table facing each other. Other U.S. delegation members sit on the same side as THE PRESIDENT in protocol order. Press are escorted into room for photo opportunity prior to meeting. Meeting is scheduled to last for one hour.

Following meeting THE PRESIDENT and President Kim descend stairs. Delegation members follow behind. Parties proceed into Sejong Room for press conference.

Two separate podiums are in place with respective flags behind. President Kim makes a short statement followed by THE

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TOKYO PRESS OFFICE

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PRESIDENT. (Consecutive interpretation). One or two questions from press to follow remarks.

At conclusion of press conference, THE PRESIDENT is escorted to departure area by President Kim.

JUL-09-1993 20:08

TOKYO PRESS OFFICE

03 5572 8000 P.008/014

VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT

TO

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

JULY 10 - 11, 1993

EVENT: Arrival at National Assembly

DATE: Saturday, July 10, 1993

TIME: 4:45pm

LOCATION: Entrance Ramp, Basement of National Assembly

ATTENDEES:

U.S. Participants

Korean Participants

THE PRESIDENT

Secretary General
Lee Kwang-Ro

FIRST LADY

PRESS: Photo-Op. Limited pool.

SCENARIO: President and the First Lady will arrive at the National Assembly by motorcade from the Blue House. They will be met at the basement entrance of the National Assembly by Secretary General Lee Kwang-Ro.

NOTES: All U.S. participants and attendees (other than the President) of the scheduled meeting with Korean political leaders will also arrive at the basement level of the National Assembly as part of the secure package. However, this group will be escorted directly to the reception room on the second floor before the President enters the stairwell.

U.S. PARTICIPANTS AND ATTENDEES OF THE MEETING (OTHER THAN THE PRESIDENT) WITH KOREAN POLITICAL LEADERS MUST BE IN THE BASEMENT LOBBY BEFORE COMPLETION OF THE PHOTO-OP. MEMBERS OF THE OFFICIAL DELEGATION NOT ATTENDING THE MEETING WILL BE ESCORTED TO THEIR SEATS IN THE CHAMBER OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY. OTHER STAFF WILL BE ESCORTED TO THE STAFF HOLDING ROOM.

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TOKYO PRESS OFFICE

03 5572 6000 P.009/014

VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT

TO

SEOUL, KOREA

July 10 - 11, 1993

EVENT: Introduction to Speaker of National Assembly and the Speaker's wife.

DATE: Saturday, July 10, 1993

TIME: 4:48pm

LOCATION: Basement Lobby of National Assembly by Elevators

ATTENDEES:

U.S. Participants

THE PRESIDENT
FIRST LADY

Korean Participants

Speaker Lee, Man-Sup
Mrs. Lee
Secretary General

PRESS: Photo-op, Limited Pool

SCENARIO: The Secretary General will escort the President and First Lady to the basement lobby where they will be met by Speaker LEE, Man-Sup and the Speaker's wife. Mrs. Lee will escort the First Lady up one floor by stairs to Room 235 where she will meet with other guests. The President will be escorted up one floor by stairs to the Speaker's reception room (Room 201) for a meeting with political leaders.

Notes: U.S. PARTICIPANTS AND ATTENDEES OF THE SCHEDULED MEETING (OTHER THAN THE PRESIDENT) MUST BE IN THE STAIRWELL LEADING TO THE SECOND FLOOR RECEPTION ROOM BY THE TIME THE PHOTO-OP IS COMPLETED.

JUL-09-1993 20:09

TOKYO PRESS OFFICE

03 5572 8000 P.010/014

VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT

TO

SEOUL, KOREA

JULY 10 - 11, 1993

EVENT: Meeting with Korean Political Leaders of National Assembly

DATE: Saturday, July 10, 1993

TIME: 4:50pm to 5:10pm

LOCATION: Reception Room of the Speaker of National Assembly

ATTENDEES:

U.S. Participants

THE PRESIDENT

Secretary of State
Secretary of Defense
Anthony Lake
Roy Neel
Raymond Burghardt

Korean Participants

Speaker Lee, Min-Sung

Kim, Jong Pil
Lee, Ki Tak
Hwang, Nak Joo
Huh, Kyung Man
Kim, Yung Koo
Kim, Tai Shik
Chung, Jay Moon
Lee, Kwang Ro
Han, Seung Soo

U.S. Attendees

Winston Lord
Sandra Kristoff
White House Staff
White House Staff
Mark Minton

Korean Attendees

S.J. Kang K.Y. Lee
D.J. Choi K.H. Kang
B.Y. Chang J.H. Lee
H.S. Chun C.Y. Chung

PRESS: Photo-op - 5 minutes prior to beginning of meeting.

SCENARIO: Before entering the reception room, the President will sign the guest book. After signing the guest book, he will be escorted into the reception room. While making his way to his chair, the president will shake hands with four

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TOKYO PRESS OFFICE

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Korean attendees; he will NOT at this point shake hands with all Korean attendees. The President will sit at a round table having 16 seats (10 ROK participants, 6 US participants). When the President takes his seat, the leadership of the Korean National Assembly will introduce themselves. The Korean participants include party leaders of the ruling Democratic Liberal Party, and the opposition Democratic Party, floor leaders, vice speakers of the National Assembly, and the ROK Ambassador to the U.S.

Approximately 13 additional seats (8 ROK, 5 US) will be provided for additional staff who will sit at opposite corners of the room along the perimeter.

After 20 minutes, the President will enter a holding room adjacent to the reception room. All other participants and attendees of the meeting will be moved to their assigned seats in the Main Chamber of the National Assembly. The President will hold for 5 minutes and then reenter the reception room where the Secretary General will be waiting.

TRANSLATION
FORMAT:

Consecutive translation.

NOTES:

ALL MEMBERS OF THE OFFICIAL DELEGATION SHOULD BE IN THEIR ASSIGNED SEATS BEFORE THE PRESIDENT LEAVES HIS HOLDING ROOM.

ALL OTHER STAFF SHOULD BE IN THEIR ASSIGNED SEATS OR IN THEIR DESIGNATED SEATING AREA OR IN THE STAFF HOLDING ROOM BEFORE THE PRESIDENT LEAVES HIS HOLDING ROOM.

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VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT

TO

SEOUL, KOREA

JULY 10 - 11, 1993EVENT: Speech to the National AssemblyDATE: Saturday, July 10, 1993TIME: 5:15pm to 5:45pmLOCATION: Main Chamber of the National Assembly HallATTENDEES:U.S. ParticipantsKorean Participants

THE PRESIDENT

Speaker Lee, Min-Sung

PRESS: openSCENARIO:

The President will enter the Main Chamber of the National Assembly through the main entrance. He will be escorted to a seat near the podium. An interpreter will be standing directly behind the President. The Speaker will introduce the President from the Speaker's seat, which is raised podium behind the President (similar to the U.S. House of Representatives). The Speaker's remarks will be approximately 5 minutes.

The President will then move to the podium and make his speech.

Upon conclusion of the speech, the President will step to his right, then reach up to shake the hand of the Speaker. The Speaker will then declare the day's session adjourned.

The Secretary General will depart the Main Chamber followed by the President and the Speaker; the First Lady and the Speaker's wife will follow.

TRANSLATION
FORMAT:

Simultaneous translation. Headphones for official delegation.

NOTES:

The President will shake hands with National Assembly members on his way out of the Main

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Chamber. The moment the President shakes hands, the official delegation and all other staff will be escorted from their seats to the motorcade through the main lobby for departure. THE OFFICIAL DELEGATION AND STAFF WILL HAVE 5 MINUTES TO MOVE FROM THEIR SEATS IN THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY TO THEIR PLACE IN THE MOTORCADE.

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VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT
TO

SEOUL, KOREA

JULY 10 - 11, 1993

EVENT: Photo Opportunity at Main Entrance of National Assembly

DATE: Saturday, July 10, 1993

TIME: 6:00pm to 6:10pm

LOCATION: Base of Main Staircase of National Assembly

ATTENDEES:

U.S. Participants

THE PRESIDENT
FIRST LADY

Korean Participants

Speaker Lee
Mrs. Lee

PRESS: Photo-op. Limited pool.

SCENARIO: The Secretary General will escort the President, First Lady, the Speaker and Speaker's wife to the base of the main stairs of the National Assembly for a photo-op. Positions will be marked.

After the photo-op, the President and the First Lady will be escorted to stairs leading to the basement.

NOTES: THE OFFICIAL DELEGATION AND STAFF SHOULD BE OUT OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY BUILDING AND ON THEIR WAY TO THE MOTORCADE BY THE TIME THE PRESIDENT AND THE FIRST LADY MOVE DOWN THE MAIN STAIRCASE FOR THIS PHOTO-OP.

JUL-09-1993 20:22

TOKYO PRESS OFFICE

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VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT
TO
SEOUL, KOREA
July 10 - 11, 1993

EVENT: Departure from National Assembly

DATE: Saturday, July 10, 1993

TIME: 6:20pm

LOCATION: Entrance Ramp, Basement of National Assembly

ATTENDEES:

U.S. Participants

Korean Participants

THE PRESIDENT

Secretary General

Speaker

FIRST LADY

Speaker's Wife

PRESS: None.

SCENARIO:

The President and First Lady depart from the National Assembly and proceed to Habib House.

JUL-09-1993 20:22

TOKYO PRESS OFFICE

03 5572 8000 P.002/012

TRIP OF THE PRESIDENT**TO****SEOUL, KOREA****JULY 10 -11, 1993****EVENT: RECEPTION AND STATE DINNER****DATE: Saturday, July 10, 1993****TIME: 8:00 - 10:00 PM****LOCATION: Blue House****ATTENDEES: 70 - 80 Guests****PRESS: Pool**

SCENARIO: THE PRESIDENT and First Lady are greeted at the porch by President and Mrs. Kim. (Other U.S. guests are scheduled to arrive no later than 7:40PM) Proceed to Sejong Reception Hall. A receiving line is formed - President Kim, THE PRESIDENT, Mrs. Clinton, Mrs. Kim. Guests move in clockwise direction and are introduced by ROK Chief of Protocol, Ambassador Choi. U.S. guests are first to proceed through receiving line.

THE Presidents and First Ladies exit and move with interpreters to the VIP holding room. They are seated on two sofas at a right angle, Presidents on left and First Ladies on right. Photographs will be taken by official photographers. Cocktails are served. They hold for ten minutes while all guests proceed from Sejong Room down corridor through foyer into Chongmu Room where dinner will be held.

Presidents and First Ladies exit VIP holding room and proceed down corridor to Chongmu Room. Press positioned for photo opportunity.

All four principals enter Chongmu Room, proceed along right wall and take places at U-shaped table. (Mrs. Kim, PRESIDENT, President Kim, Mrs. Clinton). Guests stand and applaud. U.S then ROK national anthems are played.

Small lacterns are at tables in front of both Presidents. President Kim makes welcoming statement and toast. (about 5 minutes) THE PRESIDENT responds with remarks and toast. (pre-printed text available to all guests - no interpretation). Lacterns are removed, press exits and risers are removed. Dinner commences.

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TOKYO PRESS OFFICE

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Following dinner, Presidents and First Ladies exit by same route. Guests hold until principals exit room. President Kim and Mrs. Kim escort THE PRESIDENT and Mrs Clinton to motorcade.

JUL-09-1993 20:22

TOKYO PRESS OFFICE

03 5572 8000 P.004/012

TRIP OF THE PRESIDENT

TO

SEOUL, KOREA

JULY 10 - 11, 1993

EVENT: Morning Jog with President Kim

DATE: Sunday, July 11, 1993

TIME: 8:00AM -8:30AM

LOCATION: Blue House - jogging track

PRESS: closed - official photographers only.

SCENARIO: Motorcade arrives at jogging track. Met by President Kim (already suited in long pants). Presidents warm-up and jog (Track 1/5 mile). President Kim runs approximate ten-minute miles.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. itinerary	Trip of the President to Seoul, Korea [partial] (1 page)	7/9/93	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Liz Bowyer
OA/Box Number: 5432

FOLDER TITLE:

[HRC Daily File, July 6 - 11, 1993] Japan / Korea

2014-0483-S
sb339

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
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b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

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TOKYO PRESS OFFICE

03 5572 8000 P.005/012

TRIP OF THE PRESIDENT

TO

SEOUL, KOREA

JULY 10 - 11, 1993

EVENT: Breakfast with President Kim
DATE: Sunday, July 11, 1993
TIME: 9:00 - 10:10 AM
LOCATION: Blue House - Sang Chun Jae house
ATTENDEES: President Kim, two interpreters
PRESS: Breakfast - Official photo only
Walk in garden - pool

SCENARIO: THE PRESIDENT proceeds from health club building to Sang Chun Jae house, removing shoes before entering house. Western breakfast is served on low korean style table, seated on floor, on backrest-style chair.

Following breakfast, the presidents move into adjoining room where President Kim makes a calligraphy scroll as a gift to THE PRESIDENT. (presented through staff later) Presidents then depart house, walk in garden to motorcade. Pool Photo of walk.

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TOKYO PRESS OFFICE

03 5572 8000 P.006/012

VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT

TO

SEOUL, KOREA

July 10 - 11, 1993

EVENT: Arrival for Meeting with the Officers and Board
of Governors of the American Chamber of Commerce
in Korea

DATE: Sunday, July 11, 1993

TIME: 10:15 am

LOCATION: Employee's Entrance, Embassy Club, Yongsan, Korea

ATTENDEES:U.S. Participants

THE PRESIDENT

Korean ParticipantsBill Singer, General
Manager of the
Embassy Club

PRESS: None.

SCENARIO:

The President is greeted by Mr. Singer and is
escorted to a holding room.

Upon their arrival, the Secretary of State and
the Secretary of Defense will be escorted to
their holding rooms.

Other staff will enter the Embassy Club through
the main entrance of the building.

JUL-09-1993 20:23

TOKYO PRESS OFFICE

03 5572 8000 F.001/012

VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT

TO

SEOUL, KOREA

July 10 - 11, 1993

EVENT: Meeting with the Officers and Board of Governors
of the American Chamber of Commerce in Korea

DATE: Sunday, July 11, 1993

TIME: 10:30 am to 11:30am

LOCATION: Main Ball Room of the Embassy Club

ATTENDEES: THE PRESIDENT

Donald Meyers
Stanley Smith
Jeffrey Baus
Robert Gregory
Thomas Pinansky
Jack Leber
David Grieshop
Tami Overby
Y. C. Song

Joanna Lee
Jay Smith
James Riddle
Jeffrey Jones
Paul Muther
Robert Dobbs
Drew Haaser
William Oberlin
Jack Butts

PRESS: 5 to 10 minutes Photo-op. Coverage of
President's initial remarks.

SCENARIO: The President will enter the Main Ballroom of the
Embassy Club. Donald Meyers, President of AmCham
Korea, will greet the President. Mr. Meyers will
then introduce the President to other attendees.

The format is a "round table" discussion. Mr.
Meyers will make brief introductory remarks. The
President will then be invited to give his
remarks. Other attendees will give four (4)
three-minute briefings on problems that face U.S.
businesses in Korea. A discussion session will
follow.

Upon completion of the meeting, the President
will proceed to his holding room for
approximately 30 minutes, then depart from the
building. Departure Time: 12:00 noon.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002. itinerary	Visit of the President to Seoul, Ko [partial] (1 page)	7/9/93	b(7)(E)

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Clinton Presidential Records
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03 5572 8000 P.008/012

VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT

TO

SEOUL, KO

JULY 10 - 11, 1993

EVENT: Tour and briefing at the Demilitarized Zone

DATE: Sunday, July 11, 1993

TIME: 12:30pm - 2:50pm

LOCATION: Camp Bonifas, Joint Security Area, and the
Demilitarized Zone on the border between North and
South Korea

ATTENDEES: THE PRESIDENT
SECRETARY OF DEFENSE ASPIN
SECRETARY OF STATE CHRISTOPHER
NSC ADVISOR TONY LAKE
UN CINC GENERAL LUCH
LT. GENERAL CROUCH
LT. COLONEL SHORTAL

PRESS: Photo-ops, Limited Pool

SCENARIO:

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002

(Starting more than one mile away from Ouellette, the picture will be a HMMWV motorcade snaking through DMZ countryside and eventually coming up a steep hill to Ouellette)

Once at the top of the hill, the President will deboard and walk through a bunker hallway and up a flight of stairs to Observation Tower 3.

The following people (who will be in the same motorcade) will participate in a 20 minute tower briefing on the DMZ and the JSA:

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TOKYO PRESS OFFICE

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President Clinton
Secretary of Defense Aspin
Secretary of State Christopher
NSC Tony Lake
UN CINC General Luch
Lt. General Crouch
Tour briefer
Lt. Col. Shortal

(Shortal is the JSA commander and responsible for this visit. He will enter when he can.) From the tower you are 100 yards from North Korea. A short distance away, North Korea makes up 270 degrees of your vista including the Propaganda Village.

After the briefing the President will exit the bunker area. He will join two young soldiers who will further point out North Korean positions as they walk down the hill toward the press. A wireless mic is planned for this short segment. (The picture backdrop is camouflage bunkers and a tall observation tower).

Another soldier will be positioned in a sandbag bunker. Seeing the lone soldier, the President should engage him. He can step into the bunker area, and two other soldiers can fall in after a few moments and continue to engage the President on the North Korean vista. Binoculars will be available if anyone would like to use them.

(The picture is a medium shot with the President and three soldiers standing behind a four foot sand bag bunker. Faces can be made out well and the background should be a white Gothic cloudy sky -- or it will be raining.)

The President will head back up the short hill and hold for ten minutes while the press is relocated to the next site.

The President and HMMWV motorcade will depart for "The Bridge of No Return."

(The picture of the motorcade arriving is a dense zoom lens shot of the HMMWV's coming down a one-lane road with high foliage and vegetation on either side. As the HMMWV's loop in for the arrival, the camera tightens on President Clinton's HMMWV (with the President in the front passenger seat) until you can clearly see him through the windshield -- low on the windshield, the black stencil will simply say "United States.")

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TOKYO PRESS OFFICE

03 5572 8000 P.010/012

The President will be met by a soldier who will take him out onto the bridge. A few soldiers will be posted on the bridge. The soldiers won't be at full attention and the president can and should engage them. The President will stay out there about ten minutes. The President is on a wireless mic for this segment.

(The picture will be a long semi-wide shot with a rusted DMZ sign in the foreground)

As the President walks back a couple of soldiers will gather around a DMZ sign. They should talk near the sign without blocking it from the camera angle.

Note: There is a monument at the site of the ax murder of Captain Bonifas, who was killed by North Koreans during a tree cutting operation. The President is welcome to ask a soldier to take him over there. The President will be able to clearly see a North Korean guard tower 300 meters in front of him.

(The picture would be the President standing with a soldier reading a plaque on the monument. The North Korean guard tower is in the middle in the background.)

The President's motorcade will then depart back to the Monastery to hold for ten minutes while the press loads. The President will then leave for Marine One and depart the JSA:

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TOKYO PRESS OFFICE

03 5572 8000 P.011/012

TRIP OF THE PRESIDENT

TO

SEOUL, KOREA

JULY 10 - 11, 1993

EVENT: "Rally for the Troops"

DATE: July 11, 1993

TIME: 3:25 pm

LOCATION: Camp Casey (Mobile)

ATTENDEES: 2,500 - 3,000 Soldiers, Noncommissioned Officers, and Officers of the Second Infantry Division.

PRESS: Open

SCENARIO: President Clinton is greeted curbside upon arrival by General John Abrams (Commanding General) and General Luck (Commander in Chief). President Clinton proceeds to hold.

WHCA provides off stage announcement of Secretary Aspin, Secretary Christopher, General John Abrams and General Gary Luck. (NCO of the year, Sgt. Billy Corley, is positioned stage right and proceeds on stage with first group of four). WHCA provides off stage introduction of The President of the United States. The President enters Hanger to Hail to the Chief played by Army band.

The President enters stage right and sits in third chair. General Abrams welcomes the troops from upper stage. General Abrams introduces NCO of the year who presents a gift of a tomahawk (representing the Second Infantry) to the President from upper stage. President Clinton accepts gift on upper stage and sits back down. General Abrams introduces the President from upper stage. General Abrams removes standing mike from upper stage. The President proceeds to lower stage and gives remarks. The President proceeds to upper stage and exits stage left to live music by army band. The President works ropeline on runway. The President exits hanger stage right. The President is presented gift of Army Shirt by Generals in holding room upon exit.

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TOKYO PRESS OFFICE

03 5572 8000 P.012/012

TRIP OF THE PRESIDENT

TO

SEOUL, KOREA

JULY 10 - 11, 1993

EVENT: Departure from Seoul, Korea

DATE: Sunday, July 11, 1993

LOCATION: K-16 Airport

TIME: 5:45 PM

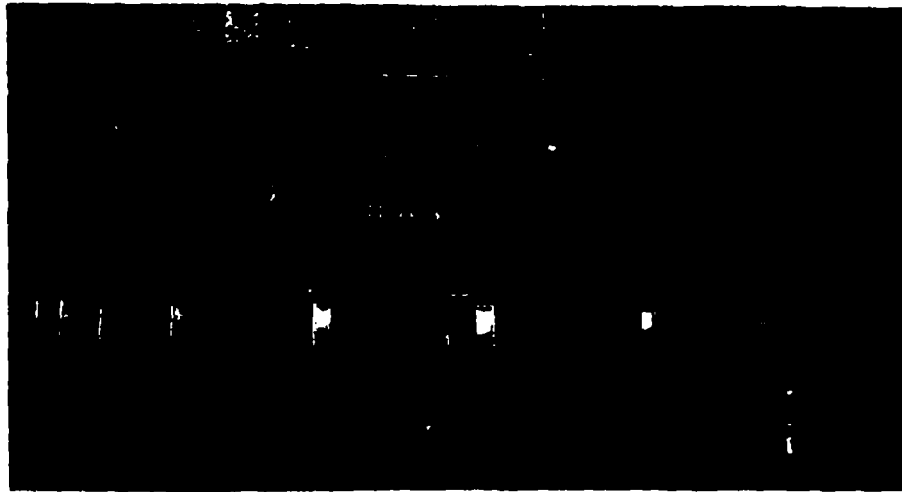
PRESS: Embassy Greeting: Pool
Departure Ceremony: OPEN

SCENARIO: Marine I arrives K-16 Airport. The President disembarks, proceeds to holding room and is met by First Lady. The President and First Lady proceed to Embassy Staff and Family greeting on tarmac. Brief remarks. Pool Press.

Following greeting U.S. Delegation, U.S. farewell party and Korea Delegation form receiving line by stairs. The President, The First Lady and Foreign Minister Han proceed. passed U.S. Delegation to shake hands with U.S. farewell Delegation and Korean Delegation. (note: U.S. Delegation will board at this time). The President and First Lady board Air Force I.

Korean artwork in Blue House -

Backdrop behind head table of Banquet Room
(dinner site)



進宴圖

THE ROYAL BANQUET

0.9m x 2.7m

(8 PIECE SCREEN)

SOUTH WALL OF THE CHUNG-MU HALL

Designed by Professor Hahn Do Ryong of Hong-Ick University, this eight- piece screen portrays a royal ceremony at court and depicts the customs, outfits, ceremonial rites and government practices as based on historical research. Embroidered by hand on silk by Lee Byung Sook, the figures on the screen number 547.

EVENT: Church Services

DATE: Sunday, July 11, 1993

TIME: 11:00 a.m.

PLACE: Chung Dong First Church
(directly across the street from Habib House)

Mrs. Clinton and Mrs. Rodham will be met at the door of the church by Mrs. Kim, the president of the United Methodist Women at Chung Dong. (she has lived in the states and speaks English very well).

Mrs. Kim will lead them to the 4th pew where the 3 will sit with elders from the church. Our interpreter will sit directly behind with George Rogers and one Korean agent.

Bishop Kim Bong Lok, the minister, will escort HRC and Mrs. Rodham out of the church after asking the congregation to remain seated. He will say goodbye to them in the foyer.

Bishop Kim does not speak English- our interpreter will walk beside them for any translation.

***Bishop Kim's sermon and scriptures will be available to us at 6:00 a.m. Sunday. Our interpreter will translate and provide copies.

정동제일교회 역사

Brief History of Chung Dong First Church

정동제일감리교회는 1885년 부활주일(4월5일)에 미국 감리교 선교사 아펜젤러 목사가 개물포항(인천)에 상륙. 그해 7월17일 정동에 한옥을 구입하여 7월29일 예배실을 설치하므로 출범되었습니다. 그해 10월11일 한국 개신교 역사상 최초로 성례식을 기행하므로써 한국 기독교의 최초 교회이며 또한 한국 감리교의 모교회인 "정동제일감리교회"가 공식 발족되었습니다. 교회 창립때부터 한국 최초의 '교회주일학교'가 조직, 운영되었으며 또한 3년 후에는 한국 첫 부인만이 시작되었습니다.

1897년 11월26일에는 한국 개신교 최초의 교회당(현 문화재에 해당)을 건축, 봉헌했습니다.

배재학당, 이화학당 창립을 비롯한 신교육분야, 공동부인병원(현 이대부속병원) 개원 등 의료·사회분야, 그리고 1919년 3·1 독립운동의 민족대표 33인 중의 한 분인 이광주 목사(제7대 담임)를 비롯하여 정동교회는 조국의 자유독립운동의 기수와 요람의 역할을 담당해 왔으며, 정치, 경제, 문화일반과 청년, 여성, 청년운동 등 각 분야에 걸쳐 한국개화에 개척자임을 감당해 왔습니다.

아펜젤러 목사는 초대와 제3대, 그리고 윤랑기 목사가 제2대 담임목사를 역임한 후 제4대 최병헌 목사때부터 한국목사가 직무, 현재 제20대 담임목사에 이르고 있습니다. 1979년 부활주일(4월15일, 윤준권 담임목사때)에는 새 성전을 건축, 봉헌했습니다. 또한 창립 100주년기념 사업의 하나인 '사회교육관' 건축이 1989년에 완공되었습니다.

본 정동제일감리교회는 한국의 예수살렘교회로서의 긍지와 책임을 갖고 이미 선교 2세기를 맞은 한국기독교와 세계선교에 새로운 사명을 충실히 감당하기 위하여 전체인력자, 임원들, 성도들이 합심 기도하면서 최선을 다하고 있습니다.

— — — 담임목사 김 봉 록

Rev. Henry G. Appenzeller, the first American Methodist missionary landed in Inchon on April 5, 1885. He founded the Chung Dong First Methodist Church (CDFMC) on October 11, 1885, which became the first church of Korean Christianity as well as the mother church of Korean Methodist Churches.

From the beginning the church school was organized. After three years later the women's group began to have a meeting in 1888.

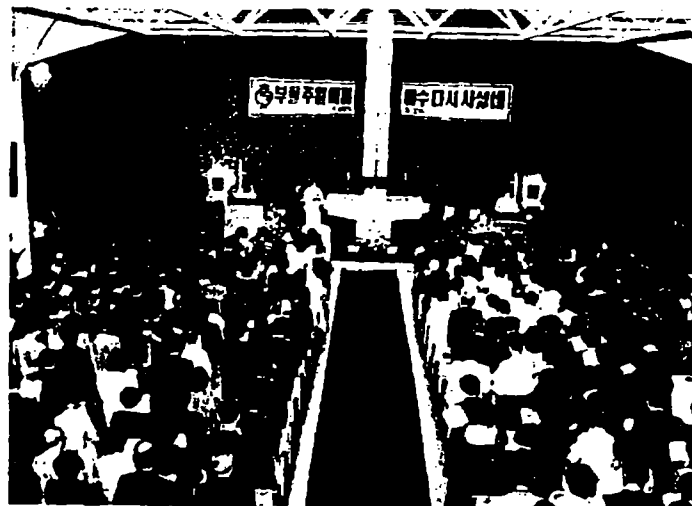
On November 26, 1897 the first church building (now the Cultural Treasure) was built and dedicated.

The CDFMC has contributed to the development of educational, medical and social areas in Korea such as the establishment of Pai Chai and Ewha schools, and Chung Dong Women's Hospital, the predecessor of Ewha Women's Hospital. Rev. Pil Joo Lee(the 7th pastor) participated in the 3.1 (March 1) Independence Movement in 1919 as one of 33 national representatives.

On April 15, 1979 the CDFMC dedicated another modern church building. In addition, to commemorate the centennial anniversary of mission in Korea the social and educational building has been completed in 1989.

All members and ministers of the CDFMC are so proud of our church and also feel responsible for the Korean Christianity and the world mission as the Jerusalem church in Korea.

Pastor: Bong Lok Kim, Bishop



정기집회 및 특별 프로그램

(Regular Meeting & Program)

주일 공동예배1부	오전 7:30	본당	교회학교 / 특별모임		
주일 공동예배2부	오전 9:30	본당	이동부	매주일 오전 11:00	교회학교
주일 공동예배3부	오전 11:00	본당	중·고등부	매주일 오전 9:30	교회학교
주일 오후예배	오후 2:30	이재현 목사님	청소년부	매주일 오전 9:30	교회학교
주일 새벽기도회	오전 6:00	본당	장년부	매주일 오전 10:00	인형극
화요일 새벽기도회	오전 6:00	본당	노년부	매주일 오후 12:30	인형극
수요일 기도회	오후 7:00	본당	대학부	매주일 오후 6:00	본당
금요일 십자가기도회	매일 오전 6:00 오후 9:30-10:30	본당	외교대학부	매주일 오후 6:30	인형극
금요일 속회(74속)	매주일요일 오전 7:00	이재현 목사님	강로대학	매주 화요일 오전 10시	이재현 목사님
수요일 직장인예배	매주 수요일 오전 12:10	이재현 목사님	신인교인교육	주말오전 10:10:40	회의실

교역자 (MINISTERS)

당임목사 : 김봉록 (Pastor : Rev. Bishop Bong Lok Kim)

부목사 (Associate Pastors)

행정·신교무담당 : 김진두 (Rev. Jin Do Kim)

사회봉사부 담당

김정연 (Rev. Jung Yeol Kim)

사회교육관 관장

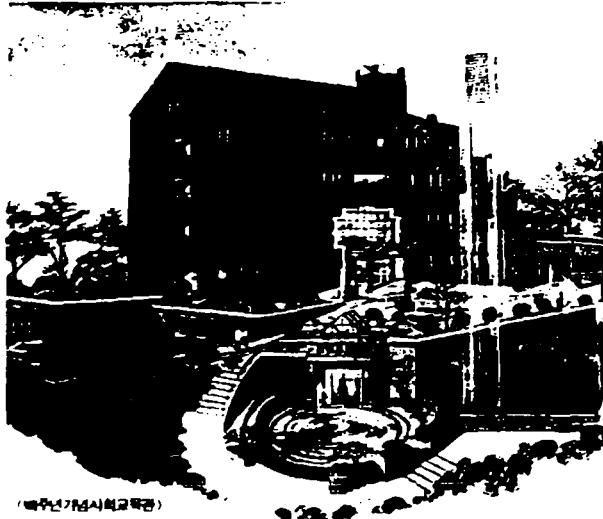
교무담당 : 이민재 (Rev. Min Jae Lee)

전도사 (Evangelists)

이희남 (Hee Nam Lee)

이혜숙 (Hye Suk Lee)

연봉희 (Yong Hoo Yoon)



(백주년 기념교회학교)



韓國基督教의 母教會

貞洞第一監理教會

정동제일감리교회

서울특별시 중구 정동 11번지

34 Chung-Dong, Choong-Ku, Seoul, Korea

(Tel) 753-0001 ~ 3

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Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003. biography	Bios for Prominent Korean Women [partial] (5 pages)	7/1/93	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Liz Bowyer
OA/Box Number: 5432

FOLDER TITLE:

[HRC Daily File, July 6 - 11, 1993] Japan / Korea

2014-0483-S

sb339

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Accepted for transmission
unclassified
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pol:mminton
DCM3, vip

07/01/93 18:50:13

AMEMBASSY SEOUL
secstate washdc, immediate

white house for marcia Hale and anne walley

nsc for william itoh and kent wiedemann

department for eap/k, s/s and a/tss - jeannie bull

E.O. 12356: n/a

TAGS: ovip (clinton, william)

SUBJECT: Bios for Prominent Korean Women

The following provides biographical information on Mrs. Sohn Myoung-Soon, wife of President Kim Young-Sam, and Mrs. Yi Song-Mi, wife of Foreign Minister Han Sung-Joo.

Mrs. Sohn Myoung-Soon, wife of President Kim Young-Sam

ARC addresses her: Mrs. Kim

Name in full: SOHN, MYOUNG-SOON

Date of Birth:

Place of Birth:

-

Permanent Address: Same as above

Parents: SOHN, SANG-HO (father)

- KAM, TOK-SOON (mother)

Education:

1943	Graduated from a public primary school in
-	Jinyoung
1943	Entered Chinju Girls' Middle School
1945	Transferred to Chinhae Girls' Middle School
1946	Graduated from Chinhae Girls' Middle School
1946	Entered Masan Girls' High School
1949	Graduated from Masan Girls' High School
1949	Entered the College of Pharmacy, Ewha Women's
-	University
1953	Graduated from the College of Pharmacy, Ewha
-	Women's University

Personal Data:

-	Family: Married on March 6, 1951. Two sons
-	and three daughters.
-	Religion: Protestant
-	Interests: Calligraphy

Mrs. Yi Song-Mi, wife of Foreign Minister Han Sung-Joo

Mrs. Han

Soja Han (nee Hong)

Date of Birth: (b)(6) 003
Marital Status: Married with two children

Education:

1963 - Korea University, Seoul, Korea: BA in English Literature

1990 - University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA: MA in Social Welfare

1991 - Boston University, Boston, MA: D. Phil (Education)

Career:

1970-1971 - Professor, Sacred Heart College, Seoul, Korea

1971-1990 - Principal, Hye Won Girl's High School, Seoul, Korea

Present - Professor, Kyung Won University, Seoul, Korea

Others:

President of Advisory Committee on Youth Affairs of the Korean Red Cross

President of Counsellor's Association of Seoul City government

Hobbies:

Literature

wife of Ambassador to U.S.

HRC addresses: "Mrs. Han"

She will accompany HRC on tour of
Kyongbok Palace

Name: Mrs. Lee (Wife of Speaker of National Assembly)

Date of Birth:

Place of Birth:

(b)(6)

003

Education:

1945-51 Chinmyong Girls' High School

Career:

1953-57 Reporter, Kyunghyang Shinmun (Newspaper)

Hobby: Calligraphy, Badminton and Orchid Raising

Social Activities and Concerns:

Mrs. Lee is referred to as a quiet, traditional Korean wife, one who devotes much of her time to assisting her husband's career by monitoring national political opinion as it pertains to his role as Speaker of the National Assembly. On a daily basis, Mrs. Lee prepares briefing papers for her husband based on press coverage of national political events.

Mrs. Lee is a devout Catholic who attends Church regularly at Seoul's Catholic Cathedral. As part of her involvement with the Catholic community, she participates regularly in social projects and charitable events.

In her free time, Mrs. Lee visits regularly with her two granddaughters to assist in their education and upbringing.

Mrs. Lee has one son, (age 31) and two daughters (ages 33 and 35), one who currently resides in Chicago.

RESUME OF SUSAN DAY BURCHARDT

wife of U.S. Charge Ray Burghardt

ADDRESS: 82 Sejong-ro, Chongro-ku, Seoul 110-050
Telephone: (82-2) 397-4402, FAX: (82-2) 773-9879

PERSONAL: Born: 1945 Maryland, USA U.S. citizen
Married to Raymond F. Burghardt, two children

EDUCATION: Mount Holyoke College, A.B., 1967, Major: Political Science, Minor: History
Columbia Teachers College, Columbia University, A.M., 1968,
Major: Teaching of Social Studies

WORK EXPERIENCE: 1990, present, Daewoo Corporation, Chairman's Office
English editor, English language press analyst.

1990-1991, Hanil Bank, English editor, International Department.

1990, U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Refugee Affairs, Foreign Affairs
Analyst, Office of Programs & Budget. Principal duties: editing & producing the
World Refugee Report, an annual publication of the State Department; scanning
Congressional Register & press reports; and general office duties.

1989, U.S. Embassy, Beijing, Personnel Assistant. Assisted arriving & departing
personnel; managed information for Embassy on arrivals & departures.

1988, U.S. Embassy, Beijing, Script Writer, Editor, and Director of movie about the
Embassy for the State Department.

1988, American Embassy Association, Beijing, Commissary Manager. Ordered
container shipments from the U.S. Managed inventory, stocking & sales and a staff
of three cashier/stock persons.

1983, American Embassy, Honduras, Secretary to the Administrative Counsellor.
Assisted other officers in Administration and completed several editing projects.
Fluent Spanish required.

1977, Bank of America, Kowloon, Hong Kong, New Accounts Officer. Assisted
English, Spanish, French, and Mandarin speakers to open new accounts and make
money transfers, use letters of credit. Translated bills of lading for verification.

TEACHING EXPERIENCE: Nine years teaching experience at university and high school level.
Certified Teacher in New York State and Commonwealth of Virginia
University: History of U.S. Foreign Policy
High School: History/Social Studies-6 years
Spanish-5 years
ESL-2 years
English-2 years

VOLUNTARY 1987-89, Wianno Club, Osterville, MA Club Social Activities Chairman.
EXPERIENCE: Chaired bi-weekly meetings to manage 3-4 major social events per week during 10 week social season. Planned schedule of events for subsequent year with committee members and club staff.

1982-5, English Girl Scout Troops, Tegucigalpa, Honduras, founder of program. Recruited leaders, promoted membership, provided liaison for English troops with Honduran Girl Scout council and International Girl Scout office in New York. Organized multiple troop camping trips in Honduras.

FOREIGN Seoul, Korea: 1990-present
RESIDENCE: Beijing, PRC: 1987-1989
Tegucigalpa, Honduras: 1982-1984
Hong Kong: 1977-1980
Taichung, ROC: 1976-1977
Guatemala City, Guatemala: 1973-1975
Saigon, Republic of Vietnam: 1970-1973
Medellin, Colombia: 1968-1969

LANGUAGES: English: native speaker
Spanish: fluent
French: moderately fluent
Mandarin: moderately fluent (speaking)
Korean: beginning

PUBLICATION: State Magazine, July/August 1989, "Embassy Beijing Response to Tiananmen Incident"

AWARDS: State Department Group Superior Honor Award, 1989

TECHNICAL: -Computer word processor, typing 55 wpm

BIOGRAPHICAL STATEMENT

Bae Yu Mi is a staff interpreter at USIS, Seoul, responsible for interpreting for American Speakers Programs and at various press conferences. Her duties at USIS also include rendering her services to US diplomats in Seoul when they give presentations as Mission Speakers for USIS and she has been called upon occasionally to interpret for the Ambassador at his public speeches and press interviews.

Before joining USIS in February 1991, Bae Yu Mi received her M.A. from the Graduate School of Interpretation and Translation at Hankook University of Foreign Studies where she got professional training as a simultaneous interpreter from 1989-1991.

Bae Yu Mi earned her B.A. from Sogang University in 1988 majoring in History. She got all her education in Seoul except for the two years from 1976-1978 when her father's job took her to Rome, Italy. Her experience of going to an international school in Rome helped her acquire the English language.

Her hobbies include listening to classical music and travelling- so far, most of her trips have been domestic.

Bae Yu Mi was born on (b)(6) has one sister and lives with her parents.

003

HRC interpreter for entire
Korea visit

HRC addresses her: "Miss Bae"

HRC addresses her: Mrs. Yi

Name in full: YI, SONG-MI

Date of Birth: (b)(6) 003

Education:

1958	Graduated from Ewha Women's High School
1962	Graduated from College of Fine Arts, Seoul
-	National University (B.A. in Fine Arts)
1969	Graduated from University of California,
-	Berkeley (M.A. in History of Art).
1983	Graduated from Princeton University (Ph.D. in
-	History of Art)

Career:

1983-89	Professor, Duksong Women's University
1986-87	Research Professor, Columbia University
1989-	Professor & Director of Art Research
present	Department, The Academy of Korea Studies

Family: 1 son

burghardt

*wife of Foreign Minister
Hon Sun Joo*

Blue House



御駕行列圖

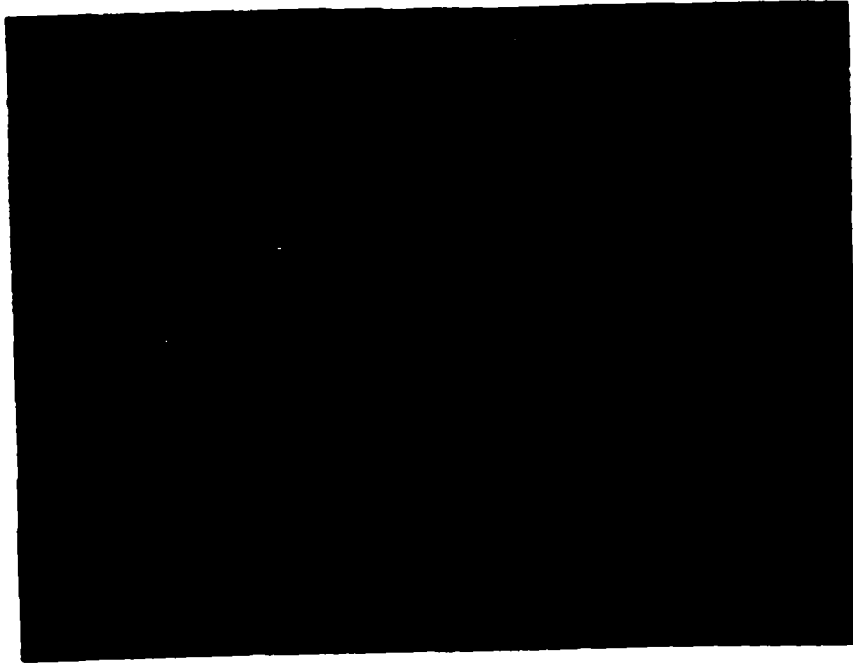
PROCESSION OF THE ROYAL PALANQUIN

21.0m x 3.19m

WEST WALL OF THE MAIN LOBBY, Blue House

The existing paintings of the royal procession date back from the reigns of King Jungjo (1776-1800) and King Kojong (1863-1907), in the Chosun Dynasty. Though the formation of the royal processions differed from one period to another, they all included officials and servants of the various government branches. The horses were mobilized from military units and made a grandiose impression. The "PROCESSION OF THE ROYAL PALANQUIN" in the Blue House is the work of Yu Yang Ock. The human figures in the scene number 488. The king and the queen are not depicted here in order to signify the separation of the royal family from the common people. The procession is led by the pole bearers, followed by the musicians, the royal flag with the dragon emblem, the queen's palanquin, the king's horse, the court ladies and military escorts. Some horsemen are seen riding against the flow of the procession to help communication between its two flanks.

Blue House



日 月 圖

THE SUN AND THE MOON

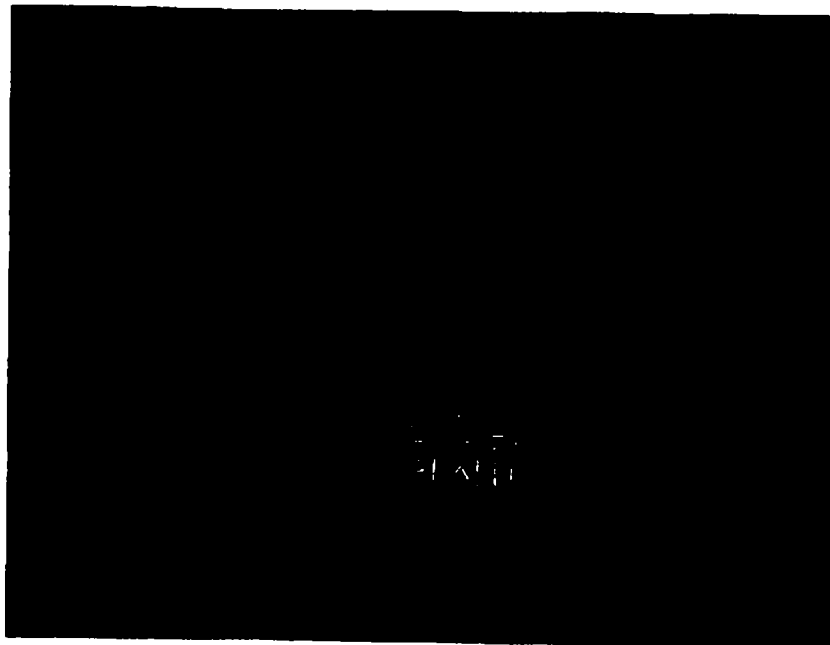
4.65m x 3.68m

NORTH WALL OF THE SEJONG HALL - leading to Banquet Room

Blue House

The sun and the moon and the Mystic Mountain are the subjects of this painting by Song Kyu Tay, in which the pines, the waterfall and the seas are equally beautifully depicted. This type of painting was used to decorate the area behind the royal throne. The sun symbolizes the king, the moon the queen. The Mystic Mountain which, in the Taoist legend, is the most holy mountain under the sky, signifies the majesty of the royal family. Traditional beliefs associate the sun, the moon, the pines, the seas and the rocks with longevity. The picture conveys the hope for the prosperity of the royal family and the nation through the blessing of the gods of heaven, the earth and all living creatures. This kind of painting can be seen behind the royal thrones of the three existing Chosun Dynasty palaces including Kyungbok Palace.

Blue House



訓民正音

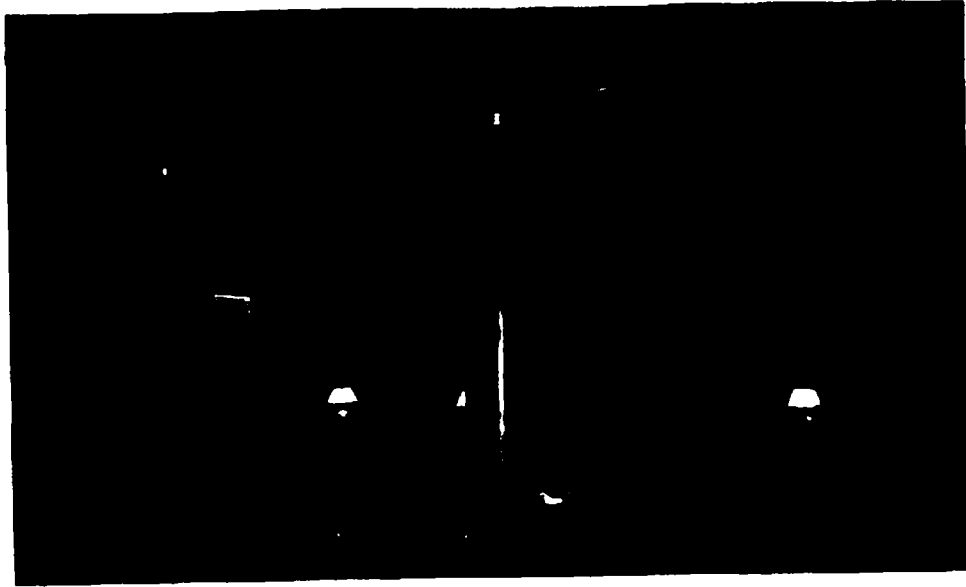
THE KOREAN SCRIPT

4.65m x 3.68m

SOUTH WALL OF THE SEJONG HALL, *Blue House*

The initial Korean script, "Hoon Min Jong Um," was created by half a dozen politician-scholars in the 25th year of the reign of King Sejong (1443) and was officially promulgated as the national script three years later. The original text of the "Hoon Min Jong Um" is a National Treasure. Professor-artist, Paek Kum Nahm, at Song Kyun Kwan University has made a graphic rendition of the "Hun Min Jong Um" for the Blue House.

Blue House



狩獵圖

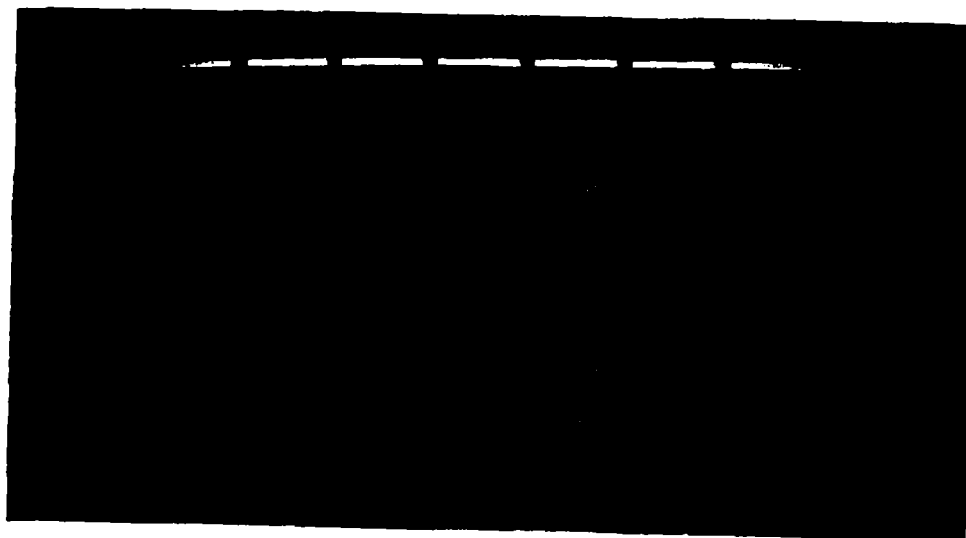
THE HUNTING

21.0m x 3.19m

EAST WALL OF THE MAIN LOBBY, Blue House

Based on the "Hunting Picture" of the Kokuryo Kingdom (53-668) found in Kirin Province, China, this painting depicts five Kokuryo warriors on horseback gallantly shooting at tigers and deer. Highly artistic in style, this picture renders a very original image of the galloping horses and mountains. In this work, the painter, Kim Shick, the painter portrays the spirit and the bravery of the Korean people while at the same time showing the bows, the quivers, the wing-shaped headgear and the attire of the warriors at that time.

Blue House



錦繡江山圖

MAP OF THE KOREAN PENINSULA

11.46m x 5.325m

WALL OF THE MAIN LOBBY STAIRCASE, Blue House.

One of the most precise old maps of Korea was made by Kim Joung Ho in 1816 and is now designated as a National Treasure. There also have been beautiful maps of Seoul made since the 18th century that use landscape painting in the drawing of maps. This map painting by Kim Shick is based on the famous map by Kim Joung Ho and adds the picturesque style of a landscape painting, thus showing the creativity and the unique nature of ancient Korean map making.

UNCCAS

CLASSIFICATION

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IMMEDIATE

PRIORITY

ROUTINE

MODE

SECURE FAX #

ADMIN FAX #

RECORD #

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INFORMATION ADDRES/LOCATION/TIME OF RECEIPT

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2.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS/REMARKS:

456 - 2317

CLASSIFICATION

WHCA FORM 8, 15 OCTOBER 84

TRIP OF THE PRESIDENT

TO

SEOUL, KOREA

July 10 - 11, 1993

EVENT: Arrival at Blue House

DATE: Saturday, July 10, 1993

TIME: 2:40 PM

LOCATION: Porch Entrance of Blue House

PRESS: Pool

SCENARIO: President and First Lady are greeted at the front of the door by President and Mrs. Kim and walk into foyer together. Fanfare is played upon arrival. Press are positioned at outer entrance for photo opportunity.

President and First Lady are escorted into reception hall to visitors book. The President only sits and signs the book while Mrs. Clinton, President and Mrs. Kim observe. Press are positioned for photo opportunity. Other U.S. delegation members assemble further back in reception hall.

All four principals then proceed to foot of staircase for photo opportunity. From left, order is Mrs. Kim, President, President Kim, Mrs. Clinton.

THE PRESIDENT and President Kim proceed up staircase to private meeting. U.S. Delegation follows and proceeds to bi-lateral meeting. Mrs. Kim then escorts First Lady to separate first floor office for 30 minute meeting. ~~Mrs. Rodhan will be taken to separate waiting room.~~ (Mrs. Clinton has her own interpreter) Mrs. Clinton then follows separate schedule, departing in advance of the President.

Mrs Rodhan is invited

EVENT: Tour of Korean National Folk Museum and grounds

DATE: Saturday, July 10, 1993

TIME: 3:15 p.m. (45 minutes)

LOCATION: Kyongbok Palace (directly across the street from Blue House)

PARTICIPANTS: HRC, Mrs. Han So-Ja, wife of Korean Ambassador to U.S.; Mrs. Yi Song-Mi, wife of Korean Foreign Minister (tentative) Mrs. Pae, Korean interpreter provided by USIS

PRESS: Photo-op outside traditional Korean pagoda

SCENARIO: Mrs. Clinton, Mrs. Han, Mrs. Yi, and Mrs. Pae (MOFA will advise us on how Mrs. Han and Mrs. Yi should be addressed)

Walk across the street from Blue House onto the Kyongbok Palace grounds. (Similar to our Mall and Smithsonian) Follow path leading around a pond and approach the pagoda located in the middle of the pond by crossing a small foot bridge (walk out approximately 8 feet). Pause for brief photo-op. Press are pre-positioned on risers.

Party continues walking to the Korean National Folk Museum where they are greeted by the museum director, Mr. Lee Chong - Ch'ol. Souvenir stand located in the lobby of museum which sells traditional Korean masks, t-shirts, books etc. Party will tour Exhibition Halls II and III (diagram, description enclosed) Hall III can be cut if time does not permit.

Party exits and returns to Blue House via motorcade.

The palace grounds are frequented daily by Korean citizens, particularly on Saturday afternoons and Sundays. Schoolchildren come in groups, clad in their shorts, hats, and backpacks, grandmothers, sporting sunvisors so as to avoid the sun, come from far-off areas by the busload. Newlyweds come to the palace grounds in their wedding dresses and tuxedos for formal photographs. Fathers bring their families to the palace grounds to enjoy a peaceful moment away from the hustle and bustle of Seoul city life.

Also located on the palace grounds are the National Museum and the National Folklore Museum. The National Museum boasts a large collection of Korean celadon (the national ceramicware) as well as royal artifacts. The Folklore Museum houses a number of articles used by commoners in everyday life. These items can be seen in context at the Korean Folk Village in Suwon.

EVENT: President's Address to Korean National Assembly

DATE: Saturday, July 10, 1993

TIME: 5:00 p.m.

LOCATION: National Assembly

SCENARIO:

President and Mrs. Clinton arrive via motorcade at underground reception area. Greeted by Mr. Lee Kwang-Ro, Secretary General of the Korean National Assembly. (Brief photo-op)

The President and Mrs. Clinton are led by the Secretary General up 8 or 10 steps to a landing where they are met by Speaker Lee and Mrs. Lee (photo-op for all 4- pool press)

The President is escorted upstairs to reception room #201.

Mrs. Clinton will be escorted by Mrs. Lee and Mr. Cho, (National Assembly Protocol officer) up two flights of stairs to room 235 for a 20 minute reception hosted by Mrs. Lee. Other participants include :

Mrs. Han, wife of Korean ambassador to the United States

Mrs. Susan Burghardt, wife of U.S. Charge Ray Burghardt

Mrs. Pae, USIS interpreter for Mrs. Clinton

Mr. Cho, interpreter for Mrs. Han also protocol officer for National Assembly

** see briefing for participant bios

FORMAT: Informal discussion. Participants will be seated in U style (diagram enclosed) Ginseng tea and light refreshments will be served. Tea is served hot and has a distinctly bitter taste.

Staff will be led to room 234 also HRC hold. Restroom located directly across hall.

Mr. Cho will lead Mrs. Clinton and Mrs. Lee to the Assembly's main chamber and will escort them to their seats which are side by side. Other participants of prior reception will be led to their seats as well. All remarks will be translated consecutively. (Headphones are worn under the chin)

HRC will be introduced at some point after the President's arrival. National Assembly has not determined when.

After closing remarks Mrs. Clinton and Mrs. Lee will meet the President and Speaker Lee at the podium and follow them out via the main aisle of the Chamber. Principals are led to the top of the stairway for photo-op with chosen members of the National Assembly. Exit down two flights of stairs to motorcade.

Depart for Hyatt to change for Blue House.

TRIP OF THE PRESIDENT

TO

SEOUL, KOREA

JULY 10 - 11, 1993

EVENT: RECEPTION AND STATE DINNER

DATE: Saturday, July 10, 1993

TIME: 7:30 - 9:30 PM

LOCATION: Blue House

ATTENDEES: 70 - 80 Guests

PRESS: Pool

SCENARIO: THE PRESIDENT and First Lady are greeted at the porch by President and Mrs. Kim. (Other U.S. guests are scheduled to arrive no later than 7:15PM) Proceed to Sejong Reception Hall. A receiving line is formed - President Kim, THE PRESIDENT, Mrs. Clinton, Mrs. Kim. Guests move in clockwise direction and are introduced by ROK Chief of Protocol, Ambassador Choi. U.S. guests are first to proceed through receiving line.

MRS ROBINHAM ESCORTED

THE Presidents and First Ladies exit and move with interpreters to the VIP holding room. They are seated on two sofas at a right angle, Presidents on left and First Ladies on right. Photographs will be taken by official photographers. Cocktails are served. They hold for ten minutes while all guests proceed from Sejong Room down corridor through foyer into Chongmu Room where dinner will be held.

Presidents and First Ladies exit VIP holding room and proceed down corridor to Chongmu Room. Press positioned for photo opportunity.

All four principals enter Chongmu Room, proceed along right wall and take places at U-shaped table. (Mrs. Kim, PRESIDENT, President Kim, Mrs. Clinton). Guests stand and applaud. U.S. then ROK national anthems are played.

Small lecterns are at tables in front of both Presidents. President Kim makes welcoming statement and toast. (about 5 minutes) THE PRESIDENT responds with remarks and toast. (Consecutive translation or pre-printed text to be determined) Lecterns are removed, press exits and risers are removed. Dinner commences.

Following dinner, Presidents and First Ladies exit by same route. Guests hold until principals exit room. President Kim and Mrs. Kim escort THE PRESIDENT and Mrs Clinton to motorcade.

Etiquette guidelines

Japanese are a very polite people and social manners are strictly followed. Fortunately, foreigners are not expected to know all the nuances of Japanese etiquette and mistakes are readily excused and, in fact, even expected. The foreigner who makes an attempt to observe the basics, however, delights most Japanese and makes a very favorable impression. Although a few rules are unusual, most are governed by common sense. When in doubt, ask or observe what is happening around you. Below are some tips:

Dining:

Chopsticks are usually set at Japanese meals. (Foreign style meals will have knife and fork.) Although it looks good to make the effort, if you have two left hands ask for the Western utensils. They are almost always available, particularly when it is known in advance foreigners will be present.

-- When not using chopsticks leave them on a small chopstick rest by the dishes. NEVER stick them in the rice (it looks like incense sticks at a Buddhist funeral ceremony). If you take food out of a larger common dish, turn your chopsticks around and use the larger ends that have not been in your mouth to remove the food. When eating, of course, turn the ends around again to the original way.

-- NEVER pour soy sauce on rice.

-- Do not begin eating until the host/hostess starts. There is usually a toast at the start of a formal meal.

-- It is perfectly acceptable to eat noisily and in fact eating too quietly in some Japanese eyes may mean you are not really enjoying your meal. Soup or noodles are usually consumed with appropriate slurping noises.

-- At a Japanese style meal it is acceptable to hold the dish close to the mouth thus reducing the distance between dish and mouth and limiting the danger of dropping things with chopsticks. Soup, for example, is drunk directly from the bowl.

-- If someone pours a drink for you, be sure to lift the glass and tilt it slightly in his/her direction. (Women will usually hold the glass in the right hand with their left hand under the glass while their drink is being poured.) It is good form to reciprocate immediately after, offering to pour his/her beer, wine, sake, tea or whatever.

-- If sitting on the floor Japanese style, there will always be a cushion. Legs are usually folded under the body or angled to the right or left side. If things get uncomfortable, it is acceptable to shift the legs around left to right. In fact, most modern Japanese have similar problems sitting on the floor for long periods too! Women, however, should never sit with their legs crossed in front of them as most men do.

Forms of address:

Most Japanese are addressed by their last name--plus the all important title. Do not call people by their first name unless they urge you to do so and then only if they really insist. The title -san is attached to all names, male and female. It is a sexless combination of Mr., Mrs., and Ms. -chan is sometimes used with children or between childhood friends as a term of endearment. Another title you may hear is -sensei (SEN-say) used for teachers, elders, artists, politicians or others in respectful positions. Sometimes people are addressed only with the title. Shacho (SHAH-cho), for example, means "company president" or okusan (OAKS-sahn) means wife.

If you receive a name card when meeting somebody, be sure to go through the motions of looking at it for a few seconds. It is considered rude to ignore it.

Bowing:

It is nice to bow when meeting people, but most Japanese will expect you to shake hands. Do whatever makes you feel most comfortable.

Shoes:

It is customary to remove shoes when entering a home, certain workshops or religious establishments. (Thus it is wise to make sure stockings or socks are free of holes!) It should be obvious whether or not to take them off if a row of slippers are lined up or if there are other shoes arrayed at the entranceway.

-- If you are already in slippers, take them off when entering a Japanese style room with the straw tatami mats. NEVER wear slippers on tatami. People will shuffle around in their stocking feet.

Dress:

There are four main events for Mrs. Clinton--the spouse's program, the two meals hosted by Mrs. Miyazawa and the dinner at the Imperial Palace.

For the first three it would be appropriate to wear a suit or dress. Slacks would be out of place. Any color or pattern is fine. Whatever is in good taste in Washington or Little Rock will be here too.

If the event involves a Japanese style meal and sitting on the floor, tight skirts may be a problem. Full skirts are recommended.

For the Imperial dinner, since it is a black-tie event, more formal attire is needed, say, a long evening dress. A hat or gloves are not required. Black should not be worn, although black in combination with another color is fine.

Since it will be near the end of the rainy season, and likely to be warm and humid, light washable clothes are best. An umbrella is indispensable.

Gifts:

If you receive a gift, ask if it is OK to open it at that moment. Usually the answer will be yes. If you have a gift prepared, it is best to give it just before departure, say, at the end of the meal or the end of the meeting.

Other:

If you are wearing a coat, take it off before entering a house, an office or any place where people are waiting to see you. Most Japanese take their coat off just outside the door and carry it over the arm as they enter and bow.

Men will often go through a door, enter a room or get in a car before women. Do not be surprised if this happens.

If you take a Japanese bath, do not soap up inside the bathtub. Do that outside the tub while sitting on a small stool provided in most bathrooms. After the soap is all rinsed off and you are clean, then enter the bath to soak. Also do not pull the plug in the tub. The same water will often be used by other guests.

The number "4" is bad luck. That is because its Japanese pronunciation has the same sound as the word for death. Avoid doing anything in bunches of four.

NEVER tip. Many workers consider a tip insulting. If a taxi driver, a hotel employee or somebody else does something extraordinary, or really goes out of his/her way to help you, then a tip can be offered. But tips are never given for routine, ordinary jobs in a restaurant, beauty parlor, barber shop or any other place where services are performed.

IMMEDIATE

UNCLASSIFIED
WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM

PAGE 01 OF 03

PRT: ITOH KENNEY SOLIS

SIT: FAUVER FILE VAX WALSH WILSON

<PREC> IMMEDIATE <CLAS> UNCLASSIFIED <DTG> 080950Z JUN 93

FM AMEMBASSY TOKYO

TO RHEHAAA/WHITEHOUSE WASHDC IMMEDIATE

RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHDC IMMEDIATE 5086

INFO RUEHIA/USIA WASHDC 3563

UNCLAS TOKYO 08644

WHITE HOUSE FOR MRS. CLINTON'S STAFF - PATRICIA
SOLIS; NSC FOR WILL ITOH; STATE FOR S/S, EAP/J; USIS
FOR EA

E.O. 12356; DECL: N/A

TAGS: OVIP, JA (CLINTON, WILLIAM J.)

SUBJECT: TOKYO SUMMIT: SUGGESTED INVITEES FOR MRS.
CLINTON'S LUNCH WITH PROMINENT JAPANESE WOMEN

1. BELOW IS A LIST OF 25 WOMEN WHO SHOULD BE
CONSIDERED FOR MRS. CLINTON'S LUNCH WITH PROMINENT
JAPANESE ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 7 AT 12 NOON. OUT OF
THIS 25, WE WOULD HOPE TO CONFIRM 16, THE BEST NUMBER
FOR THE TABLE SETTING AT THE RESIDENCE. THIS WAS A
NUMBER SIMILAR TO WHAT WE HAD FOR MRS. BUSH LAST YEAR
AND IN TERMS OF TABLE SIZE AND INTERACTION IT IS MOST
SUITABLE. FULLER BIO-DATA CAN BE PROVIDED WHEN
GUESTS ARE CONFIRMED. ALL SPEAK ENGLISH.

IMPERIAL FAMILY:

THE CROWN PRINCESS -- No -- why not?
PRINCESS TAKAMADO -- No

ACADEMIC:

KONOMI ARA

PROFESSOR, TOKYO UNIVERSITY
OF FOREIGN STUDIES

SUMIKO IWAO

PROFESSOR, KEIO UNIVERSITY

AIKO KIMURA

PROFESSOR, JAPAN WOMEN'S
UNIVERSITY

IMMEDIATE

UNCLASSIFIED
WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM

PAGE 02 OF 03

GOVERNMENT/BUREAUCRATIC:

MITSUKO HORIUCHI DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF WOMEN'S
-- AFFAIRS, PRIME MINISTER'S
-- OFFICE

YURIKO KAWAGUCHI MITI
SADAKO OGATA UNHCR

POLITICAL:

YURIKO KOIKE HOUSE OF COUNCILLORS, JAPAN
-- NEW PARTY

WAKAKO HIRONAKA HOUSE OF COUNCILLORS, KOMEITO
MARIKO MITSUI EX-CITY ASSEMBLYWOMAN, EX-JSP

MEDIA:

CHARMY KODA FREE LANCE JOURNALIST
YOSHIKO SAKURAI NEWSCASTER, NTV
MITSUKO SHIMOMURA ASAHI SHIMBUN

BUSINESS:

MITSU KIMATA PRESIDENT, THE BODY SHOP
-- (JAPAN)
HARUMI SAKAMOTO SENIOR MANAGING DIRECTOR,
-- SEIYU
KUMI SATO COSMO

CULTURAL:

MICHIKO MIYAMOTO WRITER
AIKO MIYAWAKI SCULPTOR
HIROKO NAKAMURA PIANIST

OTHER:

TAKAKO WATT AKEBONO SOCIETY
KAZUKO CIASON TRANSLATOR; WIFE OF
-- PHILIPPINE AMBASSADOR

EMBASSY

PEGGY BREER WIFE OF DCM
ANOTHER EMBASSY SPOUSE OR TWO

ARMACOST

BT

*8644

NNNN

MAX-8

THE LIST OF THE SPOUSES OF THE HEADS OF DELEGATION AND MINISTERS (as of 12th June 1993)

BALLADUR

Lausanne

Secretariat for TSG

State	Heads of delegation		Foreign Ministers		Finance Ministers		Other Ministers	
FRANCE	Mrs. Danielle MITTERRAND (President Francois MITTERRAND)	X	Mrs. Cristine JUPPE (Alain JUPPE)		Mrs. Laurence ALPHANDERY (Edmond ALPHANDERY)			
	Mrs. Marie-José BALLADUR (Prime Minister Edouard BALLADUR)							
U.S.A.	Mrs. Hillary CLINTON (President Bill CLINTON)	O	Mrs. Marie Josephine CHRISTOPHER (Warren CHRISTOPHER)		Mrs. Beryl Ann BENTSEN (Lloyd BENTSEN)			
F.R.G.	Mrs. Helmut Kohl (Prime Minister Dr. Helmut KOHL)	X	Mrs. Ursula KINKEL (Dr. Klaus KINKEL)	O	Mrs. Karin WAIGEL (Dr. Theodor WAIGEL)	X	Mrs. Ingrid REXHOOT (Gunter REXHOOT)	O
U.K.	Mrs. Norma Christina Elizabeth MAJOR (Prime Minister John MAJOR)	X	Mrs. Judy HURD (Douglas HURD)	X	Mrs. Gillian Mary Edwards CLARKE (Kenneth CLARKE)			
ITALY	Mrs. Franca CIAMPI (Prime Minister Carlo Azeglio CIAMPI)	X	Mrs. ANDREATTA (Beniamino ANDREATTA)	O	Mrs. Maria BARUCCI (Piero BARUCCI)	O		
CANADA			Mr. CLAES					
BELGIUM	Mrs. Celia DEHAENE (Prime Minister Jean-Luc DEHAENE)	O	Mrs. CLAES (Willy CLAES)	O				
E. C.	Mrs. Marie DELORS (Chairman Jacques DELORS)	O			Mrs. CHRISTPHERSEN (Vice-Chairman Henning CHRISTPHERSEN)	O		
RUSSIA	Mrs. Naïna VELTSIN (President VELTSIN, Boris Nikolaevich)	O						

Note : The spouses of the ambassadors (in Japan) of the countries concerned will be accepted to join the Programme if they desire to "attend" the spouses of the Heads of delegation or the Ministers.

However, it will be informed shortly before Summit whether they can be admitted to the Lunch and the Dinner.

O = WILL ATTEND X = WILL NOT COME

JUN JUN 28 '93 11:03AM CULTURAL DIV./USIS TOKYO

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