



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 105th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 144

WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1998

No. 74

House of Representatives

The House met at 9 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. SOLOMON).

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,

June 10, 1998.

I hereby designate the Honorable GERALD B.H. SOLOMON to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NEWT GINGRICH,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Rev. James David Ford, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Of all your blessings, O God, to which we cling and of all the gifts that mark the human soul, we especially hold dear the spirit of thanksgiving and the attitude of praise. O Almighty God, who has given us all good things, we pray that we will express our gratitude to you for your love to us even as we express our appreciation and respect to those we love. Bless us this day and every day, we pray, amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SKELTON) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. SKELTON led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair desires to make an announcement. After consultation with the majority and minority leaders and with their consent and their approval, the Chair announces that during the joint meeting to hear an address by his Excellency Kim Dae-Jung, only the doors immediately opposite the Speaker and those on his right and left will be open.

No one will be allowed on the floor of the House who does not have the privilege of the floor of the House.

Due to the large attendance which is anticipated, the Chair feels that the rule regarding the privilege of the floor must be strictly adhered to. Children of Members will not be permitted on the floor, and the cooperation of all Members is requested.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of Friday, June 5, the House will stand in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 9 o'clock and 3 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

During the recess, beginning at about 10:00 a.m., the following proceedings were had.

□ 1000

JOINT MEETING OF THE HOUSE AND SENATE TO HEAR AN ADDRESS BY HIS EXCELLENCY KIM DAE-JUNG, PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

The SPEAKER of the House presided.

The Assistant to the Sergeant at Arms, Richard Wilson, announced the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Members of the U.S. Senate who entered the Hall of the House of Representatives, the President pro tempore of the Senate taking the chair at the right of the Speaker, and Members of the Senate the seats reserved for them.

The SPEAKER. On the part of the House, the Chair appoints as members of the committee on the part of the House to escort His Excellency Kim Dae-jung into the Chamber:

The gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARMEY);

The gentleman from Texas (Mr. DELAY);

The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BOEHNER);

The gentleman from California (Mr. COX);

The gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN);

The gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BEREUTER);

The gentleman from New York (Mr. SOLOMON);

The gentleman from California (Mr. KIM);

The gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GEPHARDT);

The gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BONIOR);

The gentlewoman from Connecticut (Mrs. KENNELLY);

The gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER);

The gentleman from Indiana (Mr. HAMILTON);

The gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. GEJDENSON);

The gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI); and

The gentleman from North Dakota (Mr. POMEROY).

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The President pro tempore of the Senate, at the direction of that body, appoints the following Senators as a committee on

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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the part of the Senate to escort His Excellency Kim Dae-jung, the President of the Republic of Korea, into the House Chamber:

The Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. NICKLES);

The Senator from Florida (Mr. MACK);

The Senator from Georgia (Mr. COVERDELL);

The Senator from Indiana (Mr. LUGAR);

The Senator from Alaska (Mr. MURKOWSKI);

The Senator from Wyoming (Mr. THOMAS);

The Senator from South Dakota (Mr. DASCHLE);

The Senator from Maryland (Ms. MIKULSKI);

The Senator from Nebraska (Mr. KERREY);

The Senator from New Jersey (Mr. TORRICELLI);

The Senator from Iowa (Mr. HARKIN);

The Senator from Delaware (Mr. BIDEN);

The Senator from New Jersey (Mr. LAUTENBERG);

The Senator from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN); and

The Senator from California (Mrs. BOXER).

The Assistant to the Sergeant at Arms announced the Acting Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, His Excellency Roble Olhawe, Ambassador of Djibouti.

The Acting Dean of the Diplomatic Corps entered the Hall of the House of Representatives and took the seat reserved for him.

The Assistant to the Sergeant at Arms announced the Cabinet of the President of the United States.

The members of the Cabinet of the President of the United States entered the Hall of the House of Representatives and took the seats reserved for them in front of the Speaker's rostrum.

(At 10 o'clock and 11 minutes a.m., the Assistant to the Sergeant at Arms announced the President of the Republic of Korea, His Excellency Kim Dae-jung.)

[Applause, the Members rising.]

The SPEAKER. Members of the Congress, it is my great privilege and I deem it a high honor and personal pleasure to present to you His Excellency Kim Dae-jung, the President of the Republic of Korea.

[Applause, the Members rising.]

ADDRESS BY HIS EXCELLENCY KIM DAE-JUNG, PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

President KIM. Mr. Speaker, Mr. President, distinguished Members of the Senate and House, ladies and gentlemen.

A rare succession of world leaders has been accorded the honor of speaking from this lofty podium. But today, I am the first to have been twice snatched from death by the decisive actions of your Nation.

You first saved my life in 1973, when I was kidnapped and nearly murdered

by the military regime, and again in 1980, when a dictatorship sentenced me to death.

I escaped five attempts on my life; one by communists; the other four by military dictators. Living 40 years of my life under surveillance, I spent six years in prison and more than 10 years in exile or under house arrest.

In 1973, I was kidnapped in Tokyo and taken onto a ship. Bound and gagged, I was about to be thrown overboard. But, as only someone who has brushed up to death's door can know, I saw Jesus Christ near me. I prayed for my life and I truly believe God saved me.

At that moment, an airplane flew over the vessel and stopped my abductors. Later, we learned the plane had intervened because of information from the United States.

In 1980, I was arrested by the leaders of a military coup d'etat and sentenced to death. If not for the active efforts by President Carter and President-elect Reagan, this podium would now be empty.

In prison, threats of death were ceaseless. But I could never make a separate peace with a dictatorship. I could never betray the people.

□ 1020

And when they said I would die, still I never gave in, even though I was afraid of death. Every now and then, I look in the mirror, with deep emotion, and wonder how I overcame 40 years of such trial. Even now, the anguish and doubt of those times are hard to talk about.

Only years later did I hear words attributed to your great statesman, Abraham Lincoln, and come to know their true meaning: "I will prepare, and someday, my chance will come."

So the improbable Korean journey that has brought me to this, democracy's most famous home, is not lost on this humble and fellow public servant.

And to those of you in this Chamber, to those Americans who fought for democracy and to whom my life is literally owed, I will never forget the example of your safe haven. I will never forget America and the destiny that so strongly binds my political life to your Nation.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. President, distinguished Members of the Senate and House, a century and 16 years ago, our two nations established formal relations. It is a long and unbroken friendship. The United States helped liberate Korea from the iron chains of Japanese colonialism and defend the Republic from Communist aggression.

Today, in this Chamber, with deepest gratitude, I pray between these words for the souls of more than 33,000 young Americans who sacrificed their precious lives to defend the Republic from Communist tyranny. How can I thank the brave Americans who fought nearly 50 years ago in that horror of a war? Some of you here fought in that war. For this sacrifice, I thank you from the

bottom of my heart. In defending Korea, you helped set us free.

Yet today, there is no peace on the Korean peninsula. At this hour, armed forces of the Republic and the United States stand within sight of North Korean Communist troops in a state of hostility. And that must change. We must bring a real and permanent peace to the Peninsula and nudge North Korea toward cooperation and reconciliation.

So to the leader of North Korea, I say: First, no armed provocation by North Korea will be tolerated, under any circumstances. Second, we will not undermine your regime or attempt unification by absorbing the North. Third, we will pursue with you across-the-board exchange and cooperation. Support for this approach comes from Koreans and from Japan, China, Russia, and the United States, and many other nations around the world.

Above all, I say again, we must not tolerate armed provocation by North Korea. We must secure peace through strength. Our purpose is not war. We seek only peaceful cooperation with North Korea.

In this regard, the Geneva Agreed Framework must continue to play an important role in promoting peace and stability on the Peninsula and strengthening the global nuclear non-proliferation regime. Thus, even with our current economic difficulties, Korea will faithfully abide by our commitment to the KEDO project. And we hope the United States continues to smoothly implement the agreed framework.

To lead North Korea toward reconciliation, the Republic and the United States should promote a "sunshine" policy, offering inducements against the backdrop of strong security measures. And we should extend to North Korea both goodwill and sincerity so suspicion dissolves and openness emerges.

Above all, we need a flexible policy. To get a passerby to take off his coat, so the fable goes, sunshine is more effective than a strong wind.

We are going to promote cooperation in a wide range of areas, under the principle of separation of politics and economics. We want America's support in this effort. Both our nations need to be more confident, coordinated, and composed in our relations with North Korea.

We hope such an overall approach gives North Korea psychological room to open its mind and its doors. To be sure, we will never relax our vigilance against North Korea. But neither will we be afraid to pursue peace.

That is what I believe. This approach, this doctrine, is the most secure and stabilizing for the Peninsula, for Northeast Asia, for America and for the world.

Indeed, Northeast Asia is one of the world's most important regions, militarily and economically. The United States, Japan, China and Russia all have a stake in this region.