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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. paper	re political-military plan (6 pages)	00/00/0000	P1/b(1)
002. paper	re political-military plan [duplicate of 001] (6 pages)	00/00/0000	P1/b(1)
003. outline	re North Korea (3 pages)	01/28/1998	P1/b(1)
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005b. paper	re assessment (4 pages)	11/04/1997	P1/b(1)
006a. fax	cover, re Global Asia Working Group input [duplicate of 005a] (1 page)	11/04/1997	P1/b(1)
006b. paper	re assessment [duplicate of 005b] (4 pages)	11/04/1997	P1/b(1)
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007b. paper	re assessment [duplicate of 005b] (4 pages)	11/04/1997	P1/b(1)

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RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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009. notes	re regime change (7 pages)	00/00/0000	P1/b(1)
010. outline	handwritten, re scenarios (2 pages)	00/00/0000	P1/b(1)
011a. fax	cover, re planning format (1 page)	10/01/1997	P1/b(1)
011b. paper	re planning (4 pages)	10/01/1997	P1/b(1)
012. outline	re policy objectives (1 page)	00/00/0000	P1/b(1)
013. memo	Jaime Metzl et al to Dick Clarke re Political Military Plan (3 pages)	09/15/1997	P1/b(1)
014. draft	paper re North Korea (3 pages)	02/24/1997	P1/b(1)
015. paper	re information re humanitarian crisis (6 pages)	08/23/1996	P1/b(1)
016. memo	Paul Hughes to DIA representation re Questions (5 pages)	03/07/1997	P1/b(1)
017. memo	Paul Hughes to DIA representation re Questions [duplicate of 016] (5 pages)	03/07/1997	P1/b(1)

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Securing and Dismantling the DPRK's WMD Capabilities During Unification

Issue. How to ensure that DPRK WMD systems and capabilities are secured and dismantled and do not migrate to other states or sub-state actors in a variety of unification scenarios.

Discussion. U.S. nonproliferation policy and U.S. Asia policy support a unified Korea free of WMD. However, during the chaos likely in a variety of unification scenarios, some state and sub-state actors may be tempted to try to acquire pieces of the DPRK WMD capability or infrastructure (including its scientists and technicians).

In order to decrease the chances for such proliferation, the United States needs to begin planning now for how to identify, catalogue, and eventually destroy or dismantle the DPRK WMD infrastructure. Necessary planning ranges from political/diplomatic initiatives to operational military preparations. While parts of the USG may have already begun planning for discrete portions of this challenge, it is unlikely -- given the sensitivity of the topic -- that these planners have either integrated their plans or even thought through the full range of requirements for achieving the U.S. policy objective of a WMD-free, nonproliferating, and unified Korea. While the wide range of unification scenarios makes planning difficult, devising a strategy and a set of planning parameters is not impossible. A brief description of two possible unification scenarios highlights the range of planning requirements and the scope of the challenge.

- **DPRK Collapse.** If the current downward economic spiral leads to the collapse of the DPRK government and a dissolution of order in the North, it is likely that there will be a significant international response. This will include international peacekeeping forces (composed of forces from the current UN Command or others) and both international military and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) deploying to the DPRK to deliver and distribute humanitarian assistance and help with the transition to a politically and economically unified Korea. In this scenario, DPRK WMD capabilities and infrastructure will remain intact, subject to discovery and possibly exploitation by whatever military or NGO group happens upon them. While the U.S. and the ROK will likely make up the majority of the international effort, other states may volunteer forces or relief workers and therefore have access to WMD capabilities. Given the gaps in U.S. intelligence about the DPRK WMD infrastructure, deployments of international forces or NGOs will not be able to structured so as to avoid placing, e.g., Pakistani troops, near DPRK missile manufacturing facilities. In

addition, refugee movements and other population shifts in response to availability of aid may disperse WMD-related scientists and technicians and make it difficult if not impossible to identify or control their movements and contacts with other states or sub-state actors interested in acquiring WMD capabilities. Finally, elements within a collapsing DPRK may seek to sell capabilities or technologies to states seeking WMD in a situation where resources are scarce and no central authority has yet been re-established. These same elements may also seek to hold and conceal these assets as bargaining chips to assure their own safety and status in the uncertain period of unification.

- War on the Peninsula.** In a unification scenario where the DPRK -- after having initiated a conflict -- is defeated by a U.S./ROK-led coalition, WMD capabilities and infrastructure will remain. The Gulf War and UN Special Commission (UNSCOM) experience suggests that significant amounts of infrastructure, and even weaponized capabilities, will escape bombing or will not even be identified by intelligence assets before or during the war. It is unlikely in such a scenario that a DPRK government will remain on which to impose conditions for the destruction of WMD. In essence, international requirements, such as a UN Security Council resolution, for the destruction of WMD capabilities will be levied on the winning side (namely the ROK). The politics of devising and implementing such a requirement will be delicate. In addition, realities on the ground such as ROK troops occupying significant parts of the DPRK may make international enforcement and verification of any UN mandate regarding WMD problematic. This generates the need for a political/diplomatic gameplan to bring the ROK along on the development of and compliance with any such international mandate. It also means developing contingency plans for the U.S. to identify, and possibly clandestinely neutralize, certain WMD sites perhaps in a post-hostilities phase. Planning will also be required to determine how DPRK scientists and technicians can be kept from being drawn away to either covert or rogue WMD development programs in a variety of states or how DPRK elements in areas with loose control can be kept from hiding or exporting capabilities or technology before Seoul can exercise effective control over all borders and communications assets.

Event/Product. NSPA/IFPA could organize and facilitate a classified workshop on the subject designed to identify the range of planning issues, bring together the key interagency players, and identify and set forth options for dealing with the critical policy problems involved in addressing WMD in the range of Korean unification scenarios. NSPA/IFPA would produce a workshop report based on discussions along with policy and planning recommendations for the interagency community.

Participants in the workshop could include: OSD (ISA, ISP, Strategy and Resources, ATSD/NCB), the Joint Staff (J-5 and J-3), USFK, PACOM, SOCOM, DSWA, the intelligence community, the NSC, and the State Department.

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UNITED NATIONS COMMAND

The pre-dawn quiet of a rainy, peaceful Sunday morning, June 25, 1950, was abruptly shattered by the crash of cannons and the snarl of automatic weapons as soldiers of north Korea marched southward. The invading hordes breached the 38th Parallel and rolled back the lightly-armed Republic of Korea Army constabulary forces toward their capital of Seoul.

Two days later, the United Nations called on the countries of the world to unite and assist in driving the invader from the ROK. In its resolution, the UN Security Council named the United States as executive agent to implement the resolution and direct UN military operations in Korea.

President Harry S. Truman, armed with the UN resolution and recognizing a threat to the Free World, determined the U.S. could no longer remain neutral while communist powers trampled the free nations of the world. General of the Army Douglas Mac Arthur, Commander-in-Chief, Far East Command, was ordered to provide whatever assistance was needed to repel this invasion. General Mac Arthur committed U.S. Air and Naval forces and on July 24, in Tokyo, established General Headquarters, United Nations Command .

UNITED NATIONS APPEAL

By then, the UN had issued a further appeal to all member nations to provide what military and other aid they could to assist the ROK Government in repelling the invaders. The first ground troops to enter battle on the side of the ROK were advance elements of the U.S. 21st Infantry Regiment, 24th Infantry Division. Units were airlifted from occupation duties in Japan to form "Task Force Smith." The unit was committed on July 5th a few miles north of Osan.

In the face of overpowering enemy strength, the UNC fought delaying actions as ROK and U.S. units withdrew down the peninsula. Outnumbered and out-gunned, they traded space for time as they waited for the pledged assistance from other countries of the UN.

On August 29, 1950, the British Commonwealth's 27th Brigade arrived at Pusan to join the UNC, which until then included only ROK and U.S. forces. The 27th Brigade moved into the Naktong River line west of Taegu.

Troop units from other countries of the UN followed in rapid succession; Australia, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Philippines, Thailand and Turkey. The Union of South Africa provided air units which fought along side the air forces of other member nations.

Medical units were provided by Denmark, India, Norway, and Sweden. Italy provided a hospital, even though it was not a UN member.

KEEP THE FREE WORLD FREE

During the three years of the Korean War, military forces of these nations fought and died together as members of the UNC. They fought for the freedom of the Korean people and to demonstrate UN resolve to stop unprovoked aggression.

Through the freezing winters and the sweltering heat of the Korean summers, men from Britain, Ethiopia, the Republic of Korea, Thailand, Turkey, United States, and other contributing countries demonstrated individual and collective heroism in facing human waves of north Korean and Chinese aggressors. Few battles in the history of modern warfare have wrought the heartbreak and the frustration of this struggle.

Bloody Ridge, Chosin Reservoir, Hambung, Heartbreak Ridge, Hwachan Reservoir, Iron Triangle, Punch Bowl and Pusan Perimeter--all were mile-posts in the seesaw battle for Korea's freedom. The dust of Old Baldy was crimsoned with blood of valiant members of the UNC; the Han and Imjin Rivers ran red with blood of UN fighting men.

On July 27, 1953, the shooting ended. An armistice was signed at Panmunjom which provided for the end of the fighting and eventual political settlement of the war. The shooting ended, but the troops remained, each side pulling back 2,000 meters from the last line of military contact to insure peace, to watch the Demilitarized Zone, and to guard against any resumption of hostilities.

THE PRICE OF FREEDOM

In a green field at Tanggok, located near the port of Pusan, stand myriad reminders of the Korean War. Simple white crosses, standing near the sign of the "Crescent and the Star" and the "Star of David" are bleak, symbolic representatives of the 33,629 Americans, numberless Koreans, 717 Turkish soldiers, and 1,109 soldiers of the United Kingdom who gave their lives during the struggle. Also sharing this place of honor are the symbols for the dead of the 12 other nations whose fighting men died to keep Korea free.

With the coming of the armistice, UNC members turned their attention to the tremendous task of assisting in rebuilding a war-torn economy. Assisting the people of the ROK in restoring and reconstructing a nation almost completely devastated by a war that leveled cities and destroyed farmlands was a gigantic project that was years in the accomplishment.

TROOP STRENGTHS

Peak strength for the UNC was 932,964 on July 27, 1953 -- the day the Armistice Agreement was signed:

• Republic of Korea	590,911
• Columbia	1,068
• United States	302,483
• Belgium	900
• United Kingdom	14,198
• South Africa	826
• Canada	6,146
• The Netherlands	819
• Turkey	5,453
• Luxembourg	44
• Australia	2,282
• Philippines	1,486
• New Zealand	1,385
• Thailand	1,204
• Ethiopia	1,271
• Greece	1,263
• France	1,119



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Revised: 12 March 1996

Combined Forces Command

More than 40 years of fragile peace have marked the history of "post-war" Korea, where the longest armistice ever remains tenuously in force. For most of these years, the directing headquarters was the United Nations Command, which had also directed combat operations in the 1950-1953 war.

The defense structure in Korea was eventually overtaken by the professional growth and development of the Republic of Korea's armed forces. It was recognized as early as 1965 that what worked in the war could be significantly improved by increasing ROK participation in the planning structure. A combined operational planning staff, developed in 1968 as an adjunct to UNC/USFK/EUSA Headquarters and the U.S. led T Corps (Group), evolved in 1971 as an integrated field army headquarters. But it was not until 1978, as a bi-lateral agreement related to the planned U.S. ground combat force withdrawal of that time (subsequently canceled in 1981), that the senior headquarters in Korea was organized as a combined staff.

Hostilities today are deterred by this bi-national defense team that evolved from the multi-national UNC. Established on Nov. 7, 1978, the ROK/US Combined Forces Command (CFC) is the war fighting headquarters. Its role is to deter, or defeat if necessary, outside aggression against the ROK.

To accomplish that mission, the CFC has operational control over more than 600,000 active-duty military personnel of all services, of both countries. In wartime, augmentation could include some 3.5 million ROK reservists as well as additional U.S. forces deployed from outside the ROK. If north Korea attacked, the CFC would provide a coordinated defense through its Ground, Air, Naval and Combined Marine Forces Component Commands and the Combined Unconventional Warfare Task Force. In-country and augmentation American forces would be provided to the CFC for employment by the respective combat component.

The CFC is headed by a four-star American general as command-in-chief, with a four-star ROK army general as deputy. Throughout the command structure, bi-national manning is readily apparent: If the chief of a staff section is Korean, the deputy is American and vice versa. This integrated structure exists within the component commands as well as the headquarters. All CFC components are tactically integrated through continuous combined and joint planning, training and exercises. The major field training exercise is the Team Spirit series began in 1976 and has grown to 200,000 ROK and U.S. participants commensurate with increased

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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)]

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
005a. fax	cover, re Global Asia Working Group input (1 page)	11/04/1997	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
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FOLDER TITLE:

Korea-Planning Documents [4]

2009-0528-F
kc1498

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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005b. paper	re assessment (4 pages)	11/04/1997	P1/b(1)

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006a. fax	cover, re Global Asia Working Group input [duplicate of 005a] (1 page)	11/04/1997	P1/b(1)

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006b. paper	re assessment [duplicate of 005b] (4 pages)	11/04/1997	P1/b(1)

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007b. paper	re assessment [duplicate of 005b] (4 pages)	11/04/1997	P1/b(1)
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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
008. paper	re framework (13 pages)	10/01/1997	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

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SUBJECT: Weapons of Mass Destruction Consequence Management

The sarin nerve gas attack in the Tokyo subway made clear that no society can assume to be invulnerable to attacks on its civilian population with weapons of mass destruction.

Although we have banned and limited these weapons through the Biological Weapons Convention, the Chemical Weapons Convention, and the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, tens of thousands of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) exist throughout the world.

Even as we make every effort to reduce, control, and eliminate those weapons and the threats they pose, the Federal Government must insure that the people of the United States have the capabilities necessary to deal with their potential use on American soil.

A National Center, a National Program

Toward that end, I am directing the creation of a National Center for Weapons of Mass Destruction Consequence Management Preparation in the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) within 90 days.

a). The Goal: It is the goal of the U.S. government to have trained and equipped to deal with WMD incidents the requisite numbers of emergency responders in 100 metropolitan areas within five years; and to have civilian and military national response capability to augment those cities and respond to incidents in other locations.

b). Coordination: The Director of the National Center will coordinate all Federal Government programs to train and equip state and local emergency personnel in the consequence management of WMD incidents. The interagency counter-terrorism committee established in PDD-39 will provide senior interagency policy review.

c). Staff: Departments and agencies will detail personnel to the National Center on a non-reimbursable basis (as outlined in annex one) within 90 days and

for the remainder of FY98. I will request funding within the FEMA budget to staff the National Center beginning in FY99

d). Budgets: The Director of the National Center will concur in the obligation of major program funds from other agencies budgets for these purposes. Beginning in FY99, I will request funding for this effort in the FEMA budget. I will also continue to request funding for specialized programs in the FBI, PHS, DOE, and DOD budgets:

--FBI will have the responsibility for funding procurement of protective suits, detection gear, and decontamination equipment for state and local authorities;

--PHS will have the responsibility for funding of procurement of specialized pharmaceuticals, and of programs to organize and equip medical authorities in the metropolitan areas; Veterans Affairs will have the responsibility for maintaining the pharmaceutical stockpiles and preparing its hospitals to assist in a WMD emergency;

--DOE will have the responsibility for funding training and equipping first responders to deal with radioactive materials incidents;

--DOD will have the responsibility for funding military units with WMD consequence management capability and a specialized research and development program.

e). Exercises: The Director of the National Center will coordinate an annual series of exercises for Washington headquarters, regional offices of the federal departments, and state and local governments.

f). Predeployment Authority: I will seek authorizations and appropriations in the FY99 budget to fund the deployment of specialized consequence management units and capabilities of Federal departments in support of activities designated as Special Security Events by the Secretary of the Treasury and Attorney General.

g). Reports: To insure the continued development of appropriate capabilities and policies to deal with WMD Consequence Management , I direct the following reports be prepared:

--Within sixty days, the Director of FEMA will make recommendations to me concerning the requirements for specialized training facilities to support the National Center.

--Within ninety days, the Secretary of Defense will make recommendations to me concerning the organization of Defense Department components with WMD

consequence management capability, and concerning any role in WMD consequence management that should be played by specialized National Guard units.

--Within ninety days, the Secretary of State will make recommendations to me about bilateral and multilateral arrangements to deal with WMD consequence management.

--Within thirty days, the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs will report to me concerning any required improvements in the continuity of government operations system for dealing with WMD related incidents.

--Within sixty days, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget will make recommendations on multi-year funding profiles for WMD Consequence Management.

--A year from now, the National Security Council Principals Committee shall report to me on the status of the national program for WMD incident consequence management.

7 March 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Crafting a Korea Collapse Mandate

While still out in the future, the likelihood of a North Korean collapse remains a serious challenge. Its development may occur quickly or evolve over a long time. However, the humanitarian crisis that will characterize the collapse has begun and we would be wise to begin planning for its relief. To that end this paper discusses mandate considerations in the event a UN mandate is required for the intervention.

This paper assumes ROK support and cooperation in the relief effort. Additionally, the question of the level of conflict remains to be answered. I will assume that some form of a security risk exists within the country. Furthermore, the issues associated with the reunification process and demobilization of the NKPA need studying.

I am assuming, based on the current situation and trends, that the cause of the humanitarian crisis in North Korea will be its continuing famine caused by poor agricultural and economic management and exacerbated by severe flooding for the last two years. These conditions have caused a shortage of food and an inconsistent flow of relief supplies throughout the country.

One aspect of the overall endstate for North Korea will be the creation of conditions for the uninterrupted flow of food and relief supplies throughout the country. Other endstate requirements (demobilization of the NKPA, reeducation of the population regarding democracies, land reform, establishing a free market economy, etc.) may be required but those are outside the scope of this paper.

Several policy options exist to meet the endstate of this paper. They include:

- ROK unilateral relief operation that would be conducted only by ROK forces but could be monitored by UN observers
- Combined US/ROK relief operation utilizing existing command and control frameworks
- UNSC sanctioned MNF relief operation organized with troops contributed by UN members and led by a recognized competent military headquarters
- Non-US/ROK/UN relief operation sanctioned by a regional coalition (perhaps ASEAN) made up of willing contributors and under a regional military commander

Within the constraints of this paper, the type operation should be viewed as a potential “aggravated peacekeeping” mission best described by GEN (Ret) McCaffery as one characterized by “intransigence of one or more of the belligerents, poor command and control of belligerent forces, or conditions of outlawry, banditry, or anarchy.” Operations under these conditions should be limited in scope, time and objectives.

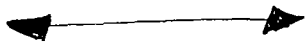
The operational objectives for the collapse of North Korea should include, but may not be necessarily limited to:

- securing seaports, airstrips, and food distribution points;
- providing security for relief convoys and the operation of relief agencies, and
- assisting UN agencies and NGOs in providing relief to the famine stricken population.

Determining the time limits for this operation is not possible at this time because of the lack of information about the country’s infrastructure and other factors. However, the above discussion should give some focus to our discussions on this issue.

Paul D. Hughes
LTC, US Army
ODASD-PK/HA

CIA Brief



- General agreement on military erosion
- Divergence of reporting on NK military

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
009. notes	re regime change (7 pages)	00/00/0000	P1/b(1)

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
010. outline	handwritten, re scenarios (2 pages)	00/00/0000	P1/b(1)

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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)]

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
012. outline	re policy objectives (1 page)	00/00/0000	P1/b(1)

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
013. memo	Jaime Metzl et all to Dick Clarke re Political Military Plan (3 pages)	09/15/1997	P1/b(1)

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
014. draft	paper re North Korea (3 pages)	02/24/1997	P1/b(1)

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
015. paper	re information re humanitarian crisis (6 pages)	08/23/1996	P1/b(1)

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
016. memo	Paul Hughes to DIA representation re Questions (5 pages)	03/07/1997	P1/b(1)

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
017. memo	Paul Hughes to DIA representation re Questions [duplicate of 016] (5 pages)	03/07/1997	P1/b(1)

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