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Folder Title:

[Korea Research] [loose]: [Intelligence Reports] [1]

Staff Office-Individual:

Multilateral & Humanitarian Affairs-Hawley, Leonard

Original OA/ID Number:

1827

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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. report	re North Korea (16 pages)	08/25/1997	P1/b(1)
002. report	re Korea (2 pages)	02/05/1998	P1/b(1)
003. email	Situation Room to Jeffrey Bader et al re North Korea (8 pages)	02/06/1998	P1/b(1)
004. report	re North Korea [duplicate of 001] (16 pages)	08/25/1997	P1/b(1)
005. report	re North Korea (10 pages)	11/19/1996	P1/b(1)
006. report	re North Korea (20 pages)	07/18/1997	P1/b(1)
007. report	re North Korea (20 pages)	07/00/1997	P1/b(1)
008. report	re North Korea (8 pages)	08/00/1996	P1/b(1)
009. report	re North Korea (7 pages)	10/15/1996	P1/b(1)
010. briefing slides	paper copies, re North Korea (43 pages)	00/00/0000	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Leonard Hawley (Multilateral & Humanitarian Affairs)
OA/Box Number: 1827

FOLDER TITLE:

[Korea Research] [loose]: [Intelligence Reports] [1]

2009-0528-F

kc1468

RESTRICTION CODES

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- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
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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.

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THE WORLD



DMZ: South Korean troops keep watch on the demilitarized zone in September. North Korea has agreed to attend peace talks in Switzerland in December.



Cabbage field: Students and soldiers cultivate soil northwest of Pyongyang in July. The food shortage was at its worst in early summer, before the harvest.



Unison: Schoolgirls sing as they march home from school in Pyongyang in April. The songs are often patriotic tributes to Kim Il Sung or Kim Jong Il.

Hunger chips N. Korean wall

One of the world's few remaining totalitarian governments, which has kept its people shut off from the rest of the world for more than 40 years, finds that finally opening up is the price it must pay for desperately needed food aid.

By Barbara Slavin
USA TODAY

NORTH KOREA has issued visas this year to more Americans than have gone beyond the barbed wire of this embattled society since it was created in the aftermath of World War II.

How many exactly, the North Koreans will not say. It is not a flood, but it is already more than a trickle: several dozen humanitarian workers, members of Congress, journalists and even soldiers.

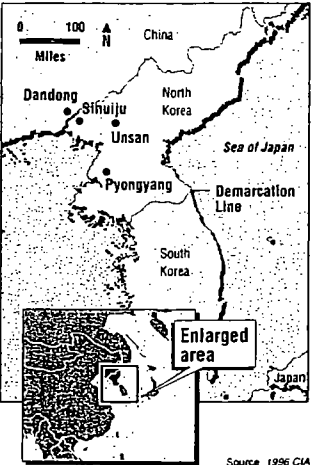
The openings have been tightly controlled and, as might be expected in one of the world's last totalitarian nations, sometimes awkward. North Korean customs confiscated the M&Ms of one U.S. soldier sent to help recover the remains of Americans missing in action from the Korean War. U.S. officials say the Koreans apparently thought the candy was some new kind of ammunition.

But the government, which agreed last week for the first time to attend peace talks in Geneva Dec. 9, has been obliged to accept the U.S. intrusion as the price for the aid and in-



North Korea

Size: 46,540 square miles — slightly smaller than Mississippi
Population: 23 million
Ethnic divisions: Racially homogeneous
Religions: Buddhism and Confucianism, some Christianity
Language: Korean
Economic overview: More than 90% of the economy is socialized. As a communist country, state control of economic affairs is tight, and economic output declined an average of 4-5% annually from 1989 to 1995. In 1995 and 1996, serious summer floods worsened the already bad food situation. This year, there was drought and a tidal wave.
Industries: Military products, electric power, chemicals, mining.



Source: 1996 CIA World Factbook and USA TODAY



On the road to Unsan, North Korean pedestrians, old and young, turned their heads and waved enthusiastically when they saw a bus carrying a U.S. group go by. Children in blue school uniforms with red kerchiefs around their necks also smiled broadly when they encountered the visitors. The U.S. aid delegation was

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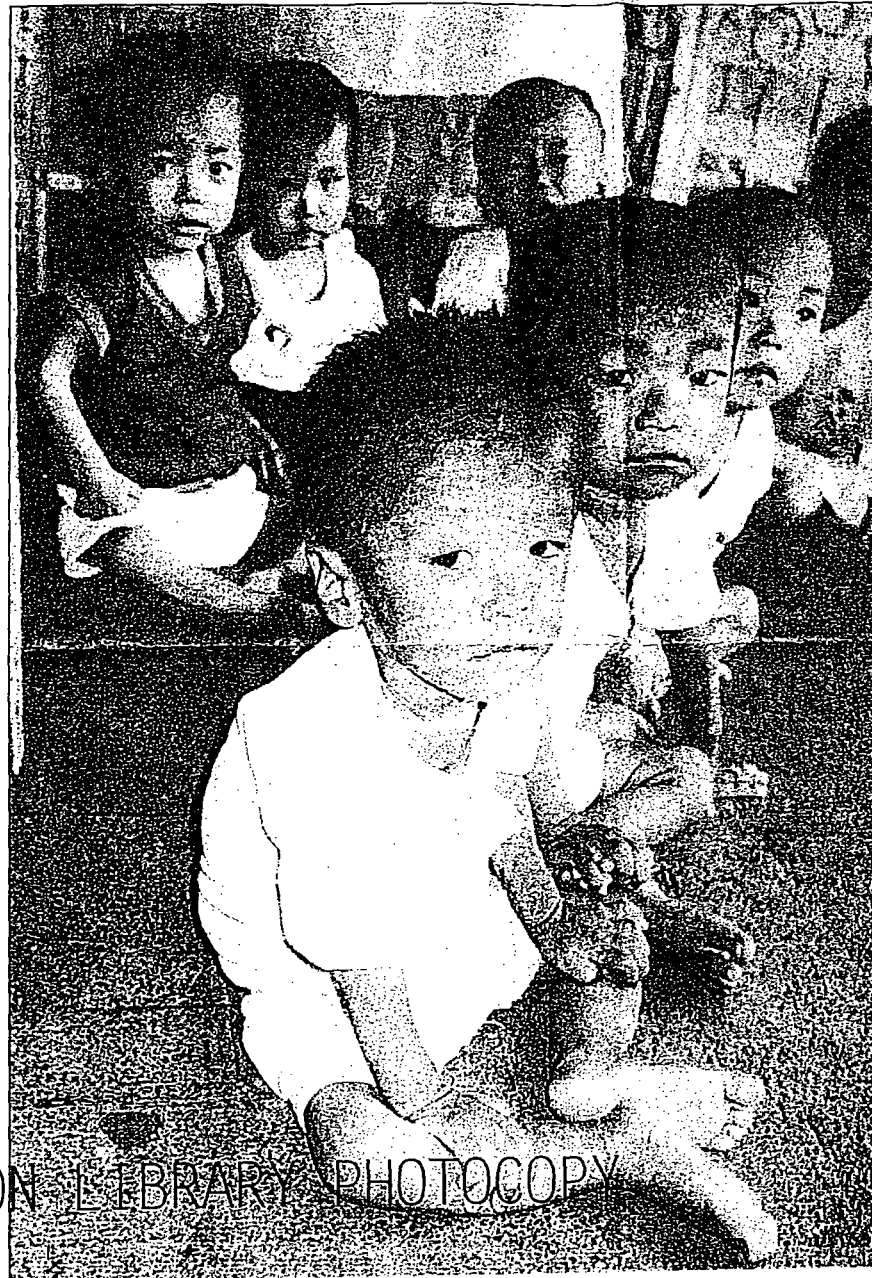
But the government, which agreed last week for the first time to attend peace talks in Geneva Dec. 9, has been obliged to accept the U.S. intrusion as the price for the aid and investment it so desperately needs. That contact may be eroding the regime's ideology of self-reliance and hostility toward the West.

After a trip of only one day to the North Korean capital in August, Rep. Nancy Pelosi, D-Calif., pronounced the entire country a nation of "Jones towns," a reference to the blind obedience to their leader of the 911 people in Guyana who committed mass suicide in 1978.

Reform by stealth

But on the basis of two visits there this year — one with Rep. Tony Hall, D-Ohio, in April, the other with a Pentagon escort in October — this reporter found instead a stoic, prickly people trying to maintain their pride — and their system — while their country falls apart around them.

Kim Kwang Jin, a young foreign ministry official who spent a year in the old Soviet Union, says there will "never be perestroika" in his centrally planned country, referring to the reform process that led to the dismantling of the Soviet system. But faced with food shortages that show no sign of a letup, North Korea has initiated what amounts to reform by stealth. Besides seeking foreign aid, North Korea permits farmers to sell produce at free markets. Farming



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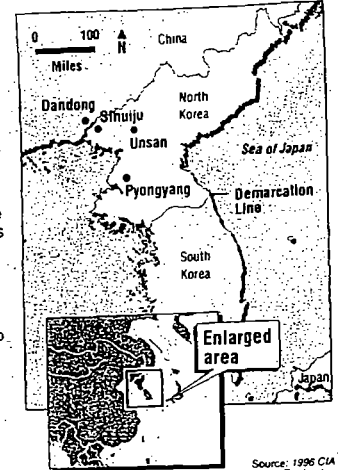
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By John Leicester, AP

Colossus: A bronze statue of the late "great leader" Kim Il Sung dominates a public space in central Pyongyang.

rean provinces.

A delegation led by the U.S. Agency for International Development traveled for two weeks in October and November, penetrating such previously off-limits provinces as Ryanggang in the north.

Turning around the ship

They saw emaciated children in institutions but also many children who looked healthy. The worst period, officials say, appears to have been in late spring and early sum-

On the road to Ulsan, North Korean pedestrians, old and young, turned their heads and waved enthusiastically when they saw a bus carrying a U.S. group go by. Children in blue school uniforms with red kerchiefs around their necks also smiled broadly when they encountered the visitors. The U.S. aid delegation was mobbed by curious children when its helicopter landed at soccer stadiums. But one delegation member says other Koreans ran away and one young man made what looked like an obscene gesture.

LaNoue, of the U.S. charity Amigos Internacionales, notes with approval that food bags marked "USA" were being reused by North Koreans harvesting their own rice.

"I planted a smile on my face every morning when I got up," LaNoue says. "I didn't want a one-eyed man behind a gun-sight to be the only image North Koreans have of Americans."

When they were not on the road, the Americans stayed in the Koryo (Korea) Hotel in the capital, a drab Stalinist edifice. In October, it was crammed with relief workers, development experts and even the odd intrepid, young, Western capitalist dreaming of getting in on the ground floor of the next Asian boom economy even as others go bust. Another hotel, the Potonggang, reportedly built with money from the Rev. Sun Myung Moon, boasts a satellite dish and access to CNN. Among its guests: two Americans acting as liaisons with eight others digging for MIA bones for 20 days in Ulsan. Other guests included ethnic Koreans from China and Japan looking for deals.

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North Korea has set up a so-called free trade zone at Rajin-Sonbong in the north, in emulation of China, which started its economic opening this way 20 years ago. There are rumors that another zone will be created across the Yalu River from the Chinese city of Dandong. Already in Sinuiju, across from Dandong, local factories are assembling clothing for the Chinese, officials in Sinuiju say. China's large ethnic Korean population is a source of capital and expertise. The largest potential source, of course, is South Korea, although the spreading Asian economic crisis may discourage investment for a while.

North Korea is a country that sorely needs help. It is so short of fuel and its infrastructure is so antiquated that there are frequent power outages even in resorts meant to impress foreign guests. A U.S. delegation traveled 100 miles north of Pyongyang to Unsan, an Appalachian-like area where U.S. soldiers and Koreans are digging for the remains of U.S. MIAs — and filling in another piece of the U.S.-North Korean diplomatic mosaic. Their bus was so decrepit that gas fumes leaked inside. Every time the bus stopped and started again, it sounded as though the gears were being torn apart.

Judging from the small stature of this generation of North Koreans relative to other north Asians, food



Littlest victims: Westerners were permitted to visit malnourished children at an orphanage in North Korea's South Hamgyong Province. Visitors differ on whether the famine is not as bad or worse than what they are allowed to see.

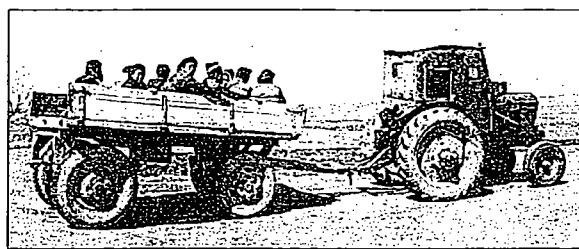
shortages have been a fact of life here for decades. They have been intensified in the past few years by acts of nature and the collapse of North Korea's barter arrangements with formerly socialist states. U.N. and U.S. experts estimate that the country will be 1.5 million to 2 million tons short next year of the minimum grain needed to feed its 23 million people.

The U.N. World Food Program, the largest source of aid to North Korea, is expected to issue an appeal soon for 700,000 tons of grain, more than double this year's international assistance.

No one knows for sure how many North Koreans have died from hunger or related diseases. The North Koreans have produced no convincing national statistics, and foreign visitors often have the feeling that the reality is either better or worse than what they are allowed to see.

"All of us have only snapshots, none of us has the movie," says John LaNoue, one of five Americans who just completed three months in North Korea monitoring U.S. aid.

Nevertheless, Clinton administration analysts say what North Korea is experiencing is not a classic famine, but a cycle of food crises. Those most affected are on the fringes of a system organized in concentric circles around the elite within the Korean Workers Party and the Korean Peo-



Transport: A tractor pulls a trailer full of people near Pyongyang in April. With fuel at a premium, many farmers have turned to plowing their fields by hand.

ple's Army. Without economic reforms and investment, U.S. officials say, the country will remain dependent on outside help.

Playing a weak geopolitical hand well in what has been dubbed "judo diplomacy," North Korea has wrested food aid and a project to build two civilian nuclear reactors from a world nervous about the prospect of a suicidal attack against South Korea by the North's 1 million member army — or a regime meltdown that could unleash millions of refugees.

But with aid, comes aid workers. Once host to only socialist and Third World allies, Pyongyang has become THE place to be for international relief agencies. North Korea is the new Ethiopia or Somalia, its skinny children the fund-raisers' latest

poster art. After a period of trying to hide the casualties of food shortages, the government recognized the impact of grim footage and now regularly displays emaciated orphans to foreign cameras in a bid for more assistance.

In return, Americans are being allowed to venture farther into the country and are trying to project a nonthreatening image to a people taught to regard the United States as the enemy since the Korean War.

"We're pushing the edges," says Mike Frank of Catholic Relief Services, team leader of the five Americans who spent three months in North Korea this summer and fall monitoring deliveries of U.S. grain. The five visited hospitals, schools and orphanages in 10 of 12 North Ko-



Colossus: A bronze statue of the late 'great leader' Kim Il Sung dominates a public spaces in central Pyongyang.

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Turning around the ship

They saw emaciated children in institutions but also many children who looked healthy. The worst period, officials say, appears to have been in late spring and early summer, before international food aid and this year's harvest kicked in.

The Clinton administration, which has donated 100,000 tons of grain to North Korea this year, has insisted on a U.S. presence.

The administration threatened last month to turn around a ship carrying the last 25,000 tons and send it to Tanzania when the North Koreans balked at extending visas for the five U.S. monitors, U.S. officials say. The North Koreans backed down and allowed the five to stay until delivery was completed Nov. 15.

"They didn't like us being there, but we did see a marked improvement in the relationship about halfway through," Frank says. With more U.S. aid expected next year, "hopefully when we return, we will have an agreement saying how long we can stay and where we'll go."

The food aid is only one of a growing number of contacts between the United States and North Korea. The Americans brokered the four-party talks to begin in Geneva next month among the United States, China, North Korea and South Korea. The ultimate goal is a peace treaty to replace the armistice that ended the 1950-53 Korean War. The aim in the short term is to reduce tensions on a peninsula still bristling with missiles, land mines and troops, including 37,000 Americans.

Despite their government's generally hostile propaganda, North Koreans do not react uniformly when confronted with Americans. Some show fear or anger. Others smile with warmth and curiosity.

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Hardship in Pyongyang

Pyongyang remains a quintessential hardship post. For those without access to cable TV, there is no news of the outside world and nothing to watch on television except newsreels of the son of North Korea's founder Kim Il Sung, newly anointed "great leader" Kim Jong Il (who is shown but not heard speaking); saccharine musical variety shows; and overacted historical dramas about government-approved heroes.

On Friday nights, the foreign community repairs en masse to the Koryo bar. One U.N. representative, not quite sober, confided last month that he was "thoroughly sick of North Korea" and could not wait until his replacement arrived.

But the Westerners keep coming, and the North Koreans keep letting them in.

"It's a frustrating situation but we need to keep pressing for more access," says Nancy Lindborg, a senior program officer for Mercy Corps International, another of the charities designated as subcontractors for U.S. aid. Lindborg notes that a year ago, the North Koreans said they would allow in only one representative of a U.S. charity but insisted that person not be American. This year, they allowed in five Americans. Still, she says, operating in North Korea is like "working with rubber gloves in a black box."

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

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
006. report	re North Korea (20 pages)	07/18/1997	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Leonard Hawley (Multilateral & Humanitarian Affairs)
OA/Box Number: 1827

FOLDER TITLE:

[Korea Research] [loose]; [Intelligence Reports] [1]

2009-0528-F
kc1468

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.

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
008. report	re North Korea (8 pages)	08/00/1996	P1/b(1)

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FOLDER TITLE:

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

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009. report	re North Korea (7 pages)	10/15/1996	P1/b(1)
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010. briefing slides	paper copies, re North Korea (43 pages)	00/00/0000	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
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OA/Box Number: 1827

FOLDER TITLE:

[Korea Research] [loose]: [Intelligence Reports] [1]

2009-0528-F
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