

FOIA MARKER

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Folder Title:

North Korea, January 1995 [9]

Staff Office-Individual:

Nonproliferation and Export Controls-Aoki, Steven

Original OA/ID Number:

711

Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:	Stack:
41	5	6	3	v

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001a. memo	Robert Gallucci to Secretary et al re Discussion Paper (1 page)	03/31/1995	P1/b(1)
001b. paper	re strategy (5 pages)	03/31/1995	P1/b(1)
002a. memo	Brown to Lord re Scope Paper (4 pages)	03/22/1995	P1/b(1)
002b. talking points	re Lord-Lee Consultations (10 pages)	03/22/1995	P1/b(1)
002c. paper	re briefing for Dep Minister Lee (3 pages)	03/22/1995	P1/b(1)
002d. paper	re flexibility (2 pages)	03/22/1995	P1/b(1)
002e. paper	re reactor type (3 pages)	03/22/1995	P1/b(1)
002f. paper	re trade prospects (3 pages)	03/22/1995	P1/b(1)
002g. paper	re developments (1 page)	03/22/1995	P1/b(1)
002h. paper	re sanctions (3 pages)	03/22/1995	P1/b(1)
002i. cable	re ROKG cabinet (5 pages)	03/22/1995	P1/b(1)
002j. cable	re analysts (4 pages)	03/22/1995	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Steven Aoki (Nonproliferation and Export Controls)
OA/Box Number: 711

FOLDER TITLE:

North Korea, January 1995 [9]

2009-0528-F

kc1581

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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]

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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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002k. cable	re local elections (2 pages)	03/21/1995	P1/b(1)
002l. cable	re report on economy (4 pages)	03/20/1995	P1/b(1)
002m. cable	re recommendation (1 page)	03/18/1995	P1/b(1)
002n. cable	re counsel patience (3 pages)	03/17/1995	P1/b(1)
002o. cable	re handling North Korea (5 pages)	03/16/1995	P1/b(1)
002p. cable	re different perspective (2 pages)	03/14/1995	P1/b(1)
002q. cable	re prospects (4 pages)	03/13/1995	P1/b(1)
002r. cable	re ouster of delegation (1 page)	03/07/1995	P1/b(1)
002s. cable	re Hyundai research (4 pages)	03/03/1995	P1/b(1)

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001b. paper	re strategy (5 pages)	03/31/1995	P1/b(1)

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United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

March 22, 1995

MEMORANDUM

TO: EAP - Mr. Lord
- Mr. Hubbard
S/AL - Mr. Samore
S/P - Mr. Romberg
INR - Mr. Carlin
NSC - Mr. Roth
Mr. Suettinger
OSD - Mr. Wiedemann
JCS - Captain Flanagan

FROM: EAP/K - David E. Brown

SUBJECT: US-ROK Consultations, March 22-27

Wednesday, March 22

1500 -- Arrive at Washington National. Stay at Watergate Hotel. Private Dinner.

Thursday, March 23

0945 -- Private meeting between Deputy Minister Lee and Ambassador Lord (Ambassador Lord's office).

Korean participants: Deputy Minister Lee, MOFA Director General for American Affairs Yim, and MOFA Deputy Director, North America Division Lee. American participants: Ambassador Lord, DAS Hubbard, DASD Wiedemann, notetaker TBA.

1000 -- Bilateral Consultations, Session I
Room 6210.
Participants: (see attached Delegation lists)

1215 -- Luncheon hosted by Assistant Secretary Lord
Eighth Floor, Henry Clay Room

Korean Guests - Luncheon

1. Deputy Minister LEE Jai-chun
2. Director-General for American Affairs YIM Sung-Joon (MOFA)
3. Senior Coordinator for Regional Affairs, JEON Bu-guan (MOFA)
4. Secretary to the President YU Myung-hwan
5. Vice Administrator, LWR Office CHO Chang-beon
6. Director General, Unification Ministry, KIM Hyung-ki
7. Director, Arms Control Office, MG. KIM Yong-koo (MND)
8. Director General, National Security Agency, KIM Bo-hyun
9. ROK Embassy Political Counselor KWON Jong-Rak
10. Deputy Director, North America Office, LEE Jeon-gwan (MOFA)

American Guests - Luncheon

1. Ambassador Lord
2. Alan Romberg
3. DAS Hubbard
4. DASD Wiedemann
5. Seoul DCM Charles Kartman
6. Robert Suettinger
7. Steven Aoki (NSC)
8. David Brown
9. Lynn Turk
10. Richard Christenson

1400 -- Bilateral Consultations, Session II
Room 6210

1600 -- Session II concludes

1900 -- Dinner hosted by Ambassador Park Kun-woo
ROK Embassy Residence

Friday, March 24

1000 -- Bilateral Consultations, Session III
Room 6210

1200 -- Session III concludes

1430 -- Lee holds press conference with ROK journalists

1600 -- Meeting between Lee and Ambassador Gallucci
Room 6313
Korean Participants:

Deputy Minister Lee
Director General Yim
Secretary Yu
Vice-Administrator Cho
Political Counselor Kwon
Deputy Office Director Lee

Monday, March 27

0930 -- Meeting between Lee and Ezra Vogel
Watergate Hotel

1100 -- Second meeting between Lee and Ambassador Gallucci
Room 6313
Korean Participants:

Deputy Minister Lee
Director General Yim
Secretary Yu
Vice-Administrator Cho
Political Counselor Kwon
Deputy Office Director Lee

1400 -- Meeting with NSC Deputy Berger
NSC - conference room
Korean Participants:

Deputy Minister Lee
Director General Yim
Secretary Yu
Vice-Administrator Cho
Embassy DCM Jang
First Secretary Kim

1530-- Meeting with Deputy Secretary Talbott
Room 7220

Korean Participants:

Deputy Minister Lee
Ambassador Park Kun-woo
Director General Yim
Secretary Yu
Notetaker (TBD)

American Participants:

The Deputy Secretary
Asst. Secretary Lord
Ambassador Gallucci
Seoul DCM Kartman
EAP/K Director Brown

1800 - Deputy Minister Lee departs Dulles Airport for Los Angeles.

Additional Distribution ---

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EAP Spec Asst./Staff Assts.
Embassy Seoul - DRussell
D - JPyatt
P - BHall
S/AL - McCullinane

KOREAN DELEGATION FOR MARCH 23-24 MEETING

1. Jai Chun LEE - Deputy Minister for Political Affairs, MOFA
2. Jai Ryong JANG - Deputy Chief of Mission, Korean Embassy
3. Sung Joon YIM - Director General of American Affairs, MOFA
4. Bu Guan JEON - Senior Coordinator for Regional Political Affairs, MOFA
5. Myung Hwan YU - Secretary to the President of Foreign Affairs
6. Chang Beon CHO - Vice Administrator, Office of Planning for Light Water Reactor Project
7. Hyung Ki KIM - Director General of Policy Planning Office I, Ministry of Unification
8. Major General Yong Koo KIM - Director of Arms Control Office, Ministry of National Defense
9. Bo Hyun KIM - Director General, National Security Planning Agency
10. Jong Rak KWON - Counselor for Political Affairs, Korean Embassy
11. Yong Joon LEE - First Secretary for Political Affairs, Korean Embassy
12. Eun Seok KIM - First Secretary for Political Affairs, Korean Embassy
13. Jeon Gwan LEE - Deputy Director, North American Division I, MOFA
14. Soon Gu YOON - Assistant Director, North American Division II, MOFA

U.S. DELEGATION TO BILATERAL CONSULTATIONS
(MARCH 23-24, 1995)

<u>NAME</u>	<u>POSITION</u>
1. Winston Lord	Assistant Secretary of State for East Asia and Pacific Affairs
2. Stanley Roth	Director for Asia, National Security Council (NSC)
3. Alan Romberg	Deputy Director for Policy Planning, Department of State
4. Thomas Hubbard	Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for East Asia and Pacific Affairs
5. Kent Wiedemann	Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs
6. Charles Kartman	Deputy Chief of Mission, U.S. Embassy to the Republic of Korea
7. Robert Suettinger	National Security Council
8. David E. Brown	Director, Office of Korean Affairs, Department of State
9. Capt. Thomas Flanagan	Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS)
10. Richard Christenson	Deputy Director of Korean Affairs, Department of State
11. Robert Carlin	Intelligence and Research Bureau, Department of State

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002a. memo	Brown to Lord re Scope Paper (4 pages)	03/22/1995	P1/b(1)

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002b. talking points	re Lord-Lee Consultations (10 pages)	03/22/1995	P1/b(1)

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002c. paper	re briefing for Dep Minister Lee (3 pages)	03/22/1995	P1/b(1)

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002g. paper	re developments (1 page)	03/22/1995	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Steven Aoki (Nonproliferation and Export Controls)
OA/Box Number: 711

FOLDER TITLE:

North Korea, January 1995 [9]

2009-0528-F
kc1581

RESTRICTION CODES

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

- 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.

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

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002h. paper	re sanctions (3 pages)	03/22/1995	P1/b(1)

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Background Paper on Korean Armistice Institutions

PURPOSE: To provide a brief history of the functions and operation of institutions that are related to the maintenance and implementation of the Korean Armistice Agreement:

- There are two principal institutions which support the implementation of the Korean Armistice Agreement, the Military Armistice Commission (MAC), supported by a Secretariat of staff officers on each side and the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission (NNSC).
- Supporting these both institutions is a Joint Security Force (UNC and KPA) that provide for the special conference site at Panmunjom, where the Armistice was negotiated. Since Panmunjom is in the middle of the DMZ, it has remained a unique and valuable neutral conference site for both sides.

BACKGROUND:

- The 27 July 1953 Korean Armistice is an agreement between the military commanders of the Korean Peoples Army, the Chinese Peoples Volunteers and the United Nations Command.
- **The Armistice is not a peace treaty between nations, it is an agreement between military commanders.**
 - Paragraph 60 states, *"In order to insure the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, the military Commanders of both sides hereby recommend to the governments of the countries concerned on both sides that, within three (3) months after the Armistice Agreement is signed and becomes effective, a political conference of a higher level of both sides be held by representatives appointed respectively to settle through negotiation the questions of withdrawal of all foreign forces from Korea, the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, etc."*
- Replacement or amendment of the Armistice are specifically provided for in paragraph 62, *"The Articles and Paragraph of this Armistice Agreement shall remain in effect until expressly superseded either by mutually acceptable amendments and additions or by provision in an appropriate agreement for a peaceful settlement at a political level between both sides."*
- When the Armistice was signed, the United Nations Command consisted of 16 UN member nations *plus* the Republic of Korea (i.e., UNC=17 nations). US Army General Mark Clark signed as Commander-in-Chief of the United Nations Command representing all 17 UNC countries, not merely representing the United States. This is significant because the North Koreans have always contended the US signed Armistice, since ROK was not a member of the UNC because it was not a member of the UN, North Korea asserts the ROK was not a signator and cannot be a party to the Armistice. (N.B., no nation signed the Armistice.)
- North Korea cannot unilaterally dismantle or rearrange the terms of the Armistice without abrogating it, an alternative they have carefully avoided up to now. Panmunjom appears to continue as a valuable communication venue for the Korean Peoples Army, as diplomatic contacts are for the North Korean government in New York, Beijing, Berlin, and Geneva.

BACKGROUND ON KOREAN ARMISTICE INSTITUTIONS

DISCUSSION:

THE MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION

- The MAC has two sides the UNC and the KPA/CPV. Each side of the commission is represented by five flag officers (or senior colonel), and have corresponding supporting Secretariats of staff officers.
 - CINCUNC designated a two star flag officer under his command as the UNCMAC Senior Member (and his official spokesman). In addition to the Senior Member (a US flag officer until 25 Mar 91), a ROK Army MG and a ROK one star were members of the five person panel representing the UNC. The fourth seat was assigned to the UK flag officer. The remaining seat rotates on a six month basis among the other UNC nations with full colonels or flag officers from Canada, Colombia, France, Philippines, Australia, and Thailand. When a ROK general was appointed the UNCMAC Senior Member, a US Navy Rear Admiral was appointed as the US member of UNCMAC. Today the Combined Forces Command C-5, MG Ray Smith has been designated as the US member of UNCMAC.
- The UNCMAC Secretariat is headed by a US Army Colonel. His staff includes an Assistant Secretary (his deputy), a language officer, a lawyer, a Politico-military officer, and several other staff officers. Other UNC countries, including the ROK, have representative military officer participation during meetings and other MAC events (e.g., remains repatriations or other formal meetings at Panmunjom.) Today, active UN Command countries are the United States, Australia, Canada, Columbia, France, Philippines, Thailand, United Kingdom, Republic of Korea, New Zealand (NZ is represented in the ROK by the United Kingdom flag officer).
- The KPA/CPV side of the MAC almost mirrored the UNC side. Its Senior Member (and spokesman) was a (North) Korean People's Army major general. A Chinese PLA major general was also a member. The other three KPA/CPV MAC members were KPA flag officers. The KPA/CPV MAC Secretary was a KPA Senior Colonel (one star equivalent), the Assistant Secretary was a lieutenant colonel. The KPA/CPV also had similar cadre of staff officers. The CPV delegation consisted of seven people, including their general. Neither the KPA nor the Chinese have appointed general officers as replacements as those officers have either retired or been reassigned since the KPA began its boycott in March 1991.
 - The general thrust of the North Korean boycott of the MAC for the past three years is to produce maximum negotiating pressure to gain a peace treaty with the US.
 - On 28 April 1994 the KPA stated that they had withdrawn from the MAC and turned the responsibilities to "keep the peace" and monitor the hotline over to personnel "entrusted by the KPA Supreme Command" to make contact with the "US side."
 - The KPA also called for a US/DPRK Peace Treaty to replace the 1953 Armistice and create a new "guaranteed peace system" to substitute for the Armistice mechanisms.
 - On 30 April 1994, the North Korean Ministry of Foreign Affairs warned that if the US fails to respond to turning the Armistice into a DPRK/US Peace Treaty, "The DPRK will be left with no alternative but to adopt measures to renounce unilaterally its status as a signatory of the Armistice Agreement."

BACKGROUND ON KOREAN ARMISTICE INSTITUTIONS

- On 2 September 1994 China announced in the press they would recall their staff officers in Panmunjom that support the MAC. As of yet, however, the PRC PLA staff officers assigned to Panmunjom as the CPV element of the MAC have not left North Korea.
- On 8 September 1994 the KPA Liaison Officer stated that when the US nominated an appropriate counterpart to meet with their designated representative, they would provide a concrete proposal for a new mechanism to substitute for the Armistice.
- The Military Armistice Commission served as a communications conduit between military commanders of both sides. It was a multi-national military forum at flag officer, colonel, and staff officer levels used to defuse incidents, and, in some cases, misunderstandings. The settled practices which resulted from forty years of managing tensions along the DMZ continue informally at the MAC Secretariat level.
 - When the ROK general officer was appointed to lead the UNC side of the MAC, it was hoped the KPA/CPV would welcome this gesture as a means to develop further discussions between the two Koreas. The KPA/CPV had always used the MAC as a public forum to harangue a US flag officer with their prepared propaganda (statements read by the KPA/CPV Senior Member, never actually engaged in dialogue the UNC side). Without a US flag officer to lambaste and accuse, the North Koreans no longer found the forum useful, hence their desire to dissolve the MAC.
 - Both sides value the MAC Secretariat level as providing the main channel of communication, away from the distortions and pressures of public propaganda. Direct communications between the military commanders accredited representative (at the colonel and staff level) has prevented unintended consequences or escalation between the forces in close proximity on either side of the DMZ.
 - Further, the very existence of Panmunjom as a neutral conference site, and the hotline that is maintained there by the Joint Duty officer of the MAC Secretariats, has been singularly valuable.

THE NEUTRAL NATIONS SUPERVISORY COMMISSION (NNSC)

- Paragraph 36 of the Armistice established the NNSC, consisting of four senior officers, two appointed by neutral nations nominated by the CINCUNC and two appointed by neutral nations nominated by the KPA/CPV. Neutral nations are defined as those nations whose combatant forces did not participate in the Korean War. After lengthy negotiations, the UNC nominated Sweden & Switzerland, KPA/CPV nominated Poland & Czechoslovakia (The lengthy negotiations followed disagreement over two additional nominees, the UNC nominating Norway and the KPA/CPV nominating USSR for a total six nation NNSC. These were mutually dropped.)
- The original NNSC mission, Armistice paragraph 41, was to supervise, observe, inspect, and investigate rotation of personnel (para 13c) and replacement of damaged, destroyed, worn out, or used up, weapons, ammunition, combat aircraft, and armored vehicles (para 13d) outside the DMZ (para 28) at 10 ports of entry (para 43), five in UNC territory, five in KPA/CPV territory, and report the results to the MAC. --

BACKGROUND ON KOREAN ARMISTICE INSTITUTIONS

- The NNSC was provided with Neutral Nations Inspection Teams (NNIT) consisting of four field grade officers, one from each of the NNSC nominated countries. The UNC and KPA/CPV commanders were required to furnish the NNIT with required equipment, drivers, interpreters, clerks, and communications support to perform their duties (para 40b). The NNIT were to have a team stationed at each port of entry and file periodic reports.
- The KPA/CPV hindered access of the Swiss and Swedish members of the NNIT in North Korea, and the Czechoslovakian and Polish NNIT members refused to submit true and accurate reports of an inspection/activities occurring in North Korea. Czechoslovakian & Polish members of the NNIT on duty in South Korea were documented as intelligence gatherers. Consequently, on 31 May 1956 at the 70th MAC meeting, the UNC suspended those portions of the Armistice related to NNITs due to KPA/CPV intransigence in reporting introduction of combat material and collaboration of Czech/Pole representatives to block action of NNITs in the north.
- On 5 June 1956 the NNSC agreed to withdraw its teams, but recommended that it retain the right to dispatch NNITs when desired. On 8 June 1956, the UNC stated that the NNIT would be withdrawn from ports in the south. As a result, the KPA/CPV accused the UNC of causing the demise of the NNSC mission (ignoring the North's refusal to adhere to Armistice responsibilities).
- For the four years following the signing of the Armistice, the KPA/CPV side repeatedly violated para 13d of the Armistice by importing new arms into Korea. It became inescapable that North Korea was in the process of massively rebuilding its military forces. They also failed to report *any* of these actions.
 - During this period, a military imbalance in favor of North Korea was created. On 21 June 57, at the 75th MAC meeting, the UNC stated it would unilaterally suspend para 13d until such time as the KPA/CPV side was willing to adhere to its provisions.
 - In response, the KPA/CPV counter-demanded the UNC stop its build-up, withdraw all foreign forces, and hold a new international conference in Korea. The KPA/CPV continued to furnish false "13 c & d" reports until 9 May 1991, when they notified the UNC and NNSC there was no need for their side to furnish the required reports to the NNSC/MAC. Their rationale was CPV forces (foreign forces) departed North Korea in 1958 (para 13c reports) and the UNC had not furnished "13d" reports since 1957.
- As the NNSC ceased to perform the functions specified under the Armistice, they evolved into a neutral venue of communications conduit between the two sides, and served as an additional stabilizing influence at Panmunjom (the site of the 18 Aug 76 axe murders, where no physical barriers separate the armed guard forces). In addition, they continued to review reports furnished by both sides, and share their thoughts/observations with both sides of the MAC.
- When the North Koreans began their boycott of the MAC after the 1991 appointment of a ROK UNCMAC Senior Member, they also began to place pressure on the NNSC to force its dissolution. Dissatisfied since 1989 when Czechoslovakia and Poland sent observers to TEAM SPIRIT, they now argued that without the MAC there was no need for an NNSC.

BACKGROUND ON KOREAN ARMISTICE INSTITUTIONS

- As North Korea began to pressure the NNSC (particularly the Czechs and Poles), they appeared to be maneuvering for the dismissal of the ROK UNCMAC Senior Member and the re-appointment of a US flag officer as UNCMAC Senior Member.
- When Czechoslovakia ceased to be a nation the North Koreans refused to acknowledge the Czech Republic as successor to Czechoslovakia role on the NNSC. However, North Korea affirmed their responsibilities under the Armistice when they pledged they would appoint another nation in place of the former Czechoslovakia.
- North Korea has failed to appoint a successor to Czechoslovakia, and continue to pressure the Polish NNSC Delegation to leave North Korea. They also do not acknowledge the standing of the Swiss and Swedish NNSC Delegations
- It may be significant, however, that they have not taken the often threatened action to expel the Polish Delegation.
- The NNSC provides a valuable channel of communications, because the North Koreans cannot dispute its neutrality. The KPA cannot dismiss the NNSC "witness" because North Korea itself vested the NNSC with authority as a neutral on their own terms.

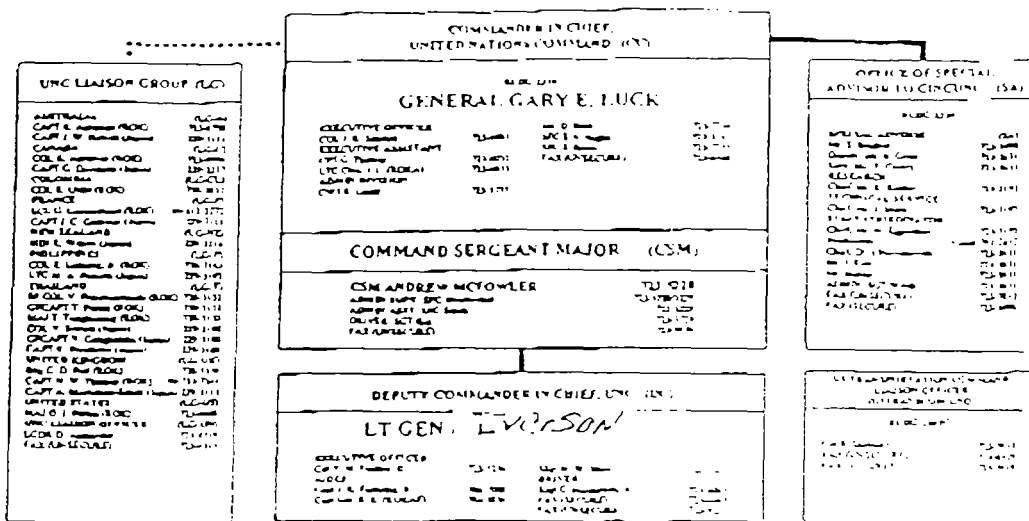
THE UNC RESPONSE TO NORTH KOREAN ATTEMPTS TO DISMANTLE THE ARMISTICE

- The UNC has responded to the KPA that the Armistice requires all sides to agree to changes or supersede it, and has rejected KPA unilateral attempts to set aside and dismantle the MAC and the NNSC.
 - The UNC will continue to operate and staff the MAC, the UNCMAC Secretariat, and the NNSC
 - The KPA is expected to abide by its commitments.
 - Any verbal commitment from the KPA to maintain the cease-fire is welcomed.
- North Korea has for over a decade worked toward three goals: 1) signing a Non-Aggression Pact with South Korea, 2) a DPRK/US Peace Treaty that would lead to withdrawal of all US forces from Korea and 3) unification according to a formula that deprives the ROK of all its sovereign relationships.
 - The pattern of North Korean strategy seeks any leverage to drive a wedge between the ROK and the US, and degrade or strip the ROK of US security assurances.
 - While clearly North Korea does not have the means to sever the US/ROK bi-lateral relationship, they are focused on manipulating every opportunity to increase US/ROK political tensions and disrupt and weaken the bi-lateral relationship.
- While the Armistice and its supporting institutions may appear moribund, they continue to function at an effective level for crisis management. Proposals to abandon the Armistice or the MAC sacrifice established procedures for open-ended negotiations.

RECOMMENDATION: None, for information only.

STAFF DIRECTORY

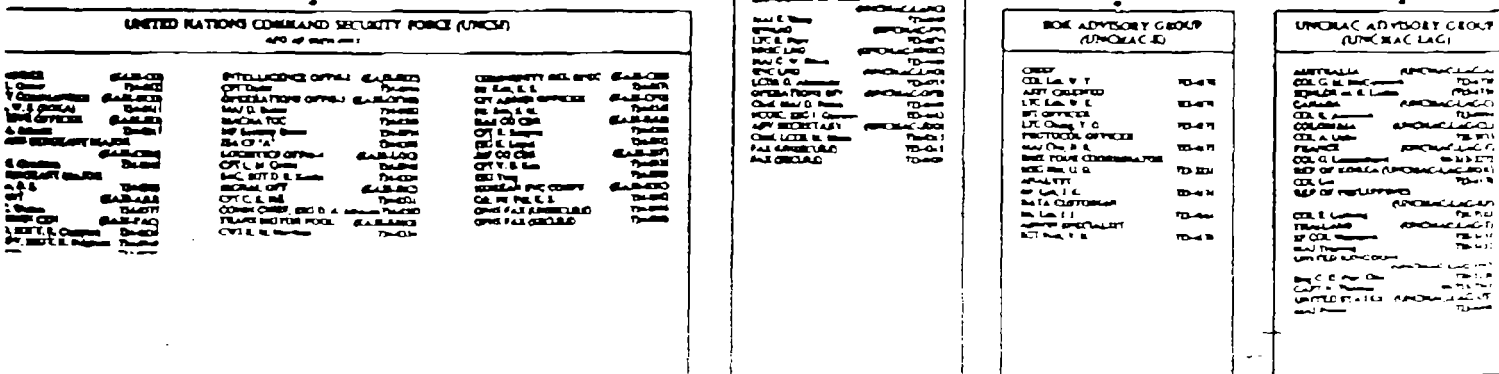
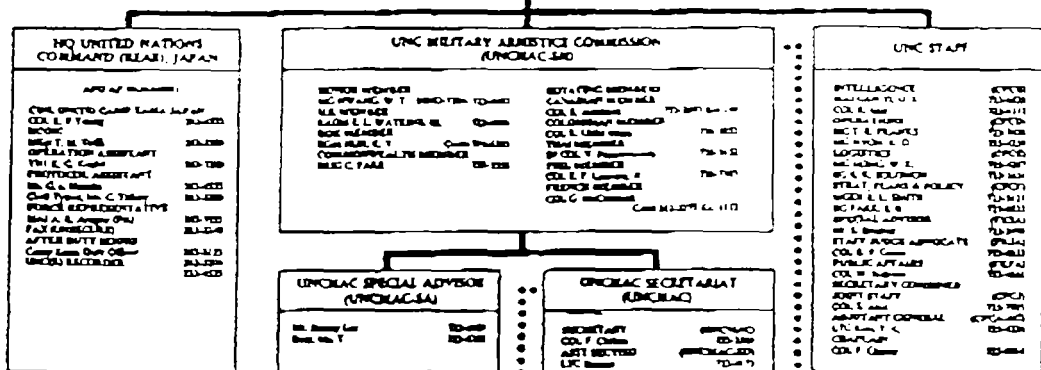
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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002i. cable	re ROKG cabinet (5 pages)	03/22/1995	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Steven Aoki (Nonproliferation and Export Controls)
OA/Box Number: 711

FOLDER TITLE:

North Korea, January 1995 [9]

2009-0528-F
kc1581

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002j. cable	re analysts (4 pages)	03/22/1995	P1/b(1)

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002k. cable	re local elections (2 pages)	03/21/1995	P1/b(1)

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National Security Council
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0021. cable	re report on economy (4 pages)	03/20/1995	P1/b(1)

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002m. cable	re recommendation (1 page)	03/18/1995	P1/b(1)

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002n. cable	re counsel patience (3 pages)	03/17/1995	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)]

- 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]
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- 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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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002o. cable	re handling North Korea (5 pages)	03/16/1995	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Steven Aoki (Nonproliferation and Export Controls)
OA/Box Number: 711

FOLDER TITLE:

North Korea, January 1995 [9]

2009-0528-F
kc1581

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

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- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002p. cable	re different perspective (2 pages)	03/14/1995	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Steven Aoki (Nonproliferation and Export Controls)
OA/Box Number: 711

FOLDER TITLE:

North Korea, January 1995 [9]

2009-0528-F
kc1581

RESTRICTION CODES

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

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002q. cable	re prospects (4 pages)	03/13/1995	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Steven Aoki (Nonproliferation and Export Controls)
OA/Box Number: 711

FOLDER TITLE:

North Korea, January 1995 [9]

2009-0528-F
kc1581

RESTRICTION CODES

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

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002r. cable	re ouster of delegation (1 page)	03/07/1995	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Steven Aoki (Nonproliferation and Export Controls)
OA/Box Number: 711

FOLDER TITLE:

North Korea, January 1995 [9]

2009-0528-F
kc1581

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]
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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002s. cable	re Hyundai research (4 pages)	03/03/1995	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Steven Aoki (Nonproliferation and Export Controls)
OA/Box Number: 711

FOLDER TITLE:

North Korea, January 1995 [9]

2009-0528-F
kc1581

RESTRICTION CODES

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

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
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RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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