

FOIA MARKER

This is not a textual record. This is used as an administrative marker by the Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

Folder Title:

Korea [Folder 1] [6]

Staff Office-Individual:

Asian Affairs

Original OA/ID Number:

64

Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:	Stack:
30	3	8	2	V

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. draft	Memo for the Vice President, Secretary of State, Secretary of Treasury, et al. Subject: U.S. Policy. (6 pages)	c. 1993	P1/b(1)
002a. memo	For Anthony Lake from Sandra Kristoff. Subject: Our Policy. Record ID: 9306610 (1 page)	09/02/1993	P1/b(1)
002b. memo	For the President from Anthony Lake. Subject: North Korea. Record ID: 9306610 (2 pages)	09/02/1993	P1/b(1)
003a. memo	For Samuel Berger from Steven Aoki. Subject: Deputies' Meeting. Record ID: 9320633. (3 pages)	06/07/1993	P1/b(1)
003b. paper	Discussion Paper. (2 pages)	06/07/1993	P1/b(1)
004a. profile sheet	To Lake from Saeed and Kristoff Keyword: South Korea. Record ID: 9304520 (2 pages)	06/18/1993	P1/b(1)
004b. memo	For Anthony Lake from Ferial Ara Saeed. Subject: Meeting with Korean National Security Advisor Chongwook Chung. (2 pages)	06/18/1993	P1/b(1)
004c. report	U.S. Government Report. [incomplete copy] (1 page)	1993	P1/b(1)
005a. memo	For Anthony Lake from Ferial Ara Saeed. Subject: Korea. Record ID: 9320220. (1 page)	07/21/1993	P1/b(1)
005b. paper	U.S. Policy. (6 pages)	07/21/1993	P1/b(1)
006. fax cover sheet	Home Address and Phone Number. [partial] (1 page)	7/1993	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Asian Affairs
OA/Box Number: 64

FOLDER TITLE:

Korea [Folder 1] [6]

2009-0528-F

vz1427

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]
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]

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]

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.

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
007. draft	Telcon Report. (5 pages)	c.7/10/1993	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Asian Affairs
O/Box Number: 64

FOLDER TITLE:

Korea [Folder 1] [6]

2009-0528-F

vz1427

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]

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. draft	Memo for the Vice President, Secretary of State, Secretary of Treasury, et al. Subject: U.S. Policy. (6 pages)	c. 1993	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Asian Affairs
OA/Box Number: 64

FOLDER TITLE:

Korea [Folder 1] [6]

2009-0528-F
vz1427

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]

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002a. memo	For Anthony Lake from Sandra Kristoff. Subject: Our Policy. Record ID: 9306610 (1 page)	09/02/1993	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Asian Affairs
OA/Box Number: 64

FOLDER TITLE:

Korea [Folder 1] [6]

2009-0528-F
vz1427

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]

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002b. memo	For the President from Anthony Lake. Subject: North Korea. Record ID: 9306610 (2 pages)	09/02/1993	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Asian Affairs
OA/Box Number: 64

FOLDER TITLE:

Korea [Folder 1] [6]

2009-0528-F
vz1427

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]

TAB A

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

September 1, 1993

TO: KENT WIEDEMANN/SANDY KRISTOFF
FROM: WILL ITO

The President recently read an article in The Wall Street Journal (attached) entitled "Clinton's Naivete on North Korea Could Be Deadly." He asked Tony what his response to the article was. He would like a brief memorandum following up on the article to include where we are on this issue and where we plan to go.

Mr. Lake would like an answer to this by the end of today.

(Your response should be an info memorandum to the President under a short action memorandum to Tony.)

Thank you.

cc: Dan Poneman
Steve Aoki

REVIEW & OUTLOOK

Dealing With the 'Honest Person'

Periodically, the government throws a wetlands "felon" in jail, enacts a retroactive tax or singles out some company for regulatory harassment to please a screaming activist group. At times like these, the natural question is, "Is the government an honest person?"

We borrow the phrase from John Cibiinic, the noted contracts authority at George Washington University's law school, who places this important question at the heart of some interesting cases percolating up from the federal bench. Because these lawsuits have to do with the savings and loan debacle and could cost the government billions of dollars in damages, they may actually point to a healthy change in Washington's atmospherics.

We've followed in particular the case of Glendale Federal Bank, which way back in 1981 was enticed by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board into buying a failing Florida thrift. The lure was the promise of "supervisory goodwill" that could be counted as capital. In return, Uncle Sam was relieved of having to pay off the failing thrift's depositors.

This deal and others like it were unilaterally abrogated by FIRREA, the law enacted by Congress in 1989 to spank the good remaining members of the S&L industry, which had made Congress look bad. Virtually overnight, Glenfed and dozens of thrifts that had relied on the government's own agreements found themselves insolvent and in danger of being seized and shut down by regulators.

Now the legal question here is whether the government's sovereign immunity from lawsuit allows it simply to slough off the sort of promises it made to Glenfed. Traditionally, sovereign immunity hasn't extended to acts undertaken by government as a party to a contract.

But in a murky ruling in May, the appeals court for the federal circuit in Washington, D.C., ruled that Glenfed and others don't have a claim for damages because they didn't have contracts. And even if they did, the court added, the "sovereign acts doctrine" gives the government carte blanche.

In her dissenting opinion, Judge Pauline Newman observed that the banks and their regulators would have been surprised to hear that their agreements meant nothing. "These documents were explicit as to the financial obligations of all par-

ties, the conditions and mutual promises by which these commitments involving millions of dollars were made."

If the majority's ruling were to stand, doing business with the government would become little more than a crap shoot. But the court clearly hasn't finished its work.

The Glenfed decision flies in the face of another decision by the same court in July. This time the plaintiffs were two satellite companies who'd been stiffed by NASA for shuttle launches. The court concluded that while "the President or Congress" are free to make sovereign policy, that doesn't excuse the government from paying damages when it breaks its contractual word.

Having confused everybody with these dueling rulings, presumably the full appeals court panel will let us know what it really thinks. It agreed last week that all 11 judges would take a second look at Glenfed's case. The next stop is the Supreme Court.

While all this legalism has been going on, Glendale has held up its end of the original bargain. Last week, through the herculean efforts of CEO Stephen Trafton, it somehow raised \$425 million in fresh capital from institutional investors. With any luck, taxpayers are probably off the hook for the \$2.5 billion it would cost to shut Glenfed down.

Of course, this recapitalization also dilutes the existing shareholders down to pocket change. Maybe these unfortunates will now take to the lecture circuit on what it's like being "partners" with Washington.

It's worth recalling that FIRREA was driven in the first place largely by Congress's desire to deflect the public's S&L fury away from that august body's own role in the fiasco and onto someone else. Congress, of course, was present at the creation, beginning with Fernand St Germain's midnight legislative exertions and running through the Jim Wright and Keating Five scandals. In particular, the record makes clear that Congress knew it was suckering people with whom regulators had made solemn agreements.

The private sector's standard rap on Washington is that it's oblivious or worse to the impact of its policies in the real world. If some big awards in these S&L cases helped concentrate a few minds, it wouldn't be a bad thing.

Clinton's Naivete On North Korea Could Be Deadly

By LARRY DIRITA

At a news conference yesterday in Seoul, a stunning announcement was made by a North Korean defector who worked in that country's Defense Ministry for five years: Pyongyang has finished work on two of four missile bases that the defector says will be used to target American military installations in Guam and Japan. In light of other recent actions by North Korea, this development does not come as a total surprise. But it does serve as a reminder that the Clinton administration's weak-kneed policy toward the communist government is naive and, unless altered, could allow North Korea to satisfy its Cold War objectives.

While the administration has been transfixed by events in the former Yugoslavia, President Clinton seems prepared to let an avowedly hostile regime develop an offensive nuclear capability that would destroy the delicate balance of power in East Asia. The conflict stems from an announcement made March 12 by the North Korean government that it intended to withdraw from the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty in order to prevent international inspection of its nuclear weapons program.

In response, Mr. Clinton offered to cut a deal. If North Korea agreed to honor the treaty, the administration promised to: (1) cancel the annual U.S.-South Korea joint military exercises, (2) never use nuclear arms against North Korea and (3) support international inspections of nuclear facilities in North Korea.

Accepting none of the offers but hoping to buy more time, North Korea "sus-pended" its decision to withdraw a day before it was to go into effect. Pyongyang has subsequently agreed to begin further consultations with the International Atomic Energy Agency. Early resolution is nowhere in sight (even though the Clinton administration has called the embarrassing stalemate "a step in the right direction"). Meanwhile, North Korea continues to quietly develop its nuclear missile program.

Japan is one of many countries that has expressed concern about the nuclear threat posed by North Korea. Tokyo has warned that its own continued support of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty cannot be guaranteed, implying it may develop its own nuclear capability. The CIA estimates that North Korea may already have produced enough plutonium to develop a nuclear bomb, and its director, James Woolsey, has further confirmed that North Korea has tested a ballistic missile capable of reaching Japan.



Kim Il Sung

Politics in Arkansas

Last year, voters in 14 states approved term limit measures by an overall margin of 2 to 1. Don't expect the mossbacks to go quietly. In several states, the political establishment has brazenly decided to sue the people to protect career officeholders.

House Speaker Tom Foley refuses to even allow a committee hearing on a constitutional amendment to impose term limits nationwide. But he can't wait to have his day in court on a lawsuit he has joined to overturn Washington state's term limit law.

The fact is that for all the rhetoric about whether limits are constitutional, the objections from the incumbents are essentially *political*. They don't want to give up what for most of them has simply become a career, what they do for a living. So now they're going to any lengths to run around the people who see term limits as a means to restore the idea of public service to political office.

Exhibit A at the moment comes from Arkansas. Last month, a state circuit court judge in Little Rock tossed out a term limit initiative that had been approved by 60% of the voters last year. Judge Chris Piazza's decision is remarkable on several counts.

First, according to the Arkansas Democrat-Gazette, the only statewide newspaper, the judge's eight-page opinion "was written out and ready to be distributed before he had heard the arguments." Second, Judge Piazza tossed out the law's Congressional term limits by citing a case in which the Supreme Court ruled that Congress couldn't add its own qualifications for service in that body. However, the Supreme Court was completely silent on what power the states retained.

Finally, the judge invalidated the term limits for state legislators on the incredible premise that the people didn't know they were amending the

state constitution. He ruled that since the amendment did not begin with a three-word clause, "Be it enacted," the entire law is invalid.

This last ruling has astounded state constitutional experts. Dick Hatfield, an attorney for the state, says the judge's logic would overturn several parts of the state's constitution, including amendments legalizing horse racing and voting machines.

Judge Piazza's decision has at least focused attention on Arkansas's peculiar political mores. It's the only state in which all judges are elected on a partisan basis, and in which the political parties run the primaries that usually select judges. To run for judge, candidates must pay a filing fee of between \$5,000 and \$8,000, not to the state but to the political party they belong to. And get this: Democrats, who control 74 out of 75 county court-houses, also require a "loyalty oath" of all judicial nominees in which they pledge to support the party and all of its candidates.

Since the Democratic Party is the most vociferous opponent of term limits in Arkansas, Judge Piazza might well have committed political suicide if he'd upheld term limits. He will hold a final hearing on his decision tomorrow. It will then be appealed to the Arkansas Supreme Court, made up entirely of Democrats who've also signed a party loyalty oath.

While he opposes term limits, Democratic Governor Jim Guy Tucker is worried nonetheless that the expressed will of the people may be thwarted on a dubious technicality. That would only deepen public cynicism about government. He told us that if the law is struck down voters will likely pass it again by a bigger margin. Next time, the drafters may be sorely tempted to add additional term limits—for judges.

Asides

Discharge Rumbles

Some House Members have complained that we listed their names among the 223 Members who haven't joined Rep. Jim Inhofe's effort to end secret discharge petitions. Speaking for the non-signers in today's letters column, Rules Committee Chairman Joe Moakley claims that ending secrecy would mean more power for lobbyists and special interests. We'd have thought that taking a stand against such forces came with the job. We suspect that

Mr. Moakley is fundamentally worried that his Rules panel would lose its hammerlock on bills. Some Members aren't listening to him. Democrats David Mann of Ohio and Barney Frank of Massachusetts have told constituents recently that they favor ending the secrecy rule. Rep. Frank says the issue is simply about whether House Members support open government. Three more Members will give Rep. Inhofe the majority that he needs to let some sunshine into Congress.

Pyongyang is apparently willing to negotiate its threatened withdrawal from the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, but its actions speak louder than its words. In a recent policy paper expressing cautious optimism about the North Korea-South Korea dialogue, the South Korean Ministry of Defense outlined the military buildup that has been taking place in the North since late 1991. In nearly every category, North Korean force levels are on the rise. There are now more troops (more than one million), tanks (3,700), artillery pieces (9,800), and tactical missiles (370) poised to strike the South than when the joint talks began.

At the same time, a leadership succession is unfolding in the North. In a process that began in 1973, "Great Leader" Kim Il Sung is gradually ceding power to his son, "Dear Leader" Kim Jong Il. The younger Kim, with no military experience and no natural constituency within the armed forces, has been courting his officers with high-visibility participation in military ceremonies and awards presentations. The military buildup has taken place since he assumed supreme command of the armed forces in December 1991, and it seems likely that the initial decision to withdraw from the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty was made by Kim Jong Il with an eye toward his restive officer corps.

The junior Kim can only feel emboldened by what his belligerence has produced: (1) additional time to continue building a nuclear weapon, (2) the possible end to "Team Spirit," the thinly veiled U.S.-South Korea preparation for war with the North, and (3) direct dialogue with the global superpower, greatly enhancing North Korea's world-wide prestige.

President Clinton will need more than words to resolve this crisis. He must make his objectives clear, and back them up with the promise of credible diplomatic and military action. Rather than trying to appease one of the last remaining Stalinist dictatorships in the world, Mr. Clinton should specify the date by which North Korea must open its suspect facilities to international inspection. If it fails to do so, he should seek U.N. economic sanctions with an established deadline.

After that, military measures must be considered. While it's too late to attack the suspect nuclear facilities themselves (the cause of the potential for the release of radiation), destroying military headquarters, ballistic missile launch sites, or command and control facilities would send an equally compelling message and give the North Korean military command pause to consider the sagacity of its Dear Leader.

Above all, U.S.-South Korea joint military exercises must not be suspended. Under the circumstances, such a concession by the U.S. would only be perceived as a weakness, further emboldening our adversaries and discouraging our allies in the region. During the presidential campaign, Mr. Clinton correctly identified the spread of weapons of mass destruction as one of the most difficult post-Cold War challenges we face. Now he has an opportunity to meet that challenge.

Mr. DiRita is deputy director of foreign and defense policy/foreign policy at the Heritage Foundation in Washington.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

September 1, 1993

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY LAKE

THROUGH: KENT WIEDEMANN

FROM: SANDRA J. KRISTOFF

SUBJECT: Letter to Korean Ambassador Han

The Korean's arranged for a cassette tape of the President's favorite music to be played during his "jogging event" in Seoul with President Kim. The President apparently commented how much he enjoyed the music and the Koreans now have forwarded the tape to the President.

It would be appropriate for you to thank the Korean Ambassador for his government's thoughtfulness in forwarding the tape to us.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the letter at Tab I.

Attachments

Tab I Letter to Ambassador Han

Tab A Incoming Material

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear Ambassador Han:

I wanted to let you know how much the President enjoyed receiving the music cassette of some of his favorite songs. It was thoughtful of you to arrange for the music to be played at the Blue House jog with President Kim and gracious of you to arrange to have the cassette delivered to the White House.

The President's trip to Seoul was enormously successful and we look forward to hosting President Kim in Washington soon.

Sincerely,

Anthony Lake
Assistant to the President
for National Security Affairs

His Excellency Han Sung-su
Ambassador
Republic of Korea
Seoul



Embassy of the United States of America

6557

Seoul, Korea

August 4, 1993

Staff Plus
Will -
Should be
do Thonker -
Not

Mr. William Itoh
National Security Council
Executive Office

Dear Will:

Enclosed is the cassette tape that was playing in the Blue House swimming pool and changing area, when President Clinton came in to change after the jog on July 11.

As I understand the story, the Korean Embassy had apparently contacted White House staffers to find out just what his favorite songs are. When he came in to change, the tape was playing. The President was reportedly amazed to hear so many of his favorites, and asked for the cassette. I received the enclosed from the Foreign Ministry's Director of Protocol, Mr. Paek.

Please forward it to the President, perhaps with this letter of explanation.

It was a pleasure to work with you on the visit, which continues to draw very favorable comments here.

Sincerely,

John Ratigan
Acting Deputy Chief of Mission

UNCLASSIFIED
NSC/RMO PROFILE

RECORD ID: 9306557
RECEIVED: 31 AUG 93 15

TO: HAN SEUNG SOO

FROM: LAKE

DOC DATE: 17 SEP 93
SOURCE REF:

KEYWORDS: KOREA SOUTH

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: LAKE THANK YOU LTR TO AMB HAN OF SOUTH KOREA RE TAPE OF PRES
FAVORITE MUSIC

ACTION: FOR DISPATCH

DUE DATE: 03 SEP 93 STATUS: C

STAFF OFFICER: KRISTOFF

LOGREF:

FILES: WH

NSCP:

CODES:

D O C U M E N T D I S T R I B U T I O N

FOR ACTION
STATE

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO
KRISTOFF
NSC CHRON

COMMENTS:

DISPATCHED BY WA DATE 9/17 BY HAND W/ATTCH

OPENED BY: NSASK

CLOSED BY: NSWEA

DOC 3 OF 3

UNCLASSIFIED

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 17, 1993

Dear Ambassador Han:

I wanted to let you know how much the President enjoyed receiving the music cassette of some of his favorite songs. It was thoughtful of you to arrange for the music to be played at the Blue House jog with President Kim and gracious of you to arrange to have the cassette delivered to the White House.

The President's trip to Seoul was enormously rewarding and we look forward to hosting President Kim in Washington soon.

Sincerely,



Anthony Lake
Assistant to the President
for National Security Affairs

His Excellency Han Sung-su
Ambassador
Republic of Korea
Seoul

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

September 1, 1993

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY LAKE

THROUGH:

KENT WIEDEMANN

FROM:

SANDRA J. KRISTOFF

SUBJECT:

Letter to Korean Ambassador Han

The Korean's arranged for a cassette tape of the President's favorite music to be played during his "jogging event" in Seoul with President Kim. The President apparently commented how much he enjoyed the music and the Koreans now have forwarded the tape to the President.

It would be appropriate for you to thank the Korean Ambassador for his government's thoughtfulness in forwarding the tape to us.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the letter at Tab I.

Attachments

Tab I Letter to Ambassador Han

Tab A Incoming Material



Embassy of the United States of America

Staff Plus

6557

Seoul, Korea

Will -

August 4, 1993

Should we
do Honors -
Not

Mr. William Itoh
National Security Council
Executive Office

Dear Will:

Enclosed is the cassette tape that was playing in the Blue House swimming pool and changing area, when President Clinton came in to change after the jog on July 11.

As I understand the story, the Korean Embassy had apparently contacted White House staffers to find out just what his favorite songs are. When he came in to change, the tape was playing. The President was reportedly amazed to hear so many of his favorites, and asked for the cassette. I received the enclosed from the Foreign Ministrys' Director of Protocol, Mr. Paek.

Please forward it to the President, perhaps with this letter of explanation.

It was a pleasure to work with you on the visit, which continues to draw very favorable comments here.

Sincerely,

John Ratigan
Acting Deputy Chief of Mission

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20508

August 23, 1993

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY LAKE

THROUGH: KENT WIEDEMANN *KW*
FROM: AMY ZEGART *AZ*
SUBJECT: Letter Regarding Jason Li's Detention Under Korean
Door-to-Door Sales Act

Jason Li, a Taiwanese national who manages the Korean operations of Sunrider International, has written thanking the President for assisting in his release from detention in Korea. Mr. Li was one of several people detained by South Korean authorities for allegedly violating the Door-to-Door Sales Act, a law which closely regulates the commission structure of door-to-door sales companies.

The American Chamber of Commerce raised the detention issue with the President in Seoul; subsequently, the American Embassy sought resolution of the matter on behalf of one of the detainees -- Mr. David Ussery, an American citizen and representative of the Amway Corporation. Korean officials responded by releasing all of the those charged under the same provision.

Because the United States government did not intervene directly in Mr. Li's case, we recommend that you send a response on behalf of the President.

Your reply appreciates Mr. Li's letter and expresses your hope that entrepreneurial opportunities will increase as President Kim's Five-Year Economic Plan and the U.S.-Korea Dialogue for Economic Cooperation move forward.

Concurrences by: Paul Clarke *PC*, Mike Froman *MF*, Eric Schwartz *ES*

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the letter to Jason Li at Tab I.

Attachments

Tab I Letter to Jason Li
Tab A Incoming Correspondence

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear Mr. Li:

The President has asked me to reply to your thoughtful letter concerning your recent detention and release under Korea's Door-to-Door Sales Act.

We are pleased your situation has been resolved, and are hopeful that entrepreneurial opportunities in Korea will increase further as President Kim's Five-Year Economic Plan and the U.S.-Korea Dialogue for Economic Cooperation move forward.

Sincerely,

Anthony Lake
Assistant to the President
for National Security Affairs

Mr. Jason Li, Branch Manager
Sunrider International Korea
2F Chang-Kang Building
22 Dowha-Dong, Mapo-Ku
Seoul 121-040, Korea



(Sample)

5879

The Memo From Jason T. Li's Desk

92
July 25, 1993

His Excellency Bill Clinton
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Northwest
Washington D.C. 20500
U.S.A.

(822602)

Dear Mr. President;

I, Jason Li, Branch Manager of The Sunrider International Korea, am personally writing to you to give my heartfelt thanks and gratitude for your expeditious assistance in securing the human rights for me during your recent visit in South Korea on July 10-11, 1993.

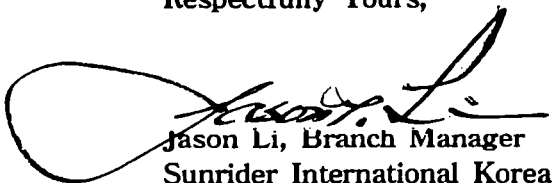
Mr. David Ussery, Branch Manager of Amway Corp. Korea, some staff of both Amway Corp. and Sunrider International Korea and I were detained on June 29, 1993 for allegedly violating Korea's Door-to-Door Sales Act.

With your support, the seriousness of the matter was given appropriate attention by the Korean government. My staff and I were released from detention on July 12, 1993. Without your personal intervention and help, I would not be able to talk to my family who are your constituents in the United States, sit in my office to run the business, nor regain my dignity as an executive representing an American Company. Your acting has greatly increased my confidence in the American system and its belief in the fundamental human rights of all individuals. Your direction also solved some obstacles on bilateral trade between the United States of American and South Korea.

Although the businesses of both Amway Corp. Korea and Sunrider International Korea and our personal safety are still in jeopardy, because we still face possible indictment, staff and I are eternally grateful for your time and taking the necessary steps to assure the future of American business in Korea.

Your decision and efforts to secure the justice are deeply appreciated by me as well as my employer, Sunrider International Korea.
May God bless you richly.

Respectfully Yours,



Jason Li, Branch Manager
Sunrider International Korea



The Memo From Jason T. Li's Desk

EV
July 25, 1993

His Excellency Bill Clinton
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Northwest
Washington D.C. 20500
U.S.A.

(822602)

Dear Mr. President:

I, Jason Li, Branch Manager of The Sunrider International Korea, am personally writing to you to give my heartfelt thanks and gratitude for your expeditious assistance in securing the human rights for me during your recent visit in South Korea on July 10-11, 1993.

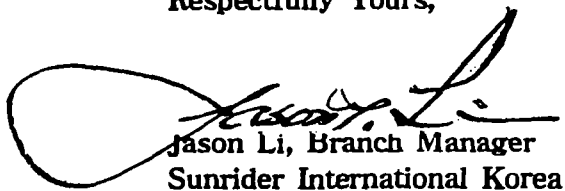
Mr. David Ussery, Branch Manager of Amway Corp. Korea, some staff of both Amway Corp. and Sunrider International Korea and I were detained on June 29, 1993 for allegedly violating Korea's Door-to-Door Sales Act.

With your support, the seriousness of the matter was given appropriate attention by the Korean government. My staff and I were released from detention on July 12, 1993. Without your personal intervention and help, I would not be able to talk to my family who are your constituents in the United States, sit in my office to run the business, nor regain my dignity as an executive representing an American Company. Your acting has greatly increased my confidence in the American system and its belief in the fundamental human rights of all individuals. Your direction also solved some obstacles on bilateral trade between the United States of American and South Korea.

Although the businesses of both Amway Corp. Korea and Sunrider International Korea and our personal safety are still in jeopardy, because we still face possible indictment, staff and I are eternally grateful for your time and taking the necessary steps to assure the future of American business in Korea.

Your decision and efforts to secure the justice are deeply appreciated by me as well as my employer, Sunrider International Korea.
May God bless you richly.

Respectfully Yours,


Jason Li, Branch Manager
Sunrider International Korea

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003a. memo	For Samuel Berger from Steven Aoki. Subject: Deputies' Meeting. Record ID: 9320633. (3 pages)	06/07/1993	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Asian Affairs
OA/Box Number: 64

FOLDER TITLE:

Korea [Folder 1] [6]

2009-0528-F
vz1427

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]

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003b. paper	Discussion Paper. (2 pages)	06/07/1993	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Asian Affairs
OA/Box Number: 64

FOLDER TITLE:

Korea [Folder 1] [6]

2009-0528-F

vz1427

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]

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
004a. profile sheet	To Lake from Saeed and Kristoff Keyword: South Korea. Record ID: 9304520 (2 pages)	06/18/1993	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Asian Affairs
OA/Box Number: 64

FOLDER TITLE:

Korea [Folder 1] [6]

2009-0528-F
vz1427

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]

REC'D 6/18 6:42pm

JWR
6/18

National Security Council
The White House

PROOFED BY: RCB LOG # -1520
URGENT NOT PROOFED: _____ SYSTEM PRS NSC INT
BYPASSED WW DESK: _____ DOCLOG W A/O _____

	SEQUENCE TO	HAS SEEN	DISPOSITION
DepExecSec			
ExecSec	<u>1</u>	<u>VF</u>	
Staff Director			
D/APNSA	<u>2</u>		
APNSA		Natl Sec Advisor	
Situation Room		has seen	
West Wing Desk	<u>3</u>	<u>John/21</u>	<u>W</u>
NSC Secretariat	<u>4</u>		<u>W</u>

A = Action I = Information D = Dispatch R = Retain N = No Further Action

cc: VP McLarty Other _____

Should be seen by: _____
(Date/Time)

COMMENTS: mtg w/ Korean NSA,
Chongwook Chung, 6/19,
10:30 a.m.

DISPATCH INSTRUCTIONS:

Exec Sec has diskette

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
004b. memo	For Anthony Lake from Ferial Ara Saeed. Subject: Meeting with Korean National Security Advisor Chongwook Chung. (2 pages)	06/18/1993	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Asian Affairs
OA/Box Number: 64

FOLDER TITLE:

Korea [Folder 1] [6]

2009-0528-F
vz1427

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]

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
004c. report	U.S. Government Report. [incomplete copy] (1 page)	1993	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Asian Affairs
OA/Box Number: 64

FOLDER TITLE:

Korea [Folder 1] [6]

2009-0528-F

vz1427

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]

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
005a. memo	For Anthony Lake from Ferial Ara Saeed. Subject: Korea. Record ID: 9320220. (1 page)	07/21/1993	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Asian Affairs
OA/Box Number: 64

FOLDER TITLE:

Korea [Folder 1] [6]

2009-0528-F
vz1427

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]

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
--------------------------	---------------	------	-------------

005b. paper	U.S. Policy. (6 pages)	07/21/1993	P1/b(1)
-------------	------------------------	------------	---------

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Asian Affairs
OA/Box Number: 64

FOLDER TITLE:

Korea [Folder 1] [6]

2009-0528-F
vz1427

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]

UNCLASSIFIED
NSC/RMO PROFILE

RECORD ID: 9305932
RECEIVED: 06 AUG 93 18

TO: BERGER

FROM: HAN WANG SANG

DOC DATE: 26 JUL 93
SOURCE REF:

KEYWORDS: KOREA SOUTH
NON PROLIFERATION

KOREA NORTH

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: DEP PM & MINISTER OF NATL UNIFICATION OF KOREA / HAN WANG SANG RE
HIS TRIP TO US

ACTION: FOR RECORD PURPOSES

DUE DATE: 10 AUG 93 STATUS: C

STAFF OFFICER: NONE

LOGREF:

FILES: WH

NSCP:

CODES:

D O C U M E N T D I S T R I B U T I O N

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

BERGER
CLEMENTS
KRISTOFF
PONEMAN
WIEDEMANN

COMMENTS: _____

DISPATCHED BY _____ DATE _____ BY HAND W/ATTCH

OPENED BY: NSWEA

CLOSED BY: NSWEA

DOC 1 OF 1

UNCLASSIFIED

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND
MINISTER OF NATIONAL UNIFICATION
SEOUL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA

July 26, 1993

Mr. Samuel Berger
Deputy Assistant for
National Security Affairs
National Security Council
Old Executive Building
17th Street & Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20506
U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Berger:

I came back to Seoul with many good memories from my short trip to the States. And, among other things, I have to express my thanks to you who shared your time with Mr. Lindsey and your expertise and insight on Korean issues.

As you are already reported, a second round of the U.S.-DPRK talks ended in Geneva and my office is busy preparing for a long-awaited inter-Korean dialogue. I hope this talks will be held as early as possible to find a constructive way to resolve the North Korean nuclear problem and to discuss all other matters to ease tensions on the Peninsula.

I will assure you that you will keep abreast of the progress in inter-Korean relations and I hope you will seriously take into consideration of the Korean issue by adding your professional judgment to lead Korean problem into the right direction.

Thank you again and hope to get together in the near future.

Sincerely,

Han, Wang-Sang

Han Wang-Sang

*P.S. I just regret that
we could not talk long
enough*

UNCLASSIFIED
NSC/RMO PROFILE

RECORD ID: 9305970
RECEIVED: 09 AUG 93 17

TO: ITOH

FROM: SUNG-JOON YIM

DOC DATE: 02 AUG 93
SOURCE REF:

KEYWORDS: KOREA SOUTH

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: FAREWELL LTR FM POLITICAL COUNSELOR AT KOREAN EMBASSY

ACTION: FOR RECORD PURPOSES

DUE DATE: 12 AUG 93 STATUS: C

STAFF OFFICER: NONE

LOGREF:

FILES: WH

NSCP:

CODES:

D O C U M E N T D I S T R I B U T I O N

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

ITOH

~~KRISTOFF~~
WIEDEMANN

COMMENTS: _____

DISPATCHED BY _____ DATE _____ BY HAND W/ATTCH

OPENED BY: NSWEA

CLOSED BY: NSWEA

DOC 1 OF 1

UNCLASSIFIED

EMBASSY OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA
WASHINGTON, D. C.

August 2, 1993

Mr. William Itoh
Executive Secretary for the
National Security Council
Old Executive Office Building
17th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Itoh:

Having completed my assignment in the United States, the time for my departure has arrived. I will leave Washington, D.C., for Seoul on August 9, 1993, and would like to take a brief moment to bid you farewell.

During the last three and a half years, I have always been pleased to work with you on bilateral and multilateral matters, as well on various issues of interest to us both. I am happy to note that relations between Korea and the United States are stronger than ever. President Clinton's recent visit to Seoul highlighted the current friendly and cooperative state of relations between our two countries, and I am confident that they will continue on an upward path.

I would like to express my appreciation for the thoughtful consideration and cooperation you graciously extended to me during my tenure in Washington, D.C. Mr. Jong Rak Kwon will assume my place as Political Counselor in the Embassy. I am confident that Mr. Kwon will enjoy as much cooperation and assistance from you as I have enjoyed.

Although my next assignment has not yet been finalized, I may be working in the field of American affairs for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. I sincerely hope that our paths will cross again in the near future, and I look forward to staying in touch. I wish you the greatest success in all of your endeavors.

Sincerely,


Sung-Joon Yim
Counselor

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
006. fax cover sheet	Home Address and Phone Number. [partial] (1 page)	7/1993	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Asian Affairs
OA/Box Number: 64

FOLDER TITLE:

Korea [Folder 1] [6]

2009-0528-F
vz1427

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]

1) ϕ normal

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

[007]

For: (703) 578-5700-61.

of England, and ending at the Gulf of Mexico.

On 19-04-1968, the Ambassador, Bonn, advised the Bureau with respect to the above mentioned case. The result of the investigation was that the information that the Soviet agents were active in the Office of Russian Affairs, Bonn, was not true. It was determined that the information was not true.

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

CLINTON LIBRARY PHOTOCOPY

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
007. draft	Telcon Report. (5 pages)	c.7/10/1993	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Asian Affairs
OA/Box Number: 64

FOLDER TITLE:

Korea [Folder 1] [6]

2009-0528-F
vz1427

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]

UNCLASSIFIED
NSC/RMO PROFILE

RECORD ID: 9305872
RECEIVED: 05 AUG 93 15

TO: SHERFIELD, M

FROM: ITOH

DOC DATE: 10 AUG 93
SOURCE REF:

KEYWORDS: DEFENSE POLICY
WH REFERRAL

KOREA SOUTH

PERSONS: GOBER, H

SUBJECT: RECOGNITION OF KOREAN THEATER SERVICE W/ ARMED FORCES EXPEDITIONARY
MEDAL

ACTION: ITOH SGD MEMO

DUE DATE: 09 AUG 93 STATUS: C

STAFF OFFICER: HAHN

LOGREF:

FILES: PA

NSCP:

CODES:

DOCUMENT DISTRIBUTION

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

BELL
EXECSEC
HAHN
KRISTOFF

COMMENTS:

DISPATCHED BY



DATE

8/10

BY HAND

W/ATTCH

OPENED BY: NSWEA

CLOSED BY: NSKDB

DOC 3 OF 3

UNCLASSIFIED

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

August 10, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR BG MICHAEL B. SHERFIELD
Executive Secretary
Department of Defense

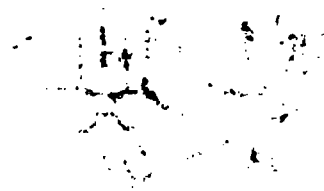
SUBJECT: Recognition of Korean Theater Service with
Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal

We have been asked by the Chief of Staff's office to provide our reaction to the Veterans of Foreign Wars' request (attached) to award the Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal to service personnel who served in the Korean DMZ since 1953. Please provide your comments and a proposed response on this request by August 14.



William H. Itoh
Executive Secretary

Attachment
As stated



THE DEPUTY SECRETARY OF VETERANS AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON

August 4, 1993

Memorandum to Mack McLarty, Chief of Staff

Subject: Recognition of Korean Theatre Service Personnel

Attached is a copy of a letter from Jack Carney, Commander in Chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW) concerning awarding the Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal to our American service personnel serving in Korea. I believe this recommendation has merit and I further recommend that DoD be asked to investigate the possibilities of doing it. If need be the award could be restricted to certain units/personnel who serve or have served on the DMZ.

This award would do several things,

- Demonstrate the President's recognition of the difficult and dangerous job our service personnel are doing
- Indicate his appreciation of these men and women

Announcement at the VFW Convention is a great idea, if it is not too late. If I may be of assistance please let me know.



Hershel W. Gober

Attachment

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES

VFW MEMORIAL BUILDING

200 Maryland Avenue, NE, Washington, DC 20002

Telephone: (202) 543-2239 Fax: (202) 543-6719

LARRY W. RIVERS

THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR - WASHINGTON OFFICE

TO: HERSHEL GOBER
 DEPUTY SECRETARY OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

FAX #: 202-535-8665

RE: KOREAN SERVICE MEDAL

Hershel:

Attached is a letter Jack sent to President Clinton July 26, 1993. As you know (and as the President saw a few weeks ago) the DMZ in Korea has been and remains a very dangerous place. Over the years the VFW has tried to convince the Department of Defense that those who have served in Korea deserve recognition for their valuable and often dangerous service by awarding the Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal to them. To do so would not cost the government any money, would not change the status of the servicemen and servicewomen that served there - it would only recognize the special nature of their service. Any help you could give us in this regard would certainly be appreciated - by both the VFW and those who have served in Korea.

We are optimistic that Secretary of Defense Aspin is going to accept our invitation to be our keynote speaker at the opening of our National Convention in Dallas on Monday August 23rd. Any help you could give in that regard would also be appreciated. If Secretary Aspin does accept it would be GREAT and a feather in the President's cap if the Secretary could announce such an award. It would be a GREAT way for this President and this Secretary to show how they appreciate those American servicemen and servicewomen who have over the years placed themselves in harm's way. And it can be done at no cost to the government! Hershel, its a "no brainer" and a winner for the President.

Any help would be appreciated. Thanks and keep up the good work.

Larry - 3August93 @ 8:45am.

Page 1 of 3 Pages



THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

July 26, 1993

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

Our paths nearly crossed in Korea last week when visiting our servicemen and women stationed in their battle positions just south of the DMZ. I watched on television your visit to the forward most outpost of freedom at Panmunjon. Just a few days later I stood on the same spot and looked north toward a hostile and still menacing foe. While I stood there it occurred to me, and perhaps to you as well, that we, as a nation, have done so little for those who have stood guard on this frontier of freedom.

Even though the Armistice is forty years old, over that time our servicemen and women have endured the near constant danger of North Korean aggression. On many occasions over those years, we suffered casualties as a result of the North's provocative actions. And yet, in all those years we, as a nation, have failed to recognize the danger we placed these brave men and women in and the achievement in keeping the peace along this most dangerous border.

Therefore, I've decided to ask you to consider directing the Defense Department to recognize the service and sacrifice of those who stood in harms way in Korea. It seems to me it is appropriate to award the Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal to all of our military personnel who served for an appropriate period of time in Korea since the 1953 Armistice. This, I believe, would be a fitting tribute and welcome recognition of those who served and are serving freedom's cause so well. I feel certain your Commander in Korea, General Gary Luck, with whom I spoke, would heartily support your action on this.

-2-

Lastly, Mr. President, I'm probably the last Korean War veteran who will serve as Commander-in-Chief of the 2.2 million member Veterans of Foreign Wars. I would sincerely appreciate your favorable consideration of this request before my official term expires on August 26, 1993 and I turn over this post to a long line of Vietnam comrades.

In closing, let me offer you my best wishes and sincere thanks for considering this request.

Respectfully,


JOHN M. CARNEY
Commander-in-Chief

KOREAN FACT SHEET

- Since 1945, the Korean Peninsula has been a hot spot bringing four of the world's strongest powers (U. S., USSR, China and Japan) into conflict.
- The Korean War from 1950 to 1953, cost 54,248 American lives and left 8,177 missing in action.
- Despite the 40 year old Armistice, Korea remains one of the world's most dangerous military flash points.
 - In 1968, a North Korean commando team raided the Korean capital attempting to kill the Korean president.
 - Also in 1968, the North Koreans seized the USS Pueblo, captured and tortured its crew.
 - In 1969, the North Koreans shot down a U. S. Air Force patrol aircraft killing the entire crew.
 - In 1976, North Koreans attacked and killed two U. S. officers with axes within sight of the Panmunjon Armistice Commission Headquarters.
 - In 1978, North Korea shot down a U.S. helicopter temporarily imprisoning two wounded U.S. pilots.
 - In 1984, a U. S. soldier was killed by North Koreans attempting to recapture a defector.
- Approximately 43,000 U. S. troops are now serving in Korea and over 31,000 are located within range of North Korean artillery.
- The 20,000-man 2nd U. S. Infantry Division conducts daily combat patrols and ambushes inside the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) and mans two guard posts just outside the DMZ.
- Other 2nd Division soldiers are based at over twenty observation sites along the DMZ within range of North Korean machine guns and artillery.
- U. S. soldiers serving in the Joint Security Area at Panmunjon are confronted daily by physical threats from North Korean guards.
- Almost two million soldiers, sailors, airmen and Marines have served in Korea since the 1953 Armistice. The U. S. has suffered 89 killed and 132 wounded from hostile North Korean actions since the Armistice was signed.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

August 10, 1993

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM H. ITOH

THROUGH: ROBERT BELL *RB*FROM: KEITH HAHN *KH*

SUBJECT: Recognition of Korean Theater Service with Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal

At Tab II we have been asked to comment on, and provide a proposed response to, a request from the Veterans of Foreign Wars that the Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal be awarded to all servicemen and women who have served in the DMZ in Korea since 1953. The VFW recommends that the award be announced at their annual convention in Dallas on August 23, if possible.

The Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal has traditionally been awarded for participation in operations involving combat and covering clearly defined periods of time. For example, it was awarded for Operations Desert Shield/Desert Storm, but not for previous operations in the Persian Gulf. It was only recently approved for operations in Somalia. Furthermore, the award of this medal to those who served in the DMZ would have to distinguish between those individuals who actually were at the line, rather than the support personnel in their units who remain far removed from possible danger.

Discussions with Mike Sherfield indicate that there is more history to this issue than is indicated in the VFW letter. We should forward this request to OSD for comment and a proposed draft.

Concurrence by: Sandra Kristoff *SK*RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memorandum at Tab I forwarding this request to OSD Executive Secretary for a proposed response.

Attachments

Tab I Memorandum to the OSD Executive Secretary
Tab A Incoming Correspondence

From the Office of the Chief of Staff

Phone: 202/456-6797

Fax: 202/456-1121

Start

5872

Date: 8-5-93 Response needed by: 8-15-93

COS Office Contact: Bill Burton

	Action	FYI		Action	FYI
Joan Baggett			Leon Panetta		
Rahm Emanuel			Howard Paster		
Mark Gearan			John Podesta		
David Gergen			Jack Quinn		
Jack Gibbons			Carol Rasco		
Marcia Hale			Bob Rubin		
Alexis Herman			Eli Segal		
Nancy Hernreich			Ricki Seidman		
Tony Lake	☒		George Stephanopoulos		
Bruce Lindsey			Christine Varney		
Katie McGinty			David Watkins		
Regina Montoya			Maggie Williams		
Dee Dee Myers					
Roy Neel					
Bernie Nussbaum					

Remarks:

Please advise your reaction / proposed response.

Response:

P

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

5872

August 10, 1993

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM H. ITOH

THROUGH: ROBERT BELL *RB*

FROM: KEITH HAHN *KH*

SUBJECT: Recognition of Korean Theater Service with Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal

At Tab II we have been asked to comment on, and provide a proposed response to, a request from the Veterans of Foreign Wars that the Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal be awarded to all servicemen and women who have served in the DMZ in Korea since 1953. The VFW recommends that the award be announced at their annual convention in Dallas on August 23, if possible.

The Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal has traditionally been awarded for participation in operations involving combat and covering clearly defined periods of time. For example, it was awarded for Operations Desert Shield/Desert Storm, but not for previous operations in the Persian Gulf. It was only recently approved for operations in Somalia. Furthermore, the award of this medal to those who served in the DMZ would have to distinguish between those individuals who actually were at the line, rather than the support personnel in their units who remain far removed from possible danger.

Discussions with Mike Sherfield indicate that there is more history to this issue than is indicated in the VFW letter. We should forward this request to OSD for comment and a proposed draft.

Concurrence by: Sandra Kristoff *SK*

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memorandum at Tab I forwarding this request to OSD Executive Secretary for a proposed response.

Attachments

Tab I Memorandum to the OSD Executive Secretary
Tab A Incoming Correspondence

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

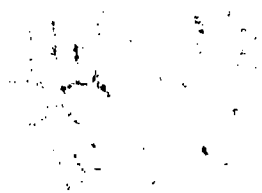
MEMORANDUM FOR BG MICHAEL B. SHERFIELD
Executive Secretary
Department of Defense

SUBJECT: Recognition of Korean Theater Service with
Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal

We have been asked by the Chief of Staff's office to provide our reaction to the Veterans of Foreign Wars' request (attached) to award the Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal to service personnel who served in the Korean DMZ since 1953. Please provide your comments and a proposed response on this request by August 14.

William H. Itoh
Executive Secretary

Attachment
As stated



From the Office of the Chief of Staff

Phone: 202/456-6797

Fax: 202/456-1121

Stat

5872

Date: 8-5-93

Response needed by: 8-15-93

COS Office Contact: Bill Burton

	Action	FYI		Action	FYI
Joan Baggett			Leon Panetta		
Rahm Emanuel			Howard Paster		
Mark Gearan			John Podesta		
David Gergen			Jack Quinn		
Jack Gibbons			Carol Rasco		
Marcia Hale			Bob Rubin		
Alexis Herman			Eli Segal		
Nancy Hernreich			Ricki Seidman		
Tony Lake	<u>X</u>		George Stephanopoulos		
Bruce Lindsey			Christine Varney		
Katie McGinty			David Watkins		
Regina Montoya			Maggie Williams		
Dee Dee Myers					
Roy Neel					
Bernie Nussbaum					

Remarks:

Please advise your reaction / proposed response.

Response:

THE DEPUTY SECRETARY OF VETERANS AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON

August 4, 1993

Memorandum to Mack McLarty, Chief of Staff

Subject: Recognition of Korean Theatre Service Personnel

Attached is a copy of a letter from Jack Carney, Commander in Chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW) concerning awarding the Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal to our American service personnel serving in Korea. I believe this recommendation has merit and I further recommend that DoD be asked to investigate the possibilities of doing it. If need be the award could be restricted to certain units/personnel who serve or have served on the DMZ.

This award would do several things,

- Demonstrate the President's recognition of the difficult and dangerous job our service personnel are doing
- Indicate his appreciation of these men and women

Announcement at the VFW Convention is a great idea, if it is not too late. If I may be of assistance please let me know.



Hershel W. Gober

Attachment

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES

VFW MEMORIAL BUILDING

200 Maryland Avenue, NE Washington, DC 20002

Telephone: (202) 543-2239 Fax: (202) 543-6719

LARRY W. RIVERS

THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR - WASHINGTON OFFICE

TO: HERSHEL GOBER
 DEPUTY SECRETARY OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

FAX #: 202-535-8665

RE: KOREAN SERVICE MEDAL

Hershel:

Attached is a letter Jack sent to President Clinton July 26, 1993. As you know (and as the President saw a few weeks ago) the DMZ in Korea has been and remains a very dangerous place. Over the years the VFW has tried to convince the Department of Defense that those who have served in Korea deserve recognition for their valuable and often dangerous service by awarding the **Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal** to them. To do so would not cost the government any money, would not change the status of the servicemen and servicewomen that served there - it would only recognize the special nature of their service. Any help you could give us in this regard would certainly be appreciated - by both the VFW and those who have served in Korea.

We are optimistic that Secretary of Defense Aspin is going to accept our invitation to be our keynote speaker at the opening of our National Convention in Dallas on Monday August 23rd. Any help you could give in that regard would also be appreciated. If Secretary Aspin does accept it would be **GREAT** and a feather in the **President's** cap if the Secretary could announce such an award. It would be a **GREAT** way for this President and this Secretary to show how they appreciate those American servicemen and servicewomen who have over the years placed themselves in harm's way. And it can be done at no cost to the government! Hershel, its a "no brainer" and a winner for the President.

Any help would be appreciated. Thanks and keep up the good work.

Larry - 3August93 @ 8:45am.

Page 1 of 3 Pages



THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

July 26, 1993

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

Our paths nearly crossed in Korea last week when visiting our servicemen and women stationed in their battle positions just south of the DMZ. I watched on television your visit to the forward most outpost of freedom at Panmunjon. Just a few days later I stood on the same spot and looked north toward a hostile and still menacing foe. While I stood there it occurred to me, and perhaps to you as well, that we, as a nation, have done so little for those who have stood guard on this frontier of freedom.

Even though the Armistice is forty years old, over that time our servicemen and women have endured the near constant danger of North Korean aggression. On many occasions over those years, we suffered casualties as a result of the North's provocative actions. And yet, in all those years we, as a nation, have failed to recognize the danger we placed these brave men and women in and the achievement in keeping the peace along this most dangerous border.

Therefore, I've decided to ask you to consider directing the Defense Department to recognize the service and sacrifice of those who stood in harms way in Korea. It seems to me it is appropriate to award the Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal to all of our military personnel who served for an appropriate period of time in Korea since the 1953 Armistice. This, I believe, would be a fitting tribute and welcome recognition of those who served and are serving freedom's cause so well. I feel certain your Commander in Korea, General Gary Luck, with whom I spoke, would heartily support your action on this.

Lastly, Mr. President, I'm probably the last Korean War veteran who will serve as Commander-in-Chief of the 2.2 million member Veterans of Foreign Wars. I would sincerely appreciate your favorable consideration of this request before my official term expires on August 26, 1993 and I turn over this post to a long line of Vietnam comrades.

In closing, let me offer you my best wishes and sincere thanks for considering this request.

Respectfully,



JOHN M. CARNEY
Commander-in-Chief

KOREAN FACT SHEET

- Since 1945, the Korean Peninsula has been a hot spot bringing four of the world's strongest powers (U. S., USSR, China and Japan) into conflict.
- The Korean War from 1950 to 1953, cost 54,248 American lives and left 8,177 missing in action.
- Despite the 40 year old Armistice, Korea remains one of the world's most dangerous military flash points.
 - In 1968, a North Korean commando team raided the Korean capital attempting to kill the Korean president.
 - Also in 1968, the North Koreans seized the USS Pueblo, captured and tortured its crew.
 - In 1969, the North Koreans shot down a U. S. Air Force patrol aircraft killing the entire crew.
 - In 1976, North Koreans attacked and killed two U. S. officers with axes within sight of the Panmunjon Armistice Commission Headquarters.
 - In 1978, North Korea shot down a U.S. helicopter temporarily imprisoning two wounded U.S. pilots.
 - In 1984, a U. S. soldier was killed by North Koreans attempting to recapture a defector.
- Approximately 43,000 U. S. troops are now serving in Korea and over 31,000 are located within range of North Korean artillery.
- The 20,000-man 2nd U. S. Infantry Division conducts daily combat patrols and ambushes inside the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) and mans two guard posts just outside the DMZ.
- Other 2nd Division soldiers are based at over twenty observation sites along the DMZ within range of North Korean machine guns and artillery.
- U. S. soldiers serving in the Joint Security Area at Panmunjon are confronted daily by physical threats from North Korean guards.
- Almost two million soldiers, sailors, airmen and Marines have served in Korea since the 1953 Armistice. The U. S. has suffered 89 killed and 132 wounded from hostile North Korean actions since the Armistice was signed.