

FOIA MARKER

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Folder Title:

Korea [Folder 2] [3]

Staff Office-Individual:

Asian Affairs

Original OA/ID Number:

64

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30	3	8	2	V

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001a. briefing paper	Meeting with President Kim Young Sam of the Republic of Korea. Record ID: 9308751. (7 pages)	11/23/1993	P1/b(1)
001b. talking points	Points to be Made. (4 pages)	11/23/1993	P1/b(1)
002. memo	For William Itoh from Marc Grossman. Subject: Proposed Meeting. Record ID: 9308819. (2 pages)	11/09/1993	P1/b(1)
003a. memo	For Samuel Berger from Steven Aoki. Subject: Deputies Meeting. (3 pages)	11/05/1993	P1/b(1)
003b. draft	Memo for Leon Fuerth, Rick Inderfurth, Marc Grossman, et al. Subject: Deputies Meeting. Record ID: 9321250 (1 page)	11/05/1993	P1/b(1)
003c. draft	Agenda. (1 page)	11/05/1993	P1/b(1)
004. cable	re: ROKG Declines. (2 pages)	10/19/1993	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

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

FOLDER TITLE:

Korea [Folder 2] [3]

2006-0528-F

vz1433

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]

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001b. talking points	Points to be Made. (4 pages)	11/23/1993	P1/b(1)

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of Korea

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

November 23, 1993

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT CLINTON
AND
PRESIDENT KIM YONG-SAM OF SOUTH KOREA
IN PRESS AVAILABILITY

The East Room

1:07 P.M. EST

PRESIDENT CLINTON: Good afternoon. It is a great pleasure and an honor for me to welcome President Kim Yong-sam to Washington today. During my visit to Seoul in July, I had the opportunity to visit with President Kim at the Blue House, which is Korea's presidential residence. I am honored to return his gracious hospitality today by welcoming him to our White House.

I have a great deal of admiration for President Kim, who for decades has worked tirelessly to broaden Korea's democracy at great personal cost to himself. His democratic passage to the presidency is an inspiring measure of Korea's progress -- proof that freedom knows no regional bounds. I'm delighted his contributions to Korean democracy were acknowledged when he received the Averell Harriman award from the National Democratic Institute last evening.

The discussions President Kim and I held today were far-ranging and highly productive. We continued our conversation from the APEC leaders meeting in Seattle and expressed our mutual support for APEC's ideal of an Asian Pacific region even more closely integrated through open markets and open societies.

Today we discussed the actions President Kim is taking to advance that vision in his nation. He's taken a number of encouraging steps to remove barriers to foreign investment, open financial markets and strengthen intellectual property rights. I'm also very encouraged by the good start of the U.S.-Korea dialogue on economic cooperation. We must work now to implement the proposals raised in that dialogue. Our economic cooperation will be especially vital as both our nations seek to achieve a new GATT agreement in the next few weeks. Like the United States, Korea has both a crucial role and a substantial stake in bringing the Uruguay Round to a successful conclusion.

The most important piece of our discussions centered on North Korea. We are both concerned by North Korea's concentration of forces near the Demilitarized Zone, and by its refusal to grant international inspectors full access to its nuclear sites.

In recent weeks, my administration has been working with the Congress, South Korea, Japan, our partners in the United Nations Security Council and others to address North Korea's nuclear program in a firm manner. Today, I reaffirmed to President Kim America's unyielding commitment to South Korea's security. My administration has made it clear to North Korea that it now faces a simple choice. If it abandons its nuclear option and honors its international nonproliferation commitments, the door will be open on a wide range of issues not only with the United States, but with the rest of the

MORE

world. If it does not, it risks facing the increased opposition of the entire international community.

Our goals in this matter are clear: a nonnuclear peninsula and a strong international nonproliferation regime. To these ends, we are prepared to discuss with North Korea a thorough, broad approach to the issues that divide us, and once and for all to resolve the nuclear issue. But we cannot do that in the absence of a dialogue between North and South Korea and while there is still growing doubt about the continuity of IAEA safeguards.

North Korea's nuclear program and its continuing military threat pose serious challenges to both South Korea and America. Our two nations have worked together to overcome these challenges before. Our friendship was forged in the heat of war as our forces fought shoulder to shoulder to turn back aggression. Our friendship has continued over four decades since that war ended as the people of Korea have transformed their country into an economic and democratic model for the entire region.

I've enjoyed working with President Kim to deepen the historic friendship between our two nations. And I look forward to working with him and with the Korean people in the days to come -- on economic issues and on important issues of security.

Mr. President.

PRESIDENT KIM: Ladies and gentlemen, first of all I would like to thank President Clinton for his welcome extended to me at the White House today. Having met with President Clinton in Seoul in July and Seattle last week, and here in Washington, D.C., today, I feel like I'm meeting an old friend.

President Clinton has aptly summarized what was discussed in our meeting this morning, so I would like to add only a few points to what he has mentioned. President Clinton reaffirmed the strong commitment of the United States to the security of Korea and made it clear that there would not be an additional reduction of U.S. troops stationed in Korea until the North Korean nuclear issue has been resolved.

President Clinton and I agreed to continue our close working relationship to ensure peace on the Korean peninsula as well as its regional stability. In particular, I welcomed and supported President Clinton's policy of continuing to maintain the strategy of forward deployment by the United States in the Asia Pacific region, including the Korean peninsula.

As for the North Korean nuclear issue, President Clinton and I reaffirmed our shared belief that the resolution of this issue should not be delayed any longer, as it poses great threats not only to the security of Korea, but also to the global nonproliferation regime. In particular, we agreed to make thorough and broad efforts to bring about a final solution, bearing in mind the grave concern the international community has demonstrated over this issue. Both of us expressed satisfaction of the close cooperation between our two governments on this issue. And we once again agreed that the maintaining a close working relationship is essential to the complete resolution of this issue.

President Clinton and I share the mutual satisfaction over the success thus far of the dialogue for economic cooperation, a mechanism that we had agreed to establish in our meeting in July. We hope that our two countries will be able to draw up a long-term plan to expand our mutually beneficial economic cooperation.

I also explained to President Clinton that the internationalization of the Korean economy, along with the

liberalization and deregulation were major goals of the new economic policy that my government has actively pursued, and that the new economic policy would help broaden the scope of the Korea-U.S. economic partnership.

During our discussion, I congratulated the President Clinton, the success of the APEC leaders economic conference that was held in Seattle last week. And I would like to pay high tribute to the President for his outstanding leadership which helped to make the meeting a resounding success.

We are convinced that this meeting will be recorded as an important milestone that heralds the coming era of a new Asia Pacific partnership. Based upon the continued development of APEC, President Clinton and I reaffirmed our resolve to work closely together to build a new Pacific community.

I'm entirely satisfied with today's meeting. I'm confident that our meeting will help Korea-U.S. relations to evolve to an even higher dimension of partnership.

Finally, I again would like to express my gratitude to President Clinton for the warm welcome and hospitality.

Thank you.

Q Mr. President, you've spoken to a new approach to get North Korea to open up its nuclear program to inspection. Did the two of you agree today on a new approach, and does that represent any relaxation in the U.S. stand? And if so, why wouldn't that be rewarding North Korea for its intransigence?

PRESIDENT CLINTON: We did not agree to relax anything. What we agreed was that the two of us, based on our own security needs, would reexamine what our policies are if the North Koreans are willing to allow IAEA inspectors and resume the serious dialogue with the Republic of Korea; that we needed to make it clear that all of our security decisions should be made in light of that context. And I don't consider that weakening our position or changing it, or rewarding aggression.

In fact, what we want to do is to diminish military tensions in the area. That has to begin by a willingness on the part of North Korea to allow the inspections and to resume the dialogue.

Q Mr. President, it doesn't sound like you two are in sync on what to do about North Korea. And also, do you think that North Korea will accept our approach of more concessions?

PRESIDENT CLINTON: Well, we're asking them to make two concessions that they're already committed to do. And we're committing then that the two of us will reexamine our security approach in light of that. But we're not divided at all. We reached agreement; we, indeed, have reconciled the precise language that would be used by each of us in this statement today. So there is no division between the two countries on our position.

Q -- call off the military --

PRESIDENT CLINTON: That is something that would have to be decided by both of us at a later date, depending on what would be done or not done by North Korea. We've made no decision on that and no commitment on that, and we couldn't now.

Q Mr. President, I have two questions, one for President Kim and one for President Clinton. President Kim, it might be a -- question, however, you -- (inaudible) -- denied several times that the concept of the absorption unification; so that statement can

be construed to the -- (inaudible) -- you are giving up your constitutional authority to -- (inaudible) -- North Korea in the case of the self-destruction followed by the self-destruction of the -- (inaudible) -- followed by the -- (inaudible) -- situation like East Germany. And -- (inaudible) -- also give some clear statement for the North Korean people who are waiting for the new morning as you said yesterday for -- (inaudible). And for Mr. Clinton, North Korea has -- (inaudible) -- to wage a war if U.N. sanctions will be imposed in North Korea. And also -- (inaudible) -- police -- (inaudible) -- classified material you are losing -- Korea and the United States is losing if -- (inaudible) -- in the peninsula. So that kind of information is giving some -- (inaudible) -- more and more to the general innocent people in both North Korea and South Korea. So what is the clear and maybe present remarks concerning that matter -- the menace of the possible Korean war -- (inaudible)? Thank you.

PRESIDENT KIM: I would like to respond to your question first. It is our basic policy that we will not try to absorb North Korea. And I mentioned this to the Chinese leader, Mr. Jiang Zemin, when I met him in Seattle; and also asked him to convey this message towards North Korea, because we know that North Korean regime is very concerned about the possibility of such an absorption be happening. And the Chinese President promised that he will do so, that is, to convey the message towards North Korea.

Of course, it is very difficult to predict what will happen in North Korea in the future. But I doubt the report that North Korea can launch a successful attack on South Korea and win the war. I very much doubt it. The reason is that South Korean armed forces has grown very strong; and in fact after the launching of the new government in Korea, we have replaced all those politicized military generals and established a professional military who will respond very effectively to any provocations or any attempt from North Korea. So combined forces of the United States and Republic of Korea -- very stable, decisive and very strong.

As President Clinton mentioned when he visited Korea, we very much believe in the policy of the United States, the new government's policy, that as long as Korean people want the U.S. forces to be stationed in Korea, then there will be no reduction, no pullout of the U.S. troops.

So I would like to once again reassure you that our defense capability and defense posture remains unchanged. And we are in a position that can deal with North Korea in a position of strength.

PRESIDENT CLINTON: With regard to the two questions you asked me, let me say that neither President Kim nor I are eager to go to the United Nations and ask for sanctions against North Korea. We had discussed with the leaders of Japan and China at the recent APEC meeting the fact that that is not a particularly attractive option. We have offered as clearly as we could to North Korea the opportunity to reassess our relationships, at least in terms of our security requirements, if they will simply follow their own commitments and honor them on the IAEA inspections and on resuming the dialogue with the Republic of Korea.

Now, as to your second question, I can only reiterate what I said when I was in Korea. I know of no one who seriously believes that the United States and the Republic of Korea would be defeated in a war of aggression by North Korea if they were to attack. And I made it as clear as I could that if they were to do that, they would pay a price so great that the nation would probably not survive as it is known today.

Q Mr. President, the International Atomic Energy Agency has suggested that there is a time sensitivity to going back

into North Korea and inspecting the two nuclear facilities -- a month or two months maximum. After that, they couldn't guarantee that North Korea was, in fact, abandoning some sort of nuclear weapons program. Is that, in fact, the case? Is there a month or two that you have now in order to resolve this issue?

And a question to President Kim: Do you support this notion that if the North Koreans do accept some sort of inspection and resume a dialogue with you, that the United States and South Korea should cancel the joint military exercises, Team Spirit, next year?

PRESIDENT CLINTON: First of all, there is some time sensitivity on this based on what we hear from the IAEA inspectors. And that's the reason that we're coming forward now and trying to make another good faith effort and reach out and reason with North Korea.

PRESIDENT KIM: With regard to the issue of inspection of the nuclear facilities in North Korea, President Clinton and I share opinion that still inter-Korean mutual inspection is very important. North Korea and South Korea seem to have different position with regard to the meaning of the exchange of special envoy.

I think that North Korea is more interested in holding an inter-Korean summit meeting through this exchange of special envoys, whereas our side, Republic of Korea, is more concerned about removing the suspicions regarding the nuclear facilities -- that is, mutual inspection by both Koreas of those facilities.

There is a speculation that if North Korea accepts International Atomic Energy Agency inspection and resumes dialogue with South Korea, then there will be concessions to be given to North Korea in return.

I think this matter of suspending Team Spirit exercise should be dealt in its own. And, of course, the United States and Republic of Korea will consult very closely about how to deal with the problem caused by North Korea's nuclear development. And in that sense, we are in full accordance with each other.

Q I'd like to ask a question -- addressing the question to President Kim. You said you cannot wait indefinitely, and when is the limit in time? How are you going to decide that is the limit for President Clinton to say thorough and broad approaches you would apply? And in Seattle during your press conference, you used the term "comprehensive approach." Comprehensive approach -- is it the same term that North Koreans are talking about with regard to nuclear issues and other issues above? And is there any difference between the --

PRESIDENT KIM: I'll respond to your question first. The fact that I said we will not wait endlessly doesn't mean that we will necessarily set a certain deadline. And I don't think it is appropriate for me to specifically mention the possibility of setting a deadline. And perhaps I will make no more comments about that.

With regards to your referring to the terminology of whether it will be comprehensive approach or whether it will be package deals, I see the possibility of these different terminologies creating confusion and misleading. Therefore, what we have agreed today, between President Clinton and I, -- and I would very much want you to pay attention to the phrases that we have used today -- is that we will make thorough and broad efforts to bring the issue to the final conclusion. And that stands on its own. And please make sure that you pay attention to these new phrases.

Q Mr. President, I'm a little confused by what you and the Korean President have offered today. Why after so many months do you believe that review of your security possibilities and talking to the Koreans about potential concessions in the future will cause them to change their minds when they have not at this point so far, and when it appeared that there was some sort of actual concessions that you were getting ready to make?

PRESIDENT CLINTON: Well any concessions -- first of all, concessions is the wrong word. Any gesture we make, any move we make based on our -- must be based on our appreciation of what the security situation is. And they are the ones, after all, who are out of line with the international law and their own commitments. So, we can't make any decisions about what we would do until we see what they do; that's all we're saying today. But we have clearly broadened the dialogue on this, or given them, rather, the more specific thing would -- we've given them a chance to broaden the dialogue. We'll just have to see if they take us up on it.

Thank you very much.

END

1:38 P.M. EST

W. Clinton

REMARKS OF PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
ON HIS MEETING WITH KOREAN PRESIDENT KIM YOUNG SAM
November 23, 1993

It is a great pleasure to welcome President Kim Young Sam to Washington today. During my visit to Seoul in July, I had the opportunity to visit with President Kim at the Blue House, which is Korea's presidential residence. I am honored to return his gracious hospitality today by welcoming him to our White House.

I have great admiration for President Kim, who for decades has worked tirelessly to broaden Korea's democracy. His democratic passage to the presidency is an inspiring measure of Korea's progress -- proof that freedom knows no regional bounds. I am delighted his contributions to Korea's democracy were acknowledged when he received the Averell Harriman Award from the National Democratic Institute last night.

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Our economic cooperation will be especially vital as both our nations seek to achieve a new GATT agreement in the coming weeks. Korea, like the U.S., has both a crucial role and a substantial stake in bringing the Uruguay Round to a successful conclusion.

The most important piece of our discussions centered on North Korea. We are both concerned by North Korea's movement of additional forces to the Demilitarized Zone and by its refusal to grant international inspectors full access to its nuclear sites. In recent weeks, my Administration has been working with the Congress, South Korea, Japan, our partners in the United Nations Security Council, and others to develop additional measures to address North Korea's nuclear program in a firm manner.

Today, I reaffirmed to President Kim America's unyielding commitment to South Korea's security. My Administration has made clear to North Korea that it faces a simple choice. If it abandons its nuclear option and honors its international nonproliferation commitments, the door will be open on a wide range of issues -- not only with the United States, but with the rest of the world. If it does not, it risks facing the opposition of the entire international community.

Our goals in this matter are clear: a non-nuclear peninsula and a strong international nonproliferation regime. To these ends, we are prepared to discuss with North Korea a comprehensive approach to all the issues that divide us -- and once and for all resolve the nuclear issue. But we cannot do that in the absence of a dialogue between North and South Korea and while there is growing doubt about the continuity of IAEA safeguards.

North Korea's nuclear program and its continuing military threat pose serious challenges to both South Korea and America -- but our two nations have worked together to overcome challenges before. Our friendship was forged in the heat of war, as our forces fought shoulder to shoulder to turn back aggression. Our friendship has continued over the four decades since that war ended, as the people of Korea have transformed their country into an economic and democratic model for the entire region.

I have enjoyed working with President Kim to deepen the historic friendship between our two nations, and I look forward to working with him and the Korean people in the days to come. President Kim.

Cl/Cerec

OPENING TOAST FOR PRESIDENT'S
DINNER WITH PRESIDENT KIM YOUNG SAM
November 23, 1993

Mr. President, Mrs. Kim, distinguished guests:

Four months ago, Mrs. Clinton and I were deeply honored by the warm hospitality that President and Mrs. Kim extended to us during our visit to Korea, including a memorable state dinner at Korea's Blue House. Tonight, it is our pleasure to welcome President and Mrs. Kim to the first state dinner we have held at the White House.

Mr. President, your leadership for democracy in Korea has been an inspiration to freedom-loving people around the world. And you have provided leadership as well for your country's remarkable economic performance, which has made Korea a model for other nations. Terrain that was once bomb-scarred and war-ravaged today supports modern factories and new skyscrapers. In just 33 years, Korea's output has increased an astounding 100 fold.

The optimism and perseverance that have made South Korea great can be found in abundance in the Korean-American community. Over a million Korean-Americans today are contributing enormously to the dynamism of American life. They are building bonds of cooperation across an ocean of opportunity -- bonds that will serve our two nations well as we meet the many challenges that await us.

For forty-three years, President Kim, America and Korea have stood shoulder to shoulder to preserve security on the peninsula. Today, new challenges, such as North Korea's nuclear program, continue to demand our vigilance and our determined effort. But they also demand that we demonstrate vision. You and I share a vision, Mr. President -- a vision of a Korea at peace and one day re-united on terms acceptable to the Korean people.

During my trip to Korea in July, I was moved not only by the beauty of the Land of the Morning Calm, but by the spirit of the Korean people. When I visited the bustling metropolis of Seoul, I gained a better appreciation of the scope of Korea's economic success -- the "Miracle on the Han." When I stood on the somber bridge at the Point of No Return, I gained a deeper appreciation for Korea's continuing security challenges. When I spoke to the National Assembly, I gained an inspiring appreciation of Korea's commitment to democracy. And when I went jogging with President Kim, I gained a healthy appreciation for the warmth, vigor, and endurance of Korea's leader.

President Kim, it is with admiration for you and with respect for the Korean people that I invite everyone to join me in a toast to you and to the Republic of Korea -- may democracy continue to flourish there, and may the dream of peaceful reunification on the Korean Peninsula soon become reality.

TO: ITOH

FROM: GROSSMAN, M

DOC DATE: 10 NOV 93
SOURCE REF: 9326062

KEYWORDS: KOREA SOUTH

AP

PERSONS: KIM YOUNG SAM

SUBJECT: PROPOSED Q & A FOR PRES USE FOLLOWING MTG W/ KOREAN PRES KIM
YOUNG SAM

ACTION: ADD-ON / APPROPRIATE ACTION

DUE DATE: 11 NOV 93 STATUS: S

STAFF OFFICER: KRISTOFF

LOGREF:

FILES: PA

NSCP:

CODES:

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

FOR ACTION
KRISTOFF

FOR CONCURRENCE
SODERBERG

FOR INFO
BERGER
EMERY
HALL
HILLIARD
ITOH
KENNEY
~~WIE~~ WIE DEMANN

COMMENTS: _____

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 13526
White House Guidelines, September 11, 2006
By VZ NARA, Date 6/29/2012
2009-0528-F

DISPATCHED BY _____ DATE _____ BY HAND W/ATTCH

OPENED BY: NSWEA

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DOC 4 OF 4



9326062

United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

November 10, 1993

8751

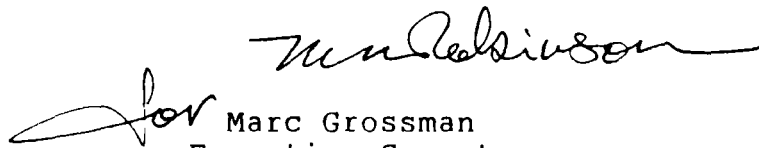
UNCLASSIFIED

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM H. ITOH
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

SUBJECT: Proposed Questions and Answers for the
President's Use following his Meeting with Korean
President Kim Young Sam

Attached are proposed questions and answers for use by
the President at a joint press conference following his
November 23 meeting with Korean President Kim Young Sam.

Thank you for your assistance in this matter.


for Marc Grossman
Executive Secretary

Attachment:

Proposed questions and answers

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

DEMOCRATIZATION IN KOREA

Q: What is your assessment of the democratization process in Korea?

A: President Kim Young Sam's election was the capstone of a remarkable five-year process of democratization. As Korea has moved away from authoritarianism, our security and economic ties have been strengthened.

Kim is a champion of human rights and democratic reform. He has taken effective steps to curb the influence of the army in domestic affairs, redirect the efforts of the National Intelligence Agency, and weed out corruption.

UNCLASSIFIED

HUMAN RIGHTS IN KOREA

Q: What is your assessment of the human rights situation in Korea?

A: For years human rights questions were prominent in our exchanges with the ROK.

President Kim and his colleagues have turned a new page. Their handling of human rights matters could serve as a model for other Asian countries. We applaud them.

UNCLASSIFIED

IMPRISONMENT OF SGT. MARKLE

Q: Why is Sgt. Markle in jail? What are we doing to get him out?

A: Sgt. Kenneth L. Markle was convicted by a Korean court of a particularly brutal mutilation and homicide. The victim was a Korean woman. Although the prosecution called for death, in April of this year Sgt. Markle was sentenced to life imprisonment. Sgt. Markle's appeal will be heard in a couple of days.

Sgt. Markle has been tried in a Korean court, under the provisions of the U.S.-Korea Status of Forces Agreement, and found guilty of homicide. The question of jurisdiction has been decided. He is appealing his conviction.

U.S. Consular and Judge Advocate General representatives continue to assure that Sgt. Markle enjoys all the due process rights that he is entitled to under Korean law and the U.S.-Korea Status of Forces Agreement.

UNCLASSIFIED

IMPEDIMENTS TO U.S. TRADE AND INVESTMENT IN KOREA

Q: President Kim Young Sam has stated that he wants to turn Korea into the most attractive place to invest in Asia. Yet businessmen still complain about Korean impediments to trade and investment. What is the U.S. doing to change this situation?

A: President Kim and I discussed U.S. companies' concerns about the business climate in Korea. He assured me that his government welcomes American companies and products into Korea. President Kim has often said that he wants Korea to become the most attractive place in Asia for foreign investment.

I urged President Kim to accelerate and strengthen his administration's efforts to deregulate the Korean economy.

We agreed that our senior officials will give practical "doing business problems" particular attention in fora such as our Dialogue on Economic Cooperation.

UNCLASSIFIED

AMWAY/SUNRIDER CASES

Q: Why are Americans arrested for selling legitimate American products in Korea? Are we trying to help Amway and Sunrider?

A: American businessmen working for two companies in Korea, Amway and Sunrider, have been arrested and charged with violations of Korea's Door to Door Sales Act.

The cases against these companies are still pending and I do not want to comment on a specific judicial matter in a foreign country.

I would like to say, however, that I know Amway and Sunrider to be fine companies and good corporate citizens everywhere they operate.

I understand that these companies are now working with the Korean authorities to ensure there are no future misunderstandings about permissible sales activities.

UNCLASSIFIED

U.S.-KOREA TRADE RELATIONS

Q: The U.S. has taken a number of trade actions this year against Korean products such as steel and semiconductors. Will this campaign against Korean products continue?

A: Korea is a very important trading partner. Two-way trade between our countries last year exceeded \$31 billion, and the U.S. is Korea's largest export market.

My Administration is committed to the expansion of trade to the benefit of all countries.

There is no "campaign" against Korean products. Vis-a-vis Korea and all other countries, we will enforce U.S. trade laws, vigorously and fairly. These laws are fully consistent with the GATT.

UNCLASSIFIED

URUGUAY ROUND AND AGRICULTURE

Q: Did you discuss rice trade issues? What is the U.S. response to Korea's refusal to import rice?

A: President Kim and I had a frank discussion of the importance to both our countries of concluding the Uruguay Round next month. We agree that a successful Uruguay Round will provide a major boost to our economies, and to the world economy.

I informed President Kim that the U.S. is committed to concluding the round by the December 15 expiration of the fast track deadline.

I realize the difficulty that Korea faces on some agricultural issues. All countries, including the United States, have sensitive agricultural areas. Nonetheless there is an international consensus that there can be no exceptions to comprehensive tariffication.

I emphasized to President Kim that it is particularly important that countries which have gained so much from the open international trading system, such as the U.S. and Korea, provide leadership to ensure that the Uruguay Round is successfully completed.

UNCLASSIFIED

KOREAN ECONOMIC REFORM

Q: What is the U.S. view of President Kim's economic reforms?

A: The U.S. strongly supports President Kim's calls for the deregulation and liberalization of the Korean economy.

We hope to see accelerated implementation in key sectors such as financial services.

Thorough implementation of the deregulation and liberalization policies would make Korea a considerably more attractive place for the high technology investments it seeks.

UNCLASSIFIED

NORTH KOREA NUCLEAR ISSUES

Q: Is Seoul pressing the U.S. to alter its diplomatic efforts on the North Korean nuclear issue?

A: President Kim and I have just consulted extensively on the North Korean nuclear issue.

We are in full agreement that every effort should be made to resolve the nuclear issue through diplomacy and dialogue.

UNCLASSIFIED

NORTH KOREA NUCLEAR ISSUES

Q: Are you considering asking the UN to put sanctions on North Korea?

A: First, the North Korean nuclear issue is a grave concern to the entire international community.

It is not just a bilateral issue between the U.S. and North Korea, or between South and North Korea.

On November 1 only North Korea itself voted against a UN General Assembly resolution that urged it to cooperate with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

We are still hopeful that through dialogue North Korea will agree to resolve fully the nuclear issue.

But if we conclude there is no possibility of further progress via U.S.-DPRK talks, we will consult with other governments and return the issue to the Security Council.

UNCLASSIFIED

NORTH KOREA NUCLEAR ISSUES

Q: Is the U.S. worried about what North Korea's reaction would be if talks were broken off and/or sanctions imposed?

A: Assuming that the Korean Peninsula remains nuclear-free is vital to our non-proliferation efforts.

This has a very high priority.

In any eventuality, we will stand by our security commitment to defend the Republic of Korea.

UNCLASSIFIED

NORTH KOREA NUCLEAR ISSUES

Q. Is the U.S. willing to cancel Team Spirit 1994 to get U.S.-DPRK talks restarted?

A: Team Spirit is a defensive U.S.-Republic of Korea military exercise which involves only conventionally-equipped forces.

Its sole purpose is to enhance both nations' ability to defend the Republic of Korea.

Team Spirit was suspended only once, in 1992, as an exceptional measure to recognize North Korea's steps at that time to begin addressing international concerns about its nuclear program.

UNCLASSIFIED

NORTH KOREA-US RELATIONS

Q: Is it true the U.S. is about to normalize relations with North Korea?

A: In view of the very many issues that divide us and North Korea -- such as their export of ballistic missiles -- I would say that normalization could be a long way off.

As a first step, North Korea needs to resolve the international community's suspicion of its nuclear intentions.

UNCLASSIFIED

NORTH KOREA NUCLEAR ISSUES

Q: What precisely do we expect North Korea to do before we consider the nuclear issue to have been resolved?

A: We want a nuclear free Korean Peninsula.

This requires that North Korea:

- remains a party to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT);
- cooperates fully with the IAEA on the impartial application of nuclear safeguards; and
- joins in the complete implementation of the South-North declaration on the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula.

UNCLASSIFIED

NORTH KOREA NUCLEAR ISSUES

Q: What could North Korea expect in return for agreeing with our requirements for a resolution of the nuclear issue?

A: I cannot speak for the international community. But I would expect that North Korea's stature in the eyes of the world would be remarkably enhanced if it were to move convincingly to remove all concerns about its nuclear program and intentions.

For our part, we would be willing to address North Korea's security concerns, and to begin working toward the full normalization of economic and political relations.

UNCLASSIFIED

KOREAN REUNIFICATION ISSUES

Q: What is the U.S. position on the reunification of the Korean Peninsula?

A: We share the goal of peaceful reunification on terms acceptable to the Korean people.

Only the people of the Korean Peninsula can resolve their differences.

The appropriate forum for this is South-North dialogue.

President Kim's administration has been flexible and patient in its recent efforts to reopen substantive dialogue with North Korea.

North Korea on July 19 at the end of the U.S.-DPRK talks in Geneva stated that it is ready to reopen dialogue with South Korea as soon as possible.

I call on North Korea to fulfill this public pledge immediately.

UNCLASSIFIED

US FORCES IN KOREA

Q: Are there any plans to change the U.S. military presence in the Republic of Korea?

A: No one, particularly North Korea, should doubt the resolve of the U.S. to defend our vital ally, the Republic of Korea.

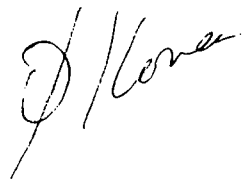
I have postponed until further notice any further reduction of U.S. troop strength there, as called for in phase II of the East Asia Strategic Initiative (EASI II).

I will review our defensive force strength on the Korean Peninsula, but only in tandem with North Korea should it decide to move concretely to resolve fully the nuclear issue.

TO: ITOH

FROM: GROSSMAN, M

DOC DATE: 09 NOV 93
SOURCE REF: 9326022



KEYWORDS: KOREA

APPOINTMENT FIRST LADY

PERSONS: SON MYONG-SUN

SUBJECT: PROPOSED MG BTW KOREAN FIRST LADY SON MYONG-SUN & FIRST LADY

ACTION: PREPARE MEMO FOR LAKE

DUE DATE: 13 NOV 93 STATUS: S

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
KRISTOFF

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO
GROSS
ITOH
KENNEY
WIEDEMANN

COMMENTS: _____

DISPATCHED BY _____ DATE _____ BY HAND W/ATTCH

OPENED BY: NSJDA

CLOSED BY:

DOC 1 OF 1

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002. memo	For William Itoh from Marc Grossman. Subject: Proposed Meeting. Record ID: 9308819. (2 pages)	11/09/1993	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

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

FOLDER TITLE:

Korea [Folder 2] [3]

2006-0528-F
vz1433

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]
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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]

TO: BERGER

FROM: AOKI
PONEMAN

DOC DATE: 05 NOV 93
SOURCE REF:

KEYWORDS: KOREA NORTH
PC

DC



PERSONS:

SUBJECT: REQUEST TO SCHEDULE DC MTG ON NORTH KOREA

ACTION: NOTED BY BERGER W/ COMMENT

DUE DATE: 09 NOV 93

STATUS: C

STAFF OFFICER: AOKI

LOGREF:

FILES: IFM

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

AOKI
CICIO
MILLISON
NSC CHRON
PONEMAN
TENET
WIEDEMANN
WRIGHT

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 13526
White House Guidelines, September 11, 2006
By YZ NARA, Date 7/17/2012
2009-0528-F

COMMENTS: BERGER COMMENTS RECOMMEND PC MTG INSTEAD OF DC - SUBJECT MTG SCHEDULED
FOR 15 NOV

DISPATCHED BY _____ DATE _____ BY HAND W/ATTCH

OPENED BY: NSMEM

CLOSED BY: NSKDB

DOC 1 OF 1

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
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003a. memo	For Samuel Berger from Steven Aoki. Subject: Deputies Meeting. (3 pages)	11/05/1993	P1/b(1)
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COLLECTION:

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

FOLDER TITLE:

Korea [Folder 2] [3]

2006-0528-F
vz1433

RESTRICTION CODES

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

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003b. draft	Memo for Leon Fuerth, Rick Inderfurth, Marc Grossman, et al. Subject: Deputies Meeting. Record ID: 9321250 (1 page)	11/05/1993	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

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National Security Council
Asian Affairs
OA/Box Number: 64

FOLDER TITLE:

Korea [Folder 2] [3]

2006-0528-F
vz1433

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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RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003c. draft	Agenda. (1 page)	11/05/1993	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

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

FOLDER TITLE:

Korea [Folder 2] [3]

2006-0528-F

vz1433

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Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
004. cable	re: ROKG Declines. (2 pages)	10/19/1993	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

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

FOLDER TITLE:

Korea [Folder 2] [3]

2006-0528-F

vz1433

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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TO: CLINTON, H

FROM: SOON, SOHN MYOUNG

DOC DATE: 21 SEP 93
SOURCE REF:

KEYWORDS: KOREA SOUTH

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: LTR TO FIRST LADY FM SOHN MYOUNG SOON OF KOREA RE APPRECIATION
FOR LTR

ACTION: PENDING STATE RECOMS DUE DATE: 21 OCT 93 STATUS: D

STAFF OFFICER: STATE

LOGREF:

FILES: PA

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
WIEDEMANN

COMMENTS: _____

DISPATCHED BY _____ DATE _____ BY HAND W/ATTCH

OPENED BY: NSJEB

CLOSED BY:

DOC 1 OF 1



United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

8005

October 14, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. William Itoh
Executive Secretary
National Security Council Staff
The White House

SUBJECT: Alerting NSCS on Presidential
Correspondence

Enclosed is the original of a letter to ~~President~~ Clinton
from *JOHN MYOUNG SOON*
which is transmitted for your information.

This correspondence was received in the Information Resources
Management Section of the Executive Secretariat on *10/14/93*
A copy has been assigned to the appropriate bureau for action.

Alan [Signature]

Chief, S/S-IRM/RMD
Information Resources Management Section
Records Management Division
Executive Secretariat
647-2991

Chong Wa Dae

Seoul, Korea

(Translation)

September 21, 1993

Dear Mrs. Clinton :

I am very delighted to receive your kind letter of August 3, 1993, which reminds me of the pleasant memories I shared with you during your visit to Korea last July.

It was indeed a great pleasure for me to meet you and deepen our friendship. The conversations we had were very useful and remain as beautiful memories.

The Korean people were deeply impressed by your wisdom and elegance. Among others, they cherish the warmth of your friendliness.

Meanwhile I look forward to seeing you again soon in the United States.

Joined by my husband, I wish to extend our best wishes to you and President Clinton.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Sohn Myoung Soon

Mrs. Hillary Rodham Clinton
The White House
Washington, D.C.

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

KAM 93/241

The Embassy of the Republic of Korea presents its compliments to the Department of State of the United States of America and has the honor to refer to the former's note No. 233 of September 24, 1993, regarding the letter from Mrs. Sohn Myoung Soon, the First Lady of the Republic of Korea, to Mrs. Hillary Rodham Clinton, First Lady of the United States of America. The Embassy would greatly appreciate the Department of State transmitting the enclosed original letter to the White House.

The Embassy of the Republic of Korea avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Department of State of the United States of America the assurances of its highest consideration.

October 7, 1993

Washington, D.C.

Enclosure



NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

October 26, 1993

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY LAKE

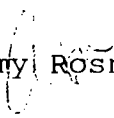
THROUGH: KENT WIEDEMANN 

FROM: JOHN BASKIN 

SUBJECT: Transmission to Congress of an Agreement Extending
Governing International Fishery Agreement with
South Korea

Attached, for the President's signature, are messages to the Senate and House transmitting the Agreement to extend the 1982 Agreement between the U.S. and South Korea Concerning Fisheries off the Coasts of the United States, as amended and extended, effected by an exchange of diplomatic notes at Washington on June 11, 1993 and October 13, 1993. The Agreement extends the 1982 Agreement to December 31, 1995.

Pursuant to the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act, the Agreement will enter into force 60 sessional calendar days after it is transmitted to Congress, or upon approval by both houses, if sooner.

Concurrences by: Alan Kreczko , Jeremy Rosner , Neal Wolin 

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memo at Tab I.

Attachments

Tab I	Memo to the President
Tab 1	Draft messages for Congress
Tab 2	Extensions of June 11, 1993 and October 13, 1993
Tab 3	Agreement of July 26, 1982, as amended
Tab 4	Incoming from State

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: THE EXECUTIVE CLERK

FROM: ANTHONY LAKE

SUBJECT: Transmission to Congress of Agreement Extending
Governing International Fishery Agreement with
South Korea

Purpose

To send to Congress an agreement extending our International Fishery Agreement with South Korea.

Background

Attached for your signature are messages to the Senate and House transmitting the Agreement to extend the 1982 Agreement between the Government of the United States of America and the Republic of Korea Concerning Fisheries off the Coasts of the United States, as amended and extended, effected by an exchange of diplomatic notes in Washington on June 11, 1993 and October 13, 1993.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the messages at Tab 1.

Attachments

Tab 1	Draft Messages for Congress
Tab 2	Extensions of June 11, 1993 and October 13, 1993
Tab 3	Agreement of July 26, 1982, as amended
Tab 4	Incoming from State

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

TO THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

In accordance with the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976 (Public Law 94-265; 16 USC 1801 et seq.), I transmit herewith an Agreement between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Korea Extending the Agreement of July 26, 1982, concerning Fisheries off the Coasts of the United States, as extended and amended. The Agreement, which was effected by an exchange of notes at Washington on June 11, 1993, and October 13, 1993, extends the 1982 Agreement to December 31, 1995.

In light of the importance of our fisheries relationship with the Republic of Korea, I urge that the Congress give favorable consideration to this Agreement at an early date.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES:

In accordance with the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976 (Public Law 94-265; 16 USC 1801 et seq.), I transmit herewith an Agreement between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Korea Extending the Agreement of July 26, 1982, concerning Fisheries off the Coasts of the United States, as extended and amended. The Agreement, which was effected by an exchange of notes at Washington on June 11, 1993, and October 13, 1993, extends the 1982 Agreement to December 31, 1995.

In light of the importance of our fisheries relationship with the Republic of Korea, I urge that the Congress give favorable consideration to this Agreement at an early date.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

June 11, 1993

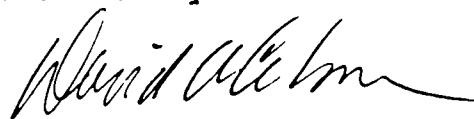
Excellency:

I have the honor to refer to the Agreement between Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Korea Concerning Fisheries off the Coasts of the United States, done at Washington July 26, 1982, as amended and extended (the Agreement).

I have the honor to propose, on behalf of the Government of the United States of America, that the Agreement, currently scheduled to expire December 31, 1993, be extended for an additional two year period until December 31, 1995. If this proposal is acceptable to your Excellency, I have the further honor to propose that this note and your Excellency's favorable reply shall constitute an agreement between our two Governments, which shall enter into force on a date to be determined in a subsequent exchange of diplomatic notes following the completion of all necessary internal procedures of both parties.

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

For the Secretary of State:



His Excellency

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

October 13, 1993

Excellency,

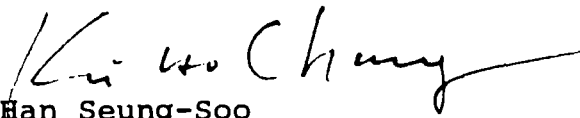
I have the honor to refer to the Note of June 11, 1993 which reads as follows:

"I have the honor to refer to the Agreement between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Korea Concerning Fisheries off the Coasts of the United States, done at Washington July 26, 1982, as amended and extended (the Agreement).

I have the honor to propose, on behalf of the Government of the United States of America, that the Agreement, currently scheduled to expire December 31, 1993, be extended for an additional two year period until December 31, 1995. If this proposal is acceptable to your Excellency, I have the further honor to propose that this note and your Excellency's favorable reply shall constitute an agreement between our two Governments, which shall enter into force on a date to be determined in a subsequent exchange of diplomatic notes following the completion of all necessary internal procedures of both parties."

I have further the honor to inform Your Excellency that the foregoing proposal is acceptable to the Government of the Republic of Korea and to confirm that the above-mentioned Note in reply shall constitute an agreement between our two Governments, which shall enter into force on a date to be determined in a subsequent exchange of diplomatic notes following the completion of all necessary internal procedures of both parties.

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

For 
Han Seung-Soo
Ambassador Extraordinary and
Plenipotentiary
of the Republic of Korea

His Excellency
Warren Christopher
Secretary of State
of the United States of America

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

May 29, 1991

Excellency:

I have the honor to refer to the Agreement between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Korea Concerning Fisheries off the Coasts of the United States, signed at Washington on July 26, 1982, as amended and extended (hereinafter referred to as "the Agreement") and due to expire on July 1, 1991. Noting the desire by the United States to address cooperatively with Korea the recommendations outlined in United Nations General Assembly Resolution 44/225 of December 1989 on Large-Scale Pelagic Driftnet Fishing, as well as concerns about the burgeoning fishery for pollock in the central Bering Sea area, I have the honor to propose that, in accordance with the provisions of Article XVI, the Agreement be extended until December 31, 1993. I have the honor to propose that the Agreement be further amended as follows:

1. In Article II, paragraph 1, delete "(except highly migratory species),".
2. In Article II, delete existing paragraph 2 in its entirety and replace it with:

His Excellency

Hong-Choo Hyun,

Ambassador of the Republic of Korea.

- "2. "fish" means all finfish, molluscs, crustaceans, and other forms of marine animal and plant life, other than marine mammals and birds;"
3. In Article II, at the end of subparagraph 6. b., add the word "and", delete paragraph 7 and renumber the present paragraph 8 as paragraph 7.
4. In Article IV, paragraph 7, delete "; and" and replace with ";".
5. In Article IV, add a new paragraph 8 as follows:
- "8. whether, and to what extent, such nations are cooperating with the United States in matters pertaining to the fulfillment of the recommendations outlined in United Nations General Assembly Resolution 44/225 of December 1989 on Large-scale Pelagic Driftnet Fishing and in the conservation of the pollock resource in the central Bering Sea; and"
6. In Article IV, renumber existing paragraph 8 as new paragraph 9 and insert the words "Government of the" before "United States".
7. In Article XII, add a new paragraph 5 as follows:
- "5. The Government of the Republic of Korea shall cooperate with the Government of the United States of America in matters pertaining to the fulfillment of the recommendations outlined in United Nations General Assembly Resolution 44/225 of December 1989 on Large-scale Pelagic Driftnet Fishing and in the conservation of the pollock resource in the central Bering Sea."

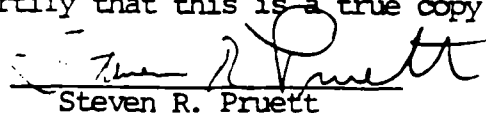
I have the further honor to propose that, if these proposals are acceptable to the Government of the Republic of Korea, this Note and the Embassy's Note in reply to that effect shall constitute an Agreement between the two Governments, which will enter into force on a date to be agreed upon in a subsequent exchange of diplomatic notes between the two Governments following the completion of necessary internal procedures.

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

For the Secretary of State:

A large, stylized handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "David Albion". The signature is written in a cursive style with a prominent initial "D".

I hereby certify that this is a true copy of the original.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Steven R. Pruett". The signature is written in a cursive style with a prominent initial "S".
Steven R. Pruett

EMBASSY OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Excellency,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of Your Excellency's Note of May 29, 1991 which reads as follows:

"I have the honour to refer to the Agreement between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Korea concerning Fisheries off the Coasts of the United States, signed at Washington on July 26, 1982, as amended and extended (hereinafter referred to as "the Agreement") and due to expire on July 1, 1991. Noting the desire by the United States to address cooperatively with Korea the recommendations outlined in United Nations General Assembly Resolution 44/225 of December 1989 on Large-scale Pelagic Driftnet Fishing, as well as concerns about the burgeoning fishery for pollack in the central Bering Sea area, I have the honor to propose that, in accordance with the provisions of Article XVI, the Agreement be extended until December 31, 1993. I have the honor to propose that the Agreement be further amended as follows:

1. In Article II, paragraph 1, delete "(except highly migratory species),"
2. In Article II, delete existing paragraph 2 in its entirety and replace it with:

"2. "fish" means all finfish, molluscs, crustaceans, and other forms of marine animal and plant life, other than marine mammals and birds;"
3. In Article II, at the end of subparagraph 6.b., add the word "and", delete paragraph 7 and renumber the present paragraph 8 as paragraph 7.
4. In Article IV, paragraph 7, delete"; and" and replace with ";".
5. In Article IV, add a new paragraph 8 as follows:

"8. whether, and to what extent, such nations are cooperating with the United States in matters pertaining to the fulfillment of the recommendations outlined in United Nations General Assembly Resolution 44/225 of December 1989 on Large-scale Pelagic Driftnet Fishing and in the conservation of the pollock resource in the central Bering Sea; and"
6. In Article IV, renumber existing paragraph 8 as new paragraph 9 and insert the words "Government of the"

before the "United States".

7. In Article XII, add a new paragraph 5 as follows:

"5. The Government of the Republic of Korea shall cooperate with the Government of the United States of America in matters pertaining to the fulfillment of the recommendations outlined in United Nations General Assembly Resolution 44/225 of December 1989 on Large-scale Pelagic Driftnet Fishing and in the conservation of the pollock resource in the central Bering Sea."

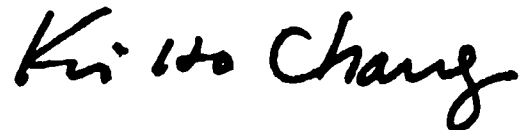
I have the further honor to propose that, if these proposals are acceptable to the Government of the Republic of Korea, this Note and Your Excellency's Note in reply to that effect shall constitute an Agreement between the two Governments, which will enter into force on a date to be agreed upon in a subsequent exchange of diplomatic notes between the two Governments following the completion of necessary internal procedures."

I have the honour to inform you that the extension of the Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Korea and the

Government of the United States of America concerning Fisheries off the coasts of the United States signed at Washington on July 26, 1982, as amended and extended, until December 31, 1993 and the amendments proposed above are acceptable to the Government of the Republic of Korea and to confirm that Your Excellency's Note and this Note in reply shall constitute an agreement between the two Governments, which will enter into force on a date to be agreed upon in a subsequent exchange of diplomatic notes between the two Governments following the completion of necessary internal procedures.

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

For the Ambassador:

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Ki Ho Chang". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with a large, prominent 'K' and 'C'.

Washington, D.C.

June 19, 1991



Washington, D.C. 20520

October 25, 1993

8318

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY LAKE
THE WHITE HOUSE

SUBJECT: Transmission to the Congress of the Agreement
Extending the Governing International Fishery
Agreement with the Republic of Korea

Attached for signature by the President are messages to the Senate and the House of Representatives, respectively, transmitting the Agreement to extend the 1982 Agreement between the Government of the United States of America and the Republic of Korea Concerning Fisheries off the Coasts of the United States, as amended and extended, effected by an exchange of diplomatic notes at Washington on June 11, 1993 and October 13, 1993. This exchange of notes together with the 1982 Agreement constitute a governing international fishery agreement within the requirements of Section 201(c) of the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MFCMA) (16 USC 1801 et seq.). The Agreement extends the 1982 Agreement to December 31, 1995.

This Agreement will permit the United States and Korea to maintain their long-standing cooperative fishery arrangements.

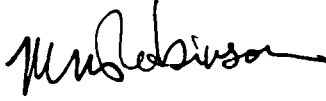
Compliance with Section 203(a) of the MFCMA is necessary before the Agreement can enter into force. The Section provides as follows with respect to transmission of the governing international fishery agreement to the Congress:

(a) IN GENERAL -- No governing international fishery agreement shall become effective with respect to the United States before the close of the first 60 calendar days of continuous session of the Congress after the date on which the President transmits to the House of Representatives and to the Senate a document setting forth the text of such governing international fishery agreement. A copy of the document shall be delivered to each House of Congress on the same day and shall be delivered to the Clerk of the House of Representatives, if the House is not

in session, and to the Secretary of the Senate, if the Senate is not in session.

In order ensure continued cooperation by the Republic of Korea on fisheries issues, we request prompt transmittal of this agreement to the House of Representatives and to the Senate.

Thank you for your assistance in this matter.


for Marc Grossman
Executive Secretary

Attachments:

1. Draft messages for the Congress
2. Extensions of June 11, 1993 and October 13, 1993
3. Agreement of July 26, 1982, as amended