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Folder Title:

Korea, July-December, 1995 [7]

Staff Office-Individual:

Asian Affairs-Kristoff, Sandra

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1040

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001a. memo	For Maggie Williams from Andrew Sens. Subject: Briefing Materials for the First Lady. Record ID: 9505717. (1 page)	07/25/1995	P1/b(1)
001b. briefing paper	Meeting with Son Myung Sun, First Lady of the Republic of Korea. (1 page)	07/25/1995	P1/b(1)
001c. talking points	Points to be Made. (1 page)	07/25/1995	P1/b(1)
001d. report	U.S. Government Report. (1 page)	07/17/1995	P1/b(1)
001e. memo	For Andrew Sens from Robert Suettinger. Subject: Background Material. (1 page)	07/24/1995	P1/b(1)
002a. letter	Home Address. [partial] (1 page)	07/20/1995	P6/b(6)
002b. letter	Home Address. [partial] (1 page)	06/23/1995	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Asian Affairs (Sandra Kristoff)
OA/Box Number: 1040

FOLDER TITLE:

Korea, July - December, 1995 [7]

2009-0528-F

vz1450

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]

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

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
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]

See remark Korea => Press
cc: Roth

Q & A: PRESS AVAILABILITY, 2/27/95

KOREA: AGREED FRAMEWORK IMPLEMENTATION

there is no other way to read
the outcome of the
KL talks.

Q: Does North Korea really accept that it will receive South Korean light water reactors?

-- Yes, I think with North Korea
The last round of talks, clearly established
A: SK's central role in the LWR project.
• I can't speak for North Korea, but all the evidence suggests
that it will, indeed, accept South Korean reactors.

Last month

• ~~The successful May-June US-DPRK talks in Kuala Lumpur, resolved~~
~~N:G agreed~~
~~a number of issues and confirmed two basic principles of the LWR~~
~~project: that KEDO will select the reactor model and that KEDO~~
~~will select the prime contractor. This outcome was achieved in~~
~~large part thanks to close teamwork with our South Korean and~~
~~Japanese allies.~~

-- The same day,

-- ~~Just after the talks in Kuala Lumpur ended, KEDO~~
~~confirmed that both the reactor model and prime contractor~~
~~will be South Korean. The reactor type was explicitly~~
~~described in the joint statement issued in Kuala Lumpur.~~

~~So the record is clear~~

-- ~~We expect KEDO to~~

-- ~~So the record is~~

Tim
Com Key
7427

NORTH KOREA: ASSISTANCE TO NORTH KOREA

See
p. 11

Q: Why are we providing assistance to North Korea under the Agreed Framework?

A: The AF is deeply in the US interest.

- We are providing a limited amount of assistance because it supports our vital non-proliferation objectives. The lion's share of assistance to North Korea will be coming from our allies, South Korea and Japan, and other members of KEDO.

- ~~To secure the non-proliferation benefits of the Agreed~~

~~Framework, and with the full agreement of the ROK and Japan, we~~

~~agreed that the DPRK would be provided less dangerous light~~

~~water reactors and, while the reactors are under construction by South Korea, supplies of fuel oil.~~

~~The lion's share of support for NK under the AF~~

- This will take place in a phased manner, as the North Koreans implement their obligations under the terms of the Agreed Framework signed last year.

- Thus far, the DPRK has frozen its gas-graphite nuclear facilities, which represents a major proliferation threat. Under the freeze, the DPRK 5MW reactor is shut down, its fuel fabrication plant is sealed, construction of two larger reactors has ceased, the radiochemical laboratory is sealed, and spent

Costs will

to broaden
the pool of
financing
to as
many
countries
as possible.
That requires
a modest
US contribution as well

fuel from the 5MW reactor is in a storage pond, awaiting shipment out of the country.

- I understand that South Korea and Japan also are considering providing some food assistance to North Korea, in order to help alleviate the results of several bad harvests.

NORTH KOREA: SPENT FUEL

Q: What is the state of play on US efforts to store safely the DPRK's spent fuel?

A:

- We reached agreement with the North Koreans in June on procedures to store safely the spent fuel rods from the North Korean 5 megawatt reactor.
- U.S. experts also installed equipment to cool the water holding the rods, which will reduce the rate of corrosion of the cladding, and agreed on a schedule to install equipment to clarify the water.
- The rods will later be placed in special canisters for safe storage, and eventually will be shipped out of North Korea.

KOREA: DPRK RICE

Q: What is your view of the emergency rice deliveries from the ROK and Japan? Does the U.S. plan to provide any humanitarian food aid? Why?/Why not?

A:

- The U.S. welcomes these agreements. In particular we fully support and encourage further direct contacts between North and South Korea.
- North and South Korea have been meeting to continue discussions on humanitarian food aid to the North.
- The ROK is providing the North with 150,000 tons of rice on a grant basis. Japan will provide a total of 300,000 tons of rice.
- There has been no decision reached about possible U.S. food aid to North Korea.

NORTH KOREA: DIVERSION OF HEAVY FUEL OIL

Q: In January, North Korea diverted fuel oil supplied to it to non-agreed uses. What is being done to prevent repetition?

A:

- Based on reports that a ~~very modest amount of~~ ^{same} heavy fuel oil was diverted by North Korea after the first delivery, we ~~have~~ insisted on ~~tough~~ monitoring measures to ensure it does not happen again. ~~before~~ ^{seen}
- North Korea agreed in June that sealed instruments will be installed to measure fuel flows at the facilities ^{where} ~~designated by~~ the DPRK to use the heavy fuel oil ^{is supposed to be used.} ~~to be provided under the~~ Agreed Framework.

-- These instruments will be installed before the next shipment of oil is delivered.

NORTH KOREA: NORTH-SOUTH DIALOGUE

Q: What is the US doing about North Korea's refusal to engage the South?

A:

- We applaud South Korea's recent success in negotiating an agreement to provide North Korea with humanitarian shipments of rice.
- We are encouraged that the North has begun to engage with the South, and that an additional round of negotiations is scheduled for August.
- We have told North Korea that it cannot hope to have good relations with the United States if it is not also prepared to deal constructively with South Korea.
- Nevertheless, North Korea has not yet fulfilled its commitment under the Agreed Framework to pursue dialogue and to implement the 1992 "Joint Declaration on the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula."
- We strongly urge the North to do so. Constructive North-South dialogue is the key to permanent peace on the peninsula and essential to the smooth implementation of the Agreed Framework.

NORTH KOREA: EFFECT OF DPRK TALKS ON US-ROK TIES

Q: How have the nuclear negotiations affected the US-ROK alliance?

A:

- If anything, they have strengthened an already strong alliance that has endured for more than four decades.
- Our alliance with South Korea is a pillar of our security posture in Northeast Asia.
- We naturally worked very hard to maintain the closest possible cooperation -- both with South Korea and Japan -- throughout this lengthy effort to resolve the North Korean nuclear issue.
- The US and ROK share the goal of a peaceful, non-nuclear Korean peninsula and a strong non-proliferation regime, and agree that the Agreed Framework moves us toward that goal. As allies, we will work together to assure its full implementation.

-- In Kuala Lumpur, we achieved North Korea's clear acceptance of South Korea's central role in the LWR project. Just after the Kuala Lumpur negotiations, President Kim wrote me that he and his government consider the outcome in Kuala Lumpur to have been a meaningful step forward.

U.S. - ROK SECURITY RELATIONSHIP

Q: On the occasion of the dedication of the Korean War Veterans Memorial, what is the status of the U.S.-Korea security relationship?

A:

- The security relationship is dynamic and strong. North Korea is still a threat, and the Republic of Korea and the U.S. remain determined to maintain a cooperative ability to counter that threat.
- As you know, we maintain 37,000 troops there, and they will stay as long as the people of South Korea want them there.
- We continue to consult closely at the highest levels of our security and defense establishments.
- Secretary Perry, for example, will be going to Seoul in November as part of an annual Defense Ministerial meeting which alternates between the U.S. and South Korea.
- We maintain a vigorous cycle of joint military exercises, both to enhance deterrence and to ensure readiness of our forces if deterrence fails.

U.S. - ROK SECURITY RELATIONSHIP

Q: Why did you recently issue a joint statement saying the Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) would be reviewed?

A:

- We did so at the request of the South Korean Government, which has the legal right under our Status of Forces Agreement to request such a review.
- As you know, there have been several deplorable incidents involving U.S. forces in Korea this year.
- We believe it is useful to sit down together to see if there is any way to improve how we mutually handle such incidents.
- We have not committed ourselves to any particular outcome, nor has our South Korean ally asked us to do so.

SOUTH KOREA-U.S. TRADE DISPUTES

Q: What is the status of the overall trade relationship with the ROK? Did you discuss trade disputes with President Kim?

A:

- Like the rest of our relationship with the Republic of Korea, our trade relationship is intense, cooperative, and mutually beneficial.
- It is also very large. South Korea is one of our largest trade partners, and we absorb nearly a fifth of its exports.
- And unlike our trading relationships with other major economic powers in Asia, we don't run a large trade deficit with Korea.
- Nevertheless, no one should be surprised that in such a large relationship that has grown yearly, there are some trade disputes.
- We have some market access concerns in areas such as autos, financial services and telecommunications.
- President Kim and I discussed these issues. I am confident that under his leadership -- particularly with his vision of the "globalization" of Korea -- we will be able to resolve these difficulties, as we have resolved trade disagreements in the past.

KOREA: SAMPOONG DEPARTMENT STORE COLLAPSE

Q: First a bridge, then a subway, and most recently a department store. Do you have a comment on South Korean construction standards? Have South Korean firms constructed U.S. facilities? Have these facilities been inspected? What does this record imply about South Korea's role in building the LWRs in North Korea?

A:

- Let me first express my sincere condolences to the families of the deceased, the injured, and the missing.
- I have full confidence in the safety of South Korean reactors.
- Korean contractors have built a number of facilities used by US forces in Korea. As with any US facility, these are subject to regular inspections and maintenance.
- I am confident that KEDO, an international consortium led by Korea, the U.S., and Japan, will devote the utmost attention to safety in assigning contracts.

KOREA: LOCAL ELECTIONS

Q: Do you have any comment on the recent local elections in Korea? Does President Kim's party's poor showing affect his ability to follow through with South Korea playing a central role in KEDO or engaging in inter-Korean dialogue?

A:

- In our meeting, I congratulated President Kim for having presided over the first local elections in South Korea since 1961. These elections were further proof that democracy is firmly in place in the Republic of Korea.
- I have no reason to believe that these elections will alter President Kim's government's determination or ability to play a central role in KEDO or to engage the North in meaningful dialogue.

KOREA: NON-IMMIGRANT VISAS

Q: Do you have any comment on Korean complaints of bottlenecks in the U.S. embassy in Seoul's processing of non-immigrant visas?

A:

- I know that this is a concern to many Korean travellers. The phenomenal growth in demand for visas has caused a real problem for our embassy in Seoul. The State Department is allocating additional resources to address this problem.

TO: PRESIDENT

FROM: CUOMO, KERRY K
ET AL

DOC DATE: 21 JUL 95
SOURCE REF:

KEYWORDS: HUMAN RIGHTS

KOREA SOUTH

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: LTR TO PRES RE HUMAN RIGHTS IN SOUTH KOREA

ACTION: PREPARE MEMO FOR LAKE

DUE DATE: 28 JUL 95 STATUS: S

STAFF OFFICER: SUETTINGER

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
SUETTINGER

FOR CONCURRENCE
AOKI
CLARKE
HALPERIN
LITWAK
LORIN
MALLEY
PONEMAN
ROTH

FOR INFO
KRECZKO
SCHWARTZ

COMMENTS: _____

DISPATCHED BY _____ DATE _____ BY HAND W/ATTCH

OPENED BY: NSMEC

CLOSED BY:

DOC 1 OF 1

RFK

5761

ROBERT F. KENNEDY MEMORIAL

*Staff to Bob
Sutthinger*

July 21, 1995

His Excellency Bill Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

On behalf of the Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Center for Human Rights, I write to urge your consideration of key human rights concerns to raise with President Kim Young-sam during his upcoming state visit to Washington later this month.

A group of U.S. citizens with a long-standing interest in South Korea, including Kerry Kennedy Cuomo, founder of the Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Center for Human Rights; Patt Derian, former Assistant Secretary for Human Rights; Robert Bernstein, Chair of Human Rights Watch; and Steven Schneebaum, a partner at Patton, Boggs & Blow and a director of the International Human Rights Law Group, expressed several of the concerns outlined below in a March 10 letter to President Kim (please see attached). We have received no reply, and South Korea's Ambassador to the United States, Park Kun-woo, has declined to meet with Kerry, Mr. Schneebaum and members of the RFK Center staff. We view this lack of response as an indication that President Kim is neglecting his commitment to human rights protection now that the eyes of the world are no longer focused on these problems.

Since President Kim took office in February 1993, the government of the Republic of Korea (ROK) has undertaken reform efforts to improve the human rights situation. These measures have included amnesties of political prisoners and a widespread campaign against government corruption. With Kim's election, public expectations rose that the new civilian government would dismantle the country's remaining military authoritarian machinery and transform South Korea into a fully functioning democracy. However, the continuing existence and abusive application of repressive legislation such as the National Security Law (NSL), and other policies and practices discussed below, remain obstacles to the full protection of human rights in South Korea.

Since 1993, the ROK government has arrested hundreds of people under the NSL for alleged pro-North Korean activities. The ROK government appears to be using tensions with North Korea to arrest people for the nonviolent exercise of their rights to freedom of expression and association. In addition, there are growing indications that former members of the ROK's military regimes, who constitute the strongest factions in President Kim's Democratic Liberal Party, are moving to gain wider control of the government's policies, particularly in the

aftermath of the DLP's poor showing in the June 27 nationwide elections for local office. We fear that this may result in even more arrests of those who voice views independent from those of the government.

We hope you will take this opportunity to convey U.S. concern regarding these issues and to encourage President Kim to exercise strong leadership in continuing significant and much-needed human rights reforms.

1. National Security Law

- Human rights and labor activists, writers, professors, publishers and students continue to be arrested, convicted and imprisoned under the National Security Law (NSL). Since its introduction in 1948, the NSL frequently has been used to suppress freedom of association and expression. More than 80 percent of the ROK's political prisoners are being held under this law. The broad provisions of the NSL, such as Article 7, which allows up to seven years' imprisonment for actions that "praise", "encourage" or "side with" the enemy (North Korea), violate Article 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), which the ROK ratified in 1990. The U.N. Human Rights Committee, in its July 1992 review of the ROK's compliance with the ICCPR, cited the continued operation of the NSL as "a major obstacle to the full realization of the rights enshrined in the Covenant," criticizing the law's vague terms and broad interpretation of threats to state security. The Committee recommended that the ROK take serious steps to phase out the law.

The Korean Bar Association, the Democratic Party (the ROK's main opposition party), Korean church leaders and human rights groups have persistently sought to abolish or amend the NSL. These groups have pointed out that the ROK's Criminal Code already adequately provides the government with the means to prosecute those who commit crimes against the state, including espionage. ROK Ministry of Justice officials have confirmed within the last year that the government has no intention of amending the NSL.

2. Political Prisoners

According to Amnesty International and Korean human rights organizations, ROK jails held some 370 political prisoners as of May 1995 -- 170 more than when President Roh Tae-woo turned over power to President Kim two and a half years ago. At least 100 of these individuals have been found by Amnesty International to be prisoners of conscience, imprisoned solely for the nonviolent exercise of their rights to freedom of expression or association. The U.N. Working Group on Arbitrary Detention has considered the cases of seven individuals imprisoned under the NSL -- including writer Hwang Suk-young, whose case is discussed below -- and has found that their detentions violate Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the ICCPR. The ROK has ignored these findings, published between December 1992 and September 1994, and continues to detain these individuals.

Prisoners of Conscience: Recent Examples

- * Among those targeted during the Kim Administration is Noh Tae-hoon, an internationally known and respected human rights activist, who was unlawfully arrested on July 15, 1993, following his participation in the United Nations World Conference on Human Rights. He was charged with violating the NSL for possession of a pamphlet produced by former long-term political prisoners and for forming an "enemy-benefitting" organization with them. After his arrest, the authors of these publications were questioned and released by the authorities, and confiscated copies of the tracts were returned. However, Mr. Noh received a two-year suspended sentence and lost his right to vote and other civil and political rights during this period.
- * - In September 1993, Hwang Suk-young, a well-known writer, was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment and an additional seven years' suspension of his civil and political rights for allegedly violating the NSL by visiting North Korea without authorization.
- * In March 1994, ROK authorities arrested several publishers, including Kim Yon-in, Kim Byong-hak and Lee Song-woo, accusing them of publishing "enemy-benefitting" materials. The ROK authorities confiscated books and computer diskettes alleged to be pro-North Korea although many were legally published and are sold in South Korean bookshops. The books confiscated include The Practice of Socialism, poetry, and prison writings by former political prisoners.
- * In 1994, the ROK government sought the death penalty in the case of Ahn Jae-ku, a 61-year-old former professor of mathematics. Amnesty International considers Mr. Ahn to be a prisoner of conscience. Mr. Ahn and 25 other people were arrested in June 1994 for alleged pro-North Korea activities. Mr. Ahn was charged under the NSL with forming an "anti-state" organization and, at his trial in November 1994, received a life sentence.

Deprivation of Civil and Political Rights

We are also concerned that many former prisoners of conscience who have completed their prison terms have not had their civil and political rights restored and may still be under suspicion and subject to surveillance. For example, 1987 RFK Human Rights Award laureate Kim Keun-tae, who is a long-time human rights and democracy activist and was a leader of nonviolent opposition to the ROK's military regimes, is still denied these rights because of a 1992 NSL conviction, which was based on Kim's exercise of his right to free expression. Pursuant to the ROK's 1994 electoral law, he and other former prisoners are barred from voting or running for public office.

Long-term Prisoners and the Practice of "Conversion"

At least 40 security-related prisoners who have refused to "convert" (renounce their real or alleged political opinions) remain incarcerated. These include Kim Sun-myung, 70, and Ahn Hak-sop, 64, who have been imprisoned for more than 40 years and are

considered by Amnesty International to be prisoners of conscience. Because they have not "converted," Mr. Kim and Mr. Ahn are barred from seeking parole from their life sentences. Officials at Taejon prison, where Mr. Kim and Mr. Ahn are being held, have refused to allow them to meet with Cho Yong-whan, a South Korean lawyer the prisoners requested to represent them. The ROK government should ensure that Mr. Kim, Mr. Ahn and other prisoners are granted access to legal counsel and that no prisoner is punished for exercising his or her right to free expression by refusing to "convert".

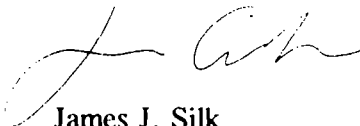
3. The ROK's Role in Promoting Human Rights Internationally

- In 1987, the ROK established its International Cooperation Agency to provide financial and technical assistance to developing countries. This was a notable step as the ROK rounded the corner from status as a developing nation itself. South Korea's experience has shown that economic development is not inconsistent with greater respect for human rights -- particularly civil and political rights. South Korea is now in a position to take a more active role in promoting human rights throughout the Asian region. We hope that you will encourage President Kim to make human rights factors a priority in the ROK's development assistance programs and other foreign policy decisions.

President Kim is expected to announce another amnesty on August 15 to commemorate the 50th anniversary of Korea's liberation from Japanese colonial rule. We ask that you encourage President Kim to grant a full pardon, including the restoration of civil and political rights, to Kim Keun Tae and all other current and former prisoners of conscience.

This is a critical moment in the ROK's political history, a potential positive turning point for the government's commitment to respecting the rights of its citizens and enhancing human rights around the world. We hope you will call on President Kim to take the necessary steps now to assure the Korean people and the international community that the ROK government respects the rights of every individual.

Sincerely yours,



James J. Silk
Director

cc: Warren Christopher, Secretary of State
Winston Lord, Assistant Secretary of
State for East Asia and Pacific
Thomas Hubbard, Deputy Assistant
Secretary of State for East Asia
and Pacific

Anthony Lake, National Security Advisor
Sandy Berger, Deputy Assistant to the
President for National Security Affairs
Nancy Soderberg, Deputy Assistant to the
President for National Security Affairs



ROBERT F. KENNEDY MEMORIAL

CENTER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS • NATIONAL JUVENILE JUSTICE PROJECT
BOOK AWARD • HUMAN RIGHTS AWARD • JOURNALISM AWARD

KERRY KENNEDY CUOMO, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

8 March 1995

His Excellency
President Kim Young Sam
Republic of Korea
The Blue House
Seoul
REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Dear Mr. President:

We write to you today about several matters of serious concern to us and ask for your attention to them.

The Republic of Korea (ROK) has made great strides under your leadership toward reestablishing civilian government, and bringing peace and reconciliation with the North through expanded commercial, cultural and other ties. In this context of positive change, we urge you to consider the situation of more than 30 "long-term" prisoners who remain incarcerated in the ROK. These individuals were convicted by previous military regimes on state security charges and currently are serving sentences of seven or more years. Many reportedly suffer from poor mental and physical health due to years in prison, sometimes in solitary confinement, past ill-treatment and inadequate medical attention. It appears that many of these individuals were tortured during pretrial detention and, unable to secure proper defense counsel, were convicted solely on the basis of coerced confessions. Others may be held for refusing to renounce their political beliefs. These concerns, as well as serious doubt about due process and other aspects of the trial proceedings under the judiciary at that time, strongly suggest that reexamination of these cases should be a top priority.

We therefore respectfully request that you review their cases -- particularly those of Kim Sun-Myung and Ahn Hak-Sop, both of whom have been in prison for more than 40 years -- on an urgent basis and with a view toward releasing them as an act of humanity and justice.

As the Republic of Korea prepares to hold free elections for local government for the first time in more than 30 years, we are also very much concerned about hundreds of Korean citizens who currently are prohibited from taking part in this historic event. These former prisoners of conscience -- including Kim Keun Tae, 1987 Robert F. Kennedy Human Rights Award laureate -- were convicted of National Security Law violations and have served their sentences, been released early on parole or received suspended sentences in lieu of prison time. However, consistent with sentencing by the courts, they continue to be deprived of their rights to vote or to stand for office, the very rights for which you

"Each time a man stands up for an ideal or acts to improve the lot of others or strikes out against injustice, he sends forth a tiny ripple of hope, and crossing each other from a million different centers of energy and daring, those ripples build a current that can sweep down the mightiest walls of oppression and resistance."

Robert F. Kennedy

South Africa, 1966

1206 30th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20007

Tel: (202) 333-1880 • Fax: (202) 333-4903 • E-Mail: rfgkmem@igc.apc.org



His Excellency
President Kim Young Sam
8 March 1995
Page Two

and many of them struggled for so long. These individuals, were convicted unfairly and in violation of their internationally recognized rights. The current deprivation of their basic rights to participate in the government of their country is therefore a continuing injustice as it is based on original convictions that are suspect.

As President, and as one who has struggled vigorously and with success against dictatorship's tactics to halt the free political discourse that is fundamental to democracy, your intervention to restore these individuals' basic rights would be a fitting expression of the respect for human rights that the establishment of your administration represents for Korea.

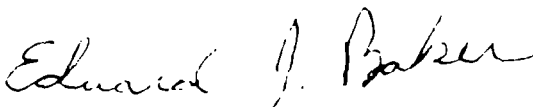
Finally, in more general terms, we hope you will direct the Ministry of Justice to undertake a review of the cases of all those now detained for the peaceful expression of their opinions, and that actions will be taken that are consistent with the ultimate consolidation of democratic institutions and the free expression of political ideas in the ROK.

We thank you very much for your consideration of our views and wish you well as you begin the third year of your administration. We look forward to your reply.

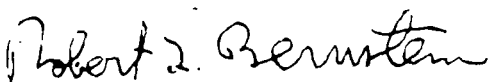
Sincerely,



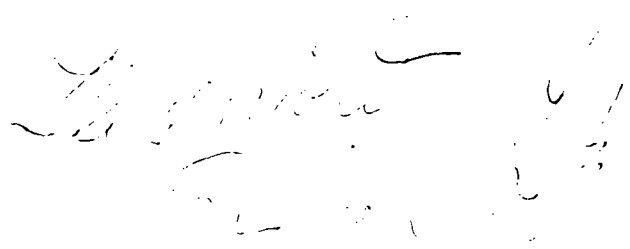
Kerry Kennedy Cuomo
Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Center for
Human Rights



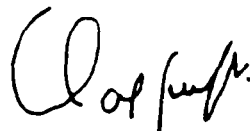
Edward J. Baker
Harvard Yenching Institute



Robert Bernstein
Human Rights Watch



Zbigniew Bujak
Member of Sejm, Poland
1986 RFK Human Rights Award Laureate

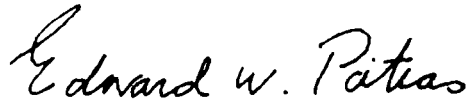


Chakufwa Chihana
Second Vice-President, Malawi
1992 RFK Human Rights Award Laureate

His Excellency
President Kim Young Sam
8 March 1995
Page Three



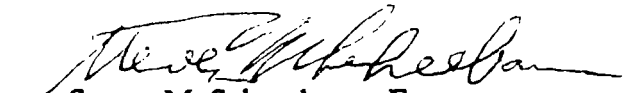
Patt Derian
former U.S. Assistant Secretary of State
for Human Rights



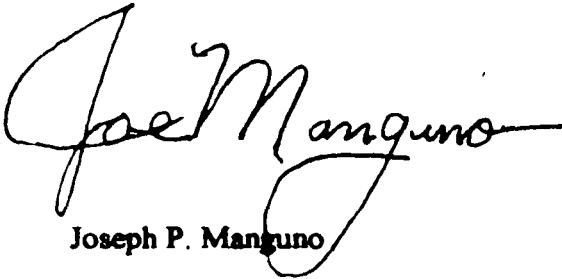
Edward W. Poitras
Southern Methodist University



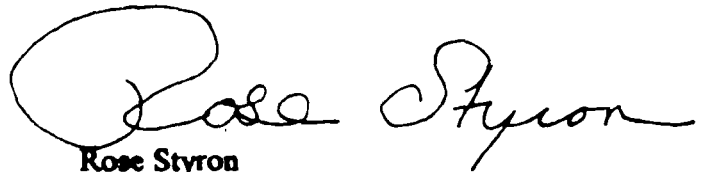
Selig Harrison
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace



Steven M. Schneebaum, Esq.
International Human Rights Law Group



Joseph P. Manguno



Rose Styron
Poet, Journalist, Human Rights Activist

cc: Ambassador Park Kun Woo
Minister of Justice Ahn Woo Man

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
NSC/RMO PROFILE

RECORD ID: 9505717
RECEIVED: 24 JUL 95 11

TO: WILLIAMS, M

FROM: SENS

DOC DATE: 25 JUL 95
SOURCE REF:

KEYWORDS: KOREA SOUTH

APPOINTMENT FIRST LADY

PERSONS: SON MYUNG-SUN

SUBJECT: BRIEFING MATERIALS FOR FIRST LADY MTG W/ SON MYUNG-SUN / FIRST
LADY OF REPUBLIC OF KOREA

ACTION: SENS SGD MEMO

DUE DATE: 27 JUL 95 STATUS: C

STAFF OFFICER: SUETTINGER

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

EXECSEC

ROTH

SUETTINGER

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 13526
White House Guidelines, September 11, 2006
By ✓ NARA, Date 7/2/2012
209-0528-F

COMMENTS: _____

DISPATCHED BY _____ DATE _____ BY HAND W/ATTCH

OPENED BY: NSGP

CLOSED BY: NSDRS

DOC 2 OF 2

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
ACTION DATA SUMMARY REPORT

RECORD ID: 9505717

DOC ACTION OFFICER

CAO ASSIGNED ACTION REQUIRED

001 SENS
002

Z 95072416 FOR SIGNATURE
X 95072515 SENS SGD MEMO

DISPATCH DATA SUMMARY REPORT

DOC DATE DISPATCH FOR ACTION

DISPATCH FOR INFO

002 950725 WILLIAMS, M

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

National Security Council
The White House

PROOFED BY: _____

LOG # 5717

URGENT NOT PROOFED: _____

SYSTEM PRS NSC INT

BYPASSED WW DESK: _____

DOCLOG 48K A/O _____

	SEQUENCE TO	INITIAL/DATE	DISPOSITION
Harmon	_____	<u>X</u>	_____
Dohse	<u>1</u>	<u>D</u>	_____
Sens	<u>2</u>	<u>DD S</u>	_____
Soderberg	_____	_____	_____
Berger	_____	_____	_____
Lake	_____	_____	_____
Situation Room	_____	_____	_____
West Wing Desk	<u>3</u>	<u>gpa 7/25</u>	<u>D</u>
Records Mgt.	_____	_____	<u>D</u>
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

A = Action

I = Information

D = Dispatch

R = Retain

N = No Further Action

cc:

COMMENTS:

Exec Sec Office has diskette ups

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001a. memo	For Maggie Williams from Andrew Sens. Subject: Briefing Materials for the First Lady. Record ID: 9505717. (1 page)	07/25/1995	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Asian Affairs (Sandra Kristoff)
OA/Box Number: 1040

FOLDER TITLE:

Korea, July - December, 1995 [7]

2009-0528-F
vz1450

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]
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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]

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001b. briefing paper	Meeting with Son Myung Sun, First Lady of the Republic of Korea. (1 page)	07/25/1995	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Asian Affairs (Sandra Kristoff)
OA/Box Number: 1040

FOLDER TITLE:

Korea, July - December, 1995 [7]

2009-0528-F
vz1450

RESTRICTION CODES

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Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001c. talking points	Points to be Made. (1 page)	07/25/1995	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Asian Affairs (Sandra Kristoff)
OA/Box Number: 1040

FOLDER TITLE:

Korea, July - December, 1995 [7]

2009-0528-F
vz1450

RESTRICTION CODES

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Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001d. report	U.S. Government Report. (1 page)	07/17/1995	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Asian Affairs (Sandra Kristoff)
OA/Box Number: 1040

FOLDER TITLE:

Korea, July - December, 1995 [7]

2009-0528-F
vz1450

RESTRICTION CODES

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- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
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Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001e. memo	For Andrew Sens from Robert Suettinger. Subject: Background Material. (1 page)	07/24/1995	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Asian Affairs (Sandra Kristoff)
OA/Box Number: 1040

FOLDER TITLE:

Korea, July - December, 1995 [7]

2009-0528-F
vz1450

RESTRICTION CODES

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

UNCLASSIFIED
NSC/RMO PROFILE

RECORD ID: 9505656
RECEIVED: 21 JUL 95 08

TO: LAKE

FROM: ROTH

DOC DATE: 21 JUL 95
SOURCE REF:

KEYWORDS: KOREA SOUTH
AP

SP

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: PRES SP FOR DROP BY W/ KOREAN WAR VETS

ACTION: LAKE SGD SP

DUE DATE: 25 JUL 95 STATUS: C

STAFF OFFICER: ROTH

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
NSC CHRON
ROTH

COMMENTS: _____

DISPATCHED BY _____ DATE _____ BY HAND W/ATTCH

OPENED BY: NSJDA

CLOSED BY: NSGP

DOC 1 OF 1

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED
ACTION DATA SUMMARY REPORT

RECORD ID: 9505656

DOC ACTION OFFICER

CAO ASSIGNED ACTION REQUIRED

001 LAKE
001

Z 95072111 FOR SIGNATURE
X 95072407 LAKE SGD SP

UNCLASSIFIED

National Security Council
The White House

PROOFED BY: _____

LOG # 5656

URGENT NOT PROOFED: _____

SYSTEM PRS NSC INT

BYPASSED WW DESK: _____

DOCLOG ABK A/O _____

	SEQUENCE TO	INITIAL/DATE	DISPOSITION
Harmon			
Dohse	<u>1</u>	<u>S</u>	
Sens			
Soderberg	<u>2</u>	<u>W</u>	
Berger		<u>mt</u>	
Lake	<u>3</u>	Natl Sec Advisor has seen	
Situation Room			
West Wing Desk	<u>4</u>	<u>AB</u> 7/21	<u>D</u>
Records Mgt.	<u>5</u>		<u>N</u>

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

cc:

COMMENTS:

SP - Enigma, Lake Mtg
w/ Kucan - La - Vets

Exec Sec Office has diskette 1982

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

5656

July 21, 1995

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY LAKE

FROM: STANLEY ROTH *SR*
SUBJECT: Schedule Proposal

Attached at Tab I is a Schedule Proposal to Billy Webster for a Presidential Drop-by with the Korean War Veterans and other veterans groups sometime during the time frame of the dedication of the Korean War Veterans Memorial on July 27. The Chosin Few, an activist group on Korean MIA issues, requested the meeting to discuss their concerns.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the Schedule Proposal to Billy Webster

Attachment
Tab I Schedule Proposal

Nalley

*This is not the highest priority. I
wouldn't complain if you downgraded it to
a Gibler-Roth meeting in the Roosevelt Room
with a Lake drop-by.*

Schedule Proposal

THE WHITE HOUSE

date 7 / 21 / 95WASHINGTON ACCEPT REGRET PENDING

TO: Billy Webster
Director of Scheduling and Advance

FROM: Anthony Lake *AL*

REQUEST: Drop-by at Meeting with Korean War Veterans hosted by Anthony Lake

PURPOSE: To discuss Korean War MIA issues and other issues of concern to Korean War veterans

BACKGROUND: Many thousands of Korean War veterans will be in Washington for the dedication of the Korean War Veterans Memorial. Representatives from the Chosin Few, an activist group on Korean War MIA issues, have asked for a White House meeting to discuss their concerns. Rather than limit the meeting to this one subject, it has been broadened to include representatives from all of the major veterans service organizations.

PREVIOUS PARTICIPATION: No previous participation with Chosin Few, but recent (July 11) participation with other veterans groups.

DATE AND TIME: Week of July 24, date and time open

BRIEFING TIME: 10 minutes

DURATION: 5 minutes

LOCATION: Roosevelt Room

PARTICIPANTS: The President
Anthony Lake
Hershel Gober, Veterans Affairs
Winston Lord, State
James Wold, Defense
Stanley Roth (NSC Notetaker)

Nice but not necessary

cc: Stephanie Streett

Mr. James R. Currieo, Veterans of
Foreign Wars of the United States
James J. Kenney, AMVETS
Mr. Richard F. Schultz, Disabled
American Veterans
Ms. Pat Dunton, Korean/Cold War
Family Association of the Missing
CAPT J. Robert Lunney, JAGC,
USN(Ret), The Chosin Few
Frank Metersky, The Chosin Few
Others TBD

OUTLINE OF EVENTS: POTUS would drop by at any point
during the meeting for handshake and
photo op.

REMARKS REQUIRED: Talking Points to be provided

MEDIA COVERAGE: White House photographer

FIRST LADY'S ATTENDANCE: Not required

VICE PRESIDENT'S ATTENDANCE: Optional

RECOMMENDED BY: NSC

CONTACT: Stanley Roth (x69251)

ORIGIN OF THIS PROPOSAL: NSC

SECOND LADY'S ATTENDANCE: Not required

TO: ORTH, JACK

FROM: PRESIDENT

file
DOC DATE: 20 JUL 95
SOURCE REF:

KEYWORDS: KOREA
MP

DEFENSE POLICY

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: PRES REPLY TO ORTH RE KOREAN WAR MEMORIAL

ACTION: FOR DISPATCH

DUE DATE: 03 JUL 95 STATUS: C

STAFF OFFICER: ROTH

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

WH STRIPPING DESK

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

NSC CHRON
ROTH

COMMENTS: _____

DISPATCHED BY

Jon

DATE

7/20

BY HAND

W/ATTCH

OPENED BY: NSDRS

CLOSED BY: NSJDA

DOC

4 OF

4

UNCLASSIFIED
ACTION DATA SUMMARY REPORT

RECORD ID: 9505036

DOC ACTION OFFICER

CAO ASSIGNED ACTION REQUIRED

001 ROTH	Z 95062915 PREPARE MEMO FOR LAKE
002 LAKE	Z 95071819 FWD TO PRESIDENT FOR SIG
003 PRESIDENT	Z 95071819 FOR SIGNATURE
004	X 95072010 PRESIDENT SGD LTR
004 WH STRIPPING DESK	X 95072010 FOR DISPATCH

DISPATCH DATA SUMMARY REPORT

DOC DATE DISPATCH FOR ACTION

DISPATCH FOR INFO

003 950718	VICE PRESIDENT
003 950718	WH CHIEF OF STAFF
004 950720 ORTH, JACK	
004 950720 WH STRIPPING DESK	

UNCLASSIFIED

National Security Council
The White House

PROOFED BY: _____ LOG # 5036

URGENT NOT PROOFED: _____ SYSTEM PRS NSC INT

BYPASSED WW DESK: _____ DOCLOG 78K A/O _____

	SEQUENCE TO	INITIAL/DATE	DISPOSITION
Harmon	<u>1</u>	<u>SA</u>	
Dohse			
Sens			
Soderberg			
Berger			
Lake			
Situation Room			
West Wing Desk	<u>2</u>	<u>78K 7/20</u>	<u>D</u>
Records Mgt.		<u>7/20</u>	<u>D</u>

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

cc:

COMMENTS:

Date July 20^{ok} 19, 1995 ?

Exec Sec Office has diskette _____

National Security Council
The White House

PROOFED BY: _____

LOG # 5036

URGENT NOT PROOFED: _____

SYSTEM PBS NSC INT

BYPASSED WW DESK: _____

DOCLOG ABH W/O _____

B

Harmon

SEQUENCE TO

INITIAL/DATE

DISPOSITION

Dohse

Sens.

Soderberg

Berger

Lake

Situation Room

West Wing Desk

Records Mgt.

1
2

JA

copy
copy MV

Net Sec Advisor
has seen

WBS 7/18

To desk

A = Action

I = Information

D = Dispatch

R = Retain

N = No Further Action

cc:

COMMENTS:

Exec Sec Office has diskette

Yes

MEMORANDUM FOR: WH STRIPPING DESK

DOCUMENT DESCRIPTION: TO: ORTH, JACK
SOURCE: PRESIDENT
DATE: 20 JUL 95
SUBJ: PRES REPLY TO ORTH RE KOREAN WAR MEMORIAL

REQUIRED ACTION: FOR DISPATCH

DUE DATE: 20 JUL 95

COMMENT:


FOR JOHN W. FICKLIN
NSC RECORDS MANAGEMENT OFFICE

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002a. letter	Home Address. [partial] (1 page)	07/20/1995	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Asian Affairs (Sandra Kristoff)
OA/Box Number: 1040

FOLDER TITLE:

Korea, July - December, 1995 [7]

2009-0528-F
vz1450

RESTRICTION CODES

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RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 20, 1995

Dear Mr. Orth:

Thank you for your recent letter concerning my upcoming speech at the dedication ceremony for the Korean War Memorial.

I was very moved by your letter and by your personal record of sacrifice for our country. I agree completely with you that we must not forget our Missing-In-Action from the Korean War, and can assure you that I intend to address this important subject in my speech at the dedication ceremony.

I attach a very high priority to this issue. When the U.S. Liaison office opens in North Korea in the near future, one of its immediate priorities will be to try to obtain much greater cooperation from the North Korean Government on this issue.

We have an obligation to the 8,100 Americans who never came home from the Korean War, and I will do everything I can to help their families obtain the answers to the questions for which they have already waited more than forty years.

Sincerely,

Bill Clinton

Mr. Jack Orth



Thank you

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
7-19-95

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

ACTION

July 18, 1995 95 JUL 18 P7:25

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ANTHONY LAKIN

SUBJECT: Letter from Jack Orth

Purpose

To respond to a letter from Jack Orth, a Marine veteran from the Korean War.

Background

Jack Orth, a Marine who was wounded three times in the Korean War, has written a letter in which he requests that at your speech at the Korean War Memorial on July 27 you include a statement concerning the need to account for Korean War MIAs. There are approximately 8,100 such MIAs, and North Korea has been much less cooperative than Vietnam in seeking to resolve these cases.

Your reply thanks him for his letter, indicates that you share his concern about the MIAs from the Korean War and informs him that you intend to include a statement about the MIAs in your speech at the dedication ceremony for the Korean War Memorial.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the letter at Tab A.

Attachments

Tab A Letter to Jack Orth
Tab B Correspondence from Jack Orth

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002b. letter	Home Address. [partial] (1 page)	06/23/1995	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Asian Affairs (Sandra Kristoff)
OA/Box Number: 1040

FOLDER TITLE:

Korea, July - December, 1995 [7]

2009-0528-F
vz1450

RESTRICTION CODES

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5036



[002b]

June 23, 1995

President Clinton
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President,

You and your advisors receive thousands of letters each week from citizens around the country. I'm sure it's an impossible task to read all the correspondence, let alone reply or act on the many thoughts and requests. However, nothing ventured - nothing gained ... as you and your staff must have contemplated when seeking the Office of President of the United States a few years ago.

So, with "nothing ventured - nothing gained" in mind, I write to you today and hope that somehow my feelings and opinions reach you and your staff. If so, I thank you for listening ...

Forty-five years ago this month, American troops, along with U.N. troops, became militarily involved in the Korean War. Initially, it was called a "police action" by some, and so-called experts said it would be over in a matter of months. Thirty-six months later, July of 1953, peace negotiations were finally successful, and a cease fire was declared. Over 50,000 Americans were killed in action, and hundreds of thousands wounded. There are, to this day, thousands of those who served that are still declared "Missing in Action" or "P.O.W." ... and they have never been accounted for.

I served the last year of the Korean War with the 1st Marine Division. I was wounded three times, and received the Bronze Star medal and three Purple Hearts. I only bring this out, Mr. President, to point out that I know first hand the horrors of war, and also the comradeship that goes along with it.

The United States Marine Corps may mean many things to many people. Much has been said through the years, both pro and con, about Marine Corps

tradition. However, anyone who ever served in the Marine Corps always knew that in combat there was never a doubt that if death occurred, no matter what the situation, your fellow Marines would always be by your side to see to your return. Thousands of military personnel and their families and relatives have, in their hearts, wished the United States government would take a page from the Marine Corps book and see to the return of those missing in the Korean War.

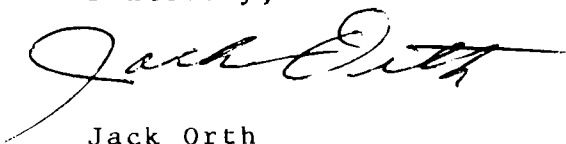
After forty-two years, a Korean War Memorial will be dedicated in late July in Washington. Over a half million people affected by the Korean War will be in Washington for the long overdue ceremony. Thousands of other Korean War veterans and their families around the country will be there in thought only, but they'll be present and accounted for.

Everyone at the ceremony, and around the country, will be a captive audience for your thoughts, Mr. President. No president, since the Korean War ended, has publicly initiated a statement or an official demand for the return of Americans who are buried in North Korea. What better time for you, Sir ... as the leader of our country ... is there than now to announce new efforts to bring everyone home from the "Forgotten War". After all, the Korean War Memorial is in memory of all who served. A statement from our Commander-in-Chief, President Clinton, concerning those still unaccounted for will truly make the dedication ceremony what it's meant to be.

Your days are crowded with ever present problems and decisions to make. The Korean War has been "pushed under the rug" by every administration since 1953. Thousands of those who served hope you'll address the Korean situation, along with your many other responsibilities, and give everyone something to be truly proud of in July.

Wishing you well ...

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jack Orth", with a stylized, flowing script.

Jack Orth

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

July 17, 1995

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY LAKE

FROM: STANLEY ROTH *SR*

SUBJECT: Letter from Mr. Jack Orth

Attached at Tab I is a Memorandum for the President asking him to sign the letter at Tab A to Mr. Orth, a Marine veteran from the Korean War, who wrote asking him to include a statement regarding the need to account for Korean War MIAs in his dedication speech for the Korean War Memorial on July 27.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the Memorandum for the President at Tab I.

Attachment

Tab I Memorandum for the President
Tab A Letter to Mr. Jack Orth
Tab B Letter from Mr. Jack Orth