

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE  
WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
<del>Memo</del>	<del>Ernest Goldstein to the Pres. (x ref-FG 656) re</del> <del>mtg of Export Expansion Advisory Com. at ExImport</del> <del>Bank (CONFIDENTIAL)</del> <i>open 5-17-89 NLS 88-132</i>	<del>11/27/68</del>	<del>A</del>
<del>Memo</del>	<sup>1</sup> <del>Ernest Godstein to the Pres. (x ref FG 220) re</del> <del>Export Expansion Advisory Com. at Ex-Im Bank</del> <del>(CONFIDENTIAL)</del> <i>open 5-17-89 NLS 88-132</i>	<del>11/27/68</del>	<del>A</del>
<del>Memo</del>	<del>Benjamin H. Read to Walt Rostow (x ref-FO 4-2) re</del> <del>ExIm Bank invlvement in Korean Steel Mill project</del> <del>(CONFIDENTIAL-grp 3)</del> <i>open 4-12-94 NLS 93-321</i>	<del>10/22/68</del>	<del>A</del>
<del>Memo</del>	<del>for the Pres. (x ref-FO 3-2) re Korea MAP supple-</del> <del>mental (SECRET)</del> <i>open 4-8-93 NLS 92-488</i>	<del>6/68</del>	<del>A</del>
<del>Memo w/ attachments</del>	<del>Walt Rostow to Secy of State re apptmt. of Dong</del> <del>Jo Kim as amb. (CONFIDENTIAL)</del> <i>open 5-15-01</i>	<del>8/15/67</del>	<del>A</del>
<sup>14i-14m</sup> <del>Memo w/ attachments (large case file)</del>	<del>Asst. Sec of Defense (Daniel Z. Hen??) to Chief</del> <del>of Public Information, Dept. of Army/Chief of</del> <del>Info., Dept. of Navy/and Dir. of Info., Dept.</del> <del>of AF re PM Kwong Chung's visit to U.S., including</del> <del>CONFIDENTIAL, CONFIDENTIAL-grp 3), and SECRET</del> <del>attachments</del>	<del>3/10/67</del> <i>Partially declassified 5/15/01 (some attachments still closed) open 10/27/01 NLS 01-209</i>	<del>A and C</del>
<del>Memo</del>	<del>R. W. Komer to the Pres. (xref-BE 5-3) re</del> <del>inflation Korean War vs. Vietnam (SECRET)</del> <i>open 5-15-01</i>	<del>2/3/67</del>	<del>A</del>

FILE LOCATION

C.F. CO 151 Korea (1967-68)

RESTRICTION CODES

- (A) Closed by Executive Order 11652 governing access to national security information.  
(B) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.  
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## LBJ LIBRARY DOCUMENT WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Page 1 of 1

Doc #	DocType	Doc Info	Classification	Pages	Date	Restriction
14i	a	report biographic sketch [attachment to 3/10/67 memo for the Chief of Public Information] open 11/27/01 NLS 01-209	C	2	undated	A
14j	b	report biographic sketch [attachment to 3/10/67 memo for the Chief of Public Information] open 11/27/01 NLS 01-209	S	2	undated	A
14k	c	report biographic sketch [attachment to 3/10/67 memo for the Chief of Public Information] open 11/27/01 NLS 01-209	C	2	undated	A
14l	d	report biographic sketch [attachment to 3/10/67 memo for the Chief of Public Information] open 11/27/01 NLS 01-209	C	2	undated	A
14m	e	report biographic sketch [attachment to 3/10/67 memo for the Chief of Public Information] open 11/27/01 NLS 01-209	S	1	undated	A

Collection Title WHCF, Confidential File  
 Folder Title "CO 151, Korea (1967-68)"

Box Number 10

## Restriction Codes

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Wednesday, November 27, 1968  
5:30 p.m.

C.F.

FG656  
FO4-2  
TAH  
CO151

FG11-8-1/Ernest Goldstein, Ernest

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

From: Ernest Goldstein

Mr. President:

I participated in today's meeting of the Export Expansion Advisory Committee at the Ex-Im Bank.

Two matters are worthy of note:

1. Thanks to the cooperation between the Department of Commerce and the Bank fostered by the Export Expansion Act of 1968, great progress is being made in coordinating advance credit facilities with overseas trade shows. Thus, when American exporters show their wares, arrangements will exist for export credit at the time an order is placed.
2. There was again discussion of the Korean steel mill project involving Koppers Co. This is the project which Secretary Smith discussed with you. Subsequently, upon your instruction the Koppers people saw DeVier Pierson.

This matter has been discussed during the past several meetings. At today's meeting it was decided that no intelligent response to the Koppers proposition was possible without an in depth study of the feasibility and impact of the project. The French, German and U.K. counterparts of Ex-Im have indicated that they are not anxious at this time to make a commitment to aid participation by their nationals in the project.


The next step is the study which cannot be completed in less than six months.

  
Ernest Goldstein

DECLASSIFIED

E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.4

NIJ 88-132

By  NARA, Date 4-14-89

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

C. F.

FG 220  
CO 151

2

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Wednesday, November 27, 1968  
5:30 p.m.

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The next step is the study which cannot be completed in less than six months.

Ernest Goldstein

DECLASSIFIED  
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.4  
NJ 88-132  
By ing NARA, Date 4-18-89

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



gal/

DECLASSIFIED  
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.4  
NJ 93-321  
By ing, NARA, Date 4-11-94

3/ G.F. ④  
70 4-2  
76 220  
CO 151  
CM/Steel

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. WALT W. ROSTON  
THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: Eximbank Involvement in Korean  
Steel Mill Project

In response to Mr. Pierson's request of October 21, 1968, the Department encloses a memorandum concerning a proposed project of a multinational consortium including the Koppers Company to build a steel mill in Korea. \*

Benjamin H. Read  
Executive Secretary

Enclosure:

Eximbank Involvement in  
Korean Steel Mill Project

E/OMA/FOD:RBDuncan/ds  
10/22/68

Clearances:  
E/IMA-Mr. Enders  
EIB-Mr. Houston  
EA/K-Mr. Bardach  
AID/EA-Mr. Shook  
E-Mr. Solomon

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP 3

Downgraded at 12-year intervals;  
not automatically declassified.

RECEIVED  
OCT 23 1983



OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301

July 26, 1968

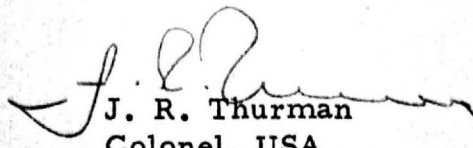
MA3/P\*

CO151

MEMORANDUM FOR Lt Colonel Haywood Smith  
Armed Forces Aide to the President  
The White House

The Department of Defense has been advised that the Republic of Korea government has accepted the Presidential Unit Citation for 9th Company, 1st Cavalry Regiment, Republic of Korea Army. Therefore, the necessary White House press release is in order.

The Korean Minister of Defense Choi will be visiting Korean units in Vietnam during the period of 7-14 August. It is requested that the White House authorize the Department of Defense to let General Abrams make the presentation of the PUC during Minister Choi's upcoming visit.

  
J. R. Thurman  
Colonel, USA  
Military Assistant

Nothing else sent to  
Central Files as of 7-31-68

L.B.

Approved: 7/26/68

RECEIVED  
JUL 30 1968



881

July 13, 1968

5/

③  
F03-2  
C01-3  
C0151  
FG 115  
FG 11-1  
FI 4/FG 115

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

SUBJECT: Determination of Necessity for Transfer of Funds

In accordance with the recommendations in your memorandum of July 11, 1968, I hereby determine pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 90-392, approved July 9, 1968, that action is necessary in connection with military activities in Southeast Asia and the Republic of Korea to transfer \$3,750,950,000 from the appropriation Emergency Fund, Southeast Asia, to the appropriations for military functions of the Department of Defense in such amounts and at such times prior to June 30, 1969 as you may determine.

9

LBJ:DEFENSE:BUDGET:WJH:rah

INFORMATION MEMO:

BB/dg

June 4, 1968

3  
C. F.

6  
12

FG 240	PR 9/ST 9
PR 9/ST 43	WE 8
FG 165	CO 151
FG 251	CO 1-8
IM	CM/Lead and Zinc
FG 145	LE
FG 110-9	PR 18
ED	WE 4
CA 7	IS 1
FG 11-8-1/McPherson	

Box no. 1411 contains the following material sent to Central Files by Mr.

McPherson's office on the above date:

General Services Administration  
Hemisfair 1968 (San Antonio)  
Department of Health Education and Welfare  
Interstate Commerce Commission (Reorganization Plan #3)  
Immigration  
Interior Department  
Internal Revenue Service  
Intellectuals  
International Air  
International Education  
Interama  
xKennedy Playground  
Korea (Pueblo)  
Latin America  
Lead and Zinc  
Legislation (Misc.)  
Legislative Programs (1965 - 1968)  
Lippmann, Walter (Column Herald-Tribune/N.Y.)  
Medicare  
Mental Retardation



~~SECRET~~

June, 1968

C. F.

FO3-2

CO151

FG115

DRAFT

DECLASSIFIED

E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.4

NJ 92-488

By ju, NARA, Date 4-1-93

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: \$100 million FY 1968 Korea MAP Supplemental

This responds to your questions regarding the content and current status of the \$100 million FY 1968 Korea MAP Supplemental request.

CONTENT

The content of the \$100 million package was developed with the ROKG and reflects President Park's wishes.

The major item in the package is one squadron of 18 F4D Phantom aircraft at a cost of \$50.5 million. Remaining items include:

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>\$ Millions</u>
Air Base Improvement/Hardening	\$6.1
Mobile Communications Equipment	6.6
Fast patrol cutters	6.9
Counterinfiltration Equipment	
Army - communications, vehicles, ammo, etc.	8.5
Navy - electronics, communications, etc.	3.8
Marine Corps - observation aircraft, trucks, etc.	1.4
Army-Marine Corps - M16 rifles	2.4
Homeland Reserve Force - M-1 carbines	13.8

President Park was particularly anxious to improve the counterinfiltration capabilities of the Korean National Police through the use of \$5 million

~~SECRET~~

DRAFT

8  
CONFIDENTIAL

April 8, 1968

G.F.  
ND19/CO151  
CO151  
IT4717

Dear Mr. Findley:

The President has asked me to reply to your telegram of March 15, 1968, suggesting that the United States offer to adjudicate the PUEBLO issue in the International Court of Justice.

X

I believe that Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Torbert discussed this matter with you on February 6, 1968, and that he informed you that some type of impartial adjudication had been under consideration.

As you are probably aware, we have refrained from publicly disclosing the details of our private talks with the North Koreans at Panmunjom. This is in accordance with an agreement reached with the North Koreans at the beginning of the talks. We believe that these negotiations will have a better chance of success if publicity is avoided at the present stage. However, if you would like a further discussion of the matter, on a classified basis, Ambassador Torbert will be happy to arrange it.

For your information, we are enclosing an excerpt from a North Korean broadcast which takes a negative position on the idea of an investigation by some international body.

If I can be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to let me know.

Sincerely yours,

(signed) W. W. Rostow  
W. W. Rostow

Enclosure

X  
Honorable Paul Findley  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D. C. 20515

AJ:mm

3

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APR 13 1968  
CENTRAL FILES



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G.F. ④ + 9

ND 19/CO 151  
7G 115  
7G 1-2/CO 151  
CO 151

February 9, 1968

Dear President Park:

As you have already been informed by Ambassador Porter, I am sending Mr. Cyrus Vance to Seoul as my personal representative to discuss with you our current common problems, to inform himself on the current critical situation, and to report back to me his findings and recommendations. As you know, Mr. Vance served with great distinction as Deputy Secretary of Defense. His ability to penetrate to the heart of difficult problems and find wise courses of action was demonstrated in the Dominican and Cyprus crises.

Mr. Vance has my complete confidence and is fully familiar with my thinking. No one would be better qualified to represent me in the mission on which he is about to embark, and I ask you to convey to him any thoughts you may have.

Sincerely,



His Excellency  
Chung Hee Park  
President of the Republic of Korea  
Seoul

LBJ:State:WWR:rla

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FEB 10 1968  
CENTRAL FILES

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20523

C.F. (6)  
C.M./Fish Protein  
Concentrate

FO3-2  
C0151  
FG105-4  
C043

SEP 25 1967

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. MIKE MANATOS  
Assistant to the President  
The White House

SUBJECT: Memorandum from Mr. E. J. Pappajohn on Fish Protein  
Concentrate

A.I.D. is aware of the work being done by scientists in the  
\* Canadian Food and Drug Directorate on the development of toxicity  
in fish protein concentrate prepared by processes using ethylene  
dichloride as a solvent. The Food From the Sea Service of the  
Office of the War on Hunger is in touch with the Canadian workers  
and with the U. S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries on this matter.  
The United States Food and Drug Administration is also aware of  
this problem. You may be sure that it will be investigated fully.

The 330 tons of fish protein concentrate (FPC) to be shipped to  
Korea is purely a private arrangement in which A.I.D. played no  
part. In view of the Canadian work, the Food From the Sea Service  
did get in touch with the American seller to suggest that the  
product be subjected to toxicity testing before the shipment is  
made. The seller agreed to do this.

RUTHERFORD POATS

For William S. Gaud

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SEP 25 1967  
CENTRAL FILES



BB/ET

C. F.

CD 151

FG 105

②+

11

August 15, 1967

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

The President concurs with your opinion and has requested that you inform the Government of Korea that the appointment of Ambassador Dong J<sup>o</sup> Kim as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Government of Korea would be agreeable to the Government of the United States.

W. W. Rostow

cc: Protocol

✓ CF w/cy of Incoming  
Country File w/Incoming

RECEIVED  
AUG 16 1967  
CENTRAL FILES

3130  
BKS  
11a

CONFIDENTIAL ENCLOSURE

August 14, 1967

Dear Mr. President:

The Department has received a communication from the American Embassy in Seoul requesting approval of the appointment of Dong Jo KIM as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Korea to the United States. A biographic sketch of Ambassador Kim is enclosed.

I believe that the appointment of Ambassador Kim as Korean Ambassador at Washington would be satisfactory. If you concur in this opinion, I shall be pleased to inform the Government of Korea of your approval.

Faithfully yours,

DEAN RUSK

Dean Rusk

Enclosure:

Biographic Sketch

The President,

The White House.

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12 11 3 54

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ROSTOW'S OFFICE

1967 AUG 15 AM 8 26



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BIOGRAPHY

Dong Jo KIM - Republic of KOREA

Ambassador Kim has been Republic of Korea (ROK) Ambassador to Japan since December 25, 1965, following the ratification of the Japan-Korea normalization treaty earlier in the month. He has been head of the Republic of Korea mission in Tokyo since October 1964 and had been the chief Korean delegate during the treaty negotiations.

Personally suave and approachable and possessing a high degree of professional competence, Kim is also reputed to be something of a political opportunist. He is an excellent linguist, fluent in English and Japanese and apparently has some knowledge of Chinese.

Dong Jo Kim was born in Pusan on August 14, 1918. After graduating from Keijo Commercial College, Seoul, in March 1940, he went to Japan to study law at Kyushu Imperial University and in June 1943 passed the Japanese higher civil service examination for administration. Awarded his university degree in September 1943, he was first employed as a minor official at the Ministry of Welfare in Tokyo. A year later he was transferred to Kyoto, where he worked in the Local Affairs Section of the Kyoto municipal government until he resigned in August 1945.

After his resignation Kim returned to Korea and for the next several years held various positions in the South Kyongsang Provincial Government. From January to June 1949, he was assistant manager of a provincial branch of the Korea Foodstuffs Company. Appointed chief of the Secretariat in the Ministry of Communications in June 1949, he served in that capacity until his appointment in 1951 to the position of Director of the Ministry's Management Bureau.

DECLASSIFIED  
E.O. 12958, Sec. 3.5  
State Dept. Guidelines

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

By jc, NARA, Date 5-9-01

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

-2-

In June 1951, Kim was appointed Chief of the Political Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. During the fall and winter of 1951-52, he spent eight months in Tokyo as an adviser to the Korean delegation at the ROK-Japan normalization talks. In July 1952, he was appointed Counselor of the Korean Embassy in Taipei, and from December of that year he also held the post of purchasing officer for the ROK Office of Supply. Returning to Korea in July 1954, he resumed his previous position as Chief of the Political Affairs Bureau. He spent three months in the United States in the winter of 1956-1957 as a member of the Korean delegation to the 11th United Nations General Assembly.

Kim was appointed Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs in May 1957. He held that position until 1959 when the then-President Syngman Rhee removed him, giving no official reason and thus contributing to rumors that Kim's views had been too close to those held by the Americans.

After his departure from government service, Kim began the practice of law, at the same time continuing his ties with the ruling Liberal Party (LP). A member of the Foreign Affairs and Defense Subcommittee of the LP Policy Advisory Committee, he was appointed in February 1960 a Special Envoy to the President to head an ROK goodwill mission to Asian countries.

Kim visited the United States in June 1962 as a participant in the Foreign Leader Program of the Department of State. During the course of the following year he joined the ruling Democratic-Republican Party and was named Secretary General of the Korean Chapter of the Asian People's Anti-Communist League. In 1964 he became president of the Korean Trade Promotion Corporation, serving in that position until his appointment as chief delegate in the talks with Japan in October of that year.

Kim is married to the former Song Tu-man and is the father of six children, ranging in age from 9 to 20. He is a Presbyterian.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BB/ —  
July 31, 1967

G.F. (5)  
FO3-2  
FO6-3  
HLL6  
CO151

Dear Mr. Leiberger:

I have been asked by Mr. Rostow to  
reply to your letter of July 18 concern-  
ing Radio Free Asia.

x You Chan Yang  
ROFA

Radio Free Asia is one of a number  
of private broadcasting ventures which  
have been established for the purpose of  
broadcasting to various parts of the world.  
The United States Government does not in-  
volve itself in such private enterprises,  
nor does it render financial or technical  
support. Our own interests are adequate-  
ly served by the Voice of America (VOA),  
operated by the United States Information  
Agency. VOA, the voice of the United  
States Government to other lands and  
peoples, has a wide range of programs  
directed toward the areas mentioned in  
your letter.

Sincerely,

Richard M. Moose

Mr. Robert M.<sup>x</sup> Leiberger, Jr.  
517 E. Cedar Avenue  
Connellsville, Pennsylvania  
15425

RECEIVED  
JUL 31 1967  
CENTRAL FILES



THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

REFERRAL

C. F. ⑤  
ND19/CO312/ND9  
ND9/WK  
ND11  
CO 151  
FG115

13

To: The Secretary of Defense

Date: April 27, 1967

ACTION REQUESTED

- ☐ Draft reply for:  
☐ President's signature.  
☐ Undersigned's signature.
- ☐ Memorandum for use as enclosure to reply.
- ☒ Direct reply.  
☐ Furnish information copy.
- ☐ Suitable acknowledgment or other appropriate handling.  
☐ Furnish copy of reply, if any.
- ☐ For your information.
- ☐ For comment.

NOTE

*Prompt action is essential.*

If more than 48 hours' delay is encountered, please telephone the undersigned immediately, Code 1450.

Basic correspondence should be returned when draft reply, memorandum, or comment is requested.

REMARKS:

Returned for DOD reply as recommended in memorandum from Mr. John M. Steadman (per Colonel Ashley), 4/26/67 (CONFIDENTIAL)

Description:

☒ Letter: ☐ Telegram: ☐ Other:

To: The President ★  
From: S/Sgt. Jere D. Wiker, RA 13629997, Sup. Co., 15th S&S Bn., 1st Air Cav. Div.,  
Date: 4/9/67 (pm 4/10/67) APO SF 96490  
Subject: Serviceman in Viet-Nam protests denial of PX privileges to dependents living in Korea.

By direction of the President:

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APR 27 1967

CENTRAL FILES

Paul M. Popple  
Assistant to the President

ar

(White House File Copy)



ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301

C. F.

CO151

14

PUBLIC AFFAIRS

10 MAR 1967

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF OF PUBLIC INFORMATION  
Department of the Army

THE CHIEF OF INFORMATION  
Department of the Navy

THE DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION  
Department of the Air Force

SUBJECT: Visit to the United States of His Excellency Il Kwon Chung,  
Prime Minister of the Republic of Korea

At the invitation of President Johnson, His Excellency Il Kwon Chung, Prime Minister of the Republic of Korea, will begin an Official Visit to the United States on Sunday, March 12, 1967. Department of State has requested Department of Defense support as indicated and authorized below:

His Excellency will arrive at San Francisco International Airport aboard Pan American Flight # 846, on March 12, 1967, at 1230 hours (PST) and depart on a United States Air Force Special Flight on March 13, 1967, at 1030 hours (PST). Department of the Navy is requested to provide baggage handling and surveillance teams on arrival and baggage handling and surveillance team and aircraft security on departure.

His Excellency will arrive at Philadelphia International Airport on March 13, 1967, at 1755 hours (EST) and depart aboard the Presidential Helicopter for Washington, D. C., on March 14, 1967, at 1025 hours. Department of the Navy is requested to provide baggage handling and surveillance teams and aircraft security on arrival and aircraft security only on departure from Philadelphia.

Departure of the Cargo aircraft from Philadelphia International Airport on March 14, 1967, at 0930 hours and arriving at MATS Terminal, Washington, D. C., at 1015 hours.

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MAY 3 1967  
CENTRAL FILES

Department of the Navy is requested to provide baggage handling and surveillance teams and aircraft security in Philadelphia. Department of the Army is requested to provide baggage handling and surveillance teams and aircraft security in Washington, D. C., and transport the baggage to Blair House.

Department of the Army is requested to arrange an Armed Forces Full Military Honors Ceremony for His Excellency on March 14, 1967, at 1130 hours, utilizing the United States Navy Band. The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff or his representative has been requested to attend the ceremony. The other Military Services are requested to participate in the ceremony in accordance with standing operating procedures for such occasions and to cooperate fully with the Military District of Washington.

Department of the Army is requested to arrange for wreath-laying ceremonies at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and at the grave of the late President Kennedy at 1600 hours on Wednesday, March 14.

His Excellency will depart from Andrews Air Force Base aboard a United States Air Force Special Flight on March 16 at 0920 hours. Department of the Army is requested to provide baggage handling and surveillance teams and aircraft security upon departure.

His Excellency will arrive at Port Authority Terminal, John F. Kennedy International Airport, New York City on March 16 at 1015 hours and will depart aboard a United States Air Force Special Flight on March 16 at 1705 hours. Department of the Navy is requested to provide aircraft security while in New York City.

His Excellency will arrive in Los Angeles on March 16 at 2000 hours (PST) and will depart from Los Angeles International Airport aboard a Pan American Flight # 817 on March 17 at 0900 hours. Department of the Army is requested to provide baggage handling and surveillance teams and aircraft security upon arrival in Los Angeles and baggage handling and surveillance teams only upon departure.

In each instance above where baggage handling and surveillance



teams are requested, a radio-equipped car to accompany the baggage is also requested if available.

*Daniel Z. Henkin*

cc: Aide to the Chairman, JCS  
Ceremonies, MDW  
Aide, Chief of Staff, USAF  
Director of Information, USMC  
Mr. King, State Department Protocol  
Mr. Lynch, State Department Security  
ACSI, Room 2C525  
AFNIC, Room 4A916  
ACNO, Room 5C569  
Office of the Military Aide to the President ←  
Special Assistant to the Secretary of Defense, Room 3E941  
ASD(PA)  
DNS(PA)  
D/P&P(PA)  
SAFOI  
CINFO  
CHINFO

RECEIVED

MAR 11 10 49 AM '67

OFFICE OF THE  
MILITARY AIDE

14a

February 23, 1967 - Thursday - 1:45 PM

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

State Department requests the use of one of your big jets to pick up Korean Prime Minister Chung in San Francisco on March 13th. He will be taken to Philadelphia first.

The following day they want two helicopters to bring him and his party to Washington, and on March 16th, a big jet to carry him from Andrews to New York and on to San Francisco.

Respectfully,

JIM CROSS

APPROVED: \_\_\_\_\_

DISAPPROVED: \_\_\_\_\_

*arrived  
1130 - 14 March  
Ceremony*

*who will take Ceremony*

*Col. Cross* \_\_\_\_\_ ✓ *gm*  
*Maj. Smith* \_\_\_\_\_  
*Maj. Rob.* \_\_\_\_\_  
*Cmdr. N-bbs* \_\_\_\_\_

SUSPENSE FILE:JUC:aw



OFFICE OF THE ARMED FORCES AIDE  
THE WHITE HOUSE

Tuesday, March 14, 1967, Arrival ceremony for the Prime Minister  
of Korea (South Lawn)

Time: 11:30 a.m.

In-place time for Social Aides: 10:30 a.m. in Cdr Hobbs' office

Music: ARRANGED BY MDW

Uniform: Service Dress Blue

Parking for Social Aides: North Grounds

The following Social Aides will attend:

Major George E. Clifford, Jr., USAF  
LT Edward B. Peel, USCG  
Captain Ronald L. Ault, USA  
Captain James P. Cooney, USMC

  
F. W. HOBBS, III  
Lieutenant Commander, U. S. Navy

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Captain Widicus, USAF  
Captain Robb, USMC

MEMORANDUM

*Supplied material*  
*12 March*  
*Response*  
*Jim* *14c*  
THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

16 February 1967

MEMORANDUM FOR COLONEL CROSS

I attended the meeting in the Situation Room to discuss the visit of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Korea.

The visit is an informal one, but will involve military honors upon arrival at 11:30 am, 14 March. There was brief discussion of a possible visit by the Prime Minister to the NMCC. However, there was considerable caution because of the necessity for clearing this visit, and because the press would not be able to cover the visit.

As presently planned, the Prime Minister will helicopter from Philadelphia to Washington on the morning of his arrival. If we have not already received a request, we will receive a request for an aircraft for all movements of the Prime Minister within the U. S.

The attached information sheets were issued at the meeting.

*Hugh*  
H. C. ROBINSON

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(Downgraded to UNCLASSIFIED upon removal of enclosures)

14d

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
Washington, D. C.  
OFFICE OF KOREAN AFFAIRS

VISIT TO WASHINGTON, D. C. OF HIS EXCELLENCY IL KWON CHUNG,  
PRIME MINISTER OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Members of Party:

Sung Eun Kim - Minister of National Defense  
Chung Hun Pak - Minister of Commerce and Industry  
Hu Rak Lee - Presidential Principal Secretary  
Sang Chol Hong - Prime Minister's Principal Secretary

SUNDAY, MARCH 12

10:30 p. m.                      Arrival in San Francisco (Pan American  
   Airways). Met by Protocol representative.

MONDAY, MARCH 13

Fly to Philadelphia. Met by Chief of  
Protocol.

TUESDAY, MARCH 14

10:25 a. m.                      Depart Philadelphia by helicopter

11:25 a. m.                      Arrive at the Ellipse. Drive to White House

11:30 a. m.                      Arrival at the White House. Met by  
President Johnson. Military Honors.  
-Exchange of remarks.

12:00 noon                      Meeting with President Johnson at the  
White House.

1:00 p. m.                      President Johnson will give a luncheon  
in honor of the Prime Minister of the  
Republic of Korea at the White House.



TUESDAY, MARCH 14 (Cont'd.)

- |              |   |
|--------------|---|
| 4:00 p. m.   | Wreath laying ceremony at Arlington.        |
| * 6:30 p. m. | Reception by Smithsonian Institution.       |
| 8:00 p. m.   | Stag dinner to be hosted by Secretary Rusk. |

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15

- |              |                                       |
|--------------|---------------------------------------|
| 10:00 a. m.  | Meeting with Secretary Rusk.          |
| 12:00 noon   | Luncheon at National Press Club.      |
| * 3:00 p. m. | Meeting with Vice President Humphrey. |
| 6:30 p. m.   | Reception at Korean Embassy, followed |
| to           | by private dinner                     |
| 8:30 p. m.   |                                       |

\* Tentative

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14e

S/CPR - Mr. Armour

February 6, 1967

EA/K - Benjamin A. Fleck

Suggested Guest List for Korean Prime Minister Chung's Visit -  
March 14-15

As requested by your office, I attach a suggested guest list for the luncheon to be given by the President on March 14 in honor of Il Kwon Chung, Prime Minister of the Republic of Korea.

Attachment  
As stated

EA/E:BCRowberg:sd

Clearances:

EA - Mr. Burke  
H - Miss Folger  
P - Mr. Donnelly  
CU-Mr. Peaslee

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Suggested Guest List for the President's Luncheon in Honor of  
Prime Minister Il Kwon Chung of Korea

Guest of Honor:

Prime Minister Il Kwon CHUNG

Korean Guests:

Minister of National Defense Sung Eun KIM, member of the Prime Minister's party  
Minister of Commerce and Industry Chung Hun PAK, member of the Prime Minister's party  
Principal Presidential Secretary Hu Rak LEE, member of the Prime Minister's party  
Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister Sang Chol HONG, member of the Prime Minister's party  
Ambassador and Mrs. Hyun Chul KIM, Korean Ambassador to the United States  
Minister and Mrs. Kew Sung LEE, Korean Embassy  
Major General and Mrs. Pil Sang Kim, Military Attache, Korean Embassy

U.S. Government:

Vice President and Mrs. Hubert H. Humphrey  
Secretary of State and Mrs. Dean Rusk  
Secretary of Defense and Mrs. Robert McNamara  
Secretary of Agriculture and Mrs. Orville Freeman  
Acting Secretary of Commerce and Mrs. Alexander Trowbridge  
AID Administrator and Mrs. William S. Gaud  
Under Secretary of Defense and Mrs. Cyrus Roberts Vance  
USIA Director and Mrs. Leonard Marks  
Mr. and Mrs. Walt Whitman Rostow, Special Assistant to the President  
Mr. and Mrs. Robert R. Bowie, Counselor of the Department of State (acquainted with the Prime Minister at Harvard University)  
Ambassador and Mrs. James W. Symington  
Ambassador at Large and Mrs. W. Averell Harriman  
Special Assistant to the Secretary of State and Mrs. Donald L. McKernan  
Mr. and Mrs. John T. McNaughton, Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs  
Assistant AID Administrator and Mrs. Rutherford M. Poats  
Mr. and Mrs. William Jordan, White House Staff  
Ambassador and Mrs. Samuel D. Berger, Acting Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs (former Ambassador to Korea, 1961-64)



Dr. and Mrs. Donald F. Hornig, Special Assistant to the President  
Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs and Mrs. Dixon Donnelley

Others:

Mr. and Mrs. David Ginsburg  
1 Farragut Square South  
Washington, D. C.

A lawyer closely associated  
with the Korean Embassy

Lt. General (ret.) and Mrs. John B. Coulter  
2101 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, D. C.

Agent General for the  
United Nations Korean  
Reconstruction Agency  
(1951-57); personal friend  
of the Prime Minister

General (ret.) and Mrs. Carter Magruder  
2331 South Pierce Street  
Arlington 2, Virginia

Former Commanding General,  
U.S. Eighth Army in Korea.  
Still very much interested  
in Korea.

Dr. and Mrs. Howard A. Rusk, M.D.  
Chairman of the Board  
The American-Korean Foundation  
345 E. 46th Street  
New York, N.Y. 10017

The American-Korean Founda-  
tion carries on many edu-  
cational and charitable  
activities.

Dr. and Mrs. Roland R. DeMarco  
President  
The American-Korean Foundation  
345 E. 46th Street  
New York, New York 10017

(Same as above)

The Honorable and Mrs. Walter Judd  
3033 Ordway Street, N.W.  
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Judd has strong ties  
to Korea and the Far East.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard J. Walsh (Pearl Buck)  
c/o John Day Company  
62 W. 45th Street  
New York, New York

Miss Buck has a great in-  
terest in Korea and chari-  
table activities there.  
Her book "The Living Reed"  
is about Korea.

General (ret.) James A. Van Fleet  
Jupiter Island  
Hobe Sound, Florida

General Van Fleet is con-  
sidered the "Father of the  
Korean Army". Personal  
friend of the Prime Minister

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Ball  
Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen and Hamilton,  
Rm. 400  
1250 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Ball will head a private  
trade and investment mission  
to Korea a few days after  
the Prime Minister's visit.  
This mission was agreed upon  
by the President during his  
November visit to Korea.

Mr. and Mrs. Tristan Beplat  
40 Wall Street  
New York, New York

Mr. Beplat is President of the Korea-America Commerce and Industry Association. He is assisting Mr. Ball in organizing the trade mission and will accompany it to Korea.

Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Brockett  
Chairman of the Board  
Gulf Oil Corporation  
435 Seventh Avenue  
P.O. Box 1166  
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15230

Gulf Oil Corporation runs Korea's only oil refinery.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Robert Fluor  
President, The Fluor Corporation, Ltd.  
2500 South Atlantic Boulevard  
Los Angeles, California

The Fluor Corporation built Korea's only oil refinery and has a continuing interest in Korea.

Mr. and Mrs. David Rockefeller  
Chairman of the Board,  
Chase Manhattan Bank  
1 Chase Manhattan Plaza  
New York, New York

Mr. Rockefeller is deeply interested in Korea. The Bank is hoping to open a branch in Seoul this year.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert R. Nathan  
Robert Nathan R. Associates  
1218 16th Street, N.W.  
Washington, D. C.

Robert Nathan Associates has been involved in Korean economic development in various advisory capacities and maintains a continuing interest in this subject.

Dr. and Mrs. Glen Paige  
Princeton University  
Princeton, New Jersey

Dr. Paige is a specialist in Korean history and political organization.

Dr. Edward Wagner  
East Asia Studies  
Harvard University  
Cambridge, Massachusetts

A well-known scholar on Korean history.

Dr. and Mrs. Floyd G. Arpan  
1340 Sheridan Road  
Bloomington, Indiana

As Director of the Foreign Journalist Project at the University of Indiana, Dr. Arpan has trained some 50 Korean journalists. He has visited Korea twice under our American Specialist program. During his last visit, he received a letter of commendation from the Prime Minister for "exceptionally meritorious service in the field of journalism in the

Mr. and Mrs. Yang Key-pach  
13209 Glenhill Road  
Silver Spring, Maryland

Korean specialist at the  
Library of Congress

Dr. and Mrs. Harold Hinton, George  
Washington University  
702 19th Street  
Room 35  
Washington, D. C.

Has visited Korea under the  
American Specialist Program

Miss Helen Hayes  
Nyack, New York

Performed in Korea in 1966 as  
an American Specialist

Dr. S. Dillon Ripley, Secretary  
The Smithsonian Institution  
The Mall, Washington 20560

The Smithsonian Institution has  
sponsored several scientific  
expeditions to Korea during the  
past two years.

Dr. Eli Ginzberg, Columbia University  
345 West End Avenue  
New York, New York 10025

Has just returned from a visit  
to Korea as an American  
Specialist.

Dr. Shannon McCune  
c/o Kieran Kennedy  
230 East Main Street  
Walden, New York

Author of books on Korea.

Major General and Mrs. Chester A. Johnson  
Deputy Assistant Chief of Staff  
for Intelligence  
Department of the Army  
Room 2F464  
Washington, D. C. 20310

Classmate of the Prime Minister  
at Ft. Leavenworth and former  
Commanding General, 7th  
Infantry Division in Korea.

Senator E. L. Bartlett (Alaska)

Senator Hugh Scott (Pennsylvania)

Senator Frank J. Lausche (Ohio)

Senator John J. Sparkman (Alabama)

Mr. Clement J. Zablocki (Wisconsin)

Mr. Jeffery Cohelan (California)

Mr. John M. Murphy (New York)

Mr. Cornelius E. Gallagher (New Jersey)

Mr. William S. Broomfield (Michigan)

Mr. William S. Maillard (California)

Mr. and Mrs. James A. Suffridge  
 President, Retail Clerks International  
 Association  
 President, International Federation of  
 Commercial, Clerical and Technical  
 Employees  
 1741 Desales St., N.W.  
 Washington, D. C. 20036

Has a particular interest  
 in Asia as one of his union  
 members is the IFCTE  
 Representative for the  
 North Asia area (including  
 Korea).

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Beirne,  
 President, Communications Workers of  
 America  
 Active participant in Postal, Telegraph  
 and Telephone International (PTTI).  
 1925 K St., N.W.  
 Washington, D. C. 20006

Has hosted several Korean  
 trade union groups in U.S.  
 and has invited a Korean trade  
 union delegation to attend his  
 union's convention this year,  
 at his union's expense.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon W. Chapman  
 Secretary-Treasurer, American Federation  
 of State, County and Municipal Employees  
 815 Mt. Vernon Pl., N.W.  
 Washington, D. C. 20001

Has traveled extensively  
 in Asian area

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Jennings  
 President, International Union of  
 Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers  
 (IUE)  
 1126 16th Street, N.W.  
 Washington, D. C.

Closely associated with  
 electrical workers' unions  
 in Asia. Union is active in  
 International Metalworkers  
 Federation (IMF).

Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Davis  
 Associated Press  
 1300 Connecticut Avenue  
 Washington, D. C.

Covers East Asia in the  
 State Department

Mr. and Mrs. Sterling C. Slappey  
 "Nation's Business"  
 1615 H Street, N.W.  
 Washington, D. C. 20036

Is doing a study on  
 developing countries,  
 including Korea.

Mr. and Mrs. Hedrick Smith  
 "New York Times"  
 1701 K Street, N.W.  
 Washington, D. C. 20006

Covers East Asia in the  
 State Department

Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Killen  
 United Press International  
 315 National Press Building  
 Washington, D. C.

Covers East Asia in the  
 State Department



Mr. and Mrs. Dong-won Cho Donghwa News Agency 6312 North 27th St. Arlington, Virginia 22207	Korean Correspondent
Mr. and Mrs. Chul-Soo Chin "Dong-A Ilbo" 5510 North Morgan Street Alexandria, Virginia 22312	Korean Correspondent
Mr. and Mrs. Toh Sang Moon, Orient Press 3000 Spout Run Parkway Arlington Virginia 22201	Korean Correspondent
Mr. and Mrs. Yoon Whan Kim, "Chosun Ilbo" 2114 North Monroe St. Arlington, Virginia 22207	Korean Correspondent
Mr. and Mrs. Yersu Kim, Hapdong News Agency 932 National Press Building Washington, D. C.	Korean Correspondent
Miss Julie Moon, "Kyunghyang Shinmoon" 3443 North Randolph St. Arlington, Virginia 22207	Korean Correspondent

VISIT OF PRIME MINISTER IL KWON CHUNG  
OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA  
March 14-15, 1967

SUGGESTIONS ON APPROACHING THE KOREANS  
AND TOPICS OF CONVERSATION

The Koreans appreciate an open, friendly, courteous approach and will respond quickly. There are no social taboos connected with meeting either men or women. By tradition women, however, are generally more retiring and are less comfortable at social affairs than their western counterparts. Although they may not show it, Koreans are sensitive to any action or comments which could be interpreted as slighting or discourteous. While Koreans have a good sense of humor, they do not like to be embarrassed or made the butt of jokes in public.

While Koreans, as a matter of courtesy, would allow a guest to dominate the conversation, they do appreciate one who listens as well as talks. Most Korean political figures are fairly forthright in their comments and good rapport is easily established.

Possible Topics for Conversation

With regard to casual conversation with the Prime Minister and the members of his party, the factual biographic material furnished should provide useful leads. During their official calls, they will be most

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interested in talking about political and economic subjects relating to Korea. In private conversations, they will want the opportunity to express their own views on such subjects as Viet-Nam, Chicom developments and Korean-Japan relations. With the exception of the Prime Minister, who may wish to reminisce about his Washington tours as Ambassador and his military days, Korean government leaders are not prone to easy small talk. They like to talk about the business in hand.

Korean government leaders, politicians, scholars and newsmen alike tend to view the world in a narrowly Korean context. As a consequence, efforts by foreigners to demonstrate some knowledge and appreciation of Korea's accomplishments are noted and welcomed by Koreans. They would greatly appreciate and be flattered by an attempt by a foreigner to use one or two Korean phrases such as those listed below at the end of this paper.

The Koreans resent a patronizing manner toward their country and are particularly sensitive to comparisons with the Japanese (unless favorable to the Koreans). Koreans will however readily acknowledge the underdeveloped state of their economy, discourse on it at length, and indeed tend to be more pessimistic in conversation about the economic situation than is objectively warranted.

Useful Korean Phrases:

Anyōng Hāsīmnikka? (Un-yōng Hā-shim-nee-ka) - Greeting ("Are you at Peace?")

Anyōngghi Kāsipsio (Un-yōng-hee Kā-shib-shee-o) - Good-bye  
("Go in peace" - said to person leaving)

Anyōngghi Kesipsio (Un-yōng-hee Kay-shib-shee-o) - Good-bye  
("Remain in peace" - said to person remaining)

Komāpsumnita

or

Kāmsā Hamnita

(Kom-āp-soom-nee-dā) (Kām-sā Ham-nee-da) -

Thank you

14h

VISIT OF PRIME MINISTER IL KWON CHUNG  
OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA  
March 14-15, 1967

COUNTRY FACT SHEET

1. Governmental Structure

Type: Republic, dominated by a strong executive.

Regional Breakdown: 9 provinces, 2 special cities

Branches: Executive, legislative (unicameral), and judiciary

Political Parties: Democratic Republican Party (governing party),  
New Democratic Party, Democratic Socialist  
Party

Other Political or Pressure Groups: Federation of Korean Trade  
Unions; National Reconstruction Movement, government-  
front organization; National Problems Comparative Research  
Association, left-of-center student organization.

Suffrage: Universal over age 20.

Communists: ROK security authorities estimate between 37,000  
and 50,000 one-time Party members (known as South Korea  
Labor Party) and supporters in South Korea; Communism  
outlawed.

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Membership in International Organizations Does not hold UN membership but is member of following UN specialized agencies: IAEA, FAO, UNESCO, ECAFE, WHO, IMF, IBRD, IDA, ICAO, UPA, WMO, ITU, IMCO as well as United Nations Special Fund; Colombo Plan, Asian People's Anti-Communist League, INTERPOL, International Finance Corporation, Inter-Parliamentary Union; Asian and Pacific Council (ASPAC), International Cotton Advisory Committee, Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Asian Development Bank.

## 2. Natural Resources

General: Mountainous peninsula. Good harbors only on the western and southern coasts. Summers hot and humid; winters cold and dry.

Area: 38,000 square miles, slightly smaller than Virginia.

Land Distribution: 23% arable, 10% urban and other, 67% forested.

Minerals: Anthracite coal, amorphous graphite, iron, tungsten. Of minor importance: gold, silver, copper, manganese, lead, zinc, bismuth, kaolin, talc, fluorspar, pyrophyllite, limestone, salt.

Fuels: Adequate supply of low-quality anthracite coal; small hydroelectric capacity and potential; no known deposits of petroleum or bituminous coal.

## 3. Human Resources

Population: 29 million

Capital City: Seoul, population 3,900,000

Religion: Strong Confucian tradition; pervasive folk religion (Shamanism); vigorous Christian minority (5.5% of population); Buddhism (including an estimated 20,000 members of Soka Gakkai); Chondokyo (Religion of the Heavenly Way), an eclectic religion with nationalist overtones which claims about 1.5 million adherents.

Ethnic Divisions: Homogeneous; small Chinese minority (approx. 20,000)

Language: Korean

Literacy: About 85%

Education: Public and Private universities: 141,636 students; 1,258,088 middle and high school students; 4,955,104 elementary school pupils (1965)

Labor Force: Between 10 and 12 million; 70% agriculture, fishing, and forestry; 13% services, 8% mining and manufacturing, 9% other

Organized Labor: About 3% of labor force

Medical Facilities: 11,345 doctors (est. 1965), 11,380 hospital beds

4. Economic Activity

Agriculture: Main crops are rice, barley, and wheat

Industry: Fishing and marine products, coal, textiles, cement, flour mills

Mining: Deposits of all minerals listed are being developed

Electric Power: 3,998 million KWH (1966 estimated)

Trade: Major exports: Veneer and plywood, cotton fabrics, silk, fish, rice

Major imports: Food and beverages (wheat and barley), cotton, manufactured fertilizer, petroleum

Exports: \$256 million (1966)

Imports: \$603 million (1966)

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Foreign Reserves: \$220 million

GNP: \$3.23 billion, 1966 (estimated)

Civil Aviation: Korean Air Lines (KAL), government owned national airline, operates flights to two points in Japan and seven in Korea. Owns five major transports in the 20,000-pounds or greater category. Three small companies also engage in charter and tourist operations.

Railroads: About 1,850 route-miles of standard guage lines and about 77 route-miles of narrow guage lines.

Roads: About 15,500 miles, of which about 14,500 miles are surfaced with gravel and crushed stone, about 500 miles are concrete or bituminous, and about 500 are earth roads.

Merchant Marine: 33 ships of over 1,000 GRT, totalling 132,400 GRT (November 1965) plus about 25 cargo and passenger vessels of 100 to 999 GRT (totalling about 13,000 GRT) (1964) and a fishing fleet of about 47,000 boats, mostly obsolete, totaling 160,000 GRT.

U. S. Economic Assistance to Korea (1946-1966):.

Grant Commodity Imports (Defense Support/Supporting Assistance)	\$1,964,897,000
Development Loans (authorized)	230,800,000
Technical cooperation (including discontinued programs)	290,815,000
Other Assistance (U. S. Contribution to total obligation for UNKRA (United Nations Korea Reconstruction Agency) and CRIK (Civil Relief in Korea) in 1954/55; Economic Assistance to Armed Forces in Korea Program	<u>130,681,000</u>
Total U. S. Economic Aid to Korea	\$3,368,898,000

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Food for Peace (P. L. 480):

Title I (Food and Fiber sales)	\$ 554,310,000
Title II (Food for Work, Child Feeding and Disaster Relief)	\$ 55,037,000
Title III (U. S. Voluntary Agency Relief Program)	\$ 143,358,000

5. Defense Forces

Personnel: Army - 527,000 men; Navy - 46,800 men (including 30,300 marines); Air Force - 24,200 men

Major Ground Units: Units of the First ROK Army (5 corps consisting of 17 infantry divisions), including the corps of 4 infantry divisions attached to the U. S. 1st Corps (Group), are deployed defensively along the DMZ; other combat units include 1 antiaircraft artillery brigade, 15 corps field artillery battalions, and 10 corps tank battalions. The Second ROK Army (10 reserve divisions) is disposed throughout the remainder of South Korea. In addition, the ROK Army has 45,000 troops in Viet-Nam, including 2 combat infantry divisions and a Marine brigade.

Ships: 1 destroyer, 3 destroyer escorts, 19 patrol craft, 11 mine warfare craft, 23 amphibious ships, 48 minor amphibious warfare craft, 12 auxiliary ships, 4 minor patrol craft, and 45 service craft.

Aircraft: 319 aircraft including: 198 jet fighters, 10 jet reconnaissance, 14 jet trainers, 24 prop trainers, 30 prop transports, 7 helicopters, 19 liaison planes.

Supply: Almost entirely U. S. except for small number of items obtained locally.



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Defense Budget: \$1. 60 million

U. S. Military Assistance to Korea (1950-1966): \$2, 400 million

6. Americans in Korea (about 55, 500)

Armed Forces: About 50, 000 including two infantry divisions

Other Official: 2014

Department of Defense, Department of State, USIA, AID, MAAG,  
Peace Corps

Non-Official: 3500

Includes dependents of foregoing, businessmen, missionaries,  
teachers, advisers under private contract and their dependents,  
plus tourists.

Major U. S. Investments: Gulf Oil Corporation, Swift and Company,  
Skelly Oil Company, American Fertilizer Company, Semiconductor  
Company, Signetics Corporation.

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REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Il Kwon CHUNG  
(CHONG Il-kwon)

Prime Minister

Il Kwon Chung, ex-Ambassador to the United States, has been Prime Minister of the Third Republic of Korea (ROK) since May 10, 1964. A retired army general, Chung has proven to be politically astute, dynamic, confident, and an able administrator. As Foreign Minister in 1963, Chung gave top priority to broadening the country's diplomatic horizon, expanding Korea's overseas markets, and promoting foreign investments in Korea.

Born on November 21, 1917, in North Hamkyong province, Chung is a graduate of the Imperial Japanese Military Academy and the Japanese Command and General Staff College. Serving in the Japanese Army until 1945, he entered the ROK Army and rose rapidly in the ranks, becoming Korea's first three-star general in 1951. Recalled from the United States Infantry School at Fort Benning, Georgia, when the Korean War began, his successful defense of strategic positions against human-wave attacks of the enemy became legendary. He became Army Chief of Staff at the age of 32 and at the end of the war returned to the United States to study at the Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. He served as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff from June 1956 until his retirement in May 1957.

From 1957 until 1963 Chung served in various ambassadorial posts. Ambassador to Turkey from May 1957 to April 1959, he studied Turkish and lectured part time at a Turkish university. He was Ambassador to France for a year and in 1960 became Ambassador to the United States. He attended the Harvard Center of International Affairs in 1960 and 1961 and was appointed Ambassador to the United States for the second time by the military government which came to power in May, 1961. In 1963, he was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs. He was again given the

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Foreign Affairs portfolio on December 26, 1966, and presumably will continue to serve concurrently as Prime Minister and Foreign Minister until a new cabinet is formed following the presidential election scheduled for April, 1967.

Chung has traveled to Taiwan (October 1964) and toured Viet-Nam and Malaysia for twelve days in September 1965. He attended the inauguration of President Marcos of the Philippines in December 1965. In May 1966 he was President Park's envoy at the fourth inaugural ceremony for President Chiang Kai-shek. Chung was scheduled to visit Viet-Nam from February 15 through 18, 1967, prior to his Washington visit on March 14-15.

Nominally a Buddhist, Chung is an effective public speaker and personally charming. Although Chung is a light drinker and smoker, he is an excellent host and enjoys parties, dancing, poker, and, above all, feminine company. Chung enjoys reading; plays volleyball, basketball, and soccer; and has won trophies in equitation. In 1942 Chung married Yun Kye-won, and they have three daughters ranging in age from 10 to 18. Chung speaks Japanese and Chinese fluently and English very well. Chung has been decorated many times, holding not only the highest Korean awards, but also the United States Distinguished Service Medal, the French Legion of Honor, and the Philippine Legion of Honor.

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REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Sung Eun KIM  
(KIM Song-un)

Minister of National Defense

Lieutenant General (retired) Sung Eun Kim, former member of the Supreme Council for National Reconstruction (SCNR), was appointed Minister of National Defense on March 16, 1963. He has held this important post through two successive cabinet changes. A combat-experienced veteran of the Korean War, he was serving as Commandant of the Marine Corps at the time of the May 1961 military coup. In 1962, he relinquished his SCNR post. He then served briefly as President of the Korean Heavy Industry Company and also as President of the Korean Veterans' Association, prior to his appointment as Defense Minister.

Kim Song-un was born in Changwon-gun, South Kyongsang province, on March 14, 1924. He graduated from Harbin Middle School in December 1941 and entered Harbin Agricultural College, which he left in 1943 to enlist in the Harbin Defense Corps. He served nine months of the following year in the Japanese Army as an enlisted man and spent seventeen months in the Manchurian Army as a second lieutenant.

Kim began his Korean military career in the Coast Guard in 1946. He joined the newly formed Marine Corps in March 1949 as Chief of Staff. His Korean War combat experience began in July 1950 when he successfully defended a segment of the Walker Line, near Taegu. His unit, the Fifth Marine Battalion, participated in the Inchon landing operation and subsequent capture of Seoul. He commanded the First Marine Regiment in the central and eastern front line areas for about six months and then returned to his former position as Chief of Staff of the Marine Corps. For his performance during the war he was awarded two U. S. Silver Stars and two Legions of Merit, in addition to his several Korean medals. Other major command positions held by General Kim include: Commandant of the Marine Corps School (1953) and Deputy Commandant and Commandant of the Marine Corps (1959-61). He served as a ROK delegate to the Military Armistice Commission in 1960.

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A brave soldier, Kim is deeply devoted to the Korean armed forces and has served their interests, as he has seen them, vigorously and loyally. He is also quite loyal to President Park but by western criteria is totally without moral standards. To accomplish his ends, he will utilize any method that promises success, including bribery, physical intimidation, and unauthorized use of public funds. His charm, fluency in exposition, and logical thought processes make him a formidable negotiator. On fundamental issues, such as deployment of Korean troops to Viet-Nam, vigilance against communist infiltration of the ROK, and the desirability of stability and continuity in government, his views are wholly sound. Kim's intelligence, hard work, imagination, and general competence have combined to make him an excellent Minister of National Defense.

General Kim and his wife, Mun O-sun, have four sons and a daughter. He is a devout Presbyterian. An expert marksman, he enjoys hunting and fishing. Kim likes Chinese food. He speaks English, Chinese, and Japanese.

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REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Chung Hun PAK  
(PAK Chung-hun)

Minister of Commerce and Industry

Pak Chung-hun has been Minister of Commerce and Industry since May 1964. Pak was born on Quelpart Island (Cheju province) on 19 January 1919. He attended Kyonggi High School in Seoul from 1931 and then went to Japan to attend Kyoto Kojisha College of Commerce, graduating in 1939. After the Liberation, Pak served as Chief of the Foreign Trade Bureau in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (under Minister Louise Yim, 1948 to 1949) and was Chief of the Vested Business Office of the Department of Commerce of the United States Military Government in Korea from 1949 to 1950. A year later Pak received a major's commission in the Republic of Korea (ROK) Air Force. In 1955 he was named Comptroller of the Air Force and was promoted to colonel. In 1958 he became Director of the Defense Ministry's Bureau of the Comptroller and was promoted to brigadier general. He served in this position until his appointment as Vice Minister of Commerce and Industry in May 1961. Shortly afterwards he was discharged from the Air Force.

In February 1963 Pak was promoted to the position of Minister of Commerce and Industry, a position he held until August of the same year when he left the Ministry to become Director of the Asian Productivity Organization. In February 1964 he was named Executive Director of the Korean Export Industry Association, and in May 1964 he was reappointed Minister of Commerce and Industry.

Pak is held in high esteem by his Korean colleagues, who have praised him for his integrity, energy, and devotion to duty. He has demonstrated great ability in economic matters and possesses the capacity for going straight to the heart of a matter without being diverted by non-essentials. However, at times he has demonstrated a tendency to rely excessively on U. S. assistance, which he evidently believes will be forthcoming regardless of how foolish or wrong the behavior of Korean officials may be.

Pak visited the United States in 1953, 1955 and again in 1962. He toured Hong Kong, Thailand, and Malaya in 1962 and accompanied Prime

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Minister Il Kwon Chung on a visit to Malaysia in 1965. He most recently attended the ROK-Japan Economic Ministerial Conference in Seoul in September 1966 as a member of the Korean delegation.

Pak is married and has four daughters and two sons. His hobbies are billiards, fishing, and reading. He speaks fluent Japanese and good English. He has been awarded the United States Bronze Star and the Korean War Medal.

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REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Hu Rak LEE  
(YI Hu-rak)

Chief Presidential Secretary

A retired major general of the Republic of Korea (ROK) Army and former military attache at the Korean Embassy in Washington (1955-57), Lee has been Chief Presidential Secretary and ex-officio adviser to President Park since December 1963.

Hu Rak Lee was born on May 10, 1924, in a village near Pusan. After attending primary and middle school in his native province, he studied in Gifu Agricultural High School in Gifu, Japan. Commissioned a second lieutenant in a Japanese officer candidate school in January, 1945, he was discharged the following August. Upon his return to Korea, he was commissioned a second lieutenant in the ROK Constabulary in 1946. His progress in the ROK Army was rapid. After serving mainly in staff and intelligence positions, he was ROK Quartermaster General from 1952 to 1954. Following his retirement from the army in 1961, Lee was appointed Publisher-President of the government-subsidized Korean Republic, and in December 1961 he was named Director of the Office of Public Information for the Supreme Council for National Reconstruction (SCNR). Reporters who had frequent contact with Lee in his position as SCNR spokesman described him as witty and suave.

In November 1963, Lee accompanied President Park to attend the funeral of the late President Kennedy. He also accompanied Park on the latter's State Visits to West Germany in December 1964 and to the United States in May 1965.

The Presidential Secretary holds a powerful position in Korea, and Lee has used that position skillfully. A principal antagonist of KIM Chong-pil, Lee has demonstrated great capacity to survive in the face

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of frequent attacks by the former. He has constant access to Park and is one of Park's most influential advisers. Lee is involved in all sorts of political wheeling and dealing, either on behalf of the President or in protection of his own position. He is used to associating with Americans and is generally prepared to be quite frank in his discussion of a given situation.

Lee married Chong Chong-hui on March 1, 1946, and they have five children, four sons and a daughter. Of slight stature, just over 5 feet in height and weighing 115 pounds, Lee enjoys growing Asian and Western flowers of the orchid family in his garden near Yongsan in Seoul. Lee, a Buddhist, is fluent in English and Japanese.

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REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Song Chol HONG  
(HONG Song-chol)

Principal Secretary in the Office  
of the Prime Minister

Hong Song-chol was named Principal Secretary in the Office of the Prime Minister in the fall of 1966, after serving as the ROK Central Intelligence Agency Representative in Washington, first as Counselor and later as Minister of the Korean Embassy.

Hong was born 6 April 1926 in Hwanghaedo, now in North Korea. He attended Kyonggi Middle School in Seoul and the Commercial College of Seoul National University. In 1950 he was with G-4 Headquarters, ROK Marine Corps. He served in two defense units and as an instructor at the Marine Corps Officers' Training School before going to Quantico, Virginia in late 1953 for the nine month infantry course given by the United States Marine Corps. No information is available on his career until his appointment as Counselor to the ROK Embassy in Washington in September 1962.

Hong is married and has three children. He speaks excellent Japanese and good English.

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REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Il Kwon CHUNG  
(CHONG Il-kwon)

PRIME MINISTER

Il Kwon Chung, ex-Ambassador to the United States, has been Prime Minister of the Third Republic of Korea (ROK) since May 10, 1964. Since December 26, 1966, he has also served as Foreign Minister and will presumably continue to serve in both capacities until a new cabinet is formed following the presidential election scheduled for April 1967.

Born on November 21, 1917, in North Hamgyong province, Chung is a graduate of the Imperial Japanese Military Academy and the Japanese Command and General Staff College. He served in the Japanese Army until 1945. After World War II, he entered the newly formed ROK Army and rose rapidly in the ranks, becoming Korea's first three-star general in 1951. Recalled from the United States Infantry School at Fort Benning, Georgia, when the Korean War began, his successful defense of strategic positions against human-wave attacks of the enemy became legendary. He became Army Chief of Staff at the age of 32 and at the end of the war returned to the United States to study at the Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. He served as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff from June 1956 until his retirement in May 1957.

From 1957 until 1963 Chung served in various ambassadorial posts. Ambassador to Turkey from May 1957 to April 1959, he studied Turkish and lectured part time at a Turkish University. He was Ambassador to France for a year and in 1960 became Ambassador to the United States. He attended the Harvard Center of International Affairs in 1960 and 1961 and was appointed Ambassador to the United States for the second time by the military government which came to power in May, 1961. In 1963, he was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs. He relinquished the position of Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1964, when he became Prime Minister, but was again given the portfolio in December 1966, following the resignation of Yi Tong-won.

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In private life the Prime Minister is an enthusiastic sportsman, playing volleyball, basketball, and soccer. He is an accomplished horseman. He and his wife, Yun Kye-won, whom he married in 1942, are Buddhists. They have three daughters ranging in age from 10 to 18.

The Prime Minister is an accomplished linguist, speaking Japanese and Chinese fluently and English very well. Chung has been decorated many times, holding not only the highest Korean awards, but also the United States Distinguished Service Medal, the French Legion of Honor, the Philippine Legion of Honor, and many others.

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REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Sung Eun KIM  
(KIM Song-un)

Minister of National Defense

Lieutenant General (retired) Sung Eun Kim, former member of the Supreme Council for National Reconstruction (SCNR), was appointed Minister of National Defense on March 16, 1963. He has held this important post through two successive cabinet changes. A combat-experienced veteran of the Korean War, he was serving as Commandant of the Marine Corps at the time of the May 1961 military coup. In 1962, he relinquished his SCNR post. He then served briefly as President of the Korean Heavy Industry Company and also as President of the Korean Veterans' Association, prior to his appointment as Defense Minister.

Kim Song-un was born in Changwon-gun, South Kyongsang province, on March 14, 1924. He graduated from Harbin Middle School in December 1941 and entered Harbin Agricultural College, which he left in 1943 to enlist in the Harbin Defense Corps. He served nine months of the following year in the Japanese Army as an enlisted man and spent seventeen months in the Manchurian Army as a second lieutenant.

Kim began his Korean military career in the Coast Guard in 1946. He joined the newly formed Marine Corps in March 1949 as Chief of Staff. His Korean War combat experience began in July 1950 when he successfully defended a segment of the Walker Line, near Taegu. His unit, the Fifth Marine Battalion, participated in the Inchon landing operation and subsequent capture of Seoul. He commanded the First Marine Regiment in the central and eastern front line areas for about six months and then returned to his former position as Chief of Staff of the Marine Corps. For his performance during the war he was awarded two U.S. Silver Stars and two Legions of Merit, in addition to his several Korean medals. Other major command positions held by General Kim include: Commandant of the Marine Corps School (1953) and Deputy Commandant and Commandant of the Marine Corps (1959-61). He served as a ROK delegate to the Military Armistice Commission in 1960.

General Kim and his wife, Mun O-sun, have four sons and a daughter. He is a Presbyterian. An expert marksman, he enjoys hunting and fishing. Kim likes Chinese food. He speaks English, Chinese, and Japanese.

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REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Choong Hoon PARK  
(PARK Choong-hoon)

## Minister of Commerce and Industry

Park Choong-hoon has been Minister of Commerce and Industry since May 1964. Park was born on Quelpart Island (Cheju province) on 19 January 1919. He attended Kyonggi High School in Seoul from 1931 until 1936 and then went to Japan to attend Kyoto Kojisha College of Commerce, graduating in 1939. After the Liberation, Park served as Chief of the Foreign Trade Bureau in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (under Minister Louise Yim, 1948 to 1949) and was Chief of the Vested Business Office of the Department of Commerce of the United States Military Government in Korea from 1949 to 1950. A year later Park received a major's commission in the Republic of Korea (ROK) Air Force. In 1955 he was named Comptroller of the Air Force and was promoted to colonel. In 1958 he became Director of the Defense Ministry's Bureau of the Comptroller and was promoted to brigadier general. He served in this position until his appointment as Vice Minister of Commerce and Industry in May 1961. Shortly afterwards he was discharged from the Air Force.

In February 1963 Park was promoted to the position of Minister of Commerce and Industry, a position he held until August of the same year when he left the Ministry to become Director of the Asian Productivity Organization. In February 1964 he was named Executive Director of the Korean Export Industry Association, and in May 1964 he was reappointed Minister of Commerce and Industry.

Park visited the United States in 1953, 1955 and again in 1962. He toured Hong Kong, Thailand, and Malaysia in 1962 and accompanied Prime Minister Il Kwon Chung on a visit to Malaysia in 1965. He most recently attended the ROK-Japan Economic Ministerial Conference in Seoul in September 1966 as a member of the Korean delegation.

Park is married and has four daughters and two sons. His hobbies are billiards, fishing, and reading. He speaks fluent Japanese and good English. He has been awarded the United States Bronze Star and the Korean War Medal.

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REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Hu Rak LEE  
(YI Hu-rak)

Chief Presidential Secretary

A retired major general of the Republic of Korea (ROK) Army and former military attache at the Korean Embassy in Washington (1955-57), Lee has been Chief Presidential Secretary to President Park since December 1963.

Hu Rak Lee was born on May 10, 1924, in a village near Pusan. After attending primary and middle school in his native province, he studied in Gifu Agricultural High School in Gifu, Japan. Commissioned a second lieutenant in a Japanese officer candidate school in January, 1945, he was discharged the following August. Upon his return to Korea, he was commissioned a second lieutenant in the ROK Constabulary in 1946. His progress in the ROK Army was rapid. After serving mainly in staff and intelligence positions, he was ROK Quartermaster General from 1952 to 1954. Following his retirement from the army in 1961, Lee was appointed Publisher-President of the Korean Republic, and in December 1961 he was named Director of the Office of Public Information for the Supreme Council for National Reconstruction (SCNR).

In November 1963, Lee accompanied President Park to attend the funeral of the late President Kennedy. He also accompanied Park on the latter's State Visits to West Germany in December 1964 and to the United States in May 1965.

Lee married Chong Chong-hui on March 1, 1946, and they have five children, four sons and a daughter. Of slight stature, just over 5 feet in height and weighing 115 pounds, Lee enjoys growing Asian and Western flowers of the orchid family in his garden near Yongsan in Seoul. Lee, a Buddhist, is fluent in English and Japanese.

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REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Hyun Chul KIM  
(KIM Hyun-chol)

Ambassador of the Republic of Korea

A United States-trained economist and political scientist who lived in the United States for 27 years (1926-53), Ambassador Kim arrived in Washington on November 20, 1964, to assume his duties as Ambassador to the United States. Previously he had served as Finance Minister from 1957 to 1959 and as Prime Minister from July 1962 until December 1963.

Ambassador Kim was born in Seoul on November 3, 1901. He graduated from Keijo Technical High School (1917) and Keijo Engineering College (1923) in Seoul. Coming to the United States in 1926 to continue his higher education, he studied at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute (1929), Lynchburg University (A. B., 1930), Columbia University (M. A., 1932), and American University (Ph. D. in economics and political science, 1933).

In the mid-thirties Kim joined the "Korean Provisional Government" of Syngman Rhee in Washington, and worked during and after World War II for several U. S. Government agencies including the U. S. Board of Economic Warfare. He also worked for the Korean Embassy after 1948.

Ambassador Kim is married. He likes to spend most of his leisure reading and gardening. He is a Methodist, who speaks fluent English and Japanese.

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REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Ryun NAMKOONG  
(NAMKOONG Yon)

Ryun Namkoong, long known as one of Korea's major businessmen, is President of the Far East Marine Transport Company and concurrently serves as an associate member on the Economic and Scientific Council and as a member on the Finance Ministry's Monetary Board. Namkoong was born May 15, 1916 in Seoul and graduated from Nippon University with a degree in economics. Prior to World War II he lived in Japan and China and ran a very successful import-export business with Manchuria and Central and North China. In 1947, Namkoong established himself in business in Korea. In May 1964 he became a member of the Economic and Scientific Council and, in 1966, a member of the Monetary Board.

Namkoong visited the United States in 1961 and 1962, West Germany in 1962, Mexico in 1963, and Viet-Nam in 1964.

Namkoong is married and the father of several sons. He speaks English.

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REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Sung Chul HONG  
(HONG Sung-chul)

Principal Secretary in the Office  
of the Prime Minister

Sung Chul Hong was named Principal Secretary in the Office of the Prime Minister in the fall of 1966, after serving in the Korean Embassy in Washington, first as Counselor and later as Minister.

Hong was born 6 April 1926 in Hwanghaedo, now in North Korea. He attended Kyonggi Middle School in Seoul and the Commercial College of Seoul National University. In 1950 he was with G-4 Headquarters, ROK Marine Corps. He served in two defense units and as an instructor at the Marine Corps Officers' Training School before going to Quantico, Virginia in late 1953 for the nine month infantry course given by the United States Marine Corps. No information is available on his career until his appointment as Counselor to the ROK Embassy in Washington in September 1962.

Hong is married and has three children. He speaks excellent Japanese and good English.

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REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Ha Jong YOON  
(YOON Ha-jong)

Director, Europe-American Bureau,  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Ha Jong Yoon, a career foreign service officer, is Director of the Europe-American Bureau in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and is serving his fourth tour as a Bureau Director in the Foreign Ministry.

Yoon was born in 1924 in North Korea. He graduated from Seoul National University in 1951 and entered the Korean Army. Yoon entered the Foreign Service in 1955 and two years later studied at Georgetown University in Washington, D. C. In January 1960 he was Second Secretary at the Korean Embassy in London and remained at that post until March 1962. Yoon returned to Korea and in May was named Director of the Foreign Ministry's Trade and Promotion Bureau. Sometime afterwards he was transferred as Deputy Director to the Bureau of Economic Affairs in the Foreign Ministry. In May 1963 he was appointed Director of the Bureau of Archives in the Foreign Ministry and held this position until his appointment as Director of the Information and Cultural Affairs Bureau in January 1964. Three months later he was assigned as Counselor at the Korean Embassy in Taipei. In September 1966 Yoon again returned to Korea, this time to head the Europe-American Bureau.

Yoon's English is good.

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REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Yoon Sae YANG  
(YANG Yun-se)

Economic Planning Officer  
Economic Planning Board

Yoon Sae Yang has been the Director of the Over-All Program Section (sometimes referred to as the Over-All Foreign Capital Section) in the Bureau of Economic Cooperation of the Economic Planning Board (EPB) since his appointment about January 1964.

Yoon Sae Yang is in his mid-thirties. He did his undergraduate and graduate work in the United States. Mr. Yang's first government position was as Secretary to the Chairman of the EPB in July 1962. A year later he was transferred to head the First Section in the Planning Section of the Bureau of Economic Cooperation of the EPB. About January 1964 he was promoted to Director of the Over-All Program Section. In May 1965 he concurrently served as Secretary of the Joint USOM/ROKG Economic Cooperative Committee.

Mr. Yang attended the International Monetary Fund-International Bank for Reconstruction and Development meetings in Washington in 1965 and 1966. He was a member of the preliminary negotiating team of the ROKG economic mission of Viet-Nam/Korean economic ministerial talks. In April he was named a member of the ROKG economic mission to Taiwan and the Southeast Asian nations. The following month he was scheduled to attend the preliminary conference on the proposed International Economic Consultative Group for Korea in London. In June he went to Taiwan to attend the Second Sino-Korean Economic Cooperative Conference.

He understands and speaks English quite well.

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REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Sung Jae SHIN  
(SIN Song-chae)

Secretary to the Prime Minister for General Affairs

Sung Jae Shin is Secretary for General Affairs in the Office of the Prime Minister. He was born in 1931 in Seoul and educated there and at Chamberlyne College in Boston. After graduating from the latter he entered the Republic of Korea (ROK) Army and served until 1960, when he was named Secretary to the Foreign Minister. He remained in this position until May 1964, when he transferred to his present position.

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REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Byung Jik RA  
(NA Pyong-chik)

Assistant to the Secretary-General,  
Office of the President

Byung Jik Ra, born in 1923, is the Assistant to Hu Rak Lee, Secretary-General to the President. He served in the Republic of Korea (ROK) Army and as a civil servant from 1953 to 1963, when he was appointed to his present position. He was one of the members of the delegation which accompanied President Park to the Manila Conference in 1966.

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REPUBLIC OF KOREA

To Hyon LEE  
(YI To-Hyon)

Naval Aide to the Minister of National Defense

Lieutenant Commander To Hyon Lee is the Naval Aide to Minister of National Defense Sung Eun Kim. Lee was born in 1932 in Seoul and graduated from the Korean Naval Academy and the United States Naval Postgraduate School at Monterey, California, in October 1965. In 1966 he was appointed to his present position.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
Washington, D. C.  
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF PROTOCOL

VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA OF HIS EXCELLENCY IL KWON CHUNG,  
PRIME MINISTER OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE ARRIVAL AT WASHINGTON, D. C.  
TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1967

His Excellency Il Kwon Chung, Prime Minister of the Republic of Korea, and his party will arrive at the President's Park (Ellipse) by helicopter at 11:25 a.m. EST, Tuesday, March 14, 1967 from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The party will proceed immediately by car to the South Lawn of the White House.

Members of the Republic of Korea and American Parties Aboard the Helicopters

See Enclosure No. 1.

Suggested Car Seating Arrangements from the Ellipse to the White House

See Enclosure No. 2.

Welcoming Committee

Members of the Welcoming Committee are requested to arrive at the South Lawn of the White House by 11:10 a.m., entering the White House grounds at the Southwest Gate and proceeding to the Diplomatic Entrance.

See Enclosure No. 3 for Members of the Welcoming Committee.

Arrival Ceremonies

At 11:25 a.m., President Johnson will depart from his office. The trumpets will play four ruffles and flourishes and "Hail to the Chief." During the playing of "Hail to the Chief" President Johnson will walk to the vicinity of the platform to await the arrival of Prime Minister Chung.

At 11:30 a.m., His Excellency Il Kwon Chung, Prime Minister of the Republic of Korea, accompanied by the Honorable James W. Symington, Chief of Protocol of the United States, will enter the Southwest Gate of the White House. The trumpets will sound a fanfare as the cars approach. (See Enclosure 4 and 5). The car carrying Prime Minister Chung will stop at the Diplomatic Entrance where Ambassador Symington will present Prime Minister Chung to President Johnson. Then Secretary Rusk and General McConnell will be introduced. While photographs are being taken of the greetings, protocol officers will assist the members of the Korean party to their places to the right of the platform.

Following



Following the photographs, President Johnson will escort Prime Minister Chung onto the platform. Others, as indicated below, will take their places on the platform.

PLATFORM

STEP

President Johnson	Prime Minister Chung	
Secretary Rusk	Ambassador Kim	Minister Sung Eun Kim
Ambassador Symington	General McConnell	

STEP

When all are in position, the Commander of Troops will bring the Honor Guard to Present Arms.

As the Commander of Troops salutes, the trumpets will sound four ruffles and flourishes and the band will play the national anthem of the Republic of Korea, followed by the national anthem of the United States. A 19-gun salute will be fired simultaneously with the music.

Upon completion of honors, the troops will be given Order Arms, the Commander will salute and report, "Sir, the Honor Guard is formed."

President Johnson will escort Prime Minister Chung toward the band. The Commander of Troops will take a position to the right of Prime Minister Chung and guide him through the inspection. As the inspection party turns in front of the band, President Johnson will take a position to the right of the Commander of Troops.

The band

The band will play appropriate music during the inspection. The inspection will begin at the right front of the band. The inspection party will pass along the front rank of troops. Members of the inspection party will render salutes when passing in front of the Colors. When the inspection party reaches the left flank of the Honor Guard, it will pass around the rear of the formation and around the band. When passing in rear of the Colors, salutes will not be rendered by members of the inspection party.

When the inspection party reaches the right front of the band, the Commander of Troops will halt, salute and report "Sir, this completes the inspection." President Johnson will escort Prime Minister Chung back to the platform. The Commander of Troops will return to his post and bring the Honor Guard to Present Arms. He and his staff will salute Prime Minister Chung. After bringing the Honor Guard to Order Arms, the Commander will salute and report, "Sir, this concludes the ceremony."

The President and Prime Minister Chung will move to the microphone at the left side of the platform. President Johnson will welcome Prime Minister Chung to the United States and Prime Minister Chung will respond.

Upon conclusion of the remarks, President Johnson will escort Prime Minister Chung into the Diplomatic Reception Room. Secretary Rusk and General McConnell will join them and a receiving line will be formed on the east side of the room.

Members of the Korean party and the Welcoming Committee will be escorted into the Diplomatic Reception Room where they will be presented to President Johnson, Prime Minister Chung, Secretary Rusk and General McConnell. After each person has been presented, he will leave by the same door by which he entered.

When the greetings have been completed, President Johnson will take Prime Minister Chung to the President's Office. Others attending the meeting will follow.

Members of Prime Minister Chung's party who are not attending the meeting will return to the Diplomatic Entrance and enter their cars in the driveway. The cars will proceed to Blair House.

The automobiles of the Welcoming Committee will then come to the Diplomatic Entrance for their departure.

Upon conclusion of the luncheon following the meeting with the President, Prime Minister Chung and his party will proceed to Blair House.

(Please refer to Enclosure No. 6 for Inclement Weather Ceremonies.)

Protocol  
March 9, 1967

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ENCLOSURE NO. 1

Members of the Korean and American Parties Aboard the Helicopters

HELICOPTER NO. 1

His Excellency Il Kwon Chung  
Prime Minister of the Republic of Korea

His Excellency Sung Eun Kim  
Minister of National Defense

His Excellency Choong Hoon Park  
Minister of Commerce and Industry

His Excellency Hu Rak Lee  
Secretary-General to the President

His Excellency Hyun Chul Kim  
Ambassador of the Republic of Korea  
to the United States

The Honorable James W. Symington  
Chief of Protocol of the United States

Mr. Francis Madden  
Security Officer, Department of State

Mr. George Szabo  
Photographer  
United States Information Agency

Mr. Ronald P. Meyers  
Interpreter, Department of State

Helicopter No. 2

HELICOPTER NO. 2

Mr. Ryun Namkoong  
Member of Economic and Scientific Council

Mr. Sung Chul Hong  
Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister

Mr. Ha Jong Yoon  
Director, Bureau of European & American Affairs  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Yoon Sae Yang  
Economic Planning Officer  
Economic Planning Board

Mr. Sung Jae Shin  
Secretary to the Prime Minister

Mr. Byung Jik Ra  
Secretary, Office of the President

Lieutenant Commander To Hyon Lee  
Military Aide to the Ministry of National Defense

Mr. John Dugan  
Security Officer, Department of State

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ENCLOSURE NO. 2

Suggested Car Seating Arrangements from the Ellipse to the White House

Car No. 1 - Prime Minister Chung Ambassador Symington	Mr. Madden
Car No. 2 - HE Sung Eun Kim HE Choong Hoon Park HE Hu Rak Lee	
Car No. 3 - Ambassador Kim Mr. Namkoong Mr. Hong	
Car No. 4 - Mr. Yoon Mr. Yang Mr. Shin	
Car No. 5 - Mr. Ra Lt. Commander Lee	



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ENCLOSURE NO. 3

Members of the Welcoming Committee

The Honorable Lyndon B. Johnson  
President of the United States

The Honorable Dean Rusk  
Secretary of State

General John P. McConnell  
Chief of Staff of the United States Air Force

His Excellency Dr. Guillermo Sevilla-Sacasa  
Ambassador of Nicaragua  
Dean of the Diplomatic Corps

The Honorable Sangjin Chyun  
Minister, Embassy of the Republic of Korea

The Honorable Yoon Ho Kim  
Minister, Embassy of the Republic of Korea

The Honorable Ky Sup Chung  
Minister, Embassy of the Republic of Korea

Mr. Samuel D. Berger  
Acting Assistant Secretary of State for  
East Asian and Pacific Affairs

The Honorable Walter N. Tobriner  
President, Board of Commissioners  
District of Columbia

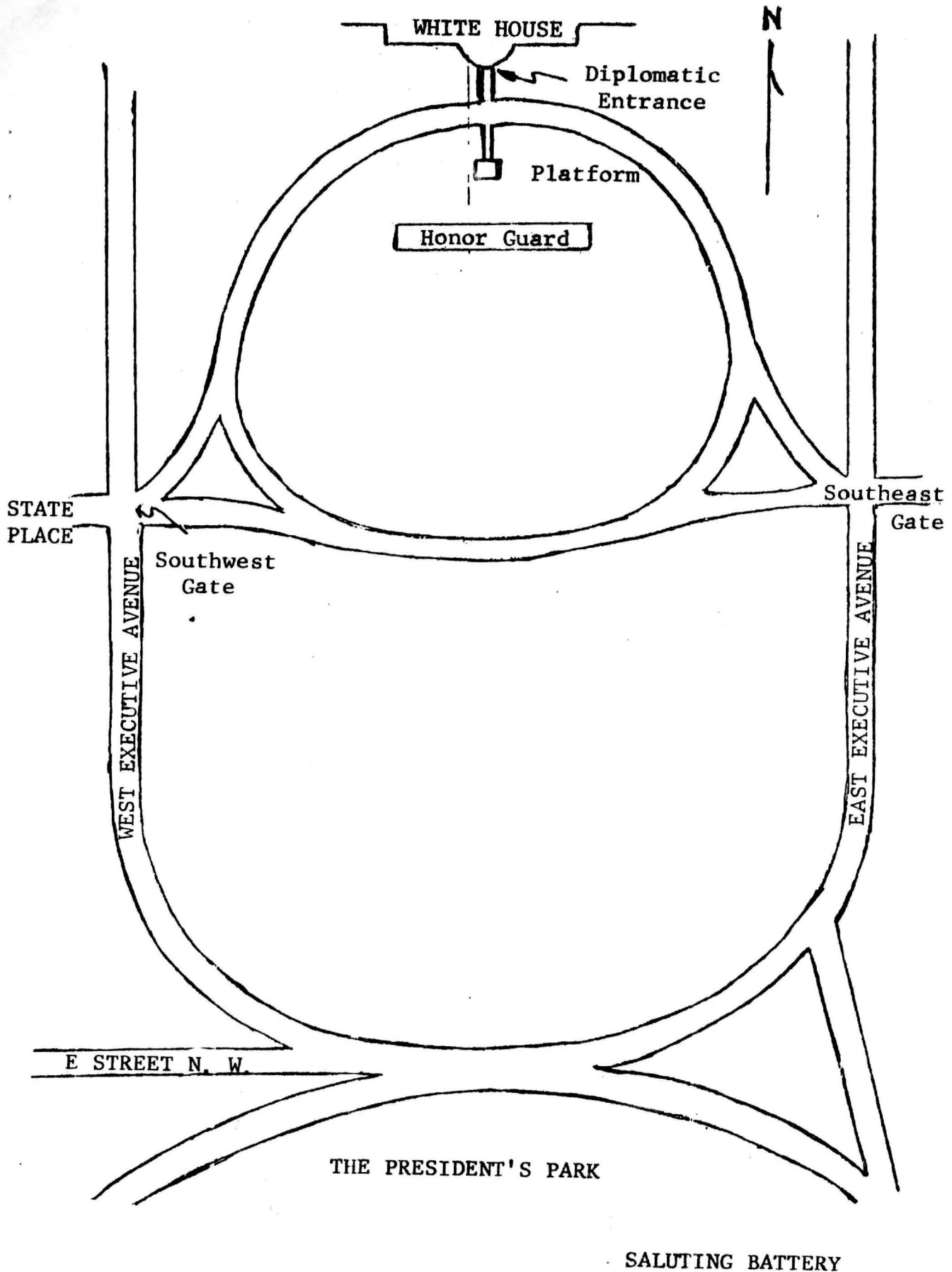
Brigadier General Robert E. Mathe  
Commissioner, District of Columbia

Mr. Robert W. Barnett  
Deputy Assistant Secretary of State  
for East Asian and Pacific Affairs

Major General Phil Sang Kim  
Military Attache, Embassy of the Republic of Korea

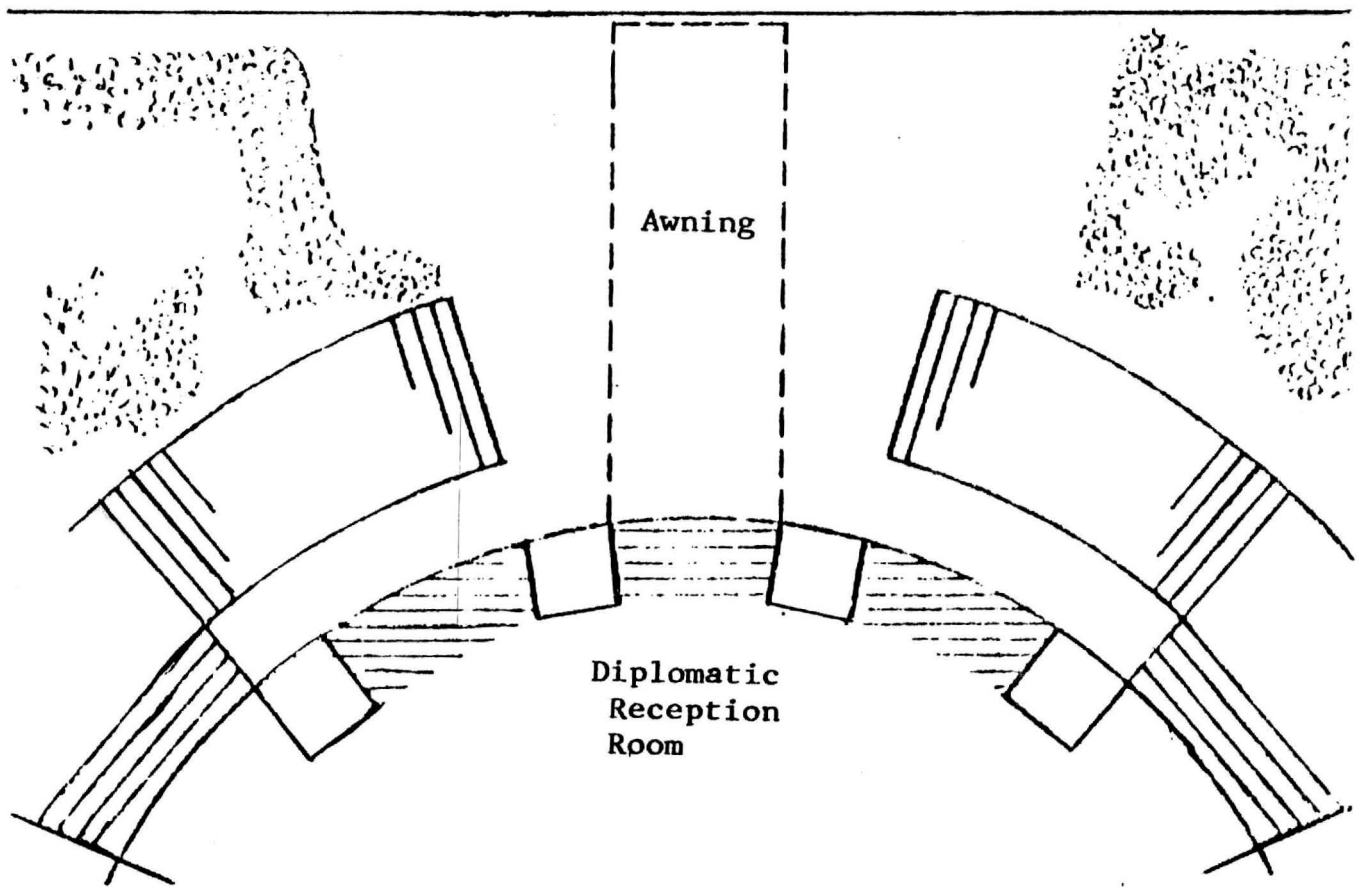
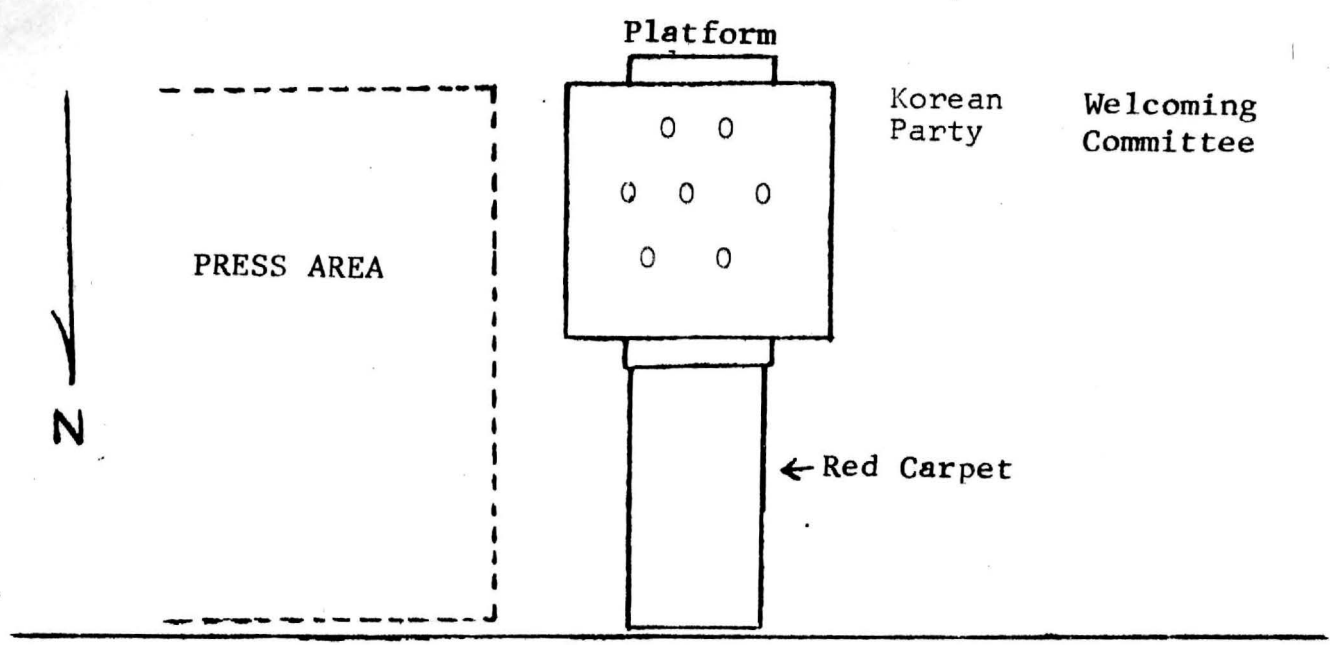
Mr. Benjamin A. Fleck  
Country Director  
Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs  
Department of State

Mr. Edgar Morris  
Chairman, Citizens Committee of the District of Columbia



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ENCLOSURE NO. 5



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ENCLOSURE NO. 6

Inclement Weather Arrival Ceremony of His Excellency Il Kwon Chung,  
Prime Minister of the Republic of Korea

Tuesday, March 14, 1967

Members of the Welcoming Committee are requested to arrive at the Southwest Gate of the White House by 11:10 a.m. They will be directed to the Diplomatic Entrance and upstairs to the foyer on the first floor. Members of the Welcoming Committee will take their places in the East Room. Secretary Rusk and General McConnell will wait in the foyer.

At 11:25 a.m., President Johnson will arrive at the steps at the North Portico to await the arrival of His Excellency Il Kwon Chung, Prime Minister of the Republic of Korea.

Prime Minister Chung, accompanied by, Ambassador Symington, and his party will arrive at the North Portico of the White House, by way of the Northwest Gate, at 11:30 a.m. Ambassador Symington will present Prime Minister Chung to President Johnson. Then Ambassador Symington will present Secretary Rusk and General McConnell. During the greetings, other members of the party will be escorted to their places on the North Portico.

Upon completion of the greetings, President Johnson and Prime Minister Chung will take their places on the red carpet. The band will play four ruffles and flourishes, followed by the national anthems of the Republic of Korea and the United States. Following the playing of the anthems, President Johnson will escort Prime Minister Chung into the East Room, entering by the center door. Secretary Rusk and General McConnell will follow. The other members of the Official Korean Party will be escorted into the East Room. The President will welcome Prime Minister Chung to the United States and Prime Minister Chung will respond. Following the remarks, President Johnson will escort Prime Minister Chung into the Blue Room. Secretary Rusk and General McConnell will follow. The receiving line will be formed at the south end of the Blue Room, where they will receive members of the Official Korean party and the Welcoming Committee. The people being received will pass through the Green Room into the Blue Room and exit through the main door of the Blue Room.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF PROTOCOL

VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA OF HIS EXCELLENCY IL KWON CHUNG  
PRIME MINISTER OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

March 12 - 17, 1967

PARTY LIST

Members of the Official Korean Party

His Excellency Il Kwon Chung  
Prime Minister of the Republic of Korea

His Excellency Sung Eun Kim  
Minister of National Defense

His Excellency Choong Hoon Park  
Minister of Commerce and  
Industry

His Excellency Hu Rak Lee  
Secretary General to the  
President

His Excellency Hyun Chul Kim  
Ambassador of the Republic of Korea  
to the United States

Mr. Ryun Namkoong  
Member of the Economic and Scientific  
Council

Mr. Sung Chul Hong  
Principal Secretary to the  
Prime Minister

Mr. Ha Jong Yoon  
Director, Bureau of European & American Affairs  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Yoon Sae Yang  
Economic Planning Officer,  
Economic Planning Board



Members of the Unofficial Korean Party

Mr. Sung Jae Shin  
Secretary to the Prime Minister

Mr. Byung Jik Ra  
Secretary, Office of the President

Lieutenant Commander To Hyon Lee  
Military Aide to the Minister of  
National Defense

Mr. Tong Myung Choi  
Movie Cameraman  
Ministry of Information

Mr. Yak Woo Lee  
Photographer  
Ministry of Information

Members of the Official American Party

The Honorable James W. Symington  
Chief of Protocol of the United States  
(Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Washington, D.C)

Mr. Samuel L. King  
Assistant Chief of Protocol  
Department of State

Mr. Ben Thirkield  
Press Officer  
Department of State

Mr. Ben Whitehead  
Protocol Officer  
Department of State

Mr. Francis Madden  
Security Officer-in-Charge  
Department of State

Members of the Official American Party (Continued)

Mr. John Dugan  
Security Officer  
Department of State

Mr. Jack Garner  
Security Officer  
Department of State

Mr. Thomas Okeson  
Security Officer  
Department of State

Mr. Robert Verell  
Security Officer  
Department

Mr. William McMenamin  
Reporter,  
United States Information Agency

Mr. George Szabo  
Photographer,  
United States Information Agency

Protocol  
March 10, 1967

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REVISION  
March 10, 1967

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF PROTOCOL

PROGRAM FOR THE VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA OF  
HIS EXCELLENCY IL KWON CHUNG, PRIME MINISTER OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

March 12 - 17, 1967

SUNDAY, MARCH 12

12:30 p.m. PST

His Excellency Il Kwon Chung, Prime Minister of the Republic of Korea and his party will arrive at San Francisco International Airport aboard Pan American Airways Flight No. 846 from Tokyo

The Prime Minister and his party will be greeted by Mr. Samuel L. King, Assistant Chief of Protocol.

Prime Minister Chung and his party will reside at the Hilton Inn, San Francisco International Airport.

Private Evening.

MONDAY, MARCH 13

10:10 a.m.

Departure from the Hilton Inn.

10:15 a.m.

Arrival at the San Francisco International Airport.

10:30 a.m. PST

Prime Minister Chung and his party will depart from San Francisco aboard a United States Air Force special flight.

Flying Time: 4 hrs; 25 min.

Time Change: 3 hrs.

5:55 p.m. EST

Arrival at Philadelphia International Airport, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Prime Minister Chung will be greeted by the Honorable James W. Symington, Chief of Protocol of the United States, and Mr. Abe Rosen, City Representative.

MONDAY, MARCH 13 (Continued)

The Prime Minister and his party  
will reside at the Bellevue Stratford.

Private Evening.

TUESDAY, MARCH 14

9:35 a.m.	Departure from the Bellevue Stratford.
9:40 a.m.	Prime Minister Chung will visit Independence Hall, where Mr. Abe Rosen, City Representative, will confer on the Prime Minister an honorary citizenship of the City of Philadelphia.
10:00 a.m.	Departure from Independence Hall.
10:05 a.m.	Arrival Second and Walnut Streets.
10:15 a.m.	Departure from Philadelphia by helicopter.
11:25 a.m.	Arrival at the President's Park (Ellipse) Washington, D.C.
11:30 a.m.	His Excellency Il Kwon Chung, Prime Minister of the Republic of Korea, and his party will arrive at the White House where they will be greeted by the President of the United States, and other officials. Military honors will be rendered.
12:00 Noon	Prime Minister Chung will meet with President Johnson at the White House.

TUESDAY, MARCH 14 (Continued)

- 1:00 p.m. President Johnson will give a luncheon in honor of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Korea at the White House.
- 4:15 p.m. Arrival at Arlington National Cemetery where Prime Minister Chung will place wreaths at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and at the grave of the late President John F. Kennedy.
- 4:50 p.m. Departure from Arlington National Cemetery.
- 5:00 p.m. The Officials of the Smithsonian Institution will give a reception in honor of His Excellency Il Kwon Chung, Prime Minister of the Republic of Korea at the Museum of History and Technology. The Prime Minister will be greeted on arrival by Dr. S. Dillon Ripley, Secretary to the Smithsonian Institution.
- 8:00 p.m. The Secretary of State will give a dinner in honor of Prime Minister Chung at the Department of State.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15

- 8:30 a.m. Prime Minister Chung will have breakfast with members of the Korean Press at Blair House.
- 10:00 a.m. Prime Minister Chung will meet with Secretary Rusk at the Department of State.
- 12:00 Noon The National Press Club will give a luncheon in honor of Prime Minister Chung at the National Press Building, 14th and F Streets, Northwest.



WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15 (Continued)

- 3:00 p.m. Prime Minister Chung will meet with the Honorable Hubert H. Humphrey, Vice President of the United States at the Executive Office Building, Room 176.
- 6:30 p.m. His Excellency Hyun Chul Kim, Ambassador of the Republic of Korea to the United States, will give a reception in honor of Prime Minister Chung at the Shoreham Hotel, Palladian Room.
- 9:00 p.m. The Korean Community will give a dinner in honor of Prime Minister Chung at the Marriott Motor Hotel, Arlington County, Route 1.

THURSDAY, MARCH 16

- 8:10 a.m. Departure from Blair House.
- 8:40 a.m. Arrival at Andrews Air Force Base.
- 8:50 a.m. Prime Minister Chung and his party will depart from Andrews Air Force Base aboard a United States Air Force special flight.
- 9:45 a.m. Arrival at John F. Kennedy International Airport, New York City.
- 9:55 a.m. Departure from the airport.
- 10:25 a.m. Arrival at the **Time & Life** Building; Rockefeller Center.
- 10:30 a.m. Mr. Hedley Donovan, Editor-in-Chief, Time, Inc., will give a reception in honor of Prime Minister Chung, 34th Floor, Time & Life Building.
- 11:15 a.m. Departure from the Time & Life Building.

THURSDAY, MARCH 16 (Continued)

11:25 a.m.                   Arrival at the Headquarters of the United Nations, United Nations Plaza.

11:30 a.m.                   Prime Minister Chung will meet with U Thant, Secretary General of the United Nations.

12:30 p.m.                   The Honorable John V. Lindsay, Mayor of the City of New York, will give a luncheon in honor of Prime Minister Chung at City Hall.

2:00 p.m.                   Departure from City Hall.

2:30 p.m.                   Departure from the Pan American Building by helicopter.

2:55 p.m.                   Arrival at Long Island University.

3:00 p.m.                   Long Island University will confer the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws upon Prime Minister Chung.

3:45 p.m.                   Long Island University will give a reception in honor of His Excellency Il Kwon Chung, Prime Minister of the Republic of Korea.

4:30 p.m.                   Departure from Long Island University by helicopter.

5:00 p.m.                   Arrival at the John F. Kennedy International Airport.

6:00 p.m. EST               Departure from New York City.

                             Flying Time: 5 hrs; 30 min.  
                             Time Change: 3 hrs.

8:30 p.m. PST               Arrival at Los Angeles International Airport, Los Angeles, California.

THURSDAY, MARCH 16 (Continued)

Prime Minister Chung and his party will reside at the Century Plaza.

Private Evening.

FRIDAY, MARCH 17

8:00 a.m. Departure from the Century Plaza Hotel.

8:45 a.m. Arrival at Los Angeles International Airport.

9:00 a.m. PST Prime Minister Chung and his party will depart from Los Angeles, California aboard Pan American Airways, Flight 817.

12:20 p.m. HST Arrival at Honolulu International Airport, Honolulu, Hawaii.

1:15 p.m. Prime Minister Chung and his party will depart from the United States aboard Pan American Airways Flight No. 001 for Tokyo.

Protocol  
March 10, 1967

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
Washington, D. C.  
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF PROTOCOL

VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA OF HIS EXCELLENCY IL KWON CHUNG,  
PRIME MINISTER OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Sequence of Events at Arlington National Cemetery  
Tuesday, March 14, 1967

At 4:05 p.m. Prime Minister Chung and his party will depart from Blair House and proceed to Arlington National Cemetery.

At 4:15 p.m., the party will arrive at the Memorial Gate of the Cemetery. The motorcade will be met by an Army Liaison Officer, whose automobile will conduct it to the East Entrance of the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier on Roosevelt Drive. A 19-gun salute will begin as the motorcade enters the Cemetery.

The party will be met at the East Entrance by Major General Curtis J. Herrick, USA, Commanding General, Military District of Washington, who will escort Prime Minister Chung throughout the ceremony.

The party will form a column of two's behind Prime Minister Chung and General Herrick.

When the column has formed, it will move up the right-hand walk between the state and territorial flags of the United States until Prime Minister Chung and General Herrick reach a point about three steps from the color of the Republic of Korea when all will halt. The Color Guard will present arms and the members of the party will render the appropriate salute.

Prime Minister Chung and General Herrick will then turn left, the Honor Guard will turn into place behind them, and when it has done so, the remainder of the column will move forward and turn right at the center of the Mall and walk toward the Tomb.

When Prime Minister Chung reaches a point near the foot of the steps, which will be indicated by General Herrick, all will halt. The Honor Guard on the steps will present arms. The band will play four ruffles and flourishes and the national anthem of the Republic of Korea, during which members of the party will give the appropriate salute.

When the Honor Guard comes to order arms after the honors, the entire party will move forward (with the Honor Guard again at present arms) until Prime Minister Chung reaches the top step in front of the Tomb. The band will play the national anthem of the United States, during which all will give the appropriate salute.

When

When the Honor Guard returns to order arms after the anthem, the wreath bearer and the bugler will move forward. As the bugler takes his post, the wreath will be presented to Prime Minister Chung.

When Prime Minister Chung is in possession of the wreath, the Honor Guard will present arms and those in uniform should give the appropriate salute and maintain it until the completion of "Taps". Prime Minister Chung will step forward and place the wreath at the Tomb, and return to his position beside General Herrick. The drummer will sound four muffled ruffles and the bugler will sound "Taps".

When the Honor Guard resumes order arms, General Herrick will escort Prime Minister Chung up the right-hand steps to the Plaza where he may observe the inscription on the West end of the central Tomb: "Here in Honored Glory Rests an American Soldier Known But to God." During this period, the Honor Guard will again come to present arms. The Republic of Korea Color Guard will proceed to its departure station.

After Prime Minister Chung has viewed the inscription, he will turn, cross the Plaza, and mount the steps to the entrance of the Ampitheater.

Prime Minister Chung and his party will then enter the Trophy Room where the visitors will be shown the objects of interest on view in the room. When the visit to the Trophy Room is completed, the party will proceed, still in column, around the North Colonnade of the Ampitheater to the West Entrance.

When Prime Minister Chung reaches a point in front of the Color Guard at the West Entrance, the column will halt while Prime Minister Chung and General Herrick turn to the left so as to face the Color. The Color Guard will present arms, and all members of the party will give the appropriate salute, thus dismissing the Color and terminating the ceremony.

General Herrick will enter the car with Prime Minister Chung and ride with him to the grave of the late President John F. Kennedy. Upon arrival there, General Herrick will explain the ceremony while the members of the party are formed in a column of two's. General Herrick will escort Prime Minister Chung and the party along the walkway through an Armed Forces Honor Cordon to the grave.

When the party is in place, the wreath bearer will move from the left and present the wreath to Prime Minister Chung. Assisted by the wreath bearer, Prime Minister Chung will move forward and place the wreath at the grave. Prime Minister Chung will then return to his position beside General Herrick. The Bugler will sound "Taps". All members of the party in uniform shall salute when Prime Minister Chung takes possession of the wreath and terminate the salute at the conclusion of "Taps".

General Herrick



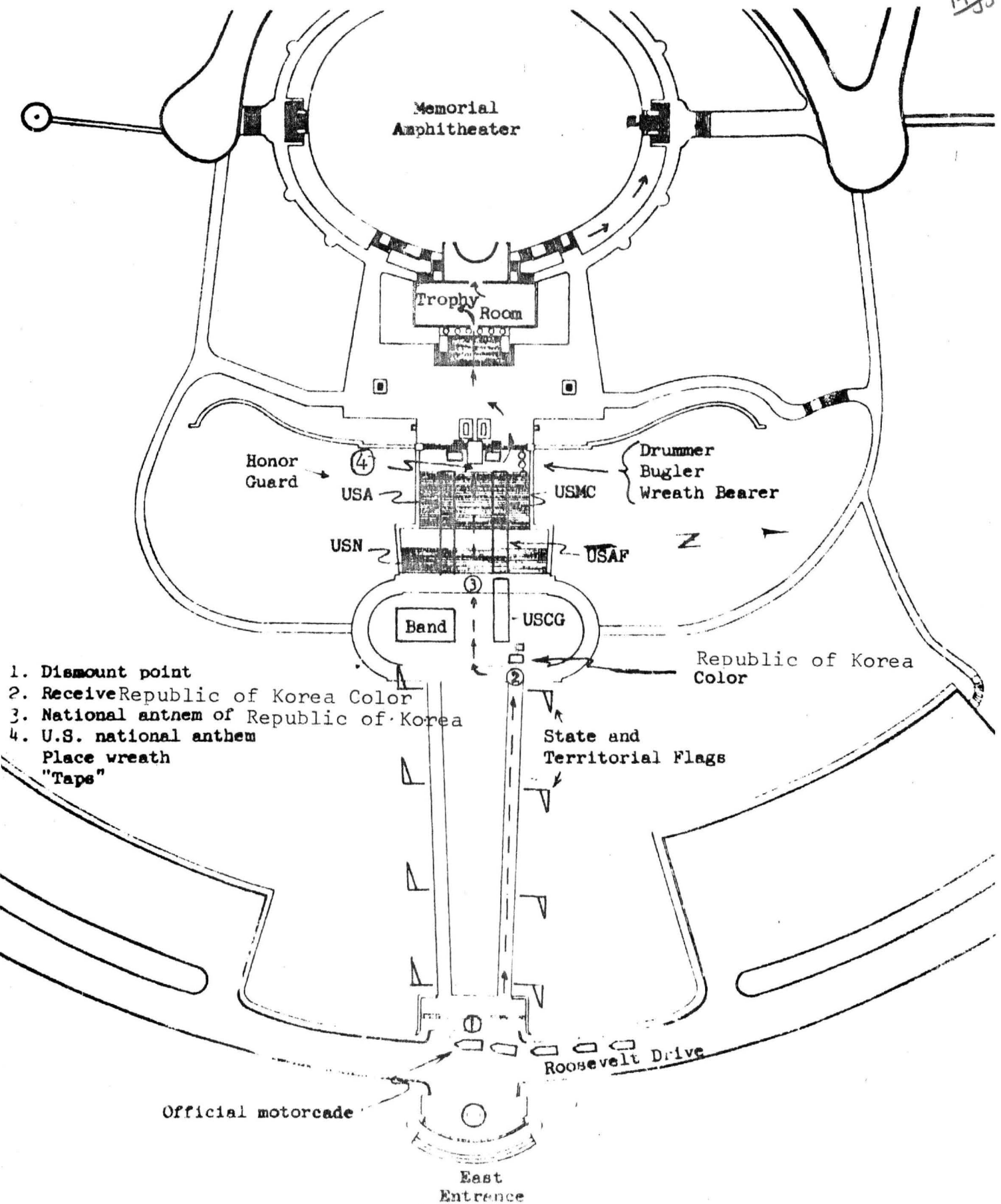
General Herrick will escort Prime Minister Chung and his party to their cars.

At 4:50 p.m. Prime Minister Chung will enter his car and will be escorted to the Memorial Gate. The motorcade will proceed to the Smithsonian Institution.

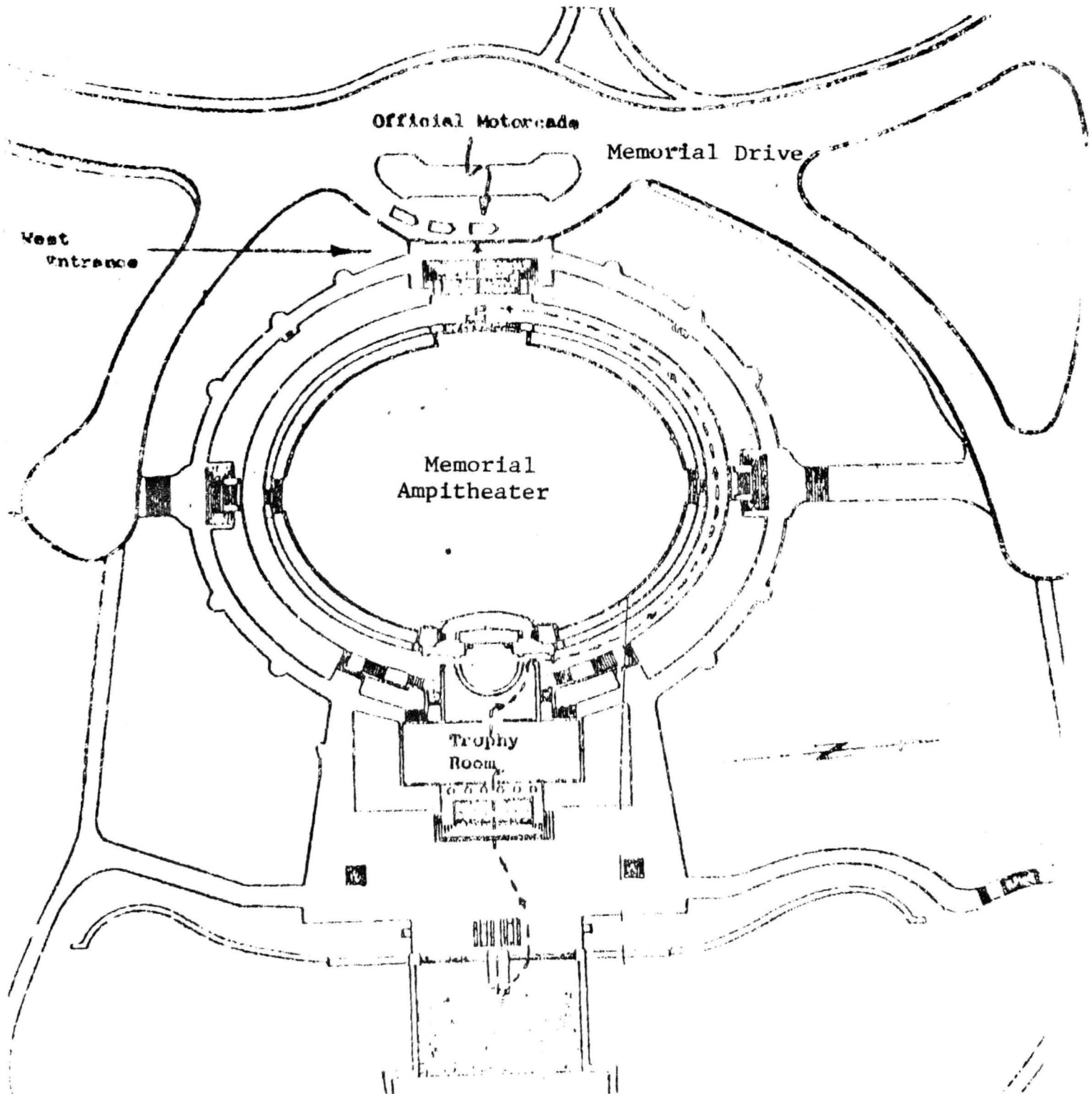
NOTE REGARDING GENTLEMEN'S HATS: If hats are worn, they should be removed on all occasions when the Colors are received and dismissed and during all musical selections. It is customary to salute the flags during the playing of national anthems. Civilians salute by holding their right hand over their heart. If hats are worn, the hat is held over the left shoulder with the hand over their heart.

Protocol  
March 7, 1967

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# Background Notes

## KOREA



Population: 28.4 million

Capital: Seoul

Korea is a mountainous peninsula, about 600 miles long and 135 miles wide, located in northeastern Asia and projecting southeast from Manchuria. Japan lies about 120 miles to the east on the other side of the Sea of Japan. To the west across the Yellow Sea lies the coast of China.

Seoul, the capital of the Republic of Korea, is in the west-central portion of the peninsula, less than 30 miles from the demilitarized zone separating Communist military forces from those of the U.N. Command. The city is inland on the Han River, which flows into the Yellow Sea.

Rugged mountains and cliffs abound in the northern and eastern sections of the country, whereas the western and southern coasts provide many good harbors. The climate in Seoul is hot and humid in summer; July and August are normally the warmest months with temperatures reaching 95° F. Rainfall is concentrated in the summer months, the rainy season normally occurs in late June and July. Winters are cold and dry.

### THE PEOPLE

The Korean population is racially one of the most homogeneous in the world. Its racial origins are obscure, but the primary stock is believed to be Tungusic, related to the Mongols with some Chinese mixture. According to the December 1960 official census, the Republic of Korea had a population of over 24.9 million. The present rate of population growth is about 2.9 percent per year, and the population was estimated at 28.4 million in 1965. With approximately 730 persons per square mile, the Republic of Korea ranks with Japan and Taiwan in density of population.

The population is concentrated in the Seoul-Inchon area and in the fertile plains in the southern part of the country. The mountains and hill country are only sparsely inhabited. The largest city in the Republic of Korea is its capital, Seoul (commonly pronounced "sole"), with an estimated 3.3 million inhabitants. The largest concentration of Koreans abroad is in Japan, where there are almost 600,000 Korean residents. Other important large groups of Koreans are found in Manchuria and the Soviet Union.

The traditional religions of Korea are Buddhism and Shamanism. Meaningful figures on the present numbers of their adherents are not available. Buddhism has declined in influence steadily from the heights it reached in the Koryo Dynasty period

(935-1392 A.D.), but it is still a force. Its adherents are estimated at about 16 percent of the population. Shamanism, while little organized, is widely practiced. Confucianism is an important continuing cultural influence, but as a cult it is now weak, with adherents generally only among the aged. A sect called Ch'ondokyo (religion of the Heavenly Way), a native political religious group which gained prominence in the 19th century, still exists but is no longer an active religious force.

There are well over 1 1/2 million Christians--the largest proportion in any Far Eastern country except the Philippines--with about 500,000 Catholics, some 1,300,000 Protestants (the majority of them Presbyterians and Methodists), and a few hundred Russian Orthodox Christians.

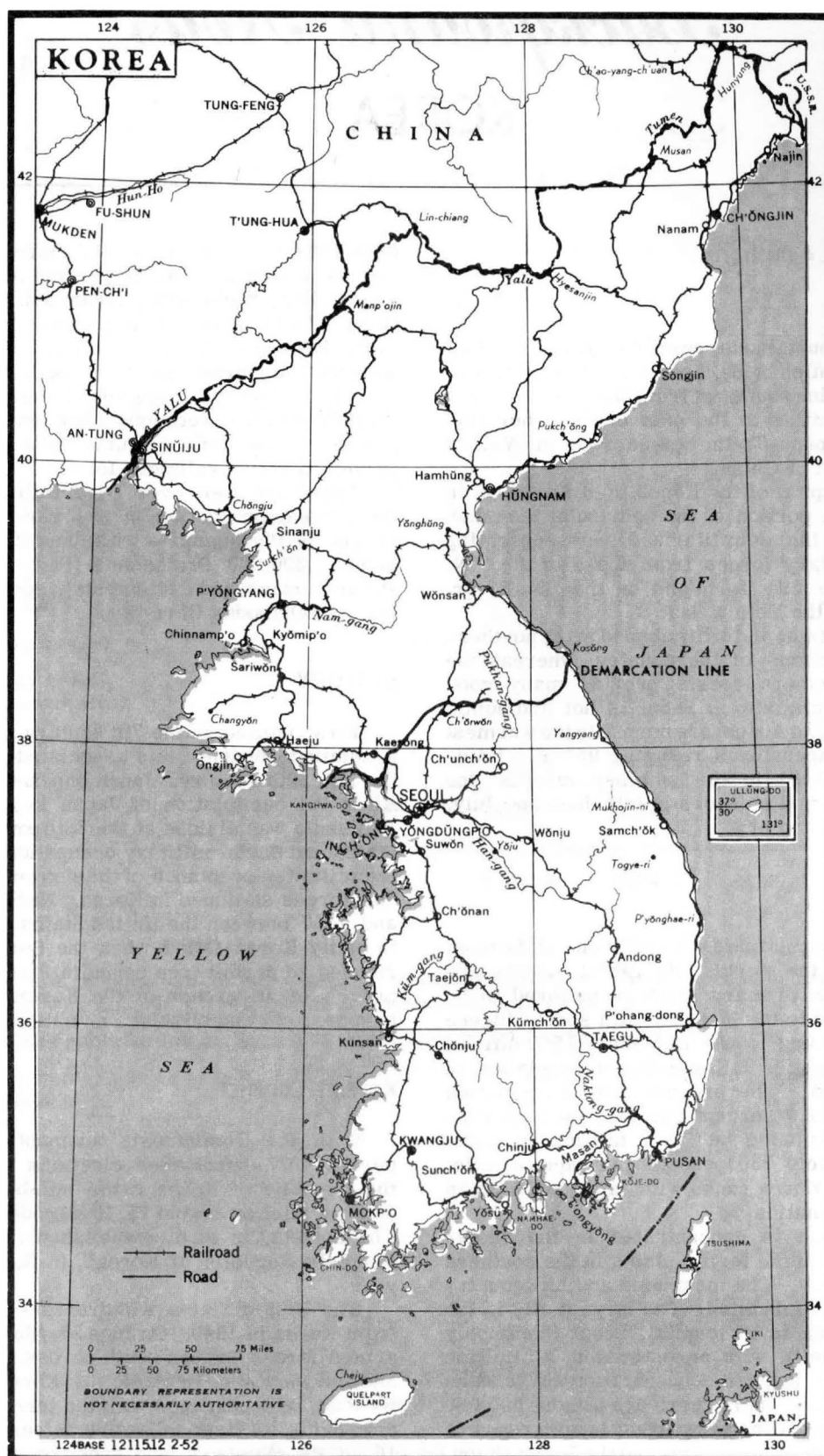
### HISTORY

First unified in the 7th century A.D., Korea was a semiindependent state associated with China until the late 19th century. Japan annexed Korea in 1910. After the capitulation of Japan in 1945, the Korean Peninsula was divided at the 38th parallel into United States and Soviet military occupation areas in order to facilitate acceptance of the surrender of the Japanese forces stationed in Korea. Negotiations in 1946 and 1947 between the United States and the U.S.S.R. to unify Korea failed when the Soviet Government refused to permit free consultations with representatives of all groups of the Korean people for the purpose of establishing a national government.

### Korean Conflict

With the Communists adamant in refusing to permit U.N.-supervised elections in North Korea, the Republic of Korea came into being south of the 38th parallel on August 15, 1948, under U.N. auspices. The Soviets, in turn, established the "Democratic People's Republic of Korea" in September of that year.

The United States withdrew its military forces from Korea in 1949. On June 25, 1950, North Korean armed forces poured south across the 38th parallel and invaded the Republic of Korea. The United Nations, in accordance with the terms of its charter, engaged in its first collective defense action through 16 of its members who sent troops and other assistance to Korea to resist the aggression. The United States participated in this U.N. action. Chinese Communist forces entered the conflict on the side of the aggressors in October 1950. An armistice agreement signed on July 27, 1953, ended hostilities.





Since then the Republic of Korea has been devoting its primary efforts to rebuilding its economy and strengthening its defense forces.

## Recent Developments

The Republic of Korea was established in 1948 with a constitution which provided for a mixed presidential and parliamentary system. The President, to be elected by the National Assembly, was made responsible primarily for administration. The Prime Minister and members of the State Council (cabinet) were to be appointed by the President and their appointments ratified by the National Assembly. Later, the constitution was amended to permit popular election of the President. Syngman RHEE was the first President, holding office from 1948 until 1960.

In April 1960 university students rioted in protest against irregularities in the presidential election of that year, and as a consequence Syngman Rhee's Liberal Party government fell. A caretaker government, headed by HUH Chung, then took charge, whereupon the National Assembly enacted a constitutional amendment forming the basis for establishment of the Second Republic. The amendment prescribed a parliamentary government with a much reduced role for the President, and a Prime Minister as executive head of the government. In the ensuing national elections on July 29, 1960, the Democratic Party won by a wide margin. The new National Assembly named CHANG Myon Prime Minister on August 19, 1960. Chang's government was overthrown on May 16, 1961, in a military coup led by then Maj. Gen. Chung Hee PARK (PAK Chong-hui).

The ensuing military government remained in charge for over 2 1/2 years, during which both executive and legislative functions of government were exercised by a Supreme Council for National Reconstruction (SCNR), of which General Park was Chairman. Following the resignation in the spring of 1962 of President YUN Po-sun (who had stayed on as President from the Second Republic), SCNR Chairman Park became Acting President as well.

In December 1962 extensive amendments to the constitution were approved in a national referendum. This revision of the constitution provided the basis for elections leading to the reestablishment of civilian government. General Park retired from the Army to stand for election as civilian President. He was elected on October 15, 1963, defeating several opposition candidates, including Yun Po-sun. In the National Assembly election in November his Democratic Republican Party won 110 of the 175 Assembly seats. Formal transition from military to civil rule and establishment of the Third Republic took place on December 17, 1963, with the inauguration of President Park and the convening of the new National Assembly.

## GOVERNMENT

At present executive authority in the Republic of Korea is centered in the President. A system

of checks and balances obtains among the executive, judicial, and legislative branches of government. The constitution provides that the President be elected to a 4-year term by direct and secret ballot. His constitutional powers, such as command over the nation's armed forces, entering into treaties, declaration of war, promulgation of laws, and appointment and removal of public officials, reflect a strong presidential form of government. The President also chairs the State Council (cabinet), which consists of the Prime Minister and the other heads of executive ministries who serve at the President's pleasure. The State Council is the highest administrative organ under the President. It deliberates on important executive matters. It now has 18 members.

The constitution also provides for a unicameral National Assembly whose members are elected for a 4-year term. This legislative body has restricted but still substantial independent powers distinct from those of the executive, including full legislative authority, the power to ratify treaties, approve the budget, and conduct inspections and interpellations of executive branch officials.

The judicial branch includes the Supreme, High, District, and Family Courts. The Supreme Court is empowered to review decisions of the lower courts and to determine whether administrative orders, regulations, and administrative acts are consistent with the constitution and the law. In addition, it judges the constitutionality of laws. The Supreme Court consists of 12 members and a Chief Justice. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court is appointed for a 6-year term by the President with the consent of the National Assembly. The organization of the Supreme Court and the lower courts and the qualifications of judges are prescribed by law.

## ECONOMY

The Republic of Korea needs to broaden its economic base and expand production in order to provide food, clothing, and other necessities for its population. Although the shattering effects of the Korean war have been largely overcome and the economic infrastructure has been substantially improved over the highest previous levels, the Republic of Korea still faces numerous economic problems. It is poor in natural resources, is densely populated, suffers from a relative inadequacy of proficient technicians and managers, and is burdened with the support of one of the world's largest military establishments. It has the great asset, however, of an intelligent, industrious people with a high literacy rate.

Agriculture, forestry, and fishing account for over one-third of the Korean gross national product (GNP), and manufacturing and construction contribute between one-fifth and one-sixth. About 21 percent of the Republic of Korea's land is arable, and 80 percent of the cultivated area is in grain. Total agricultural production is still inadequate and must be supplemented with U.S. surplus foods and fibers. However, the ROK Government has an agricultural

plan to achieve self-sufficiency in food. Rice is the principal crop, with barley ranking second.

The Republic of Korea's mineral resources include coal (medium to low-grade anthracite), tungsten, graphite, and iron ore. There are no known resources of petroleum. Coal production has increased sharply in recent years and provides much of the nation's fuel requirements plus a surplus for export. Industrial output has been increasing rapidly and steadily. Nevertheless, one-third of the fast-growing labor force remains unemployed or underemployed.

In addition to these serious economic, military, and political problems, the Republic of Korea has been suffering from a chronic and severe adverse balance of payments. It is true that commodity exports have multiplied ninefold since 1959, from \$20 million in that year to \$180 million in 1965. Other receipts, moreover, largely from goods and services sold to the U.N. forces stationed in Korea, provide additional foreign exchange earnings of about \$65 million annually. Nevertheless, there is a large trade gap--over \$220 million in 1964--which must still be financed by external resources. Substantial foreign aid, therefore, is still essential to sustain the populace, maintain the armed forces, and support the economic development effort.

The necessity of maintaining a large military force regularly requires that more than one-third of the central government budget be spent on national defense. A substantial part of this burden, however, has been financed with counterpart funds generated by the sale of aid goods, including U.S. agricultural commodities under P.L. 480, title I. Domestic revenues have increased markedly in the past year and the ROK Government is striving to increase them still further. In these circumstances the most careful financial management is required to contain inflationary movements, which in previous years undermined the nation's economic stability. To deal with this problem the ROK Government has adopted a comprehensive economic stabilization program with assistance from both the International Monetary Fund and the U.S. Government. The program calls for a balanced budget, ceilings on monetary and credit expansion, and maximum increases in domestic savings.

In addition the ROK Government has undertaken a series of economic reforms which will eliminate a number of distortions that have plagued the domestic economy and handicapped Korea's competitive position in the world markets. These reforms include devaluation of the currency in May 1964 from 130 won per dollar to 255:1, followed by a freeing of the foreign exchange rate and extensive liberalization of trade controls in March 1965 which helped to restore the role of the price system in guiding resource allocation. The current exchange rate is about 270:1. Other significant reforms have resulted in reductions in governmental subsidies and have included more adequate pay and other improvements in the civil service, reform of the taxation system and tax collection procedures, and institution of public works programs with the assistance of large grants of U.S. surplus agricultural products.

The government is also conducting a large-scale program to control population growth.

By 1962 efforts such as these had brought living standards to a level exceeding those of 1939. The Republic of Korea in the years since then has achieved high rates of economic growth. During 1964 industrial production and exports achieved record high levels, the price spiral slowed down, and the largest postwar crops of rice and barley were harvested. Real output increased by 8.6 percent in 1963 and by 8 percent in 1964 to an estimated GNP of \$2.9 billion (see Table I). Over the years total investment has averaged approximately 20 percent and fixed investment 15 percent of GNP. Despite formidable problems, the outlook for the Republic of Korea's continued progress is encouraging, particularly if sound fiscal and monetary policies are pursued and the political situation remains stable.

## NATIONAL OBJECTIVES

A primary objective of the Republic of Korea has been unification of the Korean peninsula based on principles of freedom and democracy. This aim has been frustrated because of Communist intransigence, and Korea remains divided by the demilitarized zone established by the armistice agreement between the Communists and the U.N. Command. Although the Republic of Korea opposed and did not sign that agreement, it has abided by its provisions.

A second major objective of the Republic of Korea is national economic development in order to achieve a better living for its people and to gain a more secure position in the community of nations. The Republic of Korea Government, with assistance from the United States and other foreign governments, has carried on extensive planning and has put into effect important policies designed to achieve the desired economic growth.

Another important objective has been to achieve security from aggression. Large Communist military forces in North Korea, as well as the proximity of powerful forces in the Soviet Union and Communist China, continue to threaten that security. U.S. recognition of this situation is embodied in the U.S.-ROK Mutual Defense Treaty which entered into force in November 1954. It provides that the parties to the treaty will consult with each other if either is threatened by external attack and states that an armed attack on the territories under the administrative control of either signatory in the Pacific area would be dangerous to the peace and safety of the other.

## FOREIGN POLICY

Foreign relations of the Republic of Korea are characterized by diplomatic ties with some 63 nations, strong backing of the United Nations, determined efforts to establish diplomatic relations with other nations of the free world, close relations with the United States, and strong support of other

non-Communist nations in Asia. Recently, in addition to negotiating a settlement with Japan, the Republic of Korea has given substantial military support to the Republic of Viet-Nam. At present there are approximately 20,000 Korean troops in Viet-Nam including a combat division, a medical hospital, and other units. On March 20 the Korean National Assembly approved the dispatch to Viet-Nam of an additional division and regimental combat team. These actions have been welcomed by the Vietnamese Government and by the United States and other free-world allies of the Republic of Viet-Nam.

## Korea-Japan Relations

On June 22, 1965, in Tokyo, Foreign Ministers YI Tong-won (Tong Won LEE) of Korea and SHINA Etsusaburo of Japan signed a treaty on basic relations and related agreements designed to normalize relations between the two countries. Relations had been strained since the liberation of Korea from Japanese rule at the close of World War II. Under the terms of these agreements the Japanese would provide grants over a 10-year period to the Republic of Korea amounting to \$300 million. In addition to the provision of \$200 million in soft loans, Japan agreed to facilitate the entry into Korea of an estimated \$300 million in commercial credit during the same period. An area of jointly controlled fisheries was established, replacing the "Peace Line" area in which the Republic of Korea previously had claimed exclusive fishing rights. Rights of Koreans resident in Japan were defined; the return of certain Korean art treasures taken to Japan was agreed upon; and "settlement of disputes" in the future was provided for.

On August 14, 1965, the Republic of Korea National Assembly ratified the Korea-Japan normalization agreements by a vote of 110 to 0, in the absence of the opposition People's Party assemblymen who had previously submitted their resignations from the Assembly in an attempt to prevent ratification. The National Assembly subsequently declined the resignation from the Assembly of 55 opposition members. (Eight others automatically lost their Assembly seats by resigning from the party as well.) The political opposition continued to protest the ratification of the agreements. In late August students returning to the universities from summer vacation again conducted demonstrations against the ROK-Japan normalization agreements (as they had previously in 1964 and 1965). The demonstrations were suppressed by police and military units, and most of the Seoul universities were closed for a brief period.

The Japanese Diet ratified the Korea-Japan agreements in December, and on December 18, 1965, the ratification instruments were exchanged in Seoul.

## U. S. POLICY

The United States seeks under the principles of self-determination a free, independent, and

democratic Korea, peacefully unified through elections under U.N. supervision, with a National Assembly in which representation is proportionate to the indigenous population. Pending achievement of this objective, which has been obstructed by the Communists who reject the competence of the United Nations to deal with the problem, the United States seeks to strengthen and support the Republic of Korea so that it may achieve reasonable security against any renewal of Communist aggression and may attain economic viability (see Table II). The U.S. Government has noted with approval the pledges announced by the Korean Government which express support for free-world principles and a determination to promote the welfare of the Korean people in accordance with these principles. The United States welcomed the signature and ratification of the Korea-Japan agreements and assurances have been given, during President Park's visit to the United States in May 1965 and on many other occasions, that the United States will continue to provide military and economic assistance to Korea as long as it is needed.

## PRINCIPAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

President—PAK Chong-hui\* (Chung Hee PARK)\*\*  
 Chief Justice of the Supreme Court—CHO Chin-man  
 Speaker of the National Assembly—YI Hyo-sang (RHEE Hyo Sang)  
 Prime Minister—CHONG Il-kwon (Il Kwon CHUNG)  
 Deputy Prime Minister and Chairman of Economic Planning Board—CHANG Ki-yong (Key Young CHANG)  
 Minister of Government Administration—YI Sok-che  
 Minister of Foreign Affairs—YI Tong-won (Tong Won LEE)  
 Minister of Home Affairs—OM Min-yong  
 Minister of Finance—KIM Chong-yom  
 Minister of Justice—MIN Pok-ki  
 Minister of National Defense—KIM Song-un (Sung Eun KIM)  
 Minister of Education—KWON O-pyong  
 Minister of Agriculture and Forestry—CH'A Kyun-hui  
 Minister of Commerce and Industry—PAK Ch'ung-hun  
 Minister of Public Health and Social Affairs—CHONG Hui-sop  
 Minister of National Construction—CHON Ye-yong  
 Minister of Transportation—AN Kyong-mo  
 Minister of Communication—KIM Hong-sik  
 Minister of Public Information—HONG Chong-ch'ol (Jong Chul HONG)  
 Minister without Portfolio—WON Yong-sok  
 Minister without Portfolio—KIM Yun-ki  
 Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (Acting)—Gen. CHANG Ch'ang-kuk (Chang Kuk CHANG)  
 Chief of Staff, ROK Army—Gen. KIM Yong-pae  
 Chief of Staff, ROK Air Force—Lt. Gen. PAK Won-sok  
 Chief of Naval Operations—Vice Adm. HAM Myong-su  
 Chief of Protocol—YUN Ho-kun (Hogan YOON)

\*Family names are capitalized.

\*\*Preferred English spellings are in parenthesis.

## PRINCIPAL U. S. OFFICIALS

### American Embassy:

Ambassador—Winthrop G. Brown  
Minister-Counselor—George Newman  
Counselor for Economic Affairs—Floyd L. Whittington  
Counselor for Political Affairs—Richard A. Ericson  
Counselor for Administrative Affairs—Emery R. Kiraly  
Counselor for Public Affairs—William Bunce

Director, U.S. Operations Mission--Joel Bernstein  
Deputy Director--Roger Ernst

Commander-in-Chief, U.N. Command—Gen. Dwight E. Beach  
Chief of Staff, U.N. Command—Lt. Gen. Benjamin Davis  
Deputy Commander, Eighth U. S. Army—Lt. Gen. Charles W. G. Rich

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Table I -- Selected Economic Statistics, Republic of Korea

1952--1964

ITEM	UNIT	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Population	Millions				21.5				24.1	24.7	25.4	26.1	26.9	27.6
Money Supply	Billion Won	1.4	3.0	5.8	9.3	12.1	14.5	19.3	21.0	21.9	31.2	36.7	37.3	43.1
Foreign Exchange Reserves	Million U. S. \$	82.7	108.7	107.8	96.1	98.6	115.6	146.5	147.3	157.0	207.0	168.6	131.5	132
Commodity Exports*	Million U. S. \$	28	40	24	18	25	22	16	20	33	41	53	87	119
Commodity Imports*	Million U. S. \$	242	434	243	341	386	442	378	304	344	316	422	582	404
Earnings From U.N. Forces	Million U. S. \$	62.0	122.0	40.4	54.7	20.6	40.7	63.6	63.3	62.6	79.7	86.1	58.3	63.7
Industrial Production Index	1960 = 100	n. a.	n. a.	43.0	51.4	62.9	72.6	80.0	91.8	100.0	105.7	123.5	139.8	151
Wholesale Price Index	1960 = 100	21.2	26.5	34.0	61.5	81.0	94.1	88.2	90.6	100.0	113.2	123.8	149.3	201
Gross National Product (r) (see Note)	Million U. S. \$	n. a.	1,486	1,563	1,626	1,630	1,771	1,894	1,993	2,262	2,368	2,443	2,655	2,865
Growth Rate of GNP	Percent of increase	n. a.	--	5	4.0	0.2	8	7	5	2	5	3	9	8
Per capita GNP	U. S. \$ (1962 prices)	n. a.	71	73	74	72	77	81	83	92	93	94	99	104

n. a. - Not available.

\* - Based on customs data.

Source: Publications of the Bank of Korea; principally Economic Statistics Year Book, 1965. Data on gross national product supplied by AID Statistics and Reports Division.

Explanatory Note: Statistical series earlier than 1952 for the area encompassed by the Republic of Korea (established in 1948) are either generally unavailable or of questionable reliability. Pre-World War II series apply to the entire peninsula, and many records of the new republic were destroyed during the Communist invasion of 1950-53. GNP data are calculated at 1962 constant market prices with the exchange rate then in effect of 130 won to one dollar. GNP figures for 1960-64 were revised on a new statistical basis in September, 1965.

Current Rate of Exchange: Floating rate - approximately 272 won to \$1.

Table II

U. S. Economic and Military Assistance to the Republic of Korea

U. S. Fiscal Year 1946 through Fiscal Year 1965\*

	(millions of dollars)					
	<u>1946-1964</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965<sup>1/</sup></u>
<u>Economic Assistance</u>						
Supporting assistance (grant)	2,245.8	173.9	89.8	89.1	76.2	71.2
Development loans	105.9	6.5	25.2	25.8	29.6	48.8
Technical cooperation	37.6	5.6	4.9	-7.3**	3.7	3.3
Other programs***	859.4	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Food for Peace (P. L. 480)</u>						
Title I (sales agreements)	458.2	52.0	71.5	74.0	97.3	45.0
Title II (emergency relief, including work projects)	51.5	17.3	0	1.4	27.9	12.5
Title III (voluntary relief agencies)	144.5	10.5	10.2	10.1	8.6	13.5
<u>Total -</u>	<u>\$3,902.9</u>	<u>\$265.8</u>	<u>\$201.6</u>	<u>\$193.1</u>	<u>\$243.3</u>	<u>\$194.3</u>
<u>Military Assistance</u>	<u>\$2,168.2</u>	<u>\$260.3</u>	<u>\$218.7</u>	<u>\$204.7</u>	<u>\$147.1</u>	

\*All data are on basis of funds obligated, except (1) development loans, which represent loan approvals less deobligations, and (2) P. L. 480 Title I, which represent amount of sales agreements.

\*\*In fiscal year 1963 deobligations for technical assistance exceeded funds obligated.

\*\*\*Discontinued programs, such as CRIK, UNKRA, UNRRA, various U. S. Government appropriations, and surplus property donations.

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary.

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Office of Media Services  
Bureau of Public Affairs



THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON~~SECRET~~

3 February 1967

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C0151

## MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Inflation--Korean War vs. Vietnam. A recent study shows how much better we're doing in wartime Vietnam than in Korea.

Korean prices rose 750% in the first year of conflict, and 2400% before war was over. In Vietnam prices have little more than doubled since US troop buildup began 18 months ago.

Reasons are several: (1) Korea had a strong pre-war inflationary trend--Vietnam didn't thanks largely to an existing US aid program; (2) In Korean war prices rose much faster than money supply as confidence in the hwan diminished--this hasn't happened in Vietnam; (3) Our big import program has sopped up piasters, while in Korea imports began pitifully low and never caught up; and (4) DOD clamped much better controls on US local spending than was the case in Korea.

We need to do still better in curbing inflation, but at least we've learned a lot.

R. W. Komer

R. W. Komer

For Part 1K -  
and Whispers -

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED

E.O. 12958, Sec. 3.5

NSC Memo, 1/30/95, State Dept. Guidelines

By jc, NARA, Date 5-9-01

Orig sent to Encls

*gah*

**C. F.**

IT 47  
CO 312  
CO 151  
CO 50  
CO 92

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NA 19/CO 312  
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Dear Mr. Stassen:

At the request of the President, the proposals you made in your excellent letter of December 22 have been studied in the Department of State and elsewhere. You may be interested and reassured to know that some of these ideas were proposed and seriously considered within the Government on several occasions during the past year. I can assure you that we are anxious to explore all possible avenues to a Vietnam settlement and will not reject any proposal simply because it involves a radical change in policy or a sharp break with the past.

The conclusion of these studies is that universal membership in the United Nations would not now open the way to resolve the Vietnamese War. A number of your other ideas are under active consideration. Assistant Secretary Sisco and I are available and would be happy to discuss any further views you may have. I know the President appreciates your letters to him and the constructive contribution you continue to make to the resolution of the foreign policy questions which face our country.

Sincerely yours,

*Walt*  
W. W. Rostow

<sup>x</sup>  
Honorable Harold E. Stassen  
1020 Fidelity-Philadelphia Trust Building  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania



Thursday, January 19, 1967  
7:00 AM

ND 19/CO 312  
CO 151  
ND 9-2  
ND 19-1

## MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

### Korea

A South Korean Navy patrol boat was sunk last night by North Korean vessels and shore batteries off the east coast of Korea. The patrol boat was accompanying a fleet of South Korean fishing boats about 10 miles east of Kosong, just north of the DMZ, when the entire fleet was taken under fire. Latest reports state that 51 of the 80 persons on board the South Korean boat have been rescued. Thus far there has been no interference with rescue operations.

### South Vietnam

In Operation PRAIRIE yesterday, about 17 miles northwest of Quang Tri, a US Marine company was attacked by small arms fire and grenades while withdrawing from its position. The Marines returned the fire with small arms and a mortar attack. There were 10 marines wounded; enemy casualties are not known.

South Vietnamese forces taking part in Operation LAM SON II, about 4 miles northwest of Bien Hoa City, discovered a large fresh grave containing 19 bodies while sweeping an enemy base camp area.

Elements of US troops taking part in Operation CEDAR FALLS uncovered a second major underground tunnel and cave complex yesterday. The tunnel complex, which was extensively mined and booby trapped, is possibly the site of the Viet Cong Military Region IV headquarters which coordinates enemy actions in and around Saigon and is a major target of the allied search.

Southwest of Saigon yesterday Communist forces attacked a town in the Mekong delta area, killing 16 Vietnamese and wounding 54, and also overran a paramilitary outpost, killing 9 defenders. South Vietnamese Army operations have been launched in reaction to both attacks, but so far no contact has been reported with the enemy.

### North Vietnam

A total of 288 armed reconnaissance sorties were flown yesterday. Twelve SAM sites were attacked along with three antiaircraft gun sites. Strikes were also conducted against the Phu Duc and Thach Son Classification yards located 33 and 36 miles northwest of Hanoi. Both railroad yards were reported inoperative.

The Dap Cau railroad bridge, about 20 miles northwest of Hanoi, was reported destroyed with possibly two of its spans down.

JAN 21 1967

CENTRAL FILES