

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

183

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
#1a report	re: PRESIDENT PAK Chong-Hui <i>exempt per RAC 4/9/02</i> confidential	9 p 05/10/65	A
#2 memo	to President from James Thomson secret <i>Open 5-10-91 NLJ 91-21</i>	3 p 05/17/65	A
#3 memo	to President from Thomson & McG. Bundy secret <i>open 7-7-93 NLJ 92-148</i>	1 p 05/14/65	A
#3a memo	to President from George Ball secret <i>open 8-11-92 NLJ 92-151</i>	2 p 05/13/65	A
#4 report	re: Visit of President Park confidential <i>open Public Papers of LBJ, 1965</i>	6 p 05/16/65	A
#11 memo	to President from Dean Rusk <i>open 7-6-92 NLJ 91-20</i> secret	2 p 05/17/65	A
#12 memo	to President from George Ball <i>open 7-6-92</i> secret <i>NLJ 91-20</i>	3 p 05/13/65	A
#16 report	briefing paper re: Korea/Japan relations confidential <i>open 8-11-92 NLJ 92-151</i>	3 p 05/07/65	A
#18 report	briefing paper re: ROK secret <i>open 8-11-92 NLJ 92-151</i>	4 p 05/12/65	A
#18a chart	re: US economic and military assistance to ROK secret <i>open 8-11-92 NLJ 92-151</i>	1 p undated	A
#18c report	re: third country assistance to Korea confidential <i>open 8-11-92 NLJ 92-151</i>	1 p undated	A
#20 report	briefing paper re: military secret <i>open 8-11-92 NLJ 92-151</i>	2 p 05/11/65	A
#22 report	briefing paper re: US forces in Korea confidential <i>open 8-11-92 NLJ 92-151</i>	2 p 05/10/65	A
#24 report	briefing paper re: Korea/Vietnam secret <i>open 6-17-91 NLJ 91-20</i>	3 p 05/13/65	A
#28 report	background paper confidential <i>open 8-11-92 NLJ 92-151</i>	2 p 05/05/65	A

FILE LOCATION

NATIONAL SECURITY FILE, Country File
Korea, Park Visit Briefing Book

Box256

RESTRICTION CODES

- (A) Closed by Executive Order 12356 governing access to national security information.
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27b³

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
30 report	background paper re: Korea confidential <i>sanitized 8-11-92 NLS 92-151</i>	2 p 05/05/65	A
#32 report	background paper re: ROK international relations confidential <i>open 8-11-92 NLS 92-151</i>	3 p 05/05/65	A
#34 report	background paper re: Korean unification confidential <i>open 8-11-92 NLS 92-151</i>	2 p 05/05/65	A
#36 report	background paper re: Far Eastern foreign ministers conference confidential <i>open 8-11-92 NLS 92-151</i>	2 p 05/05/65	A
#40 report	draft joint communique confidential <i>open 18-24-0644</i>	6 p 05/13/65	A
#47a photo	of Pres. Chung Hee Park <i>open per RAC 4/9/02</i> confidential	1 p undated	A
#48 bio sketch	of Chung Hee Park confidential <i>example NLS 95-175</i> <i>open 12/15/06 NLS 06-274</i>	1 p undated	A
#49a photo	of Mme Chung Hee Park <i>open per RAC 4/9/02</i> confidential	1 p undated	A
#50 bio sketch	of Mme Chung Hee Park <i>per RAC 9-19</i> confidential	1 p undated	A
#51a photo	of Key Young Chang <i>open per RAC 4/9/02</i> confidential	1 p undated	A
#52 bio sketch	of Key Young Chang confidential <i>open 12/15/06 NLS 06-274</i>	1 p undated	A
#53a photo	of Tong Won Lee <i>open per RAC 4/9/02</i> confidential	1 p undated	A
#54 bio sketch	of Tong Won Lee <i>open RAC 9-19</i> confidential	1 p undated	A
#55a photo	of Sun Eun Kim confidential <i>open per RAC 4/9/02</i>	1 p undated	A
#56 bio sketch	of Sung Eun Kim <i>open RAC 9-19</i> confidential	1 p undated	A

FILE LOCATION

NATIONAL SECURITY FILE, Country File
Korea, Park Visit Briefing Book

Box 256

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37B3

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
#57a photo	of Jong Chul Hong confidential open per RAC 4/9/02	1 p undated	A
#58 bio sketch	of Jong Chul Hong confidential open 12/15/06 hwo 06-274	1 p undated	A
#59a photo	of Chong Kap Kim confidential open per RAC 4/9/02	1 p undated	A
#60 bio sketch	of Chong Kap Kim confidential open RAC 9.19	1 p undated	A
#61a photo	of Hu Rak Lee confidential open per RAC 4/9/02	1 p undated	A
#62 bio sketch	of Hu Rak Lee confidential	1 p undated	A
#63a photo	of Hyun Chul Kim confidential open per RAC 4/9/02	1 p undated	A
#64 bio sketch	of Hyun Chul Kim confidential exempt per RAC 5.1.03	1 p undated	A
#65a photo	of Mme. Hyun Chul Kim confidential open per RAC 4/9/02	1 p undated	A
#66 bio sketch	of Mme. Hyun Chul Kim confidential open 8-24-06	1 p undated	A
#67a photo	of Chang Kuk Chang confidential open per RAC 4/9/02	1 p undated	A
#68 bio sketch	of Chang Kuk Chang confidential open 12/15/06 hwo 06-274	1 p undated	A
#70 bio sketch	of Hogan Yoon confidential open RAC 9.19	1 p undated	A

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NATIONAL SECURITY FILE, Country File
Korea, Park Visit Briefing Book

Box 256

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VISIT OF
PRESIDENT PARK

WASHINGTON, MAY 17-19, 1965

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DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
NOT NAT'L SECURITY
INFORMATION, E. O. 12356,
SEC. 1.1(a)

BY Dut ON 2-30-90

~~SECRET~~May 17, 1965
4:00 PM

DECLASSIFIED

E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.4

NLJ 91-21

By 4-8, NARA, Date 4-23-91

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Your Meeting at 5 p.m. today with President Park

President Chung Hee Park has come to Washington for one paramount reason: he seeks the strongest possible indication from us, both through our courtesies to him and through tangible evidence of continuing U.S. assistance, that we have no intention of abandoning Korea to Japanese control in the wake of a Japan-Korea settlement. Whatever reassurance we can give him will ease the severe problems he faces in gaining the support of his people for the ratification and acceptance of such a settlement.

Personal Factors: Park is a shy, intelligent man born of a farm family, he has spent most of his life in his nation's armed forces. He is said to be self-conscious of his height and therefore initially rather formal and stiff; he can respond to informality, however, once he feels at ease. His one form of recreation is horseback riding.

As you know, you met Park when he came to this country in November 1961 shortly after seizing power by a military coup; you met him again when he came to President Kennedy's funeral.

In the attached memorandum (which you have already seen) State has suggested certain topics that might arise in your talks. Here is a brief review of the major points:

1. Japan-Korea Settlement: Both parties have made great progress, and a basic treaty has been initialed; it should be signed within a few weeks, and ratification will probably come in July. We are deeply gratified with this progress, and Park's determination has been the chief ingredient. A settlement should bring a new and mutually productive relationship between two complementary economies and two natural allies.
2. Assistance to Vietnam: The Koreans now have 2,200 troops in Vietnam (including a military hospital unit, 10 karate instructors,

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an engineer battalion, a LST, and an infantry battalion to provide security for these forces). We are deeply grateful for this assistance -- given despite strong opposition from Park's political opponents. The GVN has now asked for further Korean troops. It is our judgement that a decision on such additional forces should be delayed until Park overcomes the acute problems he currently faces in pushing through a Japan-Korea settlement. (For your information: the Koreans had hoped to use the question of further troops in order to pry major additional concessions out of the U. S. Government during the Park visit; for this reason we should avoid specific discussions at this moment.)

3. U. S. Aid to Korea: Park will want all the reassurance we can give him on our continued economic support. We propose to include in the communique a general aid pledge: to finance Korea's essential imports, to make available \$150 million in development loan funds over the next few years, to continue technical assistance and training, and to keep up our Food for Peace aid. (Walt Rostow returned from Korea deeply impressed with their economic progress.)

4. U. S. and Korean Force Levels in Korea: The Koreans have wanted a very specific commitment from us to maintain our forces in Korea at their present level. They also seek our commitment to maintain sufficient assistance to keep their 600,000 troops at the present level. All we can say in response is that our commitment to their defense is absolute under the 1954 Mutual Defense Treaty, and that we would certainly consult with them on any changes in force levels which might be dictated by our regional and global requirements.

5. MAP Transfer Problem: The Koreans have been disturbed by our "MAP transfer" program since 1960 -- an effort to transfer the procurement there from the MAP to the Korean budget on materials that are obtainable on a commercial basis in Korea. Although we have delayed and softened certain aspects of this program, we cannot meet the Korean request in toto but are willing to indicate in the communique that certain adjustments have been made in order to ease the impact on the Korean economy.

Other Items:

Park will urge that we move towards a speedy conclusion of a Status of Forces Agreement. We are very close to such an agreement

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under a formula modeled on our agreement with Germany; and we can assure him that we share his desire to see this matter speedily resolved (but not during the course of his visit). Park may also raise the issue of Korean unification. Here our position is his, namely that unification will be possible only through the U. N. Formula of free elections under U. N. supervision.

James C. Thomson, Jr.

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Rec'd
5-14-65 6:20



NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

~~SECRET~~

Friday, May 14, 1965
5:25 PM

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.4
NEJ 92-148
By WJP, NARA, Date 6-22-93

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Development Loan Commitment to Korea

The attached paper from State requests your approval for the inclusion of a specific \$150-million Development Loan commitment, over the next few years, in your joint communique with President Park next Tuesday.

This item will be one part of a generalized assistance package designed to reassure the Koreans of our continued support despite the imminent conclusion of a Japan-Korea settlement. The sum in question is no more than we would normally plan to provide over the next three years. Furthermore, the communique will of course stipulate that the provision of such funds will be "subject to applicable legislation and appropriations."

Although it is unusual to cite a specific figure in connection with such a visit, both Embassy Seoul and the various Washington agencies are strongly convinced that Park has urgent need of such a quantified commitment in order to cope successfully with the acute fears of his opponents and of large sections of the Korean people that we are on the verge of abandoning their country to Japanese control.

In these circumstances, it would seem appropriate to make this exception to our general custom of avoiding such figures in a State Visit communique.

*Also ask Horning
McThurson Bundy if
all if they can't
make some imaginative
substantive contribution
for the communique*

James C. Thomson, Jr.
James C. Thomson, Jr.

McG. B.
McGeorge Bundy

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TRANSFERRED TO HANDWRITING FILE

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.4
NIJ 92-151
By fw, NARA, Date 8-7-92

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

May 13 1965

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Development Loan Commitment to Korea

Recommendation:

That you authorize announcement of the Development Loan commitment in the Joint Communique as outlined below.

Approve ✓ Disapprove

Discussion:

Work is well advanced on the Communique for President Park's visit with you May 17-19. Both we and the Koreans hope that the visit will contribute significantly to the effort President Park must make on his return to secure public acceptance and legislative ratification for the Korea-Japan settlement. The settlement continues to meet strong opposition in Korea, where the Opposition parties charge that the U.S. favors a settlement primarily in order to shift its economic and security burdens in Korea to Japan.

Your authorization is requested to include in the Communique the statement that the U.S. Government plans, subject to applicable legislation and appropriations, to make available to the Republic of Korea over the next few years \$150 million in Development Loan funds for projects and programs agreed to by the U.S. Government under the terms of AID legislation and policies. It would also be announced that after the use of these funds, we anticipate making further development loan monies available. This commitment would form part of a public statement of our intention to continue various forms of assistance

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to Korea, of which only the Development Loan portion would be quantified.

The \$150 million in Development Loans and the other planned assistance is no more than we plan to provide in any event over the next three fiscal years, but its announcement at this time may be crucial to the Korea-Japan settlement.

This request has the concurrence of AID Administrator Bell.


Acting Secretary

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Revised May 16, 1965
Changes underlined

Authority Public Papers of LBJ, 1965

By JF NARA. Date 1/30/92 VISIT OF PRESIDENT PARK
Washington, May 17-19, 1965

REVISED DRAFT JOINT COMMUNIQUE

1. At the invitation of President Lyndon B. Johnson of the United States, President Chung Hee Park of the Republic of Korea arrived in Washington on May 17, 1965, for a ten-day State Visit to the United States, and met with President Johnson on May 17 and 18 to exchange views on the current international situation and matters of common interest to their countries. Deputy Prime Minister Key Young Chang, Acting Foreign Minister Duk Choo Moon, Defense Minister Sung Eun Kim, Secretary of State Dean Rusk, Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara, and other high officials of both Governments participated in the meetings.

2. President Park and President Johnson reaffirmed the strong bonds of friendship traditionally existing between the Republic of Korea and the United States and their firm determination to maintain the closest cooperation in the pursuit of their common objective of a secure and lasting peace based on freedom, justice, and prosperity for all.

3. The two Presidents reviewed the current situation in the Far East and Southeast Asia and agreed upon the need for making secure the freedom and independence of the countries of the area. They affirmed that the free nations should further strengthen their solidarity and cooperation to advance the cause of peace and progress under freedom.

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4. President Johnson noted with deep appreciation the contribution of the Republic of Korea towards the defense of Vietnam. The two Presidents reaffirmed their intention to continue to cooperate closely in support of the Republic of Vietnam.

5. The two Presidents reviewed the vital importance of mutual defense ties between the Republic of Korea and the United States. President Johnson reaffirmed the determination and readiness of the United States to render forthwith and effectively all possible assistance including the use of armed forces, in accordance with the Mutual Defense Treaty of 1954, to meet the common danger occasioned by an armed attack on the Republic of Korea. He said that the United States will continue to maintain powerful forces in Korea at the request of the Korean Government, and will assist in maintaining Korean forces at levels sufficient, in conjunction with U.S. forces, to ensure Korea's security. Subject to applicable legislation and appropriations, military assistance to preserve the Korean forces' effectiveness will continue to be provided, and a large part of the local currency (won) funds generated by U.S. assistance will continue to be made available to the Korean defense effort. In addition, the Military Assistance Transfer Program has recently been revised to enable the Korean Government to realize a saving in foreign exchange.

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6. The two Presidents took cognizance of the ardent desire of the Korean people for the reunification of their homeland and deplored the fact that the Communists have persisted in their refusal to accept established United Nations objectives and principles for the unification of Korea through free elections under United Nations supervision, thus prolonging the artificial division of Korea. Both Presidents reaffirmed that they would continue to make the utmost efforts to bring about a unified, free and democratic Korea in accordance with the objectives and principles set forth in the United Nations resolutions on Korea.

7. President Park reviewed the negotiations between Korea and Japan for an agreement to establish normal relations, the components of which have already been initialled and are now being drawn up in treaty form. President Johnson praised this achievement and expressed the expectation that this agreement, when completed, would strengthen the free nations of Asia as well as further the mutual interests of the two countries immediately involved.

8. President Park explained the situation and prospects of the Korean economy. President Johnson congratulated President Park on the progress made by the Korean Government and people towards stabilization and development of their economy. He noted Korea's impressive increases in exports and in industrial and agricultural production, and its investment in programs of social progress. President Park reviewed the Korean Government's economic

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development programs, under which the Government is pursuing its goals of food self-sufficiency, greater exports, accelerated industrialization, increased national savings, and continued financial stabilization, so as to increase national income and assist the nation in attaining its long-range goal of a self-sustaining economy.

9. President Johnson reaffirmed assurances previously stated by Secretary of State Rusk and other United States officials that the basic policy of the United States Government of extending military and economic aid to Korea would be continued after the normalization of relations between Korea and Japan. In addition to assistance directed toward maintaining Korea's security and independence, he stated that the United States would continue to assist Korea toward promoting a self-supporting economy, balanced economic growth and financial stability. He specifically stated that it is the intention of the United States Government, subject to applicable legislation, appropriations, and aid policies, to help Korean efforts to achieve stable economic growth by:

A. Continuing supporting assistance as appropriate to assist in financing Korea's essential imports in connection with programs agreed upon as required for Korea's economic stability.

B. Making available to Korea \$150 million in development loan funds for programs and projects to be proposed by the Korean Government and to be agreed to by the United States Government. These

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funds will be made available as rapidly as possible over the next few years as the Korean Government develops and presents acceptable programs and projects. After the use of these funds, it is anticipated that further development loan monies would be made available. President Johnson pointed out that these programs of long-term lending at low interest rates respond to the expanding investment requirements of the Korean economy. Development loans would be used to finance such import programs as may be agreed and projects which will expand power resources and social overhead capital, increase efficiency and consequently output in agriculture and fisheries, and further technical and industrial development—small, medium, and large—benefiting all segments of the population and promoting balanced economic growth.

C. Continuing technical assistance and training.

D. Providing substantial assistance in agricultural commodities under the Food for Peace program, especially cotton and food grains; continuing to provide Food For Peace donations for development projects and for relief of unemployment and poverty.

10. The two Presidents agreed that this long-term United States economic aid to Korea, coupled with Korea's own efforts and resources that might be expected from other sources, should assure the Korean people of ever-widening opportunities for economic growth and for fruitful participation in world economic relationships.

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11. President Park emphasized that the achievement of a self-supporting economy in Korea depends greatly upon its ability to further expand trade with other countries and requested the continued cooperation of the United States in expanding the export of Korean products and commodities and in providing Korea with continuing opportunities to participate in procurements funded through United States assistance programs. President Johnson expressed his understanding of the importance to Korea of expanded exports and indicated that the United States would continue to cooperate with Korea in efforts to improve Korea's foreign trade position.

12. President Park extended a cordial invitation to President Johnson to visit Korea at his earliest convenience. President Johnson expressed his desire to visit Korea. Both Presidents expressed their desire to maintain close personal contact to continue to serve the cause of freedom and peace.

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GENERAL

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1

President's Briefing Memorandum

2

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BY Dec ON 7-30-90

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

MAY 12, 1965

FOR THE PRESS

NO. 109

CAUTION - FUTURE RELEASE

FOR RELEASE AT 5:30 P.M. EDT, WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1965. NOT TO BE
PREVIOUSLY PUBLISHED, QUOTED FROM OR USED IN ANYWAY

PROGRAM FOR THE STATE VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA OF
HIS EXCELLENCY CHUNG HEE PARK, PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA,
AND MRS. PARK

MAY 16 - 26, 1965

Members of the Party

His Excellency Chung Hee PARK
President of the Republic of Korea

Mrs. PARK

His Excellency Key Young CHANG
Deputy Premier and Minister of Economic Planning Board

His Excellency Tong Won LEE
Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea

His Excellency Sung Eun KIM
Minister of National Defense

His Excellency Jong Chul HONG
Minister of Public Information

His Excellency Chong Kap KIM
Chairman, Committee of National Defense
National Assembly

His Excellency Hu Rak LEE
Secretary-General to the President

His Excellency Hyun Chul KIM
Ambassador of Korea to the United States

Mrs. KIM

General Chang Kuk CHANG
Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff

Mr. Hogan YOON
Director, Office of Protocol
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

The Honorable Lloyd N. Hand
Chief of Protocol of the United States
(Williamsburg thru New York City)

Members of the Party (Continued)

Mrs. Hand
(Williamsburg thru New York City)

The Honorable Winthrop G. Brown
American Ambassador to the Republic of Korea
(Williamsburg thru Cape Kennedy)

Mrs. Brown
(Williamsburg thru Cape Kennedy)

Mr. Samuel L. King
Assistant Chief of Protocol
Department of State
(Washington thru Los Angeles)

Mrs. King
(Washington thru Los Angeles; except New York City)

Mr. Julian Nicholas
Protocol Officer
Department of State
(Williamsburg thru Los Angeles; except New York City)

Dr. Paul Crane
Language Services Officer
(Washington)

Mr. Ivan Sinclair
Public Affairs and Press Officer
Department of State
(Except Williamsburg)

Mr. Francis R. Tully
Security Officer, Department of State

SUNDAY, MAY 16

<u>5:00 p.m.</u>	EST	His Excellency Chung Hee Park, President of the Republic of Korea, Mrs. Park and their party will arrive at Langley Air Force Base near Williamsburg, Virginia, aboard a United States Air Force Special Flight.
5:15 p.m.		Departure from Langley Air Force Base.
6:05 p.m.		Arrival at Williamsburg.

SUNDAY (Cont'd.)

SUNDAY, MAY 16 (Continued)

Private evening. (President and Mrs. Park will reside at the Allen Byrd House.)

MONDAY, MAY 17

9:25 a.m. Departure from the Allen Byrd House.

9:30 a.m. Arrival at the Williamsburg Inn Golf Course.

9:35 a.m. EST Departure from Williamsburg by helicopter.

11:35 a.m. EDT Arrival at the Ellipse, Washington, D.C.

11:40 a.m. EDT His Excellency Chung Hee Park, President of the Republic of Korea, Mrs. Park, and their party will arrive at the White House where they will be greeted by the President of the United States and Mrs. Johnson, the Secretary of State and Mrs. Rusk, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and Mrs. Wheeler, the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps and Mrs. Sevilla-Sacasa, and other officials. Full military honors will be rendered.

12:00 noon President and Mrs. Park, accompanied by President and Mrs. Johnson, will head a Parade of Welcome through Washington: East on Hamilton Place to 15th Street, South on 15th Street to Constitution Avenue, East on Constitution Avenue to 9th Street, North on 9th Street to Pennsylvania Avenue, where the motorcade will join the military escort, Northwest on Pennsylvania Avenue to 14th Street, North on 14th Street to New York Avenue, Southwest on New York Avenue to Pennsylvania Avenue, West on Pennsylvania Avenue terminating at Blair House.

12:25 p.m. Arrival at Blair House where the Honorable Walter N. Tobriner, President of the Board of Commissioners, will present the Key of the City of Washington to President Park.

12:30 p.m. President and Mrs. Johnson will take their leave and return to the White House.

1:15 p.m. The Secretary of State and Mrs. Rusk will give a luncheon in honor of the President of the Republic of Korea and Mrs. Park at the Benjamin Franklin Room, Department of State.

MONDAY (Cont'd.)

MONDAY, MAY 17 (Continued)

2:45 p.m. President Park will depart from the Department of State.

2:45 p.m. *Mrs. Park will depart from the Department of State for a tour conducted by Miss Kathryn Simons, Landscape Architect for the National Park Service, including five outstanding areas of the First Lady's Beautification Program.*

2:55 p.m. President Park will arrive at the Embassy of Korea, 2320 Massachusetts Avenue, Northwest, where he will meet with the members of the Embassy Staff.

3:30 p.m. President Park will depart from the Embassy of Korea and return to Blair House.

4:45 p.m. *Mrs. Park will return to Blair House.*

4:55 p.m. President Park will depart from Blair House.

5:00 p.m. President Park will meet with President Johnson at the White House.

8:00 p.m. The President of the United States and Mrs. Johnson will give a dinner in honor of the President of the Republic of Korea and Mrs. Park at the White House.

Dress: Black tie.

TUESDAY, MAY 18

8:00 a.m. The Honorable Robert S. McNamara, Secretary of Defense, will have breakfast with President Park at Blair House.

10:00 a.m. President Park will meet with Secretary Rusk at the Department of State. Following the meeting, President Park will return to Blair House.

TUESDAY (Cont'd.)

TUESDAY, MAY 18 (Continued)

10:00 a.m. Mrs. Park will depart from Blair House.

10:10 a.m. Arrival at American Red Cross, District Chapter, 2025 E Street, Northwest, to observe Blood Bank and Volunteer Service.

11:30 a.m. Departure from American Red Cross.

11:50 a.m. Arrival at USS SEQUOIA Pier, Naval Station, Anacostia. Mrs. Henry Fowler will give a luncheon in honor of Mrs. Park aboard the USS SEQUOIA.

12:05 p.m. President Park will depart from Blair House.

12:15 p.m. The National Press Club will give a luncheon in honor of the President of the Republic of Korea at the National Press Building.

2:10 p.m. President Park will depart from the National Press Club and return to Blair House.

2:35 p.m. Mrs. Park will arrive at the Columbia Island Marina aboard the USS SEQUOIA.

2:45 p.m. Departure from the Columbia Island Marina.

2:55 p.m. Arrival at Arlington National Cemetery.

2:50 p.m. President Park will depart from Blair House.

3:00 p.m. Arrival at Arlington National Cemetery where President Park will place a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, plant a Korean tree in the vicinity of the Memorial Amphitheater, and place a wreath at the grave of the late President John F. Kennedy.

TUESDAY (Cont'd.)

TUESDAY, MAY 18 (Continued)

3:45 p.m. Departure from Arlington National Cemetery.

4:00 p.m. The Honorable J. W. Fulbright, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, will give a tea for President Park in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Room (S-116) at the Capitol.

4:00 p.m. *The General Federation of Women's Clubs will give a reception in honor of Mrs. Park at 2734 N Street, Northwest.*

5:00 p.m. President Park will meet with President Johnson at the White House. A Joint Communique will be issued.

6:30 p.m. The President of the Republic of Korea and Mrs. Park will give a reception in honor of the President of the United States and Mrs. Johnson at the Chinese Room and Grand Ballroom, Mayflower Hotel, Connecticut and Desales Street, Northwest.

President and Mrs. Park will have dinner privately at the Embassy of Korea.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 19

8:00 a.m. President Park will have breakfast with the officials of the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and the International Finance Corporation at Blair House.

9:20 a.m. Departure from Blair House.

9:25 a.m. President and Mrs. Park will arrive at the Ellipse where a Military Departure Ceremony will be conducted. The Vice President of the United States and Mrs. Humphrey will head the Farewell Committee.

9:40 a.m. Departure from the Ellipse by helicopter.

9:50 a.m. Arrival at Andrews Air Force Base.

WEDNESDAY (Cont'd.)

WEDNESDAY, MAY 19 (Continued)

10:00 a.m. EDT Departure from Andrews Air Force Base aboard a United States Air Force special flight. (One hour flying time.)

11:00 a.m. EDT Arrival at John F. Kennedy International Airport, New York City. President Park will be greeted by the Honorable Richard C. Patterson, Commissioner of Public Events, New York City.

11:15 a.m. Departure from the airport.

12:00 noon President and Mrs. Park will head a parade from Lower Broadway at Whitehall Street to City Hall. (Weather Permitting)

12:25 p.m. The Honorable Robert F. Wagner, Mayor of the City of New York, will welcome President and Mrs. Park at City Hall.

12:35 p.m. Departure from City Hall.

12:50 p.m. Arrival at the Waldorf Astoria, Park Avenue Entrance.

1:00 p.m. The Far East America Council of Commerce and Industry will give a luncheon in honor of President and Mrs. Park in the Sert Room at the Waldorf Astoria.

3:00 p.m. President Park will meet with members of the Korean Community at the Louis XVI Room, Waldorf Astoria.

5:30 p.m. The Honorable Robert F. Wagner, Mayor of the City of New York, will give a reception in honor of the President of the Republic of Korea and Mrs. Park in the Sert Room, Waldorf Astoria. Mayor Wagner will present the New York Gold Medal of Honor to President Park.

Private evening.

THURSDAY, MAY 20

9:00 a.m. Departure from Waldorf Towers.

9:30 a.m. Arrival at the New York World's Fair, Gate #2, where President and Mrs. Park will be greeted by officials of the World's Fair.

THURSDAY (Cont'd.)

THURSDAY, MAY 20 (Continued)

President and Mrs. Park will visit the United States Pavilion.

10:00 a.m. President and Mrs. Park will visit the Korean Pavilion.

10:40 a.m. President and Mrs. Park will visit the Ford Exhibit.

11:10 a.m. President and Mrs. Park will visit the General Motors Exhibit.

11:30 a.m. Departure from the New York World's Fair, Gate #4.

12:00 noon Arrival at the Waldorf Towers.

12:55 p.m. Departure from the Waldorf Towers.

1:00 p.m. The American-Korean Foundation will give a luncheon in honor of President and Mrs. Park in the Trianon Room at the Sheraton East Hotel, Park Avenue at 51st Street.

2:50 p.m. Departure from the Sheraton East Hotel and return to the Waldorf Towers.

4:20 p.m. President Park will depart from the Waldorf Towers.

4:30 p.m. President Park will meet with U Thant, Secretary General of the United Nations, at the United Nations Headquarters.

5:00 p.m. President Park will depart from the United Nations Headquarters and return to the Waldorf Towers.

7:20 p.m. President Park will depart from the Waldorf Towers.

7:30 p.m. Mr. David Rockefeller, President of the Chase Manhattan Bank, will give a dinner in honor of President Park at the Knickerbocker Club, 2 East 62nd Street.

Dress: Business suit.

Mrs. Park will have a private evening.

FRIDAY

FRIDAY, MAY 21

8:10 a.m. Departure from the Waldorf Towers.

8:50 a.m. Arrival at John F. Kennedy International Airport.

9:00 a.m. EDT President and Mrs. Park and their party will depart from John F. Kennedy International Airport aboard a United States Air Force special flight. (30 minutes flying time.)

9:30 a.m. EDT Arrival at Stewart Air Force Base, Newburgh, New York. President and Mrs. Park will be greeted by Major General James B. Lampert, Superintendent, United States Military Academy, and Mrs. Lampert.

9:40 a.m. Departure from Stewart Air Force Base.

10:00 a.m. Arrival at the United States Military Academy, West Point. Military honors will be rendered.

10:15 a.m. President and Mrs. Park will tour the academy.

12:10 p.m. President Park will have luncheon with General Lampert at the Cadet Mess.

12:10 p.m. *Mrs. Park will have luncheon with Mrs. Lampert at the Officers Mess.*

1:15 p.m. Departure from the United States Military Academy, West Point.

1:45 p.m. Arrival at Stewart Air Force Base.

2:00 p.m. EDT Departure from Stewart Air Force Base, Newburgh, New York aboard a United States Air Force special flight. (One hour flying time.)

3:00 p.m. EDT Arrival at Greater Pittsburgh International Airport, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. President and Mrs. Park will be greeted by the Honorable Joseph M. Barr, Mayor of Pittsburgh, and Mrs. Barr.

FRIDAY (Cont'd.)

FRIDAY, MAY 21 (Continued)

3:15 p.m. Departure from the airport. President and Mrs. Park will be conducted on a tour of Pittsburgh.

4:15 p.m. Arrival at the Pittsburgh Hilton Hotel.

6:50 p.m. Departure from the hotel.

7:00 p.m. The Directors and Officers of Gulf Oil Company will give a reception and dinner in honor of the President of the Republic of Korea and Mrs. Park at the Duquesne Club, 325 6th Street.

Dress: Black tie.

SATURDAY, MAY 22

8:00 a.m. President Park will depart from the Pittsburgh Hilton Hotel.

8:45 a.m. Arrival at the Aliquippa Works, Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation, Aliquippa, Pennsylvania.

10:40 a.m. Departure from Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation.

11:10 a.m. Arrival at the Greater Pittsburgh International Airport.

11:20 a.m. EDT Departure from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania aboard a United States Air Force special flight. (Two hours and ten minutes flying time.)

12:30 p.m. EST Arrival at Patrick Air Force Base, Florida.

1:00 p.m. Dr. Kurt H. Debus, Director, John F. Kennedy Space Center, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and Mrs. Debus will give a luncheon in honor of President and Mrs. Park at Ramon's Rainbow Room, Cocoa Beach.

2:15 p.m. President and Mrs. Park will visit the John F. Kennedy Space Center, National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

President and Mrs. Park and their party will reside at Patrick Air Force Base, Officers Club.

SATURDAY (Cont'd.)

SATURDAY, MAY 22 (Continued)

President and Mrs. Park will have a private evening.

SUNDAY, MAY 23

At Cape Kennedy, Florida.

MONDAY, MAY 24

9:00 a.m. EST

Departure from Patrick Air Force Base, Florida aboard a United States Air Force special flight. (Five hours flying time; 3 hours change in time.)

11:00 a.m. PDT

Arrival at the Los Angeles International Airport, Los Angeles, California. President and Mrs. Park will be greeted by the Honorable Samuel W. Yorty, Mayor of Los Angeles, and Mrs. Yorty.

11:15 a.m.

Departure from the airport.

11:35 a.m.

Arrival at the Beverly Hilton Hotel.

President and Mrs. Park will have luncheon privately.

1:40 p.m.

President Park will depart from the Beverly Hilton Hotel.

2:00 p.m.

Arrival at Los Angeles International Airport.

2:15 p.m.

Departure from the airport by helicopter.

2:45 p.m.

Arrival at the Athletic Field, University of California, Riverside, Riverside, California.

3:00 p.m.

President Park will visit the Citrus Research and Experimental Station.

4:00 p.m.

Departure from Riverside by helicopter.

4:30 p.m.

Arrival at Los Angeles International Airport.

4:35 p.m.

Departure from the airport.

4:55 p.m.

Arrival at the Beverly Hilton Hotel.

MONDAY (Cont'd.)

MONDAY, MAY 24 (Continued)

2:50 p.m. *Mrs. Park will depart from the
Beverly Hilton Hotel.*

3:00 p.m. *Mrs. Park will visit the Los
Angeles County Art Museum.*

4:00 p.m. *Departure from the museum.*

4:10 p.m. *Arrival at the Beverly Hilton
Hotel.*

6:00 p.m. President and Mrs. Park will depart from
the Beverly Hilton Hotel.

6:30 p.m. The Honorable Samuel W. Yorty, Mayor of
Los Angeles, and Mrs. Yorty will give a
dinner in honor of President and Mrs. Park
at 12979 Blairwood Drive, Studio City,
Los Angeles.

Dress: Business suit.

TUESDAY, MAY 25

9:00 a.m. President and Mrs. Park will have breakfast
with the Korean Community in the Grand
Ballroom, Beverly Hilton Hotel.

10:30 a.m. *Mrs. Park will depart from the
Beverly Hilton Hotel.*

10:50 a.m. *Arrival at the Los Angeles
International Airport.*

11:00 a.m. *Departure from the airport by
helicopter.*

11:20 a.m. *Arrival at Disneyland (Disneyland
Hotel Heliport).*

*Mrs. Park will have luncheon
during her tour of Disneyland.*

2:20 p.m. *Departure from Disneyland by
helicopter.*

TUESDAY (Cont'd.)

TUESDAY, MAY 25 (Continued)

2:40 p.m. *Arrival at Los Angeles
International Airport.*

2:45 p.m. *Departure from the airport.*

3:05 p.m. *Arrival at the Beverly Hilton
Hotel.*

Private afternoon and evening.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26

9:20 a.m. President and Mrs. Park will depart from
the Beverly Hilton Hotel.

9:40 a.m. Arrival at the Los Angeles International
Airport.

9:50 a.m. PDT President and Mrs. Park will depart from
Los Angeles, California aboard a United
States Air Force special flight.

THURSDAY, MAY 27

5:30 p.m. Arrival at Kimpo International Airport,
Seoul, Korea.

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THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

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DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.4
NLJ 91-20
By ing NARA Date 6-29-92

May 17, 1965

SUPPLEMENTAL MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Topics Particularly Appropriate for your Private Meeting with President Park.

The following topics appear particularly appropriate for your personal talk with President Park, with only interpreters present. We are taking steps to be sure that Park is aware you may wish to lead off this way, and that his interpreter will be someone in whose discretion he has complete confidence.

1. Additional ROK force contribution to South Viet-Nam. As you know, the Honolulu meeting included discussion re a possible Korean regimental combat team (4000 men or so) some time in the next two months, with the possibility that at a later phase the ROK force might be expanded to a division. Ambassador Lodge and Ambassador Brown have discussed with Park only the possibility of the RCT only. Park has responded that this would take serious thought, and we have been most anxious not to let this possibility become public in Korea, because of its possible impact on his major political problem of getting ratification of the agreement with Japan. We suggest you refer to the RCT possibility but indicate that you are well aware of his political problem. This would be the right occasion to draw him out as to just how he does see his political situation and its impact on further ROK combat force contributions in South Viet-Nam. You will certainly wish to lead off by thanking him warmly for the contribution they have already made.

In this connection the South Vietnamese Government has conveyed a formal request to Park for additional Korean forces, and we have consulted with Park to head off publicity. This request itself does not

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change anything, as the South Vietnamese (who acted without telling us) will certainly not press unless we urge them to. The real question is whether Park can now bite off the issue of additional troops--requiring formal Assembly approval--at the same time that he has his major fight on ratifying the Japan settlement.

2. Additional Project. We are looking urgently for a special proposal arising directly from these talks, such as the joint medical project at the time of the Sato visit. The best bets appear to be introduction of the Peace Corps into Korea, and/or an expansion of English language training in Korea in the interests of world-wide communication. Your staff and we will have final recommendations on this at your briefing session at 4:30.

3. Status of Forces Agreement with Korea. We do not recommend that you raise this topic. However, Park might do so in your private session. We recommend that you refer this matter to my conversation the following morning, saying only that we want to do the right and fair thing.

* * * * *

The first two topics are in addition to those covered in the basic memorandum to you, some or all of which could also be covered in the private session as you see fit. Park will undoubtedly benefit from a substantial private talk with you before you join the larger group in the Cabinet Room, and we would see no problem in your extending the private session as much as you and he feel wise.


Dean Rusk

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

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May 13, 1965

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Your Meetings with President Park
of the Republic of Korea

President Park has been invited to the U.S. primarily to enhance his ability to conclude a settlement with Japan. The Korean public's fear and suspicion of Japan remains strong. The Korean Opposition claims that we favor a settlement in order to reduce our own burdens, leaving Korea to the "tender mercies of Japan."

President Park paid an official visit to the U.S. in November 1961, shortly after seizing power in a military coup. You met him at that time and talked with him again when he came to attend President Kennedy's funeral.

Since winning the presidency in a free election in October 1963, Park has increasingly followed policies of cooperation with the U.S. His administration has been working hard for a settlement with Japan, has given full support to our policies in Viet-Nam, and has generally been carrying out economic stabilization measures agreed with us.

The Korean economy has shown significant improvement in the last few years, with a substantial growth of agricultural and industrial output and marked expansion of exports. Nevertheless with its heavy defense burdens (600,000 men in uniform) and rapidly growing population (2.9% per annum) the Republic of Korea remains heavily dependent on U.S. aid to maintain its forces and continue

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By 418 NARA. Date 6-29-92

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economic development.

TOPICS YOU SHOULD RAISE:

Korea-Japan Settlement: A Korea-Japan settlement is now imminent. I suggest that you congratulate Park on the progress made and express the hope that a settlement will soon be concluded. I also suggest that you reassure him that our basic policy of extending military and economic aid will be continued after the normalization of relations between Korea and Japan.

Assistance to Viet-Nam: Korea has strongly supported our policies in Viet-Nam, and has made a contribution of 2,000 troops. I suggest that you express to Park our deep appreciation. (Ambassador Lodge has mentioned to President Park the possible need for additional Korean forces, but a request to the Korean National Assembly for authorization to send additional troops, before conclusion of the Korea-Japan settlement, would compound Park's political difficulties.)

TOPICS PARK MAY RAISE:

Economic Assistance: Park may press for continuation of grant economic assistance at present, or only slightly reduced, levels. This would require a change in our present policy. I suggest that you say that we recognize the need for continued grant assistance and increased development lending and are prepared to confirm publicly our readiness to provide such assistance. However, we continue to believe that grant economic assistance and PL 480 assistance in grains can be reduced as Korea progresses economically.

Security Commitments: Park may ask for assurances that present U.S. force levels in Korea will not be reduced and that we will maintain military assistance at levels sufficient for Korea's large military establishment. I suggest that you tell him that we stand by our commitment to the defense

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of Korea in the Mutual Defense Treaty of 1954 and will do what is necessary to maintain adequate U.S. and Korean defensive strength. We would consult with the Korean Government before arriving at any decision to withdraw U.S. units from Korea.

Status of Forces Agreement: Park may point out that speedy conclusion of a status of forces agreement would bolster his Government's domestic political position at this critical time. You might note that we have recently advanced a formula for waiver of primary jurisdiction modelled on our agreement with Germany and are hopeful that an agreement can be reached speedily on this and the other issues under discussion.

Unification: Park may refer to growing frustration in some quarters in the Republic of Korea over the lack of progress toward unification. I suggest that you express understanding of this attitude and reaffirm the U.S. position, shared by the Park Administration, that unification remains feasible only through the UN formula of free elections under UN supervision.

OTHER SUBJECTS

I will be prepared to discuss with Park the following additional topics on which background papers are available from McGeorge Bundy:

Korean International Relations
The Proposed Far Eastern Foreign Ministers'
Conference


Acting Secretary

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BRIEFING PAPERS

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BRIEFING PAPERS

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Tab</u>
Korea Japan Relations (BR-1)	1
ROK Economic Development and Foreign Economic Assistance Programs (BR-4)	2
Korean Force Levels and the MAP (BR-3)	3
U.S. Security Commitment and U.S. Force Levels (BR-2)	4
Korean Assistance to Viet-Nam (BR-5)	5

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INFORMATION, E. O. 12356,
SEC. 1.1(a)
BY DCM ON 7-30-90

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KOR/BR-1

May 7, 1965

16

VISIT OF PRESIDENT PARK
Washington, May 17-19, 1965

Briefing Paper

DECLASSIFIED

E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.4

NLJ 92-151

By ju, NARA, Date 8-7-92

KOREA JAPAN RELATIONS

The long-awaited agreement to establish normal relations between Korea and Japan is now imminent. There is a remote possibility that the agreement will be signed before President Park's U.S. visit. More probably it will be signed in June, will be ratified by the Korean National Assembly in July, and will be ratified by the Japanese Diet in the Fall.

This is the central subject of the visit and may be raised by either side.

Korean Position

Despite domestic opposition the ROKG is determined to reach a settlement with Japan as soon as possible, followed by early Korean ratification.

U.S. Position

1. We have been impressed by the determination of President Park and his Government to normalize relations with Japan and are hopeful that agreement and ratification will be effected in the very near future.

2. While realizing the domestic difficulties which President Park faces, we are convinced that a settlement will have substantial political and economic benefits for both Korea and Japan, as well as the Free World as a whole.

Discussion

A Korea-Japan normalization agreement is now in sight after 13 years of emotionally-charged and often-interrupted negotiations. Normal ties between Korea and Japan will greatly strengthen the Free World position in Northeast Asia, bolstering Korea

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economically and politically and drawing Japan into a constructive relationship with its closest free Asian neighbor.

Basic agreement on all major issues in the negotiations between the two Governments has now been reached. A Korea-Japan Basic Relations Treaty was initialled during Japanese Foreign Minister Shiina's successful February visit to Seoul. This was followed by the March 23-April 3 negotiations in Tokyo between Shiina and Korean Foreign Minister Tong Won LEE, ending with the initialling of agreement outlines on the three remaining major issues in the negotiations -- Fisheries, Claims and Economic Cooperation, and the Status of Korean Residents in Japan.

Under the agreement outline on the controversial fisheries issue, the Koreans are given a 12-mile exclusive fisheries zone around the mainland and an exclusive fisheries corridor between Cheju Island and the Korean mainland. This eliminates the Peace Line, drawn by the Koreans in 1952 to assert authority over extensive areas of the high seas. A joint fisheries control zone is established in its place. In the claims and economic cooperation agreement outline, the Japanese will provide in a ten year period \$300 million in grant aid and \$200 million in soft loans, as well as undertake to facilitate \$300 million in commercial loans to Korea. In the agreement outline on the status of Korean residents in Japan, permanent resident status will be given Koreans who entered Japan before the end of World War II and to certain categories of their descendants.

Drafting of the formal agreements remains to be completed, and several relatively minor substantive questions remain to be resolved. President Park has reiterated his determination to strive for signature before his U.S. State Visit. However, both Japanese and Korean officials have expressed doubts about this timetable. The Koreans are considering the possibility that Foreign Minister Lee might stop off in Tokyo on his return from President Park's May 16-26 visit and sign the agreements around the end of May, but this too appears overly optimistic. If the signing takes place in June, the Korean Government is likely to seek ratification when the universities are on vacation in early

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July, to lessen the danger of uncontrollable public turmoil over ratification (the Government has 110 of the 175 National Assembly seats, well above the required majority). The agreements are expected to be submitted to the Japanese Diet for ratification in September.

Korean Domestic Reaction

With a Korea-Japan agreement imminent, the Korean Opposition's campaign to block the settlement has been stepped up through mobilization of student groups and a series of anti-Government public rallies. The campaign appears thus far to have developed only limited general support, although a series of student demonstrations, climaxing in an Opposition-sponsored rally attended by 40,000 on April 17, led to a temporary recess of most Seoul universities until the end of April. The Seoul universities have since reopened and several small demonstrations have erupted in the past weeks. A further upsurge is expected when the Korea-Japan settlement is signed and again at the time of ratification. However, the ROKG appears confident of its ability to maintain control of the situation.

Drafted by:

FE:EA - Mr. O'Donohue

Cleared by:

EA - Mr. Fearey

FE - Mr. Barnett

S/S-S - John E. Merriam, Room 7237, Ext. 4154

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VISIT OF PRESIDENT PARK
Washington, May 17-19, 1965

Briefing Paper

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.4
NLJ 92-151
By pu, NARA, Date 8-7-92

ROK ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND
FOREIGN ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

President Park may be expected to raise several questions concerning future U.S. economic assistance.

I. U.S. Commitment

Korean Position

Korea will have a continuing need for U.S. economic aid for some time to come. What are U.S. intentions with respect to future Supporting Assistance and other categories of aid for Korea? Will the U.S. commit itself to provide economic assistance in support of Korea's Second Five-Year Plan (1966-70)?

U.S. Position

We are prepared to confirm continuation of our economic aid to Korea. We expect to increase our Development Loans to Korea (\$150 million over the next few years). But, as the Korean Government knows, we expect to continue to reduce Supporting Assistance. With increasing Korean self-sufficiency in grain production, we expect to reduce surplus food grain provided under Title I of PL 480. It is too early to comment on the Second Five-Year Plan, which is still in the early stages of formulation.

II. Effect of Japanese Settlement

Korean Position

To counter Opposition charges that the U.S. is encouraging

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a Korea-Japan settlement in order to relieve it of part of its own assistance burden in Korea, the U.S. should clearly affirm that the Korea-Japan settlement will not affect U.S. aid policies in Korea.

U.S. Position

We are prepared to restate publicly our assurance that our basic policy of extending economic aid to Korea will be continued after the settlement. We are also encouraging formation of an international consultative group of donor nations, with Japan as a key member, to exchange information and views on Korean assistance programs; West Germany and the World Bank (IBRD) will also be members of the proposed group.

III. Support of Korean Military Budget

Korean Position

The U.S. should commit itself to long-term support of two-thirds of the Korean military budget.

U.S. Position

In 1965 we are providing local currency equal to two-thirds of the Korean military budget. We will continue to supply substantial budgetary support for Korea's defense effort but the amount of support in any given year must be decided on the basis of relevant current factors. (FYI: We expect to support two-thirds of the military budget in CY 1966. END FYI.)

Discussion

Koreans regard Supporting Assistance of particular importance because, together with PL 480, it provides budgetary support. We are continuing to reduce Supporting Assistance, to encourage continued expansion of ROKG self-help efforts, as both the ROKG and the U.S. Congress are aware.

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Despite reductions in U.S. economic aid, Korea has made significant economic progress in recent years. Growth in real GNP has exceeded six percent in each of the last two years and 1964 industrial production was 51 percent greater than in 1960. Korea's balance of payments situation has improved markedly; exports increased from \$41 million in 1961 to \$119 million in 1964, and the 1965 target is \$170 million. The Koreans expect that large-scale land reclamation will increase arable acreage by about 20 percent and help make Korea virtually self-sufficient in food by 1970. An economic stabilization program, including establishment and maintenance of a realistic exchange rate, has been instituted in order to stabilize prices, encourage savings and private investment, stimulate exports and inhibit imports. In March the IMF extended a \$9.3 million standby credit to Korea to assist it in freeing its exchange rate.

We have repeatedly told the ROKG that the settlement with Japan will not change our aid policies toward Korea. This does not mean that our aid levels will remain the same; we have already been reducing Supporting Assistance grants, as economic progress permitted. It does mean that U.S. aid will continue to be available to meet Korean deficits after maximum self-help efforts of all kinds, and intake from Japan and elsewhere.

Economic problems arising from the MAP transfer program are discussed in a separate paper on "Korean Force Levels and the MAP".

Attachments:

1. Table A
2. Table B
3. Table C

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Drafted by:	Cleared by:
FE:EA - Mr. Woodbury	FE - Mr. Barnett
	Mr. Green
	EA - Mr. Fearey
	AA/FE - Mr. Poats
	AA/FE/EA - Mr. Ives
	OSD/ISA - Capt. Boyes.
S/S-S - John E. Merriam, Room 7237, Ext. 4154	

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.4

NJ 92-151

By ju, NARA, Date 8-7-92

TABLE A

U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE TO THE REPUBLIC OF KOREAU.S. Fiscal Year 1946 through Fiscal Year 1966 ^{1/}

	(Millions of dollars)						
	1946- 1964	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965 -	1966
Economic Assistance							
Supporting assistance (grant)	2,245.8	173.9	89.8	89.1	76.2	70.4	(65.0)
Development loans	105.9	6.5	25.2	25.8	29.6	46.0	(40.0 - 60.0)
Technical cooperation	37.6	5.6	4.9	- 7.3	3.7	3.8	4.3
Other programs	859.4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food For Peace (PL 480)							
Title I (sales agreements)	458.2	52.0	71.5	74.0	97.3	45.0	(54.0)
Title II (emergency relief, including work projects)	51.5	17.3	0	1.4	27.9	11.0	11.0
Title III (voluntary relief agencies)	<u>144.5</u>	<u>10.5</u>	<u>10.2</u>	<u>10.1</u>	<u>8.6</u>	<u>9.6</u>	<u>9.6</u>
TOTAL	3,902.9	265.8	201.6	193.1	243.3	185.8	(133.9 - 203.9)
Military Assistance	2,168.2	192.2	136.9	160.4	153.2	(128.5)	(150.0)

^{1/} All data are on basis of funds obligated, except (1) development loans; which represent loan approvals less deobligations, and (2) PL 480 Title I which represent amount of sales agreements.

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UNCLASSIFIEDTABLE BKOREA ECONOMIC DATA

Population	28 million
Area	38,000 square miles
Agricultural Land as a percent of total area	21 $\frac{1}{2}$
Life Expectancy	47 years
Literacy Rate	85 $\frac{1}{2}$

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964 (est.)</u>
Gross National Product (\$ million)*	2,144	2,247	2,326	2,484	2,655
Per Capita GNP	\$87	\$88	\$89	\$92	\$96
Agricultural Production Index (1952-54 = 100)	125	142	133	127	152
Industrial Production Index (1958 = 100)	125	132	154	175	185
Total Exports (\$ millions)	33	41	53	87	119
Total Imports (\$ millions)	344	316	422	582	404

* Constant 1962 prices and exchange rate.

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TABLE C

THIRD COUNTRY ASSISTANCE TO KOREA
(In Millions of Dollars)

	<u>Through 1964</u>	<u>1965</u>
I. Grants		
West Germany	(Small technical aid program)	
UN Technical Assistance	2	0.4 (est.)
UN Special Fund	6.5	1.6 (est.)
UNICEF	Less than 1	.3 (est.)
Sweden, Norway and Denmark (jointly)	13	---
II. Public Loans ^{1/}		
International Develop- ment Association	14	--- ^{2/}
West Germany	13.9	4.7
United Kingdom	1.4	---
Japan	20	--- ^{2/}

^{1/} These figures exclude government guarantees of private credits.

^{2/} Balance of 1961 commitment. In addition, West Germany agreed in December 1964 to lend Korea \$13.5 million on government terms (probably 3-4% interest and 20 years for repayment including a grace period). Germany also agreed to technical assistance and other economic items that will benefit Korea.

^{2/} If the Korea-Japan settlement is concluded, Korea will receive \$500 million from the Japanese Government over a ten-year period. Of this \$500 million, \$300 million would be in grants and \$200 million would be in loans. In addition, the Japanese Government would guarantee Japanese commercial loans totalling \$300 million.

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.4
NJ 92-151
By JW, NARA, Date 8-7-92

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VISIT OF PRESIDENT PARK
Washington, May 17-19, 1965

Briefing Paper

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.4
NIJ 92-151
By yw, NARA, Date 8-7-92

KOREAN FORCE LEVELS AND THE MAP

President Park may ask that existing Korean force levels be maintained or increased, and that the MAP transfer program be suspended.

Korean Position

1. The U.S. should maintain the ROK forces at present levels and should increase the ROK forces to compensate for any additional forces sent to Viet-Nam.

2. The "MAP transfer" program imposes too heavy a burden on the Korean budget. It should be suspended at least until the end of the Second Five Year Plan in 1971.

U.S. Position

1. We do not believe that the sending of Korean troops to Viet-Nam on the scale now contemplated will require increasing total Korean force levels.

2. We believe that the MAP transfer program is stimulating expanded production and employment in Korea, and that its suspension would aggravate difficulties in securing appropriations from Congress. We believe that with adequate self-help efforts, Korea will be able to bear the burden of the transfer without adverse effect on its economic growth. If this proves not to be true, we will be prepared to reexamine the program.

Discussion

The Korean military forces now number approximately 600,000 men, of which 540,000 are Army. Reductions have been made at two times from the high point of 750,000 shortly after the Korean

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- 2 -

Armistice. They are a well-trained, disciplined force under the operational control of the UN Command, established by the U.S. under a U.S. commander in response to the UN Security Council Resolution of July 7, 1950, to help the Republic of Korea repel Communist aggression in Korea.

The Korean forces, together with our own, are considered capable of defending the ROK against a combined North Korean/Chinese Communist aggression until planned reinforcements would arrive, without early resort to nuclear weapons.

U.S. military assistance averaged about \$200 million through FY 1962. Since then it has fallen to \$147.1 million in FY 1964 and \$128.5 million in FY 1965. This year's low figure is partially due to heavy Southeast Asian requirements: \$150 million has been proposed for FY 1966.

Dating from the Korean hostilities, the MAP has included materials that are obtainable on a commercial basis in Korea. In 1960 we instituted the "MAP transfer" program, to transfer procurement of these materials from the MAP to the Korean budget. The program was suspended in FY 1962 and FY 1963 because of adverse economic conditions in Korea. It was reinstituted in FY 1964, however, with Korean purchase of soybeans. In FY 1965 Korea is taking responsibility for tires, tubes, and cotton clothing. By 1970, the Republic of Korea is scheduled to take on responsibility for an additional \$37.3 million.

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FE:EA - Mr. Norred

Cleared by:

EA - Mr. Fearey

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Mr. Green

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AID/FE/K - Mr. Ives

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VISIT OF PRESIDENT PARK
Washington, May 17-19, 1965

Briefing Paper

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.4
NJ 92-151
By ju, NARA, Date 8-7-92

U.S. SECURITY COMMITMENT AND U.S. FORCE LEVELS

President Park may ask for a specific U.S. commitment to retain the present level of U.S. forces in Korea.

Korean Position

The U.S. should announce that it intends to maintain its present force levels in Korea. This is particularly important at this time because of domestic fears that after a Korea-Japan settlement the U.S. will lessen its military as well as economic commitments in Korea.

U.S. Position

1. We are prepared to give general assurances regarding our security commitment to Korea, as set forth in **the draft communique.**

2. With regard to U.S. force levels, the Republic of Korea may be assured that: a) we have not decided to withdraw any units from Korea; b) we would of course discuss in advance with the Korean Government any withdrawals which might be contemplated; and c) the U.S. is committed to the defense of Korea and will continuously maintain its capacity to fulfill that commitment.

Discussion

The U.S. has a Mutual Defense Treaty with the Republic of Korea committing the U.S. to act, in accordance with its Constitutional processes, to meet the common danger occasioned by an armed attack on the Republic of Korea.

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In a Joint Declaration with the other 15 countries which sent armed forces to assist the Republic of Korea against Communist aggression, the U.S. on July 27, 1953, declared that it would resist any renewal of the Communist armed attack in Korea and that it might not be possible to confine hostilities within the frontiers of Korea.

The U.S. withdrew many units from Korea after the Armistice, but has maintained the 1st Cavalry and 7th Infantry Divisions there, plus supporting units and a missile command. The Koreans have been disturbed by reports that the U.S. may withdraw one of these divisions, recalling that the U.S. withdrawal in 1949 was followed one year later by the North Korean aggression.

Drafted by:

FE:EA - Mr. Norred

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EA - Mr. Fearey

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VISIT OF PRESIDENT PARK
Washington, May 17-19, 1965

Briefing Paper

KOREAN ASSISTANCE TO VIET-NAM

Appreciation should be expressed by United States spokesmen for the strong support the Republic of Korea has provided in Viet-Nam.

United States Position

1. We deeply appreciate the Korean Government's support in Viet-Nam. The 2,200 Korean troops there are a major element in the international military assistance to Viet-Nam.

2. (If the question of additional Korean troops arises) We are discussing the question of additional force requirements with the Viet-Nam Government and are keeping the Korean Government informed.

3. (If the Koreans suggest compensatory U.S. actions and assurances) We will of course provide support for any additional forces in Viet-Nam, as we do for those already there. We fully share Korea's interest in maintaining Korean defense forces, our MAP support and U.S. forces in Korea, at levels necessary to ensure Korea's security. But we must regard the matter from the viewpoint of over-all Free World defense requirements and the total resources available to us. We are therefore unable to guarantee specific levels on a permanent basis, though we have no present plans for reduction of Korean or U.S. force levels in Korea and intend to maintain our MAP at levels necessary to preserve the Korean forces' effectiveness.

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By ing, NARA, Date 5-22-91

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4. (If the Koreans express concern over the safety of their units already in Viet-Nam) The Korean force in Viet-Nam is stationed near U.S. and RVNAF forces, is amply supported by artillery and air power, and is in a position to receive reinforcements and supplies readily. We are confident that the units can be defended properly under present conditions.

5. (If the Koreans seek assurances on use of Korea as a source of supply for Viet-Nam under our Military Assistance or AID programs) We are prepared to give Korean requests as favorable consideration as possible consistent with other policy considerations. We encourage the Koreans to bid on items they can supply, and we are reviewing possible additions to the eligible list.

Korean Position

1. The war in Viet-Nam involves Korea's security at least as directly as it does that of the U.S. The Korean Government and the majority of the Korean people wholeheartedly support American policy in Viet-Nam, where they feel the Free World's future is at stake.

2. The Korean Government will give careful and sympathetic consideration to any request for additional forces for Viet-Nam.

3. There has been considerable opposition in Korea, however, to the sending of Korean troops to Viet-Nam. Part of this opposition is based on ignorance, and part on irresponsible political opposition, but some is based on real concern over Korea's own defense posture. This opposition could be greatly reduced by U.S. guarantees that present American and Korean forces will not be cut, and by increased U.S. assistance to Korea that would permit strengthening and modernizing the Korean forces.

4. In view of the irresponsible and immoderate attitude of the political opposition in Korea toward all actions of the Government, a request for troops might present fewer difficulties if it were withheld until the settlement with Japan is ratified.

5. Korea would like to supply goods and services to Viet-Nam under the U.S. Military Assistance and AID program, including processing of PL 480 Commodities.

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Discussion

The Republic of Korea has approximately 2,200 troops in Viet-Nam, including a military hospital unit, ten taekwondo (karate) instructors, an engineer battalion, an IST, and an infantry battalion to provide security for these forces. The Korean Government has recently proposed augmenting their security force with an additional infantry company. (The other Free World military forces in Viet-Nam are an Australian battalion and units from New Zealand, Thailand, and the Philippines.)

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	Mr. Green
	FE/EA - Mr. Fearey
	FE/VN - Mr. Rafferty
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	Joint Staff - Col. Veach
S/S-S - John E. Merriam, Room 7237, Ext. 4154	

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BACKGROUND PAPERS

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Tab</u>
Korean Domestic Political Situation (B-1)	1
Korean Status of Forces Negotiations (B-2)	2
Korean International Relations (B-3)	3
Korean Unification (B-4)	4
Far Eastern Foreign Ministers Conference (B-5)	5

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 INFORMATION, E. O. 12356,
 SEC. 1.1(a)
 BY DCM ON 7-30-90

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May 5, 1965 28

VISIT OF PRESIDENT PARK
Washington, May 17-19, 1965

Background Paper

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.4

NLJ 92-151

By ju, NARA, Date 8-7-92

KOREAN DOMESTIC POLITICAL SITUATION

Since restoration of civil rule on December 17, 1963, the Korean Government has faced recurrent political conflict, arising primarily from the problem of Korea-Japan relations and Opposition efforts to weaken or overthrow the Government. Although the Democratic Republican Party, which supports President Chung Hee Park, holds 110 seats out of 175 in the unicameral National Assembly, both it and the Government itself have been weakened by internal disputes, originally centering on President Park's lieutenant, KIM Chong-p'il. Despite economic progress in recent years, a low standard of living and disappointed expectations are additional sources of trouble, aggravated by extensive corruption and, until early 1964, by inflationary tendencies. The continued division of Korea, and the isolated position of the ROK on the edge of the Asian mainland, have led some Koreans to begin to reexamine their country's hitherto unquestioned commitment to the Free World alliance. The Government, confronted with these difficulties, has at times been inept and indecisive, and has so far failed to gain much positive public support, owing its continued rule largely to the continued loyalty of the Army and the absence of a united and acceptable opposition.

The political Opposition includes two political parties, the Civil Rule Party, led by former President Po Sun YUN, and the smaller Democratic Party. Under the leadership of Yun, who is determined to remove President Park from power by any necessary means, these two groups have been conducting an aggressive campaign against the Government, and have recently announced plans for a merger which they hope will strengthen their effort. Although there are moderate elements in both parties, Yun's extremism has so far prevailed. He has attacked the conduct of negotiations with Japan, corruption in the Government, and President Park's

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alleged past ties with Communism. Despite Yun's strongly conservative background, he has also attempted to arouse sentiment against the U.S. because of American backing of the Korea-Japan settlement, and in January opposed the sending of Korean troops to Viet-Nam. He and his followers still hope that the emotionally sensitive issue of relations with Japan can be used to trigger massive student street demonstrations, which last year led to suspension of the negotiations, closing of the universities, and the declaration of martial law in Seoul. This time Yun hopes the Park Government can be brought down.

Park and his Government have in recent months demonstrated more moderate and better thought out tactics than formerly in dealing with party disputes and in handling demonstrations. They have weathered the initial wave of student demonstrations against a Japan settlement, which at no time reached the proportions of the 1964 disturbances. There nevertheless remains a possibility of serious trouble, particularly when the agreements with Japan are signed and later when they are ratified. Government mishandling or other unforeseen developments at those times could spark a political crisis that might require extreme measures, including the declaration of martial law. At present, however, the Government maintains effective control and appears confident of its ability to continue to do so.

Drafted by:	Cleared by:
FE:EA - Mr. Willner	EA - Mr. Fearey
Mr. O'Donohue	FE - Mr. Barnett
S/S-S - John E. Merriam, Room 7237, Ext. 4154	

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NJ 92-151
By JW, NARA, Date 8-7-92

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May 5, 1965 30

VISIT OF PRESIDENT PARK
Washington, May 17-19, 1965

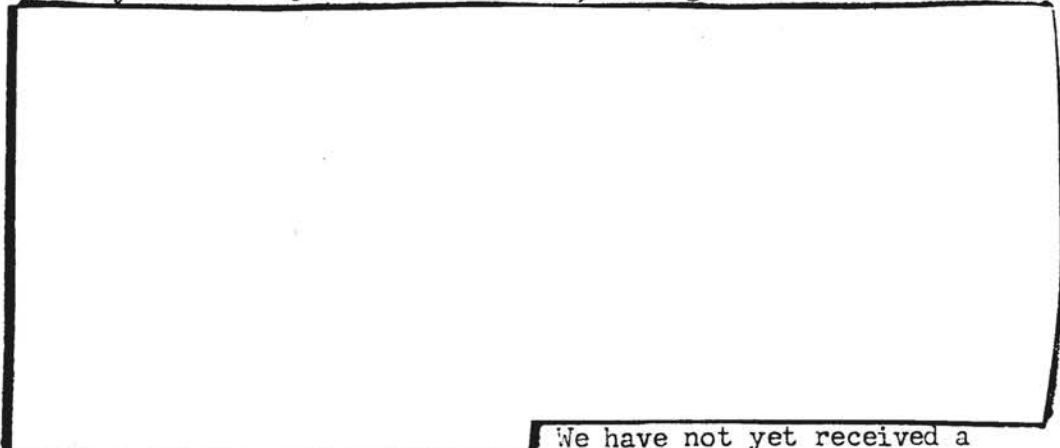
Background Paper

KOREAN STATUS OF FORCES NEGOTIATIONS

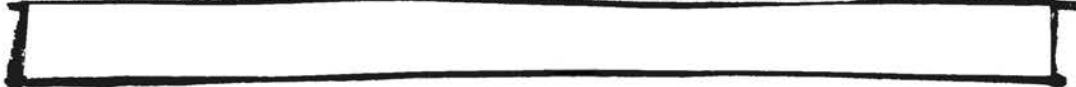
While significant progress has been made since the current negotiations began in September 1962, several major issues remain to be settled: labor, claims, and criminal jurisdiction, which is the key to the negotiations. The SOFA negotiations are a sensitive political issue in Korea where public pressures for an early conclusion have put the ROKG on the defensive and have made the protracted negotiations a potential irritant in U.S.-ROK relations.

Issues

Criminal Jurisdiction: In April we tabled a new proposal on the key criminal jurisdiction issue, moving closer to the Korean



We have not yet received a formal response to our criminal jurisdiction proposal but ROKG



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1.3(a)(5)

1.3(a)(5)

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Labor and Claims: Our latest proposals on labor and claims have brought the two sides closer to agreement. However, the Korean negotiators still [REDACTED]

1.3(a)(5)

[REDACTED] On claims we are now offering a modified version of [REDACTED]

1.3(a)(5)

[REDACTED] (at present, U.S. Forces Korea unilaterally administers its own claims service).

Relation to a Korea-Japan Settlement

Early conclusion of a Korea-U.S. SOFA would be a major political accomplishment for the Park Government, greatly strengthening its domestic position for finalization of the settlement with Japan. In view of this we have sought to move ahead quickly in the Korean SOFA negotiations, primarily through our recent concession of the German criminal jurisdiction waiver formula. Our latest proposals on criminal jurisdiction, labor and claims have not yet, however, led to a breakthrough in the negotiations. Embassy Seoul believes that the possibility of concluding a SOFA before President Park's May 17-19 Washington visit is fading.

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FE:EA - Mr. O'Donohue
L/FE - Mr. Hoover

Cleared by:

EA - Mr. Fearey
FE - Mr. Barnett
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VISIT OF PRESIDENT PARK
Washington, May 17-19, 1965

Background Paper

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.4

NJ 92-151

By fw, NARA, Date 8-7-92

KOREAN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Background: International support and United Nations backing are extremely important to the Republic of Korea, which was founded in 1948 on the basis of a U.N. resolution and since then has depended heavily on the U.N. and on diplomatic support from the U.S. and other nations. The debate and voting on Korea in the United Nations have consistently given the ROK a substantial margin of support; the last General Assembly vote, in 1963, reaffirmed earlier resolutions, with 65 votes in favor, 11 opposed, and 24 abstentions. Although the ROK has steadily increased its own international standing, with the intransigently hostile attitude of the North Korean regime helping the ROK's cause in the U.N., P'yongyang's diplomatic efforts in the past five years have met with some success among neutralist countries.

Present Status of Diplomatic Relations: The ROK and North Korea

The Government of the Republic of Korea is now recognized by 78 nations. It has diplomatic representatives accredited to 61 of these. Agreements have been reached to establish relations with nine additional countries. These figures denote a marked expansion since 1960, when the ROK had formal relations with only 13 nations. The ROK refuses to accept equal status with North Korea and in December 1964 severed relations with Mauritania when that nation accepted a North Korean representative. Consular relations are, however, maintained by the ROK with four countries where North Korea is also represented (Burma, Cambodia, India, and the United Arab Republic).

The North Korean regime is recognized by 25 nations, and has established diplomatic relations with 23. P'yongyang has consular relations with Burma, Ceylon, and India, and maintains trade missions in Austria, Iraq, and Uruguay. These figures also mark an increase since 1960, when North Korea had formal relations with only 11 nations, all members of the Communist bloc.

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Recent Diplomatic Initiatives

North Korean Premier KIM Il-song completed a State Visit to Indonesia on April 20. Last November and December the North Korean President, CH'OE Yong-kon, visited eight countries in Africa, the Near East, and Asia. Two North Korean goodwill missions visited 18 nations in Africa and the Near East during the latter part of 1964, leading to the establishment of diplomatic relations with four (Congo-Brazzaville, Ghana, Mauritania, and Tanzania). In most of the other countries visited the North Koreans enjoyed little success.

ROK efforts to counteract North Korean diplomatic activities (after some prodding on our part) have included the opening of an Embassy in Ethiopia (with plans to open one in the Ivory Coast), and the dispatch of two goodwill missions which have completed visits to 16 African countries. These missions were cordially received and obtained assurances of continued diplomatic support in most of the countries visited. Without ROK solicitation, Malawi undertook to establish diplomatic relations and Nigeria indicated that relations would be considered.

ROK Assistance to Africa

The ROK has already launched small assistance programs in Africa, with a 15-man medical mission in Uganda and the training in Korea of about ten Kenyan agricultural technicians. Further programs are under consideration on the basis of requests from African countries. Korean resources, both technical and financial, are limited, however, and the ROK has asked for U.S. financial support in its African assistance efforts. We have informed the ROKG that we are unable at present to provide dollars for such programs, but are prepared to consider other forms of support, such as release of counterpart funds where available, for specific high priority projects. The Country Team in Seoul has been studying this problem with the Korean Government, and will make specific recommendations after the recent goodwill missions' findings have been evaluated.

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- 3 -

Drafted by:	Cleared by:
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S/S-S - John E. Merriam, Room 7237, Ext. 4154	

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Countries Which Recognize or
Have Diplomatic Relations with the ROK

- (R) Denotes ROK Resident Mission
(C) Denotes ROK Mission Concurrently Accredited
* Denotes Resident Mission in Seoul

UN Members

Argentina (R)	Liberia (C)
Australia (R) *	Luxembourg (C)
Austria (C)	Malagasy (C)
Belgium (C)	Malawi
Brazil (R)	Malaysia (R) *
Cameroon (C)	Mauritania (relations severed)
Canada (R)	Mexico (R)
Central African Republic (C)	Morocco (R)
Chad (C)	Netherlands (C)
Chile (C)	Nicaragua (C)
China (R) *	Niger
Colombia (C)	Nigeria
Congo (Brazzaville) (R)	New Zealand (C)
(Ambassador withdrawn)	Norway (C)
Congo (Leopoldville)	Panama (C)
Costa Rica (C)	Paraguay (C)
Dahomey (C)	Peru (C)
Denmark (C)	Philippines (R) *
Dominican Republic (C)	Portugal (C)
Ecuador (C)	Ruanda
El Salvador (C)	Saudi Arabia (C)
Ethiopia (R)	Senegal (C)
France (R) *	Sierra Leone (C)
Gabon (C)	South Africa
Greece (C)	Spain (C)
Guatemala (C)	Sweden (R)
Haiti	Syria
Honduras (C)	Togo (C)
Iceland (C)	Trinidad (C)
Iran (C)	Thailand (R) *
Ireland	Turkey (R) *
Israel * (no ROK mission)	Uganda (R)
Italy (R) *	United Kingdom (R) *
Ivory Coast	United States (R) *
Jamaica (C)	Upper Volta
Jordan (C)	Uruguay
Kenya (R)	Venezuela
Laos	

Non-UN Members

Germany (R) *
Holy See (C) *

Switzerland (R)
Viet-Nam (R) *

Consular Relations

Burma
Cambodia

India
United Arab Republic

Countries Which Recognize or
Have Diplomatic Relations with North Korea

- (R) Denotes Resident North Korean Mission
(C) Denotes North Korean Mission Concurrently Accredited
* Denotes Resident Mission in P'yongyang

UN Members

Albania (R) *	Mali (R) *
Algeria (R)	Mauritania (C)
Bulgaria (R) *	Mongolia (R) *
(Ambassador withdrawn)	Poland (R) *
Cambodia (R)	Rumania (R) *
Congo-Brazzaville (R)	Soviet Union (R) *
Cuba (R) *	Tanzania (R)
Czechoslovakia (R) *	United Arab Republic (R) *
Ghana (R)	Uganda
Guinea (R) *	Yemen (C)
Hungary (R) *	Yugoslavia
Indonesia (R) *	

Non-UN Members

Communist China (R) *	North Viet-Nam (R) *
East Germany (R) *	

Consular Relations

Burma	India
Ceylon	

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VISIT OF PRESIDENT PARK
Washington, May 17-19, 1965

Background Paper

KOREAN UNIFICATION

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.4

NJ 92-151

By ju, NARA, Date 8-7-92

South Korean and U.S. policy with respect to unification of Korea has been set forth in numerous resolutions adopted by the UN General Assembly since 1947. In 1963 the U.S. and 64 other UN members reaffirmed that the UN's objectives in Korea "are to bring about, by peaceful means, the establishment of a unified, independent, and democratic Korea under a representative form of government."

Following unsuccessful efforts by the U.S. to reach agreement with the USSR on the question of Korean unification after World War II, the U.S. turned the matter over to the UN General Assembly. The Assembly on November 14, 1947, created the UN Temporary Commission on Korea. The Commission was to supervise elections based on "adult suffrage" and "secret ballot," to choose representatives for a National Assembly which would establish a national government of Korea. Representation in the National Assembly was to be proportional to population. (South Korea with a population of 28 million could thus expect to control substantially more seats than would the North with its 12 million people.)

It soon became clear that North Korean authorities would not permit the Commission to carry out its duties in the part of Korea under P'yongyang's control. Nevertheless, the General Assembly in 1948 called on the Commission to "be available for observation and consultation throughout Korea in the continuing development of representative government based on the freely-expressed will of the people, including elections of national scope." Subsequent Assembly resolutions have reaffirmed this role for the present UN Commission for the Rehabilitation and Unification of Korea (UNCURK), which was established in 1950.

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The formula for elections as first set forth in 1947 has also been reaffirmed in subsequent UN resolutions on Korea and remains the basis for ROK and U.S. policy toward reunification.

It is still generally recognized in South Korea that the UN formula is the only procedure for unification which would preserve the interests of the ROK. In recent times, however, some South Korean sentiment appears to be more favorable to new initiatives on unification. This attitude reflects some impatience with the lack of progress under the UN formula and unawareness of the dangers involved for South Korea.

The North Koreans have constantly pressed for unification through bilateral negotiations between the North and South on a basis of parity. They reject the competence of the UN to deal with Korean unification and demand the withdrawal of American forces from South Korea as a precondition to unification. Obviously, North Korea expects that under this formula it would be able to block unification except under conditions that would ultimately extend Communist control to all of Korea.

Unification on terms favorable to Seoul is not likely to occur in the near future without both a significant change in the attitude of the Communist side and a marked improvement in the bargaining position of the ROK vis-a-vis North Korea. Neither side is presently in a position to impose its will on the other.

In the meantime, U.S. policy, and particularly our economic and military assistance, is directed toward strengthening of the Republic of Korea, to enable it to compete successfully with the more industrialized North and to help it progress towards unification on favorable terms. There are encouraging indications that time is on our side.

Drafted by:

IO:UNP - Mr. Kimball

Cleared by:

FE - Mr. Barnett

EA - Mr. Fearey

UNP - Mr. Jones

S/S-S - John E. Merriam, Room 7237, Ext. 4154

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Washington, May 17-19, 1965

Background Paper

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NLJ 92-151

By ju, NARA, Date 8-7-92

FAR EASTERN FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE

In August 1964 Korean Foreign Minister LEE proposed that a conference of non-Communist Far Eastern Foreign Ministers be held in Seoul in April 1965, to "strengthen defense against Communist subversion, consolidate friendly ties, and promote economic and cultural cooperation." A similar conference, held in Manila in January 1961, had had generally beneficial results. The Korean Government hoped that the meeting would strengthen the Korean people's confidence in the ROK's international position and would increase the Government's prestige at home and abroad. Although our attitude at first was reserved, we concluded that the Conference could help to strengthen relations among the free Asian nations and to counteract feelings of isolation in the ROK and the Republic of China. We therefore encouraged Australia and other invited nations to support the Korean initiative.

The initial reaction of most invited countries was hesitant, except for the Republic of China, the Republic of Viet-Nam, and Thailand. Nonetheless, a Preparatory Meeting of Ambassadors in Bangkok on March 11 was attended by representatives of nine countries: Thailand, Republic of Viet-Nam, Republic of Korea, Republic of China, Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Malaysia, and Japan. A confidential memorandum of the Bangkok session stated "The meeting agrees that a Conference of Foreign Ministers if agreed upon might consider...regular consultation" on "political developments and policies,...means of preventing and combating infiltration, subversion and insurgency,...closer relations in economic, technical, and industrial development and promotion of trade", and "exchange of knowledge and experience in social and cultural fields". A press release spoke only of "informal discussions to explore possibilities for consultations regarding common problems".

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Comments from prospective participants in the Conference, both at the time of the Bangkok meeting and since, have emphasized that Malaysian and Japanese participation in the Conference would be a prerequisite for its success, and several of the other nations invited have indicated reluctance to attend in their absence. The Japanese have said that they could not participate in the proposed Conference before normalization of relations with Korea, and they have been hesitant to give any support to the idea, principally out of concern over domestic reaction to any hint of military ties with other Asian countries. The Koreans are hopeful, however, that Japan will accept an invitation after relations are normalized. To this end the ROKG has announced postponement of the Conference until early fall, and has stated that "three neutralist nations" will be invited.

Drafted by:	Cleared by:
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PUBLIC STATEMENTS

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1

VISIT OF PRESIDENT PARK
Washington, May 17-19, 1965

DRAFT JOINT COMMUNIQUE

1. At the invitation of President Lyndon B. Johnson of the United States, President Chung Hee Park of the Republic of Korea arrived in Washington on May 17, 1965, for a ten-day State Visit to the United States, and met with President Johnson on May 17 and 18 to exchange views on the current international situation and matters of common interest to their countries. Deputy Prime Minister Key Young Chang, Foreign Minister Tong Won Lee, Defense Minister Sung Eun Kim, Secretary of State Dean Rusk, Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara, and other high officials of both Governments participated in the meetings.
2. President Park and President Johnson reaffirmed the strong bonds of friendship traditionally existing between the Republic of Korea and the United States and their firm determination to maintain the closest cooperation in the pursuit of their common objective of a secure and lasting peace based on freedom, justice, and prosperity for all.
3. The two Presidents reviewed the current situation in the Far East and Southeast Asia and agreed upon the need for making secure the freedom and independence of the countries of the area. They affirmed that the free nations should further strengthen their solidarity and cooperation to advance the cause of peace and progress under freedom.

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4. President Johnson noted with deep appreciation the contribution of the Republic of Korea towards the defense of Viet-Nam. The two Presidents reaffirmed their intention to continue to cooperate closely in support of the Republic of Viet-Nam.

5. The two Presidents reviewed the vital importance of mutual defense ties between the Republic of Korea and the United States. President Johnson reaffirmed the determination and readiness of the United States to act in accordance with its constitutional processes to meet the common danger occasioned by an armed attack on the Republic of Korea, as provided in the Mutual Defense Treaty of 1953. He said that the United States will continue to maintain powerful forces in Korea at the request of the Korean Government, and will assist in maintaining Korean forces at levels sufficient, in conjunction with U.S. forces, to ensure Korea's security. Subject to applicable legislation and appropriations, military assistance to preserve the Korean forces' effectiveness will continue to be provided, and a large part of the local currency (won) funds generated by U.S. assistance will continue to be made available to the Korean defense effort.

6. The two Presidents took cognizance of the ardent desire of the Korean people for the reunification of their homeland and deplored the fact that the Communists have persisted in their refusal to accept established United Nations objectives and principles for the unification

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of Korea through free elections under United Nations supervision, thus prolonging the artificial division of Korea. Both Presidents reaffirmed that they would continue to make the utmost efforts to bring about a unified, free and democratic Korea in accordance with the objectives and principles set forth in the United Nations resolutions on Korea.

7. President Park reviewed the negotiations between Korea and Japan for an agreement to establish normal relations, the components of which have already been initialled and are now being drawn up in treaty form. President Johnson praised this achievement and expressed the expectation that this agreement, when completed, would strengthen the free nations of Asia as well as further the mutual interests of the two countries immediately involved.

8. President Park explained the situation and prospects of the Korean economy. President Johnson congratulated President Park on the progress made by the Korean Government and people towards stabilization and development of their economy. He noted Korea's impressive increases in exports and in industrial and agricultural production, and its investment in programs of social progress. President Park reviewed the Korean Government's economic development programs, under which the Government is pursuing its goals of food self-sufficiency, greater exports, accelerated industrialization, increased national savings, and continued financial stabilization, so as to increase

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national income and assist the nation in attaining its long-range goal of a self-sustaining economy.

9. President Johnson reaffirmed assurances previously stated by Secretary of State Rusk and other United States officials that the basic policy of the United States Government of extending military and economic aid to Korea would be continued after the normalization of relations between Korea and Japan. In addition to assistance directed toward maintaining Korea's security and independence, he stated that the United States would continue to assist Korea toward promoting a self-supporting economy, balanced economic growth and financial stability. He specifically stated that it is the intention of the United States Government, subject to applicable legislation and appropriations, to help Korean efforts to achieve economic self-support by:

A. Continuing to assist in financing Korea's essential imports in connection with programs agreed upon as required for Korea's economic stability.

B. Making available over the next few years \$150 million in development loan funds for programs and projects proposed by the Korean Government and agreed to by the United States Government under the terms of AID legislation and policies. After the use of these funds, it is anticipated that further development loan monies would be made available. President Johnson pointed out that these programs

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of long-term lending at low interest rates respond to the expanding investment requirements of the Korean economy. Development loans would be used to finance such import programs as may be agreed and projects which will expand power resources and social overhead capital, increase efficiency and consequently output in agriculture and fisheries, and further technical and industrial development -- small, medium, and large -- benefiting all segments of the population and promoting balanced economic growth.

C. Continuing technical assistance and training.

D. Providing substantial assistance in agricultural commodities under the Food For Peace program, especially cotton and food grains; continuing to provide Food For Peace donations for development projects and for relief of unemployment and poverty.

The two Presidents agreed that this long-term United States economic aid to Korea, coupled with Korea's own efforts and assistance that might be expected from other sources, should assure the Korean people of ever-widening opportunities for economic growth and for fruitful participation in world economic relationships.

10. President Park extended a cordial invitation to President Johnson to visit Korea at his earliest convenience. President Johnson expressed his desire to visit Korea. Both Presidents expressed their desire to maintain close personal contact to continue to serve the cause of freedom and peace.

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- 6 -

Drafted by:

FE:EA - Mr. Norred
AA/FE/EA - Mr. Ives

Cleared by:

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AID/GC - Mr. Morris
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ODMA/ISA - Brig. Gen. Pinkston
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VISIT OF PRESIDENT PARK
Washington, May 17-19, 1965

Public Statement

SUGGESTED FAREWELL REMARKS BY THE VICE PRESIDENT

President Park and distinguished visitors:

Your visit has been most welcome. It has served to highlight the closeness and warmth of the relations between our countries. It has given President Johnson and his advisors a much valued opportunity to come to know you better and exchange views with you on important matters of common concern.

I hope you have sensed while here the great friendship we all have for the Korean people. Americans have a deep admiration for Korea's struggle for independence, a struggle which has touched the lives of many families across this nation. Our comradeship in the dark days of 1950 and in the years that followed has created a very special bond between our countries.

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Mr. President, much has been achieved in Korea since your visit here in 1961. We congratulate you on the success of your administration and especially on the economic progress Korea is making. We look forward confidently to the time when Korea will achieve economic self-support.

I want to mention especially how much we have appreciated the forthright policies of your Government toward Communist aggression in Viet-Nam. It is heartening to us -- as I know it is also to the Republic of Viet-Nam -- to have your support at this critical time and to know that, as in 1950, our countries stand together in the face of danger.

I am delighted that you will have an opportunity to travel further in our country before returning home. You will find much of America in New York, Pittsburgh, Cape Kennedy and Los Angeles. I regret that from pressure of time you will have no chance to visit what lies between our East and our West, where my own home is. When you visit us again, you must let me show you the heart of our country, our great mid-West.

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Mr. President, on behalf of President Johnson, I wish you Godspeed on your return journey. You take with you the deeply felt best wishes of the American people

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VISIT OF PRESIDENT PARK
Washington, May 17-19, 1965

SUGGESTED FAREWELL TELEGRAM

Dear President and Mrs. Park:

As you depart the United States you carry with you our sincere best wishes. Your visit has been an important event in the relations between our two countries, further strengthening the ties of friendship and the common ideals which unite us. Our discussions have demonstrated anew our special relationship of intimacy, understanding and mutual support born of the trials we have endured together. I came away from our meetings with the highest admiration for all that you are doing to advance the interest of the Korean people.

Mrs. Johnson joins me in expressing to you and Mrs. Park a warm farewell and through you to all the Korean people, our confidence that Korea will move steadily forward on the path of peace, security and progress.

Lyndon B. Johnson

Drafted by:	Cleared by:
FE:EA - Mr. O'Donohue	FE - Mr. Green
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President of the Republic of Korea

Chung Hee PARK
(PAK Chong-hui)

Chung Hee PARK ended his first year of civil rule as president of the Third Republic of Korea (ROK) on 17 December 1964. The proud, authoritarian military leader of the successful coup d'etat of 15 May 1961, Park considers himself a revolutionary. After leading the military government in several concurrently held roles, Park retired from the ROK Army 30 August 1963, as a full general and entered the presidential election contest. In the election on 15 October 1963 Park defeated Civil Rule Party leader YUN Po-son by a small margin. Since his election Park has shown more self-confidence and has been straightforward and cooperative in his contacts with U.S. representatives. Impassive and aloof in manner, he has not emerged as a popular and dynamic nationalist leader; but his honesty and ability have made him respected.

President Park was born on 30 September 1917, the youngest son of a poor rural family of four brothers and two sisters, in the village of Kumi in North Kyongsang Province. After graduation from Taegu Normal School in 1936, Park taught school for three years. He was commissioned a lieutenant in the Japanese Army following his graduation from the Japanese Military Academy at Zama in 1944. Returning to Korea, he began his Korean military service in the Constabulary. In November 1948, in the aftermath of the Yosu-Sunchon uprising, Park was arrested, court-martialed as a Communist, and sentenced to death. He turned state's witness, identified Communists active in the army, and was reprieved. Upon the outbreak of the Korean War, he was reinstated in the army and recalled to active duty. He rose steadily in the ranks and by 1955 was commander of the 5th Army Infantry Division. At the time of the coup he was deputy commander of the 2nd ROK Army.

Park is married and has three children. He speaks some English, but not well, and is fluent in Chinese and Japanese. His foreign travel includes three trips to the United States in 1954, 1961, and 1963, and a state visit to West Germany in December 1964.

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Wife of President Chung Hee PARK

Mme. Chung Hee PARK

President Chung Hee PARK married Yong Su YUK, a schoolteacher refugee, in Taegu in 1950. Mrs. Park is known in Korea by her maiden name following the Korean custom. The Parks have three children: two daughters, Kun Hui, 13, and Kun Yong, 10, and a son, Chi Man, 6.

In some respects Mrs. Park fits the old Confucian ideal of a wife's staying in the background. Nevertheless, she is sincerely concerned for the welfare of the Korean people and believes she can serve as a channel between them and the President, upon whom she exerts considerable influence. Described as a tall, elegantly dressed woman, Yong Su Yuk is quite conscious of being a first lady.

In May 1964 an American diplomat in Seoul observed that Mrs. Park had noticeably developed intellectually and in self-confidence since entering the Blue House. A gracious, intelligent, and dignified woman, she reads many newspapers to become informed on domestic and foreign news. She accompanied President Park on his state visit to West Germany in December 1964. Her hobbies are gardening, flower arranging, and foreign language study. She is fluent in Japanese but has a limited knowledge of English. She was born in 1925.

In her travels and public appearances Mrs. Park relies very heavily on her secretary-interpreter, Margaret CHO (Mrs. Tong Ha CHO), and treats her as a dear and trusted friend. Margaret Cho, an attractive young woman about 30 years old, graduated in 1959 from Western College for Women in Oxford, Ohio. She was appointed Mrs. Park's interpreter in July 1963 and accompanied the first lady on the state visit to West Germany in December 1964.

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Deputy Premier and Minister
of Economic Planning Board

Key Young CHANG
(CHANG Ki-yong)

Key Young CHANG, former bank official and ex-president-publisher of the Hanguk Ilbo and the Korea Times, has been minister of the Economic Planning Board since 11 May 1964. Chang is an ambitious, aggressive, outspoken and self-confident individual who has direct entree to President Park and full authority to act on economic matters. He is also the former publisher of the Seoul Kyongche Sinmun (Seoul Economic Newspaper) and the Sonyon Hanguk Ilbo (Youth Hanguk Ilbo). Chang's financial activities have recently been strongly criticized, but he has apparently retained Park's support. Formerly a strong advocate of an expansionist economic policy, he has begun to show more understanding of the need for stabilization and long-term economic development.

Chang was born in Seoul on 2 May 1916 and graduated from the Sollim Commercial School in 1934. He immediately entered the Bank of Korea as a clerk and by 1945 was acting manager of the Chongjin Branch. He subsequently became manager of the research department (1948) and deputy governor of the bank (1950-52). He left the bank in 1952 and entered the publishing field. He built up the struggling Choson Ilbo newspaper and transformed it within two years into the largest independent newspaper in Korea. Nevertheless, he was removed as publisher just before the 1954 elections for his criticism of the government's domestic policies. He then acquired the Hanguk Ilbo and the English-language Korea Times and developed the two papers.

Chang has visited the United States at least twice, in 1955 as a leader grantee, and in 1963. Chang is married and has one daughter and five sons. Active in athletics, Chang plays golf and tennis well, and was named vice president of the Korea Olympic Committee in 1964. Chang is said to have a great sense of humor and wit. He speaks English and Japanese. He is a Presbyterian.

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Foreign Minister of the
Republic of Korea

Tong Won LEE
(YI Tong-won)

Tong Won LEE is a relative newcomer to the Korean political scene. Some Koreans consider the 40 year-old Lee an ambitious opportunist. Despite this and despite his youth, President Park chose Lee to be Foreign Minister in 1964 with one major task in mind -- to achieve a Korea-Japan settlement. Lee has worked assiduously and effectively to that end and deserves much of the credit for the February 20 initialling of a Basic Relations Treaty during Japanese Foreign Minister Shiina's visit to Korea, and the April 3 initialling of agreement outlines on the remaining major issues in the Korea-Japan negotiations.

On the whole Lee has served Korea well as Foreign Minister. He has a talent for presenting his thoughts clearly and skillfully. He is frank and, though friendly to the U.S., frequently criticizes U.S. policy. His relations with our Embassy in Seoul have been generally close and cooperative, although he has at times shown a penchant for indiscreet disclosures to the press.

Lee received his higher education in the U.S. and Great Britain, majoring in political science. Arriving in the United States about 1948, he earned a B.A. from Rio Grande College and an M.A. from Kent State University -- both in Ohio. He then went to Oxford, where he was the first Korean to receive a Ph.D. in political science. Lee married Choe Yong-hui, a linguist and student of the fine arts, in New York in 1956. After his return to Korea in 1958 he taught at Chungang University Law School in Seoul and that December became Director of Korea's International Research Center. The following autumn Dr. Lee began publishing an English-language magazine, Koreana Quarterly.

In September 1962, while serving as President Park's Chief Secretary, Lee was an alternate delegate to the 17th United Nations General Assembly. The following July he accompanied Foreign Minister KIM Yong-sik as special adviser when the latter visited Washington and Tokyo. Lee was appointed Ambassador to Thailand in December 1963 at the time of the transfer of power to civil rule. He served in Bangkok until July 1964, when he was appointed Foreign Minister.

Lee speaks fluent English and Japanese.

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Minister of National Defense

Sung Eun KIM
(KIM Song-un)

Lieutenant General (retired) Sung Eun KIM has remained as Minister of National Defense through two successive cabinet changes despite continued criticism from his military contemporaries. He undoubtedly occupies the important defense position as a reward for his loyalty to President Park. Kim is a strongly authoritarian individual who favors this type of control both politically and militarily for Korea. Although he professes pro-American sympathies, he has been described as shrewd and as a complete political opportunist. Kim has long felt that U.S. military control over ROK forces is excessive.

Sung Eun Kim was born in Changwon-gun, South Kyongsang Province, on 14 March 1924. He was educated at Harbin Middle School and Harbin Agricultural College in Manchuria. He served briefly as an enlisted man in the Japanese Army and then for 17 months as a second lieutenant in Japan's Manchurian Army. From 1946 to 1948 he served in the ROK Navy before transferring to the newly formed ROK Marine Corps in 1949. He was assigned concurrently as chief of staff and as a field commander. His high commands in the marine corps included service as commandant of marine corps schools, commander of the First Marine Division, and assistant commandant and commandant of the marine corps. Kim was the ROK delegate to the Military Armistice Commission in 1959, and he toured U.S. naval and marine facilities in Japan and Okinawa in 1957 and in the United States in April 1962. He recently returned from an inspection tour in Southeast Asia.

Kim is married to Mun O-sun and they have four sons and a daughter, ranging in age from five to 17. Kim speaks English, Japanese, and Chinese. He enjoys hunting and fishing. He is a Presbyterian.

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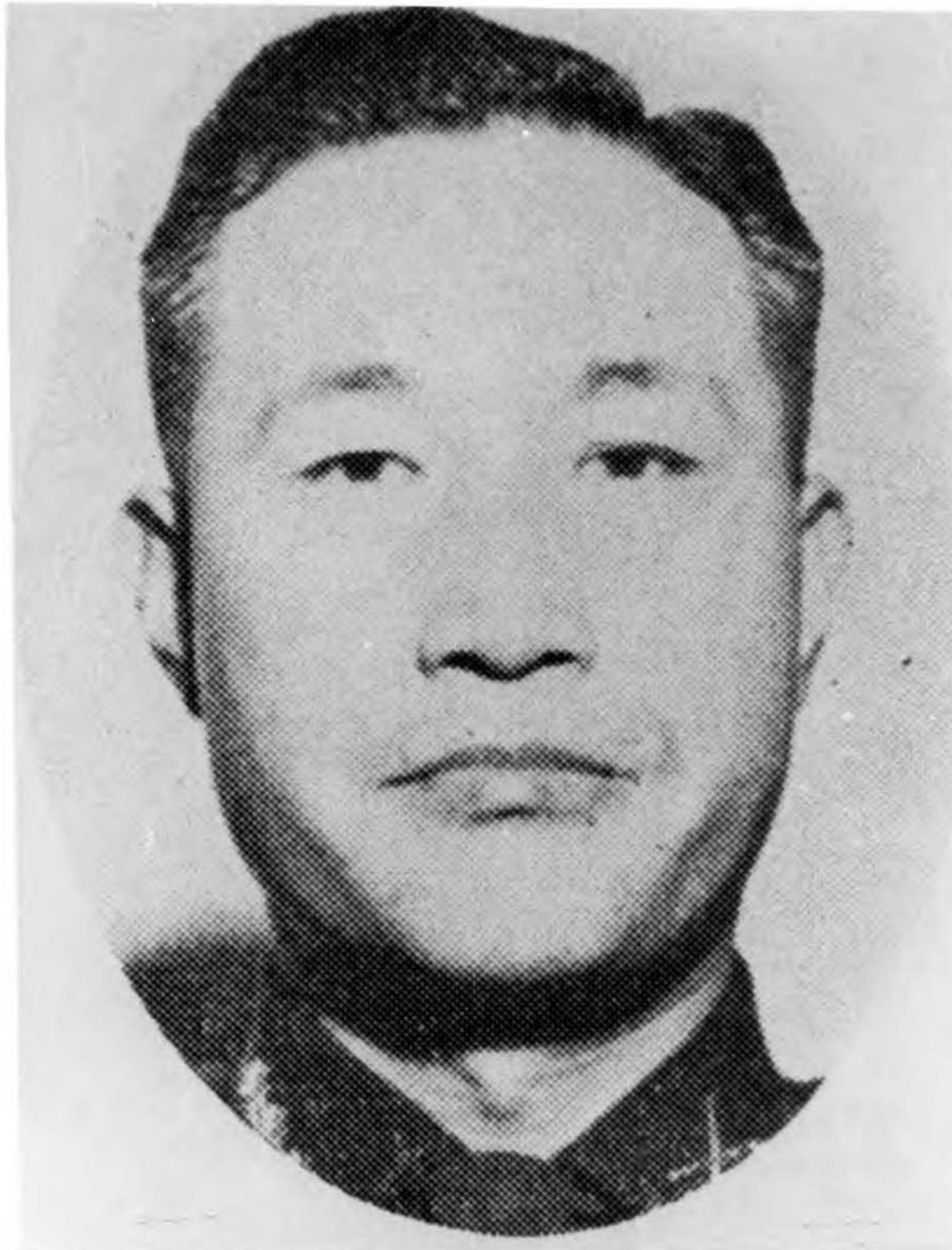
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Minister of Public Information

Jong Chul HONG
(HONG Chong-ch'ol)

Retired Brigadier General Jong Chul HONG was named Minister of Public Information in September 1964, having served as Vice Minister of Education from May 1964 until his present appointment. At the Korean Military Academy, Hong was a classmate of KIM Chong-p'il, former chairman of the Democratic Republican Party. He reportedly remained a close friend and supporter of Kim's until the end of 1963. Hong has recently spent considerable time traveling around the country promoting a policy of reconciliation with Japan.

Hong was an original participant in the May 1961 coup d'etat. During the military government period, as vice chairman and subsequently chairman (January 1963) of the Education and Social Affairs Subcommittee of the Supreme Council for National Reconstruction (SCNR), the then Colonel Hong had primary responsibility for trade union affairs, manpower, and welfare problems. Intelligent and competent, he was a key figure in effecting SCNR labor policy and has remained very influential with President Park. When the SCNR was dissolved, Hong retired from the army, and in December 1963 he was appointed chief of the Presidential Office of Security.

Jong Chul Hong was born on 20 September 1924 in Ch'olsan, North Pyongan Province. He attended a P'yongyang primary school and the Anju Middle School, graduating in 1944. Leaving Seoul National University he entered the Korean Military Academy in December 1948, and became a member of the 8th graduating class, which contained many of the "young colonels" of the future SCNR. He completed the Officer Basic Course at Fort Sill Artillery School, Oklahoma, in March 1953.

Hong is married and has four girls and two boys. Reports of 1961 called Hong a Christian. He speaks Japanese very well, knows some English, and in 1961 was considered fair in Russian and German. His hobbies are fishing and reading.

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Chairman, Committee of National
Defense, National Assembly

Chong Kap KIM
(KIM Chong-kap)

A former Vice Minister of National Defense and a retired lieutenant general, Chong Kap KIM is chairman of the National Defense Committee in the National Assembly. He began his broad military experience as a second lieutenant in the Japanese Army in 1944 and at the end of the Korean War was commander of an infantry division. Gregarious and outspoken, Kim is often unreliable in filling social commitments and inconsiderate of the feelings of others. Nevertheless, he is reportedly responsible for cultivating U.S. officials and promoting harmonious relationships between Koreans and Americans.

Kim was born on 1 October 1922 in Sochon, South Ch'ungch'ong Province. He was educated in Korea and Japan and graduated from Choson Christian College in 1944. Upon his return to Korea, after attending the U.S. Command and General Staff College in 1953-54, he was assigned command of the Second Recruit Training Depot for the 5th and 9th Infantry Divisions.

Kim began his brief bureaucratic service in September 1955 as director of the Management Bureau of the Ministry of National Defense. He was in this position when he was named Vice Minister of National Defense in July 1956. He unsuccessfully sought Liberal Party nomination for an Assembly seat in 1958 and then ran and lost on an independent ticket. He ran again in the July 1960 elections and was again defeated. In 1963 he worked with the ROK Central Intelligence Agency. He was nominated for the National Assembly by the Democratic Republican Party in 1963 and was elected in November of that year.

Kim is the father of four daughters and two sons. He is a devoted student of Korean literature and also enjoys reading foreign literature. He has an excellent command of English and speaks Japanese and Chinese.

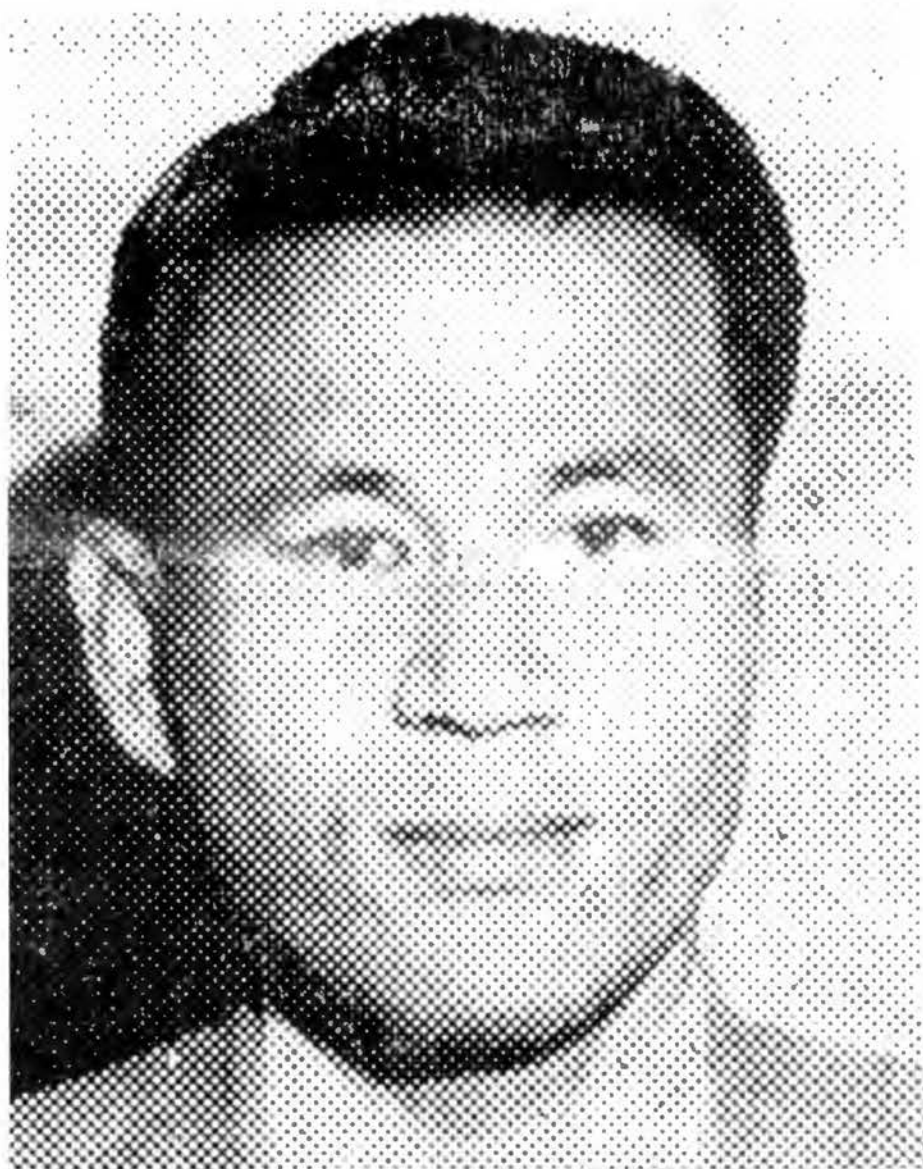
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Secretary General to the President

Hu Rak LEE
(YI Hu-rak)

A retired major general and former military attaché to the United States (1955-57), Hu Rak LEE has been chief secretary and ex-officio adviser to President Park since December 1963. He is ambitious, a capable ex-army staff officer, and a skilled liaison man whose principal army experience has been in intelligence and logistics. The President relies heavily on Lee and makes few decisions of state without consulting him. Lee attends councils of state at Park's insistence and advises the President on recommendations of cabinet ministers, even at times opposing them. His close official relationship with Park disturbs KIM Chong-p'il, who has tried unsuccessfully to have him replaced. Lee has been friendly and cooperative in his contacts with U.S. officials.

Like many of his contemporaries in the ROK Army in the mid-1940s, Lee began his military career in the Japanese Army as a second lieutenant. He progressed rapidly in the ROK Army, becoming chief of Combat Intelligence in 1948 and quartermaster general in 1952. Two years after his return from his assignment as military attaché in Washington, Lee organized the 79th Agency in the Ministry of National Defense, a predecessor agency of the ROK Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

Beginning in July 1961, Lee proved his value as a public relations man, first as publisher-president of The Korean Republic and then, beginning in December 1961, as director of the Office of Public Information for the Supreme Council for National Reconstruction. He moved from the latter position to his post as chief presidential secretary.

Hu Rak Lee was born on 10 May 1924 in a village near Pusan in South Kyongsang Province. He married Chong Chong-hui in 1946, and they have four sons and a daughter. Lee, a Buddhist, is fluent in English and Japanese.

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Wife of Ambassador Hyun Chul Kim

Mme. Hyun Chul KIM

Described as a lively woman with intelligence and charm, Mrs. Kim is the ambassador's second wife. She is a gracious hostess who maintains a busy schedule with the social affairs of the embassy. Among her interests are gardening (she has a greenhouse at home in Seoul) and the study of Korean culture.

Mrs. Kim's given name is Sung-ae. She speaks some English.

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Acting Chairman, Joint
Chiefs of Staff

Chang Kuk CHANG
(CHANG Ch'ang-kuk)

General Chang Kuk CHANG, former commander of the Republic of Korea (ROK) First Army, became acting chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the ROK on 10 April 1965. Chang is highly regarded by his American associates, who consider him decisive, intelligent, and well informed on his command responsibilities. Prime Minister CHONG Il-kwon, however, regards him as indecisive and changeable. General Chang has not been closely connected with any faction in the armed forces.

General Chang was born on 4 April 1924 in Seoul, Korea, and attended the Cheong Woon Primary School (1937) and the Kyonggi Middle School (1942). Commissioned a second lieutenant after two years in the Japanese Military Academy, he returned to Seoul in 1946 and continued his career in the Korean Constabulary and the ROK Army. His Korean and U.S. military training included studies in the Military English Language School, Seoul (1946); U.S. Infantry School, Fort Benning, Georgia (1949); ROK Army Infantry School, Korea (1950); and the U.S. Command and General Staff College (1959). After his promotion to major general in 1953, he served in the ROK Army as G-3 until March of that year, when he was appointed military attaché to the United States. Returning to Korea in June 1955, he became superintendent of the Korean Military Academy until September 1956, when he was re-assigned as commanding general of I ROK Corps. He was assigned to the post of vice chief of staff, ROK Army, in March 1961, and reassigned in May 1962 as commanding general, Second ROK Army -- which position he held until May 1963 when he became commanding general of the First ROK Army.

Chang is a man of considerable personal charm and is said to be friendly, with a good sense of humor and a reputation for honesty and fair dealing. He keeps himself physically fit with exercise and golf. He is married to Hyon Hae-chin and has three sons. Chang speaks excellent English and Japanese and fair Chinese and Russian. Chang regards the Confucian philosophy as his religion. He reportedly drinks heavily and smokes in moderation.

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Chief of Protocol

Hogan YOON
(YUN Ho-kun)

Hogan YOON, press attaché at the Korean (ROK) Embassy in Washington from 1961-1963 and member of the ROK observer delegation to the 16th and 17th sessions of the UN General Assembly, was named chief of protocol of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 23 April 1965. Yoon joined the ministry in 1950 and served as a third secretary to the ROK mission in Japan, but returned to Seoul in 1954 where he was a correspondent for the New York Times until 1961. In 1963 and 1964 he was counselor at the ROK Embassy in Mexico City. On returning to Korea in May 1964 he was assigned to the newly established course for senior foreign service officers in the Korean Foreign Service Institute.

Yoon was born on 22 January 1925 in South Hamkyong Province in North Korea. After graduation from the Junjin Primary School in 1937 he attended the Hamhung Yongsang Middle School until March 1943. Yoon concentrated on foreign language study, attending the Tenro Foreign Language Institute and the English Language Institute in Seoul in the mid-1940s. He held various positions in Seoul until 1950, when he entered the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In September 1950 he attended a three-month course at the State Department's Foreign Service Institute in Washington, D.C., and in 1952 he studied political science at Morehead State College, Kentucky.

Although Hogan Yoon has a good journalistic reputation, American observers in Seoul regard him as an opportunist who has managed to prosper through several political regimes. He is intelligent, personable and engaging, and aggressive in seeking out influential contacts. In 1958 he became an active member of the Korean Commission for the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and represented Korea at UNESCO's Second Asian Conference in the Philippines in 1960.

Yoon is married and has two children. He is fluent in English and Japanese.

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