

Ronald Reagan Presidential Library  
Digital Library Collections

---

This is a PDF of a folder from our textual collections.

---

**Collection:** Sigur, Gaston J.: Files  
**Folder Title:** Korea - Visit of Minister of Foreign  
Affairs Bum Suk Lee 05/03/1983  
**Box:** RAC Box 10

---

To see more digitized collections visit:

<https://reaganlibrary.gov/archives/digital-library>

To see all Ronald Reagan Presidential Library inventories visit:

<https://reaganlibrary.gov/document-collection>

Contact a reference archivist at: [reagan.library@nara.gov](mailto:reagan.library@nara.gov)

Citation Guidelines: <https://reaganlibrary.gov/citing>

National Archives Catalogue: <https://catalog.archives.gov/>

# WITHDRAWAL SHEET

## Ronald Reagan Library

Collection: Sigur, Gaston: Files

Archivist: dlb

File Folder: KOREA - Visit of Min. of Foreign Affairs - Bum Suk Lee - 5/3/83 - Box 90612 *Pac Box 10*

Date: 2/8/99

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
<del>1. Cable</del>	<del>#051556Z May 83, 1 p</del>	<del>5/5/83</del>	<del>P1</del>
<del>2. Talking Pts.</del>	<del>re: Korea visit, 3 p.</del> <i>R NLSF95-033/2 # 98 6/22/00</i>	<del>n.d.</del>	<del>P1</del>
3. Bio	<i>2 p.</i> <i>D. 8/13/02 NLSF95-033/2 #100</i>	6/3/82	<del>P1</del> F1, F3
4. Background Paper	re: North Korean Military Assistance to the Third World, 4 p. <i>P 3/18/05 M01-009 #3</i>	n.d.	P1
<del>5. Briefing Paper</del>	<del>re: Visit of Bum Suk Lee, Foreign Minister of Korea, April 28, at 4:00, 3 p.</del>	<del>n.d.</del>	<del>P1</del>
6. Bio	<i>1 p.</i> <i>D. 8/13/02 NLSF95-033/2 #103</i>	1/20/83	<del>P1</del> F1, F3
<del>7. Talking Points</del>	<del>For the Vice-President's Meeting with Foreign Minister Lee, 1 p.</del> <i>R NLSF95-033/2 # 104 6/22/00</i>	<del>n.d.</del>	<del>P1</del>

### RESTRICTION CODES

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

- P-1 National security classified information [(a)(1) of the PRA].
- P-2 Relating to appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA].
- P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA].
- P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA].
- P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA].
- P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA].
- C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

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

- F-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA].
- F-2 Release could disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA].
- F-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA].
- F-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA].
- F-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA].
- F-7 Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA].
- F-8 Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA].
- F-9 Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA].

# PENDING REVIEW IN ACCORDANCE WITH E.O. 13233

## Ronald Reagan Library

**Collection Name** SIGUR, GASTON: FILES

**Withdrawer**

LOJ 6/15/2007

**File Folder** KOREA - VISIT OF MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS -  
BUM SUK LEE - 5/3/83

**FOIA**

M01-009

**Box Number** 90612- RAC Box 10

---

ID Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date
-------------	----------------------	-------------	----------

---

~~2 TALKING RE KOREA VISIT 3 ND~~  
POINTS *mvw 3/19/08*

---

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

→ *biggs*

3/31/83

*ok  
am*

MEMORANDUM

TO: WILLIAM P. CLARK  
FROM: FREDERICK J. RYAN, JR. *FJR*  
SUBJ: APPROVED PRESIDENTIAL ACTIVITY

MEETING: Courtesy Call by Korean Minister of Foreign Affairs  
Bum Suk LEE

DATE: May 3, 1983

TIME: 11:00 am

DURATION: 15 minutes

LOCATION: Oval Office

REMARKS REQUIRED: Talking points to be covered in briefing paper

MEDIA COVERAGE: White House Photographer

FIRST LADY  
PARTICIPATION: No

NOTE: PROJECT OFFICER, SEE ATTACHED CHECKLIST

cc: A. Bakshian M. McManus  
M. Brandon J. Rosebush  
R. Darman B. Shaddix  
R. DeProspero W. Sittmann  
D. Fischer L. Speakes  
C. Fuller WHCA Audio/Visual  
W. Henkel WHCA Operations  
E. Hickey A. Wroblewski

*T. Ryan  
Wheeler*



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
Department of State

OUTGOING  
TELEGRAM

PAGE 01 STATE 124372  
ORIGIN EA-12

3839

INFO OCT-00 COPY-01 ADS-00 SS-00 NSC-01 /024 R

DRAFTED BY EA:TPSHOESMITH:RB  
APPROVED BY EA:TPSHOESMITH  
S/S. COVEY  
ACTING SECRETARY  
NSC:GSIGUR  
EA/K:DFLAMBERTSON  
DESIRED DISTRIBUTION  
EA, EA/K, S/S, WH

P 051556Z MAY 83  
FM SECSTATE WASHDC  
TO AMEMBASSY SEOUL PRIORITY

C O N F I D E N T I A L STATE 124372

E.O. 12356: DECL: OADR  
TAGS: PREL, KS  
SUBJECT FOREIGN MINISTER LEE'S MEETING WITH THE  
PRESIDENT

HAD BEEN RECEIVED BY THE PRESIDENT AS THE FIRST STATE GUEST FOLLOWING HIS INAUGURATION. THIS, HE SAID, "MADE US KOREANS FEEL CLOSE TO THE U.S. AGAIN." THE PRESIDENT RECALLED WITH PLEASURE HIS ONE VISIT TO KOREA, WHEN HE HAD BEEN MUCH IMPRESSED BY HOW MUCH HAD BEEN ACCOMPLISHED. COMMENTING ON THE FOREIGN MINISTER'S OBSERVATION THAT THE SOVIET UNION AND ITS ALLIES WILL NOT CEASE THEIR CHALLENGES TO THE FREE WORLD, THE PRESIDENT REMARKED THAT AMONG ALL OUR ALLIES, KOREA HAS MORE REASON THAN MOST TO UNDERSTAND THE THREAT WHICH HE HAD SPOKEN ABOUT IN HIS RECENT SPEECH.

6. ON DEPARTING, THE FOREIGN MINISTER AGAIN THANKED THE PRESIDENT FOR AFFORDING HIM THE PLEASURE AND HONOR OF MEETING WITH HIM.

DAM

1. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ - ENTIRE TEXT.

2. FOREIGN MINISTER LEE MET WITH THE PRESIDENT ON MAY 3 FOR APPROXIMATELY 15 MINUTES. ALSO PRESENT WERE THE VICE PRESIDENT, ~~ACTING SECRETARY DAM~~, JUDGE CLARK, GASTON SIGUR, DON GREGG AND ACTING ASSISTANT SECRETARY SHOESMITH. ~~THE FOREIGN MINISTER WAS ACCOMPANIED BY AMBASSADOR LEW AND DIRECTOR GENERAL PARK.~~

3. AFTER WELCOMING THE FOREIGN MINISTER, THE PRESIDENT ASSURED THE FOREIGN MINISTER THAT THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES ATTACH GREAT VALUE TO THE FRIENDSHIP OF KOREA AND OUR ALLIANCE, EMPHASIZING THAT OUR COMMITMENT TO KOREA'S SECURITY IS STEADFAST. THE PRESIDENT SAID THAT HE WAS PLEASED WITH PRESIDENT CHUN'S EFFORTS TO REDUCE NORTH/SOUTH TENSIONS, WHICH HE SUPPORTED, AND ASSURED THE FOREIGN MINISTER THAT WE WILL MAKE NO APPROACHES TO NORTH KOREA EXCEPT IN CONCERT WITH THE

REPUBLIC OF KOREA. THE PRESIDENT ALSO SAID THAT HE WAS PLEASED BY THE MOVES WHICH PRESIDENT CHUN HAD MADE IN THE DIRECTION OF GREATER PARTICIPATORY DEMOCRACY.

4. FOREIGN MINISTER LEE CONVEYED TO THE PRESIDENT CHUN'S WARMEST PERSONAL REGARDS. HE REMARKED THAT ON READING THE PRESIDENT'S RECENT SPEECH, HE WAS SURE THAT PRESIDENT CHUN WOULD BE MOST PLEASED SINCE THE PRESIDENT'S POLICIES TOWARD THE SOVIET BLOC MIRRORED HIS OWN. THE FOREIGN MINISTER NOTED THAT HE HAD ACCOMPANIED PRESIDENT CHUN ON MANY OF HIS STATE VISITS DURING WHICH CHUN HAD REPEATEDLY EMPHASIZED THAT THE UNITED STATES IS THE ONLY COUNTRY THAT CAN BE COUNTED UPON. HE EXPRESSED THE WARM APPRECIATION OF HIS GOVERNMENT FOR ALL THE SUPPORT THE AMERICAN PEOPLE AND THIS ADMINISTRATION HAVE GIVEN TO THE MAINTENANCE OF HIS COUNTRY'S STABILITY AND SECURITY AND HE ASSURED THE PRESIDENT THAT THE UNITED STATES CAN ALWAYS COUNT ON KOREA AS A STAUNCH ALLY. THE PRESIDENT EXPRESSED APPRECIATION FOR THE FOREIGN MINISTER'S REMARKS, ASSURED HIM THAT HE SHARED SUCH SENTIMENTS AND ASKED THAT THE FOREIGN MINISTER CONVEY HIS REGARDS TO PRESIDENT CHUN.

5. THE FOREIGN MINISTER NOTED THE STRIDES MADE IN KOREA OVER THE PAST 35 YEARS WITH THE HELP OF THE U.S. AND SAID THAT WE COULD TAKE MUCH SATISFACTION FROM THOSE ACCOMPLISHMENTS. HE ALSO RECALLED THAT PRESIDENT CHUN

*Gaston  
They didn't take  
the fix!*

*Also -  
Pls. Jilly  
under Lee's visit*

DECLASSIFIED  
NLS F95-033/2 H98

BY CAS NARA, DATE 6/22/00

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WASHFAX

REQUEST/RECEIPT FOR TRANSMISSION

29 APR 1983 10 09

NMCC-CWC

SITE

D

RECEIVED

8 APR 29 AIO: 14

WHITE HOUSE  
SITUATION ROOM

DATE AND TIME RECEIVED

DATE AND TIME TRANSMITTED

SSN NBR

918

*File*  
*[Signature]*  
*with [unclear]*  
*P.M. [unclear]*  
*[unclear]*

TO BE COMPLETED BY REQUESTER

FROM Knowles OFFICE/DESK OASD (ISA) PHONE NBR 695-6414

SUBJECT Visit of ROX Foreign Min

CLASSIFICATION (S) PAGES 7

DELIVERY INSTRUCTIONS  HOLD FOR NORMAL DUTY HOURS  
 IMMEDIATELY

NOTE: FURNISH AFTER DUTY HOUR CONTACT TELEPHONE NUMBER FOR EACH ADDRESSEE REQUIRING AFTER HOUR DELIVERY.

TRANSMIT TO

AGENCY	INDIVIDUALS NAME	OFFICE	ROOM NBR	PHONE NBR
State	Bill Bremer	EAX	5315	637-7711
NSC	Gaston Sigurt <sup>NSC/S</sup>	Roc		
State	Tom Miller	PM		632 48:0

REMARKS:

15 ED 23 APR 83

DECLASSIFIED UPON REMOVAL  
CLASSIFIED ENCLOSURE(S)



INTERNATIONAL  
SECURITY AFFAIRS

WHEN WITH ATTACHMENT  
ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

WASHINGTON D C 20301

In reply refer to:  
I-22156/83

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

SUBJECT: ROK Minister of Foreign Affairs Call on SecDef (U)  
-- INFORMATION MEMORANDUM

Lee Bum Suk, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea (ROK) will call on you from 1030-1100 hours on Monday, 2 May 1983. He should be addressed as Mr. Minister. A copy of his biography is at Tab 2.

Minister Lee's visit is at the invitation of Secretary Shultz. Acting Secretary of State Dam is hosting the visit due to Secretary Shultz's Mid East trip. Minister Lee will also call on the President at 1100 hours on 3 May. His visit, coming soon after a most successful SCM and Secretary Thayer's visit to Seoul, should be very positive in nature. An important objective for Lee in making this visit is to enhance his own influence with President Chun Doo Hwan and to strengthen his position within the ROK Government.

The thirty minute call will include a short picture-taking session and discussion of the issues outlined at Tab 1. The ROKs have also indicated they will present you a gift.

Expected attendees at the meeting are:

US

Secretary Weinberger  
Mr. Armitage, Assistant Secretary of Defense (Designate)  
Commodore S. A. Ring, Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary of  
Defense for East Asia and Pacific Affairs  
Mr. Knowles, Assistant for Korea, OASD(ISA).

Republic of Korea

Lee Bum Suk, Minister of Foreign Affairs - addressed as Mr.  
Minister  
Lew Byong Hion, ROK Ambassador to US - addressed as Ambassador  
Lew  
MGen Park Choon Shik, 1st Assistant Minister of National  
Defense - addressed as General Park

UNCLASSIFIED UPON REMOVAL  
OF CLASSIFIED ENCLOSURE(S)

~~SECRET~~

WHEN WITH ATTACHMENT

WHEN WITH ATTACHMENT

Hong Soon Young, Secretary to the President for Political  
Affairs - addressed as Mr. Hong  
Park Kun Woo, Director General of American Affairs Bureau -  
addressed as Mr. Park  
Ho Se-ung, Counselor, Korean Embassy - addressed as Mr. Ho  
MGen Ro Jung Ki, ROK Defense Attache - addressed as General Ro.

Attachments  
a/s

cc: USDP

~~SECRET~~

WHEN WITH ATTACHMENT



Talking Points

(U) Expression of Appreciation for US Support

Note: Minister Lee will likely open with an expression of appreciation for US support of the ROK as expressed by you during the 15th SCM and by Secretary Thayer during his recent visit to Seoul.

(U) Recommend you make the general points that:

- The 15th SCM was the most successful of the three meetings you have attended.
- The US/ROK defense relationship now rests on a firm and secure base.
- A free and western oriented ROK is of "vital" importance to the western alliance.

(S) North Korean Provocative Act

Note: ROK fears North Korea (NK) will initiate a series of provocative acts to discredit the ROK Government prior to the October 83 meeting of the Interparliamentary Union in Seoul and the 1986 Asian Games and 1988 Olympics.

(S) Recommend you make following points:

- We have plans to deal with such contingencies, and will update them as needed.
- US and ROK Government must consult if an incident occurs.
- Decision must be made by the ROK and US Governments at the time. We cannot prejudge events.
- Approval of both National Command Authorities would be needed for any response.
- Emphasize the need for any response to be carried out under the Combined Forces Command.

DECLASSIFIED / RELEASED

Classified by: Dir, EAPR  
Declassify on: OADR

~~SECRET~~

NLS M01-009#1

BY smf, NARA, DATE 3/18/05

(S) FMS Credit Levels and Terms

Note: The ROK Government is frustrated by US inability to deliver on promised FMS levels. They are aware of US request for 1983 supplemental of \$70M and request for ten and twenty year repayment terms in 1984 and an FMS level of \$230M in FY 1984. They have indicated a need for \$500M in FMS Credits for FY 85 and 86.

(S) Recommend you make following points:

- House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee for East Asia and Pacific is supporting the FY 83 supplemental and the FY 84 FMS credit levels and repayment terms the administration has recommended for the ROK.
- Indicate it is too early to know how we will come out on these requests.
- Indicate you will support higher FMS levels in FY 85 and FY 86 but the ROK should not expect levels of \$400-500M per Fiscal Year.

(S) 3d Country Sales

Note: The ROK is anxious to expand the 3d country sales matrix and to simplify procedures for selling to 3d countries.

(S) Recommend you make the following points:

- Indicate the US is aware of ROK concerns.
- That we have been studying the problem and will have the Country Team discuss this issue with them shortly.

(S) Follow on MOA

Note: The ROK is anxious to sign a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with the US which would provide for logistical support over and above the War Reserve Stocks for Allies (primarily munitions now available at Defense Condition II). The second MOA would enable US commanders in-country and in-theater to transfer available US stocks to the ROK, as well as to allow the ROK to submit requisitions for needed items to the supply systems of the various US services.

(S) Recommend, if the subject is raised, you indicate:

- We are working on the problem.
- We appreciate the importance of the MOA to the ROK and will be back to them on this issue as soon as possible.

(C) Maintenance of US Equipment by ROK Industry

Note: The ROK is anxious to expand into repair of US Navy ships and Air Force F-100 Engines. Minister Yoon raised this point at the SCM. Recommend, if the subject is raised, you indicate:

- The US Navy has a surplus of ship repair facilities, in the Pacific (i.e. one each in Japan, Philippines, Guam, and three on the US westcoast).
- The ROK's ability to bid on MSC ships will continue.
- A decision on a site for Pacific overhaul of F-100 engines is a year off.

lec

RONALD W. REAGAN LIBRARY

THIS FORM MARKS THE FILE LOCATION OF ITEM NUMBER 283 LISTED ON THE  
WITHDRAWAL SHEET AT THE FRONT OF THIS FOLDER.

WASHFAX REQUEST/RECEIPT FOR TRANSMISSION

*Korea*

*PM with F.M. Lutz*

29 APR 1983 10 09 NMCC-TWO DATE AND TIME TRANSMITTED	SITE <b>D</b> 919 SSN NBR	RECEIVED 83 APR 29 A10:14 WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM DATE AND TIME RECEIVED
--	------------------------------------	--

TO BE COMPLETED BY REQUESTER

FROM Knowles OFFICE/DESK OSD(LSA) PHONE NBR 697-7157

SUBJECT NK Mil Asst to 3d world

CLASSIFICATION Secret PAGES 4

DELIVERY INSTRUCTIONS  HOLD FOR NORMAL DUTY HOURS  
 IMMEDIATELY

NOTE: FURNISH AFTER DUTY HOUR CONTACT TELEPHONE NUMBER FOR EACH ADDRESSEE REQUIRING AFTER HOUR DELIVERY.

TRANSMIT TO

AGENCY	INDIVIDUALS NAME	OFFICE	ROOM NBR	PHONE NBR
State	Adm Howe	PM	7327	632-9022
State	Bill Bremer	FAK	5315	632-7117
NSC	Gaston Sigur	Pac		
	+ NSC/S			

REMARKS: Adm Howe - Per your request

Background Paper for the Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs

SUBJECT: North Korean Military Assistance to the Third World

1. (U) PURPOSE: To examine North Korea's military assistance to the third world, its motives and whether it is acting as a surrogate.

2. (U) POINTS OF MAJOR INTEREST:

a. ~~(C/NOFORN)~~ Overview: North Korea has provided military assistance to at least 23 countries--13 in Sub-Sahara Africa, 5 in the Middle East and North Africa, 1 in Asia, and 2 in Latin America; North Korea has also aided the PLO, SWAPO, and the opposition forces in Jamaica and Thailand. The primary reasons are the North Korean desire to enhance its standing in the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) and to counter South Korean influence in developing countries. In addition, the acquisition of much needed foreign exchange and oil is an increasingly important factor.

(1) ~~(C/NOFORN)~~ The considerable expansion in North Korea's activities has generated speculation that it has been acting as a surrogate for the Soviet Union or China. The available evidence suggests that North Korea for the most part acts independently of either country. In 4 instances North Korea may have coordinated its military assistance with the Soviet Union.

(2) ~~(C/NOFORN)~~ While the bulk of North Korea's arms exports has gone to countries of the Middle East and North Africa, the majority of the recipient countries are in Sub-Saharan Africa. A key feature of North Korea's military assistance to countries of Sub-Saharan Africa has been the provision of military instructors. North Korea has also received personnel for training. Ground-force equipment has accounted for nearly all of the arms sales. This equipment is largely based on Soviet and Chinese designs.

b. (U) Middle East and North Africa:

~~(C/NOFORN)~~ Egypt: In 1980 gun barrels and tank tracks were delivered. There is no evidence that Egypt has placed any new contracts for arms since 1980.

~~(S/NOFORN)~~ Iran: Since the outbreak of the Iran-Iraq war, North Korea has been Iran's largest individual source of ground-force equipment.

The total number of advisors have varied greatly over time and may have reached into the hundreds for short periods. North Korea's arms exports to Iran have provided Pyongyang with much needed hard currency and oil.

DECLASSIFIED IN PART

NLS MOI-609 #3

By any, NARA, Date 3/18/05

Classified By: Multiple Sources  
Declassify On: OADR

EJ O 12958  
As Amended  
Sec. 1.6 (d) (1)

~~(C/NOFORN)~~ Iraq: During the 1970's North Korea provided Iraq with small-scale military assistance, but shortly after the outbreak of the Gulf War, Iraq severed diplomatic relations with North Korea over sales to Iran.

~~(S/NOFORN)~~ Libya: The highlight of North Korea's military relations with Libya was the presence in Libya between 1978 and 1981 of 300 air force personnel. Limitations of the North Korean pilots coupled with political considerations contributed to the departure of the contingent by early 1981. The pilots may return in the future.

In early November 1982 the two signed a treaty of Friendship and Cooperation. The treaty allowed for the exchange of military technology. However it is unlikely that Libya will pass on advanced equipment without the approval of the supplier. The impact of the treaty remains to be seen.

~~(C/NOFORN)~~ PLO: North Korea has provided the PLO with small arms and ammunition since the middle 1970s. PLO personnel have received military training in North Korea.

~~(C/NOFORN)~~ Syria: The contract for supplies between the two countries was signed in 1974 and fulfilled shortly after. Up until 1975 some North Korean pilots were in Syria.

c. (U) Sub-Saharan Africa:

~~(C/NOFORN)~~ Benin: North Korean advisors have been present in Benin and some small arms were probably delivered.

~~(C/NOFORN)~~ Angola: Low level talks about arms transfers may be underway.

~~(C/NOFORN)~~ Burundi: The delivery of arms from North Korea was made in 1981, consisting of mortars and light AA weapons. Up to ten advisors may be in country.

~~(C/NOFORN)~~ Central African Republic:

~~(C/NOFORN)~~ Malagasy: from North Korea arrived in 1978 and they consisted of artillery and light AA weapons. Over the last 2 years 4 Soviet-built MiG-17s and four naval patrol boats were supplied. The MiG-17s were on loan to train Malagasy pilots in readiness for the receipt of MiG-21 aircraft from the Soviet Union, suggesting coordination of the two military assistance programs. North Korea has had advisors in country since 1978.

~~(C/NOFORN)~~ Mozambique: Talks have been underway concerning North Korean advisors for some time. North Korea may supply as many as 100 advisors to train a commando unit. Some troops are undergoing training in North Korea.

E. O. 12958  
As Amended  
Sec. 1.6 (d)(1)

E. O. 12958  
As Amended  
Sec. 1.6 (d)(1)

E. O. 12958  
As Amended  
Sec. 1.6 (d)(1)

E. O. 12958  
As Amended  
Sec. 1.6 (d)(1)

E. O. 12958  
As Amended  
Sec. 1.6 (d)(1)

~~(C/NOFORN)~~ Rwanda: In 1979 some equipment was supplied and a small team of North Korean military personnel arrived to provide [REDACTED]

E. O. 12958  
As Amended  
Sec. 1.6 (d)(1)

~~(C/NOFORN)~~ Seychelles: North Korea has provided the Seychelles with military assistance since 1978. [REDACTED]

~~(C/NOFORN)~~ Somalia: North Korean military assistance to Somalia was noted in 1972. Developments since 1978 included the delivery in 1982 of small arms and possibly military technicians in 1978 and 1982.

~~(C/NOFORN)~~ SWAPO: North Korea may have delivered some aid to SWAPO in 1982 but reporting is unconfirmed.

~~(C/NOFORN)~~ Tanzania: North Korean military assistance to Tanzania has involved the provision of arms and training. [REDACTED]

E. O. 12958  
As Amended  
Sec. 1.6 (d)(1)

~~(C/NOFORN)~~ Uganda: Since the overthrow of the Amin regime in 1979, North Korea has been Uganda's main communist source of arms and military training. [REDACTED]

E. O. 12958  
As Amended  
Sec. 1.6 (d)(1)

~~(C/NOFORN)~~ Zaire: In 1975 North Korea supplied Zaire with equipment and advisors. However, in 1976 Zaire expelled the instructors.

~~(C/NOFORN)~~ Zambia: North Korean military assistance to Zambia is limited to the provision of small arms and training for Zambian commandos and paramilitary. [REDACTED]

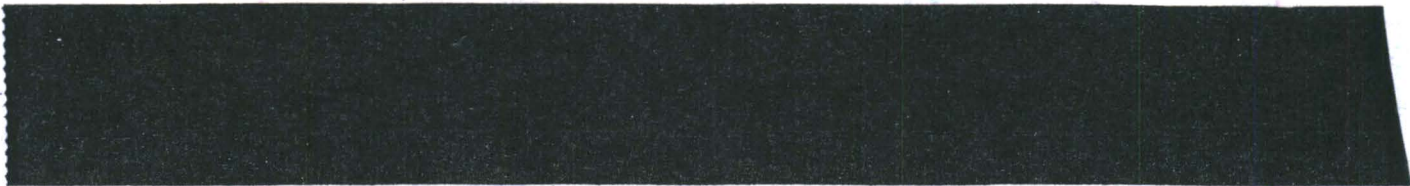
E. O. 12958  
As Amended  
Sec. 1.6 (d)(1)

~~(C/NOFORN)~~ Zimbabwe: Since 1980 Zimbabwe has become the largest Sub-Saharan recipient of North Korean military aid. [REDACTED]

E. O. 12958  
As Amended  
Sec. 1.6 (d)(1)



E. O. 12958  
As Amended  
Sec. 1.6(d)(1)



d. (U) Asia

~~(S/NOFORN)~~ Pakistan: Deliveries have consisted of 130mm field guns, light AA weapons, MRLs and ammunition. All of the weapons were delivered between 1974 and 1979.

E. O. 12958  
As Amended  
Sec. 1.6(d)(1)



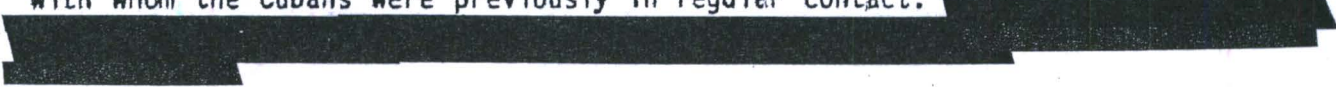
e. (U) Latin America

~~(S/NOFORN)~~ Guyana: Deliveries made in 1979 consisted of two patrol boats and some artillery and ammunition.

E. O. 12958  
As Amended  
Sec. 1.6(d)(1)



~~(S/NOFORN)~~ Jamaica: Jamaica is another case of possible Soviet-North Korean cooperation. Since the break in Cuban/Jamaican relations, North Korean officials have maintained contacts with many of the Jamaican-radical leftists with whom the Cubans were previously in regular contact.



E. O. 12958  
As Amended  
Sec. 1.6(d)(1)

~~(S/NOFORN)~~ Grenada: The recent visit to North Korea by Grenadian Prime Minister Unison Whiteman may have opened the way for military assistance.



3. ~~(S/NOFORN)~~ OUTLOOK: North Korea is believed to attach a high degree of importance to military assistance to developing countries. North Korea can be expected to attempt to develop further her military assistance program particularly with countries familiar with Soviet-type equipment and with those which do not desire to become dependent for arms on either the West or the Soviets or Chinese. In following this line, North Korea will continue to act independently, though it is willing to coordinate its efforts with the Soviets or Chinese when that is mutually beneficial.

PREPARED BY: GUY ARRIGONI  
DB-2D1  
21391.

APPROVED BY:

*This copy to Gaston Segur  
rm 302*

8311822

*Sill*



*From: Bill Eckert*

United States Department of State

*-will work mtg for OVP*

Washington, D.C. 20520

*x 4223*

UNCLASSIFIED (with ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
Attachment)

April 19, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. DONALD P. GREGG  
THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: Briefing Memorandum for the Vice President's  
Meeting with the Korean Foreign Minister

Transmitted herewith is a briefing paper for the Vice  
President's meeting with the Foreign Minister of the Republic  
of Korea, Bum Suk LEE, on April 28 at 4:00 p.m. Photo  
opportunity arrangements are being made by the Bureau of East  
Asian Affairs.

*Charles Hill*  
Charles Hill  
Executive Secretary

Attachment:

As Stated.

UNCLASSIFIED  
(with ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ Attachment)

UNCLASSIFIED UPON REMOVAL  
OF CLASSIFIED ENCLOSURE(S)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
BRIEFING PAPER

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Visit of Bum Suk LEE, Foreign Minister of Korea  
April 28, at 4:00

I. SETTING AND OBJECTIVES

Foreign Minister Lee was invited to visit Washington by Secretary Shultz when he was in Seoul in February. Lee comes at a time of continuing tranquility in our relationship--ROK confidence in our security guarantees is strong; economic and trade problems, though present, are being managed smoothly (a subcabinet meeting on economic issues was held in Washington last month) and Korean GNP grew by a highly respectable 5.4 percent in 1982; and recent moves toward domestic reconciliation by President Chun have contributed to domestic calm and lowered Korea's profile as a human rights problem in the U.S. President Chun has weathered a series of scandals that threatened his administration at the time of your visit last spring, and appears to have made some progress in broadening his base of popular support.

The threat from North Korea is unabated. As a result, the Korean government continues to spend large sums (6% of GNP) on defense and to rely on U.S. deterrent capacity (the presence of some 39,000 troops, tactical aircraft, Seventh Fleet naval power, and a capability to reinforce rapidly). The United States also continues to provide credit guarantees for the purchase of U.S. military hardware. Although there is some Korean disappointment over our inability to provide more credits, security cooperation is highly satisfactory. Mutual defense issues were thoroughly reviewed during a meeting between Secretary Weinberger and Defense Minister Yoon in mid-April.

Lee's meeting with you is an important demonstration of U.S. friendship for Korea and the strength of our commitment. It will add further luster to Lee's image in Korea and enhance his standing, already quite strong, within the Korean government. It will also provide an opportunity for you to follow up on some of the issues you discussed during your visit to Seoul and your meeting with Lee here last June. We believe it would be particularly useful in this meeting to stress our concern about the Korean investment climate and increasingly restrictive import regime. Our major objectives are:

1. To reaffirm our friendship for Korea and our determination to stand by our security commitments.
2. To underscore importance we attach to maintenance of open international trading system and necessity that countries like Korea share burden of responsibility.

CONFIDENTIAL  
DECL: OADR

DECLASSIFIED  
NLS F95-033/2 # 102  
BY CAS NARA, DATE 6/22/00

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- 2 -

3. To acknowledge steps President Chun has taken to improve political climate in Korea and express hope for continued progress.
4. To assure Lee that we will continue to consult fully on matters affecting Korean interests, and will give particular attention to Korean sensitivities regarding North Korea.

## II. ISSUES TO BE RAISED

1. To assure Lee of U.S. friendship and support. The U.S. connection is of overriding importance to Korea. U.S. preoccupation with issues in other areas of the world, while understood by the Koreans, nevertheless causes concern that not enough attention is being paid to them and, in particular, to their security requirements. Reaffirmation of our friendship and support, and reiteration of our security commitment are therefore appropriate at every high-level meeting.

2. To impress upon Lee importance of international cooperation in the economic field. The Korean economy has performed well since recovering from the 1980 recession. It is export-led, however, and heavily dependent on the industrialized world for capital and technology. The Koreans do not seem to be fully aware of the need for more reciprocity in their international economic relations, particularly regarding a more hospitable investment climate, better protection for high technology industries, and a more open import regime.

3. To acknowledge progress that has been made in human rights field. Chun has taken several encouraging steps in the past several months: the release of Kim Dae Jung and a number of his associates in December; the restoration of political rights to a number of politicians in January; and the commutation of the death sentences against those convicted of the arson attack on our cultural center in Pusan. He has promised further steps in the future. These have helped relieve pressures in Korea and have reduced criticism in the U.S. of Korea's human rights performance. We are pleased by these signs of progress, but recognize that much more is required. We also believe that "quiet diplomacy" remains the best way to approach this issue.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- 3 -

4. To assure Lee there has been no change in our policy toward North Korea. The South Koreans are acutely sensitive to any suggestions that we might be considering changes in our policy toward North Korea. Our fundamental policy toward the North is that we will not engage in discussions with North Korea without the full and equal participation of the ROKG. We support measures to ease North-South tension, including eventual cross-recognition, but the North is not yet receptive. From time-to-time, however, speculation arises of a change in our policy toward Pyongyang. Accordingly, in order to maintain ROKG confidence, and preclude its reverting to more rigid positions, it is important to assure Seoul that we contemplate no unilateral initiatives.

Attachments:

- Tab 1 - Biographic Sketch
- Tab 2 - Schedule of Mr. Lee's Activities
- Tab 3 - List of Participants
- Tab 4 - Vice President's Talking Points

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Lee

**RONALD W. REAGAN LIBRARY**

THIS FORM MARKS THE FILE LOCATION OF ITEM NUMBER 56 LISTED ON THE  
WITHDRAWAL SHEET AT THE FRONT OF THIS FOLDER.

OUTLINE SCHEDULE FOR THE VISIT TO WASHINGTON  
OF KOREAN FOREIGN MINISTER BUM SUK LEE  
April 27 - May 5, 1983

April 27

7:38 Arrive Dulles International Airport

April 28

a.m. Visit to Korean Embassy

4:00 Call on the Vice President, West Wing office

April 29

11:30 Meet with Secretary Shultz

12:30 Luncheon hosted by Secretary Shultz

3:00 Interview with Donald Oberdorfer

May 2

8:30 Breakfast with Howard Simons, Washington Post

10:30 Call on Secretary Weinberger

12:00 Call on Mr. Casey, followed by lunch (?)

2:00 Call on Senator Laxalt

7:00 Dinner by Ambassador Lew

May 3

9:00 Tea with House Foreign Affairs Committee

11:00 Call on the President

1:00 Luncheon with State Department press corps

May 4

8:00 Breakfast with Rep. Gibbons (Trade Subcommittee)

9:00 Tea with Senate Foreign Relations Committee

12:00 Lunch hosted by Senator Hatfield

7:00 Reception for Korean community

May 5

a.m. Depart for Los Angeles (He will address the L.A. World Affairs Council on May 6.)

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS IN THE VICE PRESIDENT'S  
MEETING WITH FOREIGN MINISTER LEE

Korea

Foreign Minister Bum Suk LEE

Byong Hion LEW, Ambassador to the United States

Kun Woo PARK, Director General, American Affairs Bureau,  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Maj. Gen. Choon Shik PARK, First Assistant Minister,  
Ministry of National Defense

Ki Moon BAN, Assistant to the Foreign Minister

Department of State

Paul Wolfowitz, Assistant Secretary for East Asian and  
Pacific Affairs



TALKING POINTS FOR THE VICE PRESIDENT'S  
MEETING WITH FOREIGN MINISTER LEE

U.S. FRIENDSHIP AND SUPPORT

-- U.S. commitment to Korean security is unchanged.

-- Will continue to assist impressive ROK defense effort. Seeking additional FMS and better terms for FY 83 and 84. Good response from Congress, but prospects remain uncertain.

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION

-- We concerned about protectionism and doing our best to combat this trend in the U.S.

-- Need ROK help. Korea is a major beneficiary of open trading system. Continued liberalization of Korean market would be a major contribution.

-- A more hospitable climate for U.S. investors and better protection for high technology industries would also help.

HUMAN RIGHTS

-- Encouraged by President Chun's decision to lift ban on political activity by 250 politicians and commutation of death sentences of Pusan arsonists. Greatly reduced criticism here.

-- Please assure President Chun actions had major, favorable impact here and were very beneficial for U.S.-Korea relations.

-- Hope there can be continued progress in this area and in President Chun's effort to develop more participatory political system.

POLICY TOWARD NORTH KOREA

-- No change in U.S policy toward North Korea: no U.S. discussions with North unless South is also represented; future of Korean peninsula primarily a matter for the two Koreas to determine.

-- ROK initiatives to resume dialogue with North have our full support.

DECLASSIFIED/RELEASED

NLS FOS-033/2 # 104

BY CAS, NARA, DATE 4/22/00

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~