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WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

Collection: Sigur, Gaston: Files

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File Folder: Korea (South) 1984 (3 of 5)

Date: 2/8/99

Box 90609 *RAC Box 10*

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. Note	James Kelly to Sigur, re: Korea... <i>b</i>	3/26/84	P1
2. Message	Armitage to Adm Crowe, 5 p.	3/23/84	P1
3. Report	Re: Seoul's Campus Strategy, 4 p. <i>PART 8/13/82 NLSF95-033/2 #74</i>	4/4/84	<i>RI, F1, F3</i>
4. Note	to Gaston Sigure, 1 p. <i>D " " #75</i>	4/16/84	<i>PT/P3, F3</i>
5. Report	re: South Korea: Grappling with Import Liberalization, 8 p. <i>D " " #76</i>	4/16/84	<i>RI, F1, F3</i>
6. Report	South Korea's Defense Industry, 39 p. <i>DEVEN MDI-008 #10 11/21/83</i>	4/84	<i>RI, F2, F3</i>
7. Memo	Amb. Richard L. Walker to Sigur, 2 p. <i>R 10/5/82 NLSMDI-008 #7</i>	5/1/84	P1/P5

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 would 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].

WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

Collection: Sigur, Gaston: Files

Archivist: dlb

File Folder: Korea (South) 1984 (# of 5)

Date: 2/8/99

Box 90609 *Rae Buro 10*

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. Cable	No Cable #, re: Shultz Meeting with Foreign Minister Lee, Won-Kyung, 6 p.	5/14/84	DK F1
2. Draft Report	<i>D NLSF95-033/2 #78</i> re: South Korea, 22 p. <i>D 8/13/82 NLSF95-033/2 #79</i>	7/3/84	DK F3, F1

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].
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- P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA].
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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].
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Koua (south) 1984

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WITHDRAWAL SHEET AT THE FRONT OF THIS FOLDER.

Korea

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

April 17, 1984

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT C. McFARLANE

FROM: GASTON J. SIGUR *GJS*SUBJECT: Nomination of Mrs. Harriet H. Hodges for
Presidential Medal of Freedom

Secretary Weinberger has nominated Mrs. Harriet H. Hodges for the Presidential Medal of Freedom with Distinction (Tab A). Mrs. Hodges has done splendid work on behalf of Korean children with heart ailments. Her record is one which deserves being looked at very carefully by those who decide who are to receive the Medal of Freedom.

RECOMMENDATION:

That you sign the memo to Mike Deaver (Tab I) forwarding Secretary Weinberger's nomination.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

Attachments:

Tab I McFarlane memo to Deaver
Tab A Weinberger ltr to President

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM FOR MICHAEL DEEVER

FROM: ROBERT C. McFARLANE

SUBJECT: Nomination of Mrs. Harriet H. Hodges for
Presidential Medal of Freedom

Cap Weinberger has nominated Mrs. Harriet H. Hodges for the Presidential Medal of Freedom with Distinction (Tab A). From a foreign policy standpoint, awarding the Medal of Freedom to Mrs. Hodges who has worked so tirelessly for the benefit of so many Korean children will be a plus for U.S.-Korean relations.

Attachment:
Tab A Weinberger ltr to President



THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON, THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

8402432

23 MAR 1984

920 F2:50
The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

It is my great pleasure to nominate Mrs. Harriet H. Hodges for the Presidential Medal of Freedom with Distinction.

As a direct result of Mrs. Hodges' tireless and unremitting efforts in obtaining funds and medical support, over 600 Korean children with heart defects, who would probably otherwise have died, are now leading normal lives. Her selfless and extraordinarily effective work brought great credit to herself and to the United States of America.

I strongly support Mrs. Hodges' nomination for this award.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature, likely of the Secretary of Defense, is written below the word "Sincerely,". The signature is in cursive and appears to be "C. Powell".

NOMINATION FOR PRESIDENTIAL MEDAL OF FREEDOM WITH DISTINCTION

Mrs. Harriet H. Hodges has a long history of humanitarian service beginning in World War II when she served as Executive Secretary to the Support Service Manager in charge of German and Italian Prisoners of War interned and working in the El Paso, Texas area. She worked directly with the prisoners until the summer of 1946 when she went to Germany with the first group of military wives to join their husbands in the U.S. Army of Occupation. There she served as Secretary to the Director of the Economic Section, Military Government Headquarters, US Forces, Europe in Frankfurt, Germany. She transferred with her husband to Munich, Germany in 1947. While there she organized an American - German Wives Club to aid bedridden amputee German soldiers and to aid in rehabilitating German women returning from years of wartime "forced labor in the Siberian coal mines of Russia." She obtained clothing and comfort items from friends and churches in the United States for them while they were undergoing medical treatment at a rehabilitation center prior to return to their families or relocation in Bavaria. On one occasion she outfitted 59 women with new winter coats she obtained from a clothing store owner in a small Kansas town. She organized emergency food, clothing and relief services for displaced persons and the more destitute refugee German families relocated from Poland and other Eastern European countries. She was featured in German newspapers as the "American Angel in a Jeep" in that she drove a jeep when visiting children and families in remote areas. Mrs. Hodges returned to the United States with her husband in June 1950. They later served a four year tour in Tokyo, Japan, followed by an assignment to Washington. Then, in early Spring, 1964, her husband was assigned to Korea to serve as Chief of Staff for the Korea Military Advisory Group (KMAG). Mrs. Hodges accompanied him and for the next five years she became involved on a virtual full time basis in community service activities such as work as a Red Cross dental assistant, work on blood mobile programs, visiting troops on the DMZ, and charitable activities of the wives clubs. In 1965, she and the wife of the Chief of KMAG conceived the idea of an Officers' Wives Gift Shop to raise funds for Korean and American welfare projects. She made a month long shopping trip to five southeast Asian countries and selected merchandise for sale, managing to get many expensive items on consignment. With \$300 and half of a quonset hut to start with she became the manager of the Gift Shop that now occupies a large building. Although opened only twice a week for a total of eight hours it raises over \$100,000 annually for charitable cause in Korea.

In 1969 she returned to the United States where her husband retired from military service. In 1972 she and her husband returned to Korea. Shortly after her return to Korea, she was told about a 12 year old Korean girl with a congenital heart disorder who needed open heart surgery not available in Korea and that the child would live less than a year without surgery. She began a series of telephone calls and letters to hospitals in the US seeking assistance. Eventually, she learned of the Metropolitan Medical Center in Minneapolis and Children's Heart Fund. Through donations from friends and assistance from Korean Air Lines - she arranged to send the child to the U.S. for open heart surgery. Due to wide news and TV coverage on the success of the operation, a flood of parents with children began to appear at her door each morning begging for assistance for their children. During the next three years she personally took more than 160 children for complete medical examinations which she arranged at no charge at the Eighth US Army 121st Medical Evacuation Hospital. She took some to Korean hospitals when US Army doctors

were unable to see her child patients. She obtained emergency medication and treatment for the children and assembled the X-Rays and other medical evaluation data which she mailed to the Metropolitan Medical Center for evaluation and acceptance for surgery. With the flood of applications from desperate parents from across Korea, the American Korean Foundation, which was set up to help Koreans after the 1950-53 war, established the Open-Heart Surgery Project for children with a dual purpose of obtaining surgery for seriously ill children and to encourage Korean authorities to develop the capability of advanced open-heart surgery at one or two hospitals. The Foundation's purpose later changed and expanded and became the International Human Assistance Program (IHAP).

As each news article and TV program brought a new influx of children with congenital heart disorders, she established an administrative section in the Foundation to handle the medical records and the daily flow of parents and children, correspondence with Minneapolis, and the establishment of a priority system to send urgent cases first and others according to date of application. There followed the time-consuming process of obtaining documents for passports and US visas, and fund raising to pay the cost of special examinations, such as catheterizations in Korea and the cost of round-trip air tickets to the US. In that the ill children could not travel alone to the US and required care by bilingual medical personnel during their three-month stay in the US for surgery and recuperation, she began a system of obtaining a Korean doctor and a Korean nurse volunteer for each group of children, who would give three months of service without pay. To further the development of cardiac care and surgery in Korea, emphasis was given to selecting Korea cardiac pediatricians and other heart specialists and pediatric nurses to escort the children. This was both to give professional care for the children and to undergo training in cardiology and American hospital procedures. The great success of the open-heart surgery project has demonstrated to disbelieving Koreans that children with serious congenital heart disorders, especially the "blue babies" can be restored to health by surgery. Mrs. Hodges eventually hopes to see one or two of Korea's better hospitals obtain the expensive equipment and develop the surgical teams which can do the most advanced types of open-heart surgery in Korea. In the past two years Dr. Joseph C. Kiser who has donated his services in performing all of the surgery on Korean children at Minneapolis and a principal assistant, Dr. Chun Myung Park, have both visited Korea. They have conducted clinics and conferred with Korean health officials. Recently, the Chief Pediatric Cardiologist of the Seoul National University Hospital, Dr. Chang Wee Hong, and Dr. Yoo, Sae Hwan of the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs have served as escorts for groups of children going to Minneapolis for surgery. Mrs. Hodges also hopes to see the establishment of a method of financial assistance in cases where the parents are unable to pay for the surgery. In a country where hundreds of children and adults urgently need surgery, the program is designed to demonstrate the means by which adequate surgery and care may be available in Korea. Notable developments are underway toward this goal. To date, over 600 children have been sent abroad for surgery. The older children who have returned to Korea have special bonds of friendship among themselves and began to hold meetings and social gatherings. In considering possible means of assisting other children and parents of children with heart disorders they decided to organize a club among those who

had received surgery. Miss Choi, Shin Jae the first child to receive surgery was elected President. They asked Mrs. Hodges for a list of all the names and addresses of all of the children who had received open-heart surgery and asked her to suggest a name for the club. They adopted her suggested name - The Metropolitan Club. In turn she designed a club pin consisting of a red heart with the letters MC in gold. The children drew up a constitution and bylaws. Among their activities are regular social and business meetings, a newsletter and the designation of older members to meet with the parents and children in each group scheduled for surgery to lend reassurance and orient them concerning their travel and experience at the Metropolitan Medical Center. The club members also insure that checkups are carried out. Designated representatives see each group off at the airport. They also welcome those returning children and add them as members of the club. Each year the children design and make seventy to eighty Christmas cards which they send to the doctors and staff members of the Metropolitan Medical Center and those persons in Korea who have had any role related to their surgery. A Korean ministerial level official who received one of the handmade cards said it was so touching that it brought tears to his eyes.

Human interest stories in the Korean newspapers have featured the miracle of their surgery and their dedication to helping others as they pursue their renewed lives. Due to a conviction of some parents and relatives that their children were doomed to an early death, the day of their surgery is now celebrated as a new birthday anniversary. On special Korean holidays, Mrs. Hodges hosts the children (and often their mothers), at reunion parties in her home. In turn they honor her as a second mother on festive occasions.

In addition to those children sent to the U.S. for treatment, in 1982, twenty children had open-heart surgery in Korea, with Mrs. Hodges' assistance, through donations of one million won (over \$1,200) toward each child's surgery. This year the program will assist thirty children who will have surgery in Korea.

Mrs. Hodges also arranges for children to have closed-heart surgery, free-of-charge, at the 121st US Army Hospital in Seoul, Korea. The US Army hospital examines approximately 200 children annually and selects the children they will accept for surgery during the year. Mrs. Hodges takes the medical records of the others to the United States, with pictures of the children, and goes to hospitals requesting that they take some of these children before their heart disorders worsen and they become inoperable. During December 1982, she placed 116 children for operations in 1983 by personally visiting hospitals. Throughout the year, she mailed X-rays and medical information to hospitals throughout the USA requesting they accept a child for a free operation.

Mrs. Hodges also established a free checkup clinic twice a month (in the evenings) for the children after they return from surgery. A Korean and an American cardiologist check them and she reports on the progress of the children for one year. Families are asked to write once a year to the surgeon who did their child's surgery.

Mrs. Hodges personally raises all the funds used in this program. In 1982, while in New York City, she arranged with a group of Koreans residing there to establish an organization to assist in finding Korean families to foster children during their stay in the USA for open-heart surgery. They now have an organization called "Heart-to-Heart" that finds Korean families for all the children to stay with - - who meet them at the airport and put them on the plane when they are ready to return to Korea.

Though most of her efforts have been directed toward helping Korean children with heart ailments, two other cases illustrate her humanitarian concern for all people. A 28 year old woman, too old for the children's free heart surgery program and desperately poor because of her long illness, came to her for help. After more than two years of effort Mrs. Hodges finally completed arrangements for open-heart surgery in the US and personally raised the funds for her transportation and the cost of her surgery. In a second case, her assistance was sought in obtaining a series of orthopedic and other operations for a 13 year old boy whose feet, legs and lower body were severely burned when he was two years old. After more than two years of effort she completed arrangements for his free surgery at the Shriners Children's Hospital in San Francisco. She also obtained help in locating a Korean family in San Francisco to care for him during periods between his several operations and raised the funds to pay for his air fare to and from San Francisco.

More recently, she arranged for free medication worth approximately \$2,000 to be provided for a child in St Mary's Hospital in Myong-dong who is suffering from Aplastic Anemia. She also was able to arrange for a U.S. company to donate a pacemaker worth over \$5,000 which was implanted in a child in Severance Hospital in Seoul, Korea.

On Mrs. Hodges' 66th birthday (12 November 1983) she attended a reception at the American Embassy in Seoul and met Mrs. Nancy Reagan. Mrs. Reagan invited her and two children scheduled for heart treatment in the United States to travel with the presidential party back to the United States at the conclusion of the presidential visit to Korea.

Many Americans abroad have a deep sense of compassion and dedication to those with urgent needs; however, the distinctive talents and personality of a Harriet Hodges are marked by the ability to conceive, direct and gain the wholehearted cooperation of others in making projects she undertakes succeed beyond expectations. Because of her dedicated assistance in obtaining open-heart surgery for so many children and frequent news and TV stories concerning them, she has probably become one of the best known American women in Korea.

HONORS RECEIVED

- 1974: Plaque of Appreciation from Mayor of Seoul, Korea
- 1980: Honorary Degree - Doctor of Literature, Chosun University, Kwangju, Chon-nam, Korea
- 1980: Order of Civil Merit - Sungrye Medal from Office of President of Korea
- 1982: Certificate of Appreciation from the Korean Consulate General, New York City, New York, USA
- 1982: Certificate of Recognition for Distinguished Contributions Toward the Promotion of Understanding and Friendship Between the United States and Korea from the Korea-USA Centennial Program Committee
- 1982: Citation from the Rotary Club of Seoul, Korea
- 1983: Gift of Life Humanitarian Award from Gift of Life, Inc.; received in New York City, New York, USA
- 1983: Certificate of Appreciation from the Superintendent of Jeomabug-do Board of Education

CITATION

To Accompany Award of the

PRESIDENTIAL MEDAL OF FREEDOM WITH DISTINCTION

to

Mrs. Harriet H. Hodges

Mrs. Harriet H. Hodges has dedicated her untiring efforts during the last ten years to raising funds and obtaining the support of physicians, nurses, hospitals, and foster families in order to secure surgery in the United States for Korean children with life-threatening heart defects. As a direct result of her involvement, over 600 Korean children are leading normal lives who would probably otherwise have died. Her distinctive talents and personality have enabled her to gain the wholehearted cooperation of others in making the projects she undertook succeed beyond all expectations. Through her humanitarian endeavors, she has become one of the best known Americans in the Republic of Korea. Mrs. Hodges has made a significant contribution to her country as a good will ambassador and her accomplishments have brought great credit to her and to the United States of America.

Korea (South) 1984

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3619

Korea

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

CONFIDENTIAL

May 4, 1984

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT C. McFARLANE

FROM: GASTON J. SIGUR *Gast*

SUBJECT: U.S.-Korea Civil Aviation

As I mentioned in my Weekly Report, a couple of days ago I met in Seoul with the head of Korean Airlines, Charlie Cho (Cho, Chung-kum). For your information I attach a memorandum for me on this subject, prepared by Dixie Walker (Tab A). In my conversation with Cho, I used the talking points suggested by Dixie.

Attachment:

Tab A Walker memo to Sigur

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassify: OADR

DECLASSIFIED
White House Guidelines, August 23, 1997
By dib NARA, Date 31

CONFIDENTIAL

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DECLASSIFIED

NLS MOI-008 #7

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

BY LOJ, NARA, DATE 10/5/02

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Gaston Sigur

DATE: May 1, 1984

FROM : AMB - Richard L. Walker *Dixie*

SUBJECT: Civil Aviation - Landing Rights and Aircraft Sales

Charlie Cho (Cho, Choong-Kum) Chairman of Korean Airlines has requested a half hour with you to discuss a rather delicate civil aviation matter. As I stated in my April 28 telegram sent to you in Beijing, I hope that we will be able to work out a mutually agreeable time for a meeting.

This is a long and involved issue which I will try to explain as briefly as possible. In 1980 we signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Koreans providing for landing rights in Anchorage, Oakland, and Chicago (with beyond rights after one year) provided a terminal for use of American carriers was constructed at Kimpo Airport. Flying Tiger Lines was to construct the terminal. However, various problems arose, and Flying Tigers and the Koreans could never agree on the precepts for building the terminal. The airline late last year bowed out, and KAL was to construct the terminal. About this time, several U.S. airlines informed the CAB that they did not want Korean Airlines to land at Chicago, and that in view of the long delay, the 1980 Agreement should be declared no longer operative. We held bilateral civil aviation talks here with the Koreans April 2-3 chaired by State Department DAS Frank Willis (EB Bureau), with CAB Chairman Dan McKinnon attending. There was no agreement other than to meet again in Washington during the second half of June.

In the meantime, Korean Airlines was negotiating with both McDonnell Douglas and Boeing for aircraft to replace its aging Boeing 707 and 727 and A-300 aircraft for domestic service and flights to nearby countries. Both Charlie Cho and McDonnell Douglas have confirmed that KAL was ready to sign an agreement to purchase six MD-80 aircraft, with an option for three more. KAL likely eventually would purchase as many as 20 MD-80s. This is a potential sale, with parts and service, of up to \$750 million and would be a first for the MD-80 in the East Asia market. After he learned about the results of the civair talks however, Charlie informed me quite frankly that he would make no decision on purchasing



5010-110

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U.S. aircraft until the matter of landing rights is settled. The sticking point is Chicago; service there is of the utmost importance to KAL.

The French, of course, are working hard to convince the Koreans to buy the Airbus. With numerous unsold aircraft on hand, they undoubtedly are making a very attractive offer.

We understand that Washington is hard at work trying to formulate a USG position with both McDonnell Douglas and some of the U.S. airlines lobbying for support. We believe selling airplanes should have the higher priority. We also believe that welching on an agreement made with the Koreans four years ago would not be good for US/Korean relations. USTR has sent letters to State strongly backing aircraft sales.

Suggested talking points:

- I understand the Korean position on this issue and want you to know that very high level Washington attention is being focussed on working out a compromise which will be acceptable to both sides.
- We very much hope you will decide to go ahead with the purchase of U.S.-made aircraft. We think they are the best available.
- I much appreciate hearing your views on this issue and will make sure that they are transmitted to appropriate Washington officials.

^{WJ}
ECON:WALundy:jm
5/1/84

CLEAR:DCM:PMCleveland

NATIONAL UNIFICATION BOARD
SEOUL, KOREA

May 15, 1984

Pyung-Gil Chay, Ph.D
Professor, Department of
Public Administration
The Project Director
Yonsei University Seoul, Korea

Dear Sir:

The Research and Study Bureau of the Board of Unification of the Government of the Republic of Korea has been conducting a series of research projects exploring policy indicators concerning the possibility of peaceful unification on the Korean peninsula and North and South Korean relations in the international as well as domestic context.

The research bureau has assigned me to carry out one of the policy studies, specifically, identifying policy indicators to forecast the future development of Korean unification and the future relations between North and South Korea. Therefore, this research would be conducted by operationalizing and systematizing your professional opinion and judgment about the future development of North Korean domestic and international affairs, future events in the U.S., Japan, China and U.S.S.R. toward the Korean peninsula, the future development of domestic and foreign affairs of the Republic of Korea, and perspectives on North and South Korean relations from now until 1990's.

**NATIONAL UNIFICATION BOARD
SEOUL, KOREA**

Two rounds of questionnaires will be mailed to you for you to fill out your professional projections on the above four major policy categories. The first questionnaire requests you to describe major necessary and natural events most likely to happen; the second questionnaire will be sent to you after systematizing the first round of opinions asking you to explain the reasoning of the most likely events. An honorarium of \$140 will be paid to you for the two full rounds and a summary report will be available to you indicating the research outcome achieved through your sincere and helpful participation. I would like cordially to invite you as an authority in this field, to join this research. All the administrative matters of mailing and collecting the questionnaires will be carried on through the Korean Consulate Office nearest to you. Thank you.

Sincerely Yours


Pyung-Gil Chay

Question 1

Would you please write down the most likely events which you believe will occur from now to the 1990's concerning the domestic and international situations and affairs of North Korea. Describe the 10 most important events in terms of future policy implications and their approximate time or year.

# of Events	Contents of Events	Time/Year

# of Events	Contents of Events	Time/Year

Question 2

Would you please write down the most likely events which you believe will occur from now to the 1990's concerning the U.S., Japan, China, and U.S.S.R. policy toward the Korean peninsula. Describe the 10 most important events in terms of future policy implications and their approximate time or year.

# of Events	Contents of Events	Time/Year

# of Events	Contents of Events	Time/Year

Question 3

Would you please write down the most likely events which you believe will occur from now to the 1990's concerning the domestic and international situations and affairs of South Korea. Describe the 10 most important events in terms of future policy implications and their approximate time or year.

# of Events	Contents of Events	Time/Year

# of Events	Contents of Events	Time/Year

Question 4

Would you please write down the most likely events which you believe will occur from now to the 1990's concerning the development of North-South Korean relations. Describe the 10 most important events in terms of future policy implications and their approximate time or year.

# of Events	Contents of Events	Time/Year

# of Events	Contents of Events	Time/Year

Reference materials released by the Research Bureau of
the Board of Unification, Republic of Korea

1. Comparing Major Indices of North-South Korea
2. Characteristics of North-South Korean Unification Policy
3. Chronology of the North and South Korean Proposal for Unification
4. Chronology of Events in the Korean Peninsula

1. Comparing Major Indices of North and South Korea

Indicators	South Korea	North Korea	Ratio S/N
Population (10,000)	3,933	1,849	2.1:1
Area (Km ²)	99,022	122,098	1:1.2
GNP (\$100 Million)	708	136	5.2:1
Per Capita Income (\$)	1,800	736	2.4:1
Per Capita Consumption (\$)	1,202	392	3.1:1
Armed Forces (10,000)	62	78	1:1.2
Military Expenditures (100 Million)	42	32.4	1.3:1
Military Expenditures/GNP (%)	6.4	23.8	1:3.7
Grain and Agriculture Products (10,000 Ton)	682	546	1.2:1
Electricity (10,000KW)	1,030	521	2.0:1
Oil Refining (Daily 10,000 B1)	79	8	9.8:1
Coal Production (10,000 Ton)	2,012	3,345	1:1.7
Steel Production (10,000 Ton)	1,294	403	3.2:1
Ship-Building (10,000 Ton)	400	40	10:1
Automobile Production (10,000)	33.7	1.5	22.5:1
Cement Production (10,000 Ton)	2,345	870	2.7:1
Chemical Plastic Products (10,000 Ton)	99.6	9.2	11:1
TV (10,000) Black & White Color	650 400	15-20	70:1
Textiles (10,000 Ton)	100	12	8.3:1
Highways (Km)	1,245	240	5.2:1
International Freightage (10,000 Ton)	10,851	3,900	2.8:1

2. Characteristics of North and South Korean Unification Policy

South Korea: Formula for National Reconciliation and Democratic Unification

(1) Basic Principle of Unification

National self-determination: unification should be realized independently by the Korean people's free choice and by their own efforts based on the principle of national self-determination.

Peaceful unification: unification must not be sought by force of arms or violent means, but must be carried on peacefully through dialogue and negotiation.

Democracy: unification can not be monopolized or pursued exclusively or arbitrarily by any specific class or group. It should be realized through democratic procedures that reflect the free will of the entire nation of Korea.

(2) Unification Procedures

A Consultative Conference for National Reunification is formed from the representatives of the residents of South and North Korea, which then drafts a unified constitution at a Consultative Conference for National Reunification. The Constitution is adopted and legally effective through a free referendum participated in by all the 60 million people of Korea. Under the adopted constitution, the unification of North and South Korea will be accomplished by establishing a unified legislature and a unified government through democratic general elections.

(3) Method of National Reconciliation in the Interim Period of Unification

To facilitate the smooth preparation of a unified constitution and

its execution, South and North Korea should exert efforts to normalize their mutual relations through national reconciliation. To this end, the formula for National Reconciliation and Democratic Unification calls, along with the adoption of a unified constitution, for the conclusion of a provisional agreement on basic relations between North and South Korea, so that the two sides could realize national reconciliation and surmount factors detrimental to unification. A Provisional Agreement on Basic Relations between North and South Korea includes the following features: recognition of each other, peaceful solution of all disputes, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, desisting from the arms race to ease tension and prevent war, promotion of personnel and other exchanges between North and South Korea, respect for each other's internal treaties and agreements, creation of liaison missions in Seoul and Pyongyang.

North Korea: Creation of Democratic Confederate Republic of Koryo

(1) Preconditions for Unification

North Korea sets up preconditions for unification, which are as follows: the anti-Communist regulations and public security laws of the South Korean government should be eliminated and the democratization of South Korean society should proceed; all political parties, social organizations, and individual figures including the Revolutionary Party for Unification(Tonghyuk-Dang) should be given a free hand to engage in Communist political activities legally, the present armistice agreement between the United States and North Korea should be replaced by a peace agreement, through which American military forces stationed in South Korea must

Korea (South) 1984

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THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

June 6, 1984

Handwritten initials/signature in the top right corner.

The Honorable Kenneth W. Dam
Deputy Secretary of State
Washington, D. C. 20520

Dear Ken,

After I briefed you on the meeting with the Koreans on the color TV antidumping case, I said I would send you a quotation from our note-taker at our March 5 meeting, when the question of an expedited review was discussed.

I said we would give full and serious consideration to a 736 review --- in short, that we would do it if we possibly could under our laws, but that such willingness is "contingent on the presentation of a body of data that would permit us to conclude that we could complete the review within 90 days." The law requires us to judge that we can complete a review within this period if we are going to use this section.

The data came in and the amount and complexity are of such a size that there is no way we can complete a review in 90 days. We judge that the fastest we could do it is six months. Therefore, I proposed that we would give the Koreans an expedited review under Section 751, which allows us that much more time. Bear in mind that the six months has to be compared to the normal annual review period of eighteen months.

Best regards,

Handwritten signature of Malcolm Baldrige
Malcolm Baldrige

MB:md

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THE AMBASSADOR OF KOREA
WASHINGTON, D. C.

August 10, 1984

Dr. Gaston Sigur
Old Executive Office Building
17th and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20506

Dear Dr. Sigur:

For your perusal, I have enclosed a copy of my government's position on the International Trade Commission's recent recommendations for steel import restrictions.

Korea is deeply concerned over the discriminatory nature of these restrictions. In our view, developing countries, as new entrants to the U.S. steel import market, bear the burden of the restrictions. As an highly efficient producer and one of the few suppliers of "fairly traded" steel products, Korea feels that the restrictions could have serious adverse consequences on U.S.-Korea trade as well as on the future of the world trading system.

In this regard, your attention to this important matter would be greatly appreciated.

With my best regards,

Sincerely,


Byong Hion Lew