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WITHDRAWAL SHEET

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File Folder: Sec. Shultz's Trip to Asia 1/29-2/10 II Korea and
Hong Kong NSC Mr. Sigur [2 of 5] ~~Box 90230~~

Date: February 7, 1997

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| DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE | SUBJECT/TITLE | DATE | RESTRICTION |
|-----------------------------|---|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. note | re objectives re meeting with Foreign Minister Lee (1 pp.) <i>PART. 12/05/02 MOI-005 #4</i> | 2/6/83 | P1, P5 |
| 2. briefing memo | from Paul Wolfowitz to the Secretary re your meeting with F.M. Lee 2/6 (15 pp.) <i>PART. #5</i> | 1/22/83 | P1, P5 |
| 3. note | re objectives in meeting with Korean Economic Leaders 2/7/83 (1 pp.) <i>R #L</i> | n.d. | P1, P5 |
| 4. briefing memo | from Paul Wolfowitz to the Secretary re your breakfast meeting with Korean economic leaders (6 pp.) <i>R #7</i> | 1/24/83 | 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].

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- 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].
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- 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].

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Collection Name SIGUR, GASTON: FILES

Withdrawer

LOJ 6/15/2007

File Folder SECRETARY SHULTZ'S TRIP TO ASIA 1/29/83-2/10/83 II
KOREA AND HONG NSC MR. SIGUR (2 OF 5)

FOIA

M01-005

Box Number ~~90230~~ *Ac box 14*

| ID | Doc Type | Document Description | No of Pages | Doc Date |
|----|---------------|---|-------------|-----------|
| 1 | NOTE | RE OBJECTIVES RE MEETING WITH FM LEE | 1 | 2/6/1983 |
| 2 | BRIEFING MEMO | PAUL WOLFOWITZ TO THE SECRETARY RE MEETING WITH LEE 2/6 | 15 | 1/22/1983 |
| 3 | NOTE | RE OBJECTIVES IN MEETING WITH KOREAN ECONOMIC LEADERS 2/7/83 | 1 | ND |
| 4 | BRIEFING MEMO | PAUL WOLFOWITZ TO THE SECRETARY RE BREAKFAST MEETING WITH KOREAN ECONOMIC LEADERS | 6 | 1/24/1983 |

PUBLIC STATEMENTS

PRESS THEMES

KOREA

--Reaffirm closeness of Korean-American alliance, steadfastness of US commitment to Korean security and to peace and security of Northeast Asia.

--Underscore US intention to carry out security role in Pacific.

--Endorse Korean government's recent statesmanlike steps toward political reconciliation and democratic development.

--Note need for both US and ROK to resist lure of protectionism.

--Endorse and support Korea's efforts at reducing tensions on Peninsula and moving toward ultimate reunification.

PRESS Q's and A's

KOREA

Q: On the basis of your observations and discussions in Korea, how do you assess the prospects for peace and reunification?

A: Preservation of peace in Korea is clearly in the interest of all the states in the region. We are committed to continuing our role in maintaining that peace, and in preserving the Republic of Korea's security. The larger Korean questions, of permanent peace and reunification, obviously will take much time and patient effort to work out. The two Koreas have the primary responsibility for resolving those questions. In that regard, we have welcomed the Republic of Korea's broad and imaginative proposals for setting a negotiating framework. We would hope the leaders in Pyongyang might reconsider their blunt rejection of these proposals.

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Q: Can you describe your exchange of views with the Chinese leaders on the Korean question?

A: I do not want to disclose the details of a private diplomatic conversation. I believe, however, that China shares our interest in avoiding a renewal of hostilities in Korea.

Q: Does the US fully endorse the Korean proposal for a Pacific summit organization?

A: We support the concept of a Pacific summit in principle; given the diversity of this region, the idea will require time and patience to implement.

Q: Does the fact that your visit to Seoul immediately follows Prime Minister Nakasone's visits to both Seoul and Washington, indicate that new regional strategic arrangements are under discussion?

A: No. Japan and Korea have a major bilateral relationship, and we have important ties with both. We share many similar concerns, and a broad interest in a stable and peaceful region. But my visits to Seoul and Tokyo were essentially "bilateral" in nature.

Q: Did you raise with the Korean President the issue of the death sentences against two persons who attacked a US installation in Pusan?

A: Since this matter is under adjudication in the Korean courts, it would not be proper for me to comment on it.

Q: How does the Korean economy look to you, particularly in view of the debt-service problems faced by other developing countries?

A: Korea's economy is healthy, with a 5% real growth rate last year and a reasonable debt service ratio of about 14.8 percent. Korea has used debt wisely, to increase its productive capacity, and in general seems to be weathering the world-wide recession better than most other nations of the region.

Q: Did you discuss protectionism with the Koreans?

A: Yes, the issue arose. I explained this Administration's policy, which is to seek an open world trade system, and encouraged the Koreans to help us promote that system by resisting protectionism and opening their markets further.

Q: In view of the recent problems of some American companies in Korea, what in your view are the prospects that Korea can continue to attract American investment?

A: I believe Korea's dynamic and well-managed economy continues to be attractive to foreign capital.

Q: Did your discussions cover the question of sales of defense materiel, manufactured in Korea under US license, to other countries?

A: Only very briefly. This is a question of considerable importance to both of our governments, and one which will require further study.

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Q: Did you reach agreement on the amount of Foreign Military Sales (FMS) credits the US will extend Korea this year?

A: We discussed that general question, in the context of our overall security relationship. On this, I would like to assure you that the United States is fully aware of Korea's needs, and will do its best to assure the achievement of our mutual security obligations.

SECVISIT: FEB 6-8, 1983

Press Q&A's

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1/20/83 x27717 (1048K)

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Remarks for Ambassador's Dinner

February 7, 1983

Thank you Ambassador Walker.

I won't make a long speech, but I want to take advantage of the opportunity to convey to this distinguished gathering a few thoughts about U.S.-Korea relations.

Korea and the United States have developed the habit of working together. This is nowhere more evident than in the area of security, where our common efforts have served to preserve the peace for nearly 30 years. One of the points I particularly want to make during my visit is that the United States commitment to Korean security remains firm. As long as our determination to meet our solemn obligation is clearly understood, I am confident that the threat will be deterred.

But I am also concerned about another threat -- an economic one. The recession which persists throughout the world has served to underline the vulnerability of all the nations of the world -- the United States and Korea among them -- whose well-being and prosperity are tied to the health of the international trading system. Today, because of recession, that system is threatened by protectionism. We are deeply concerned by protectionist trends in the United States, and we are determined to deal with them.

But we are also concerned about pressure for protectionism in other parts of the world, including in Korea.

The sad experience of the 1930's demonstrated vividly the dangers that can ensue from protectionism. But if we work together we can prevent a recurrence of what happened then. We need to make a common effort on the economic front, to turn aside pressures to restrict market access, and to work for expanding economic ties and an open world trading system. Given the track record of U.S.-Korea cooperation, and what it can accomplish, I am optimistic.

I have spoken of two overriding problems -- preserving peace and insuring continued stability -- which are central to our relationship. They will continue to challenge us in the future as they have in the past. But it is a part of the genius of the U.S.-Korea relationship that it has thrived on successive challenges and each time emerged stronger than before. I have no doubt that this will continue to be so, as we work to identify areas of mutual interest, and then work together to forward our common goals.

Toast for Foreign Minister's Dinner

February 7, 1983

Mr. Minister, Mrs. Lee and Distinguished Guests:

I have visited Korea on several previous occasions, but this is my first visit as Secretary of State. Even before the gracious occasion we are enjoying this evening, the visit began auspiciously. Mr. Minister, our talks this afternoon were very informative and useful to me, and I look forward to further consultations with you, as well as to my meetings with President Chun and Prime Minister Kim tomorrow.

Our talks will touch on a variety of themes of vital importance to both the Republic of Korea and the United States, and to the relationship between us. We will exchange views and concerns on the state of the international economy, on the diplomatic efforts of our governments to ensure peace and promote international understanding, and on our shared belief in the need for continued political development. But everything we discuss, to my mind, will relate to the central theme of this visit: the reaffirmation of our mutual commitment to the security and stability of the Korean peninsula, and of the Northeast Asian region.

Tomorrow afternoon I will be visiting both Korean and American units in some of the areas north of Seoul. When this trip to the forward areas was proposed to me I readily agreed. I have seen some of these areas on earlier visits, and I know that an awareness of the seriousness and immediacy of the military threat, which comes through so clearly up there, is basic to any real understanding of the situation in Korea. I will have a chance to refresh my own impressions of the harsh realities of peace and war which must be faced in this nation every day. More important, I believe my visit will demonstrate anew the steadfast commitment of the United States to the security of the Republic of Korea.

The hostile confrontation between two parts of a divided nation which has characterized Korean life for decades is undeniably a tragedy. It requires an enormous diversion of resources away from peaceful purposes, resources that could be used to provide better lives for all the Korean people. And it poses a constant danger. President Chun has repeatedly demonstrated his desire to break the deadlock and establish a basis for dialogue with the North. He has put forward, without conditions, a comprehensive program for the reduction of tensions and the eventual reunification of the nation.

Unfortunately, North Korea has not chosen to take up this offer, but it remains on the table.

One of the great accomplishments of the South Korean people is that you have achieved dramatic, almost unparalleled economic progress over the past two decades despite the very heavy defense burden you must bear. The United States will continue to do everything it can, consistent with our own budget constraints and global security responsibilities, to ease the burden your defense burden imposes. I am confident that by working together we can continue to deter aggression and maintain a shield behind which economic growth and political development can flourish, and the human spirit prosper.

We applaud the breadth of vision exemplified in President Chun's thoughtful proposals about Pacific cooperation. In addition to his visit to the United States in 1981, President Chun has had highly successful tours of Africa and the ASEAN countries--visits which clearly advanced the stature of Korea in the world. Your political and diplomatic standing is now more nearly in line with your widely recognized economic accomplishments. As friends and allies of both Korea and Japan, we were profoundly encouraged by the recent, highly successful efforts to put that vital relationship on a sound and harmonious footing.

I am confident that you will be able to build on the foundation laid during Prime Minister Nakasone's visit.

The ties between Korea and the United States are--as I believe everyone here would agree--both strong and full of promise for the future. I am pleased and honored to represent my country here this evening, at the outset of what I am confident will be an excellent year, and a productive second century, for our relationship.

Mr. Minister, I propose a toast to the health of his excellency, President Chun, to the friendship of our people, and to our common commitment to security and peace.

SECVISIT, FEBRUARY 6-8, 1983

Toast for Korean Foreign Minister's Dinner

Drafted: Embassy Seoul
1/26/83 x27717 (1065K)

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Toast for President's Luncheon

February 7, 1983

Mr. President, Mrs. Chun and Distinguished Guests:

My first visit to Korea as Secretary of State, though brief, will be memorable for both Mrs. Shultz and me. Your splendid hospitality and the very fruitful conversation we have had reflect the traditional warmth of the Korean people and the close and abiding friendship of our two countries. I am honored and pleased, Mr. President, that you have given me so much time from your busy schedule.

Relations between our two countries today are untroubled. The glow of last year's centennial celebration lingers. But in the recent past we have overcome several difficult problems in our relationship, and in the process of meeting and resolving those problems, our ties have grown stronger.

I believe that doubts about the depth of our commitment to the security of Korea--aroused by the plan to withdraw US combat forces from this country--have been laid to rest to be replaced by confidence and trust. Now we can devote our full energy to our shared purpose of deterring aggression, and thereby preserving peace and stability not only in this land but in Northeast Asia. We will continue together in that unending task.

Trust and confidence stem not only from steering a steady and consistent course; they require mutual respect

as well. And here too, I am encouraged by what we have achieved. The United States will continue to express its views on matters that are, by strict definition, beyond the range of traditional diplomatic concerns. We do this because of our values, and our responsibility to seek to uphold them. But we will try to do so in a way that reflects the genuine respect and friendship we feel, and a sense of humility. President Reagan's commitment to quiet diplomacy has produced a change in the posture of the United States government which I am sure you have noticed. I would only add, Mr. President, that the recent actions you have taken to promote political harmony in Korea were warmly welcomed and applauded in the United States.

Modern Korea has achieved astounding economic progress, and has become one of our most important trading partners. I have seen clear recognition in this country of the need for a determined international effort to resist the protectionist pressures that threaten the world trading system. We must work together. If free nations cannot agree on measures which serve the fundamental economic interests we share, both our prosperity and our national security will be endangered. Wise and determined action can preserve the free market system, insuring prosperity for ourselves and for our children, in peace.

I know you share our commitment to these goals, Mr. President, and our determination to work toward them. Your country and its people are justly renowned for their courage, their will, and their sense of purpose. Those values have permitted dramatic progress in every field of endeavor, producing this miracle of development from the ashes of thirty years ago. But your accomplishments, and those we have achieved together--impressive though they may be--are only prologue. We are beginning a second century of our relations. Without questions, its achievements will prove even more dramatic. The energy and the abilities of our two peoples, and the strength of our friendship and alliance, make this inevitable.

May I ask you then to join me in a toast--to our two peoples, and to their promising future.

To 5

REMARKS TO EMBASSY STAFF

-- It is good to be back in Korea, and to be able to demonstrate in some degree through this visit the close relationship we have with Korea and the continuing firm commitment of the United States to Korean security. I am having very useful talks with Korean leaders, and am enjoying my brief stay here. I appreciate your excellent support.

-- I also want to assure you that I recognize and value very highly the role of this embassy in carrying out American policy toward Korea and in sustaining through your individual efforts the excellent state of U.S.-Korean relations.

-- This afternoon, following my meeting and lunch with President Chun, I will visit American and Korean units along the Demilitarized Zone. I recall from my last visit the sense of confrontation and danger one feels in those forward areas. This is a reminder, if one were needed, that Korea is indeed a "front-line" state, and that our security commitment to Korea has tangible meaning for the maintenance of stability and peace in this part of the world.

-- I know that the work of any embassy is multi-faceted, and Embassy Seoul is certainly no exception. Your responsibilities reflect the varied interests of our country in Korea and the numerous areas of interaction between the United States and Korea.

-- Korea is of course an important trading partner of the United States, our ninth largest in 1982. Your work, with the Korean government and with American business, has contributed to the impressive growth in our economic ties, and will help to ensure continued progress.

-- I know too that this embassy is one of our largest visa-issuing posts, and that its consular section is deservedly reknowned in the Foreign Service for its outstanding professionalism.

-- I have been impressed by the evident esprit of this embassy, from which I take it that you enjoy your work, and enjoy being in Korea. Any effective embassy, or an effective organization of any kind, has to be something more than merely a collection of talented and dedicated individuals -- it must have a sense of community, and of teamwork. And I sense that you have that here.

-- I suspect that Ambassador Walker deserves much credit for this; he is a man who cares about the people around him, and who in turn I am sure values the superb support you give him.

-- To all of you, I will simply say, keep up the good work. Be assured that it is recognized as vital, and that you are doing it well.

-- And finally, thank you for all of the efforts I know have gone into this visit. I hope you share the sense of satisfaction and accomplishment which I believe we can justifiably feel.

BILATERAL PAPERS

1

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