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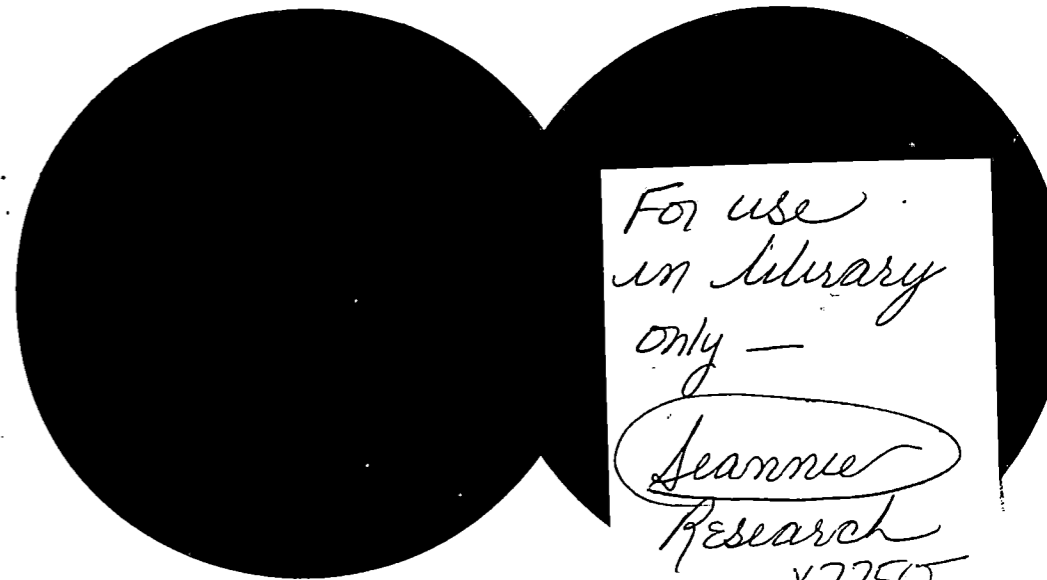
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Korea n.d. [OA 7565] [1]

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1990

U.S. and Asia Statistical Handbook



1990
Edition

Compiled and Edited by
Thomas J. Timmons

KOREA, SOUTH

LAND

Area: 38,200 square miles
 Cultivated: 21.6% Forest: 65.8% Pasture: 1.0%
 Resources: coal, tungsten, graphite, iron ore, limestone, graphite

POPULATION

1989 Estimate: 43,350,000 Annual Growth: 1.3%
 Life Expectancy: 69 years Literacy: 93%
 Infant Mortality: 24 Fertility: 2.2
 Ethnic Divisions: Korean: 100%

Workforce: 17,963,000 Unemployment: 3.0%
 Commerce and Services: 25.5% Manufacturing: 27.5%
 Agriculture and Fishing: 20.5% Construction: 6.0%
 Government and Public Authorities: 20.0%
 Students: Primary and Secondary: 9,640,000 University: 1,300,000

POLITICAL

Official Name: REPUBLIC OF KOREA
 Capital: Seoul
 Type of Government: Multi-party Republic
 Chief of State: President ROH Tae Woo
 Head of Government: same
 Foreign Minister: CHOI Ho-Joong

1990 Freedom House Index (1 is highest, 7 is lowest)
 Political Freedom: 2 Civil Liberties: 3
 1989 Voting with U.S. at U.N.: Not a voting member of the U.N.
 FY 1989 U.S. Foreign Assistance (Actual Obligations)
 Economic: none Military: US\$ 1,500,000

ECONOMY

Currency: Won, 1 US\$ = 679.6 Won
 Major Industries: textiles and clothing, food processing, chemicals, steel, electronics,
 ship building, automobile production
 Major Agricultural Products: rice, barley, vegetables, legumes
 Major Imports: machinery, oil, steel, transportation equipment, textiles, organic
 chemicals, grains
 Major Exports: textiles and clothing, electrical machinery, footwear, steel, ships,
 automobiles, fish
 Per Capita GNP: US\$ 4,830 (1989)

Economic Statistics
(Billions of US\$, percentages where appropriate)

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
GDP	76.0	87.0	89.7	102.7	128.4	169.2	204.0
Growth	10.9%	9.3%	7.0%	12.9%	12.8%	12.2%	6.5%
CPI Rise	3.4%	2.3%	2.5%	2.8%	3.0%	7.1%	5.2%
Exports	24.460	29.259	30.289	34.792	47.301	60.679	62.371
to U.S.	7.657	10.027	10.713	13.497	17.991	21.164	20.543
Imports	26.196	30.628	31.058	31.734	41.025	51.812	61.556
from U.S.	5.925	5.983	5.956	6.355	8.099	11.290	13.478
CurAccount	-1.606	-1.372	-0.887	4.617	9.854	14.161	5.1

South Korea is the 7th largest U.S. trading partner.

MILITARY

1988 Military Budget: US\$ 8,510,000,000
 Increase over 1987: 22.1%
 Outlay as a Share of GNP: 4.4%
 As a Share of Government Spending: 31.1%

Total Regular Forces: 650,000
 Army: 550,000 Reserves: 4,500,000
 Navy: 60,000 Airforce: 40,000

Combat Aircraft: 472
 Naval Vessels: 3 Attack Submarines, 11 Destroyers, 17 Frigates, 11 Fast-Attack Craft
 (missile), 68 Inshore Patrol Craft, 9 Minesweepers

Security Alliance with U.S.: Mutual Cooperation and Security, 1954
 U.S. Military Installations: Kunsan Air Base, Uijong-Bu HQ, Tongduchon Army Base,
 Osan Air Base
 U.S. Military Personnel: 32,000 Army, 11,500 Air Force, 400 Navy, 500 Marines
 Foreign Military Personnel: none
 Armed Opposition Groups: none

INVESTMENT

1989 U.S. Direct Investment: US\$ 1,889,000,000
 1989 South Korean Direct Investment in the U.S.: US\$-216,000,000

KOREA, NORTH

LAND

Area: 47,100 square miles
 Cultivated: 19% Forest: 74% Pasture: 1%
 Resources: coal, lead, tungsten, zinc, graphite, magnesite, iron, copper, gold,
 phosphates, salt, fluorspar

POPULATION

1989 Estimate: 22,520,000 Annual Growth: 2.4%
 Life Expectancy: 70 years Literacy: 95%
 Infant Mortality: 32 Fertility: 3.5
 Ethnic Divisions: Korean: 100%

Workforce: 8,100,000 Unemployment: officially none
 Commerce and Services: na Manufacturing: na
 Agriculture and Fishing: na Construction: na
 Government and Public Authorities: na
 Students: Primary and Secondary: 5,000,000 University: 100,000

POLITICAL

Official Name: DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA
 Capital: Pyongyang
 Type of Government: Communist State, one-man rule
 Chief of State: President KIM Il-Sung
 Head of Government: same
 Foreign Minister: KIM Yong Nam

1990 Freedom House Index (1 is highest, 7 is lowest)
 Political Freedom: 7 Civil Liberties: 7
 1989 Voting with U.S. at U.N.: Not a voting member of the U.N.
 FY 1989 U.S. Foreign Assistance (Actual Obligations)
 Economic: none Military: none

ECONOMY

Currency: Won, 1 US\$ = 2.18 Won (official rate)
 Major Industries: machine building, electric power, chemicals, mining, metallurgy,
 textiles, steel, cement
 Major Agricultural Products: corn, rice, vegetables, fruits, fish
 Major Imports: petroleum, machinery and equipment, coking coal, grain
 Major Exports: minerals, metallurgical products, agricultural products, manufactures,
 machinery, chemicals, fish
 Per Capita GNP: US\$ 930 (1989)

Economic Statistics
 (Billions of US\$, percentages where appropriate)

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
GDP	18.16	18.9	19.7	20.1	19.59	20.18	20.78
Growth	0.9%	2.7%	4.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%
CPI Rise	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Exports	0.654	0.691	0.638	0.673	0.796	0.931	na
to U.S.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Imports	0.969	0.813	0.825	0.839	1.120	1.230	na
from U.S.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CurAccount	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

Trade with North Korea is illegal.

MILITARY

1989 Military Budget: US\$ 4,170,000,000
 Increase over 1988: 2.5%
 Outlay as a Share of GNP: 24%
 As a Share of Government Spending: 30%

Total Regular Forces: 1,040,000

Army: 930,000 Reserves: 540,000 +
 Navy: 40,000 Airforce: 70,000

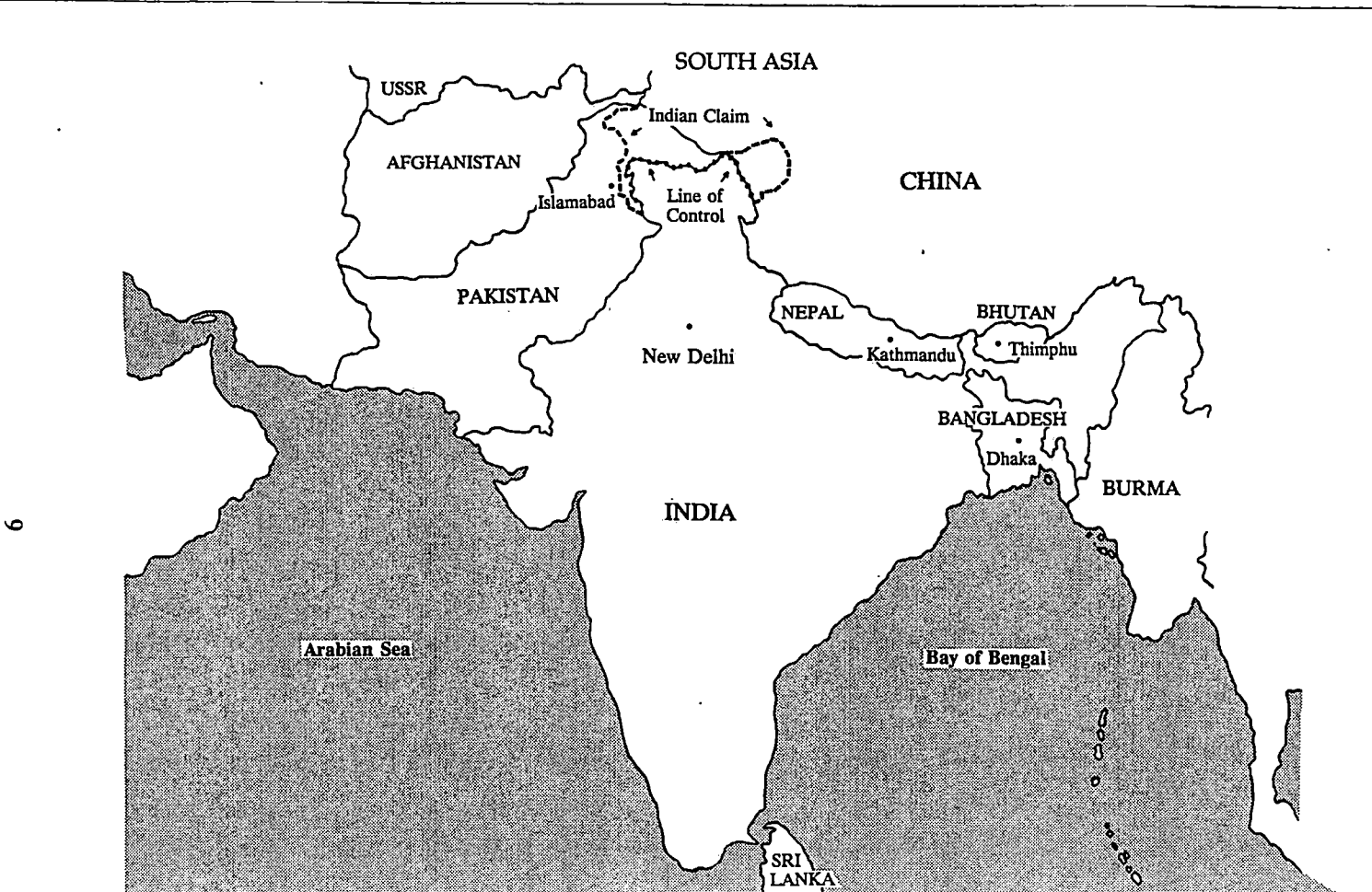
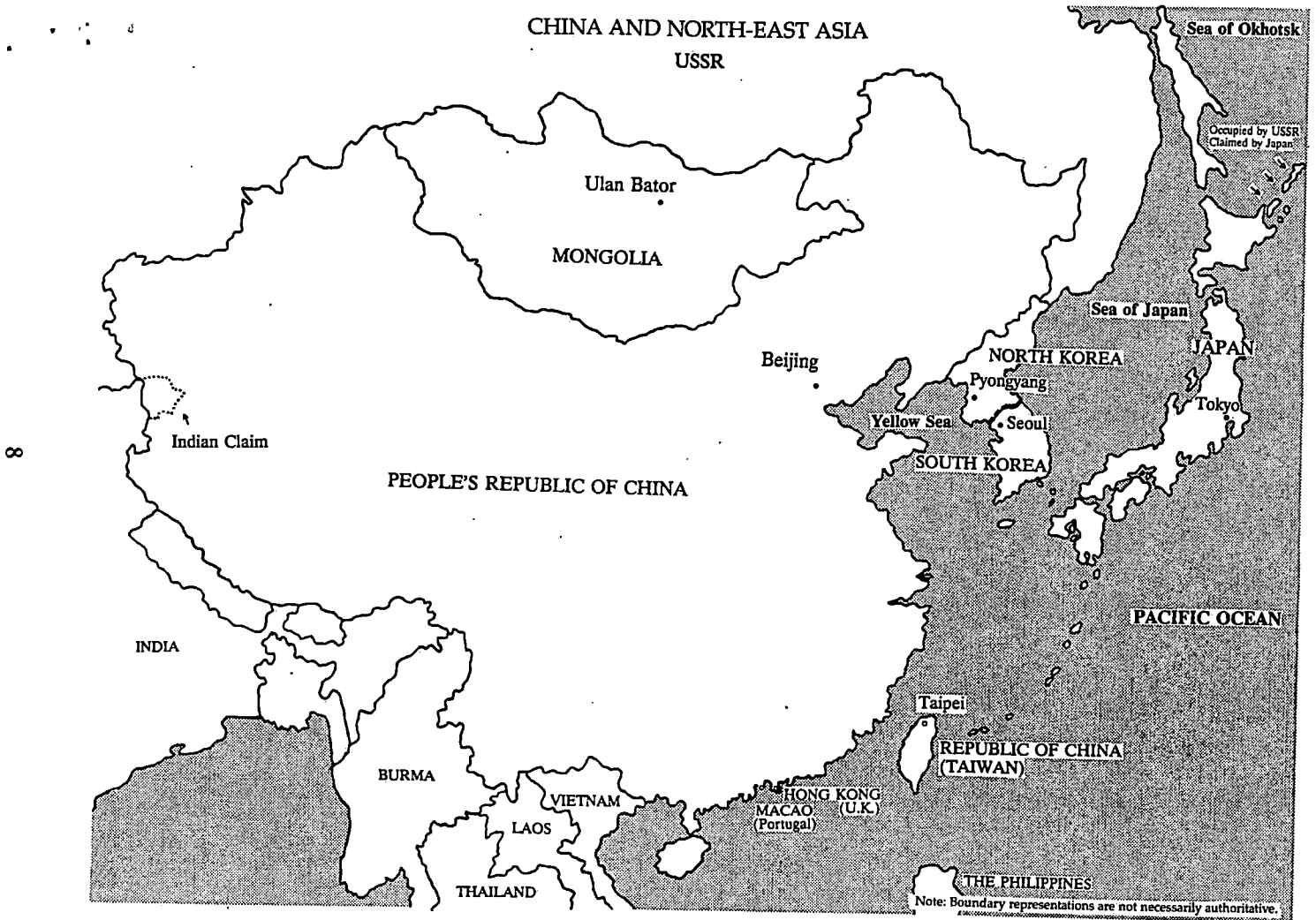
Combat Aircraft: 650

Naval Vessels: 23 Attack Submarines, 2 Frigates, 4 Corvettes, 29 Fast-Attack Craft
 (missile), 173 Fast-Attack Craft (torpedo), 6 Coastal Patrol Craft, 151 Inshore Patrol
 Craft, 40 Minesweepers

Security Alliance with U.S.: none
 U.S. Military Installations: none
 U.S. Military Personnel: none
 Foreign Military Personnel: none
 Armed Opposition Groups: none

INVESTMENT

1989 U.S. Direct Investment: none
 1989 North Korean Direct Investment in the U.S.: none



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date: 12/20

TO: *Tony / Christina*

FROM: **JOHN S. GARDNER**
Special Assistant to the President
and Assistant Staff Secretary

Information

Action

Let's Discuss

Most of these comments are very minor.

Thanks, J.

31 DEC 20 P6:11

91 DEC 19 P1:42

McGroarty/Bunton
December 19, 1991
11:30 am
[KOREA.NA]

*San - Very nice - just a few minor questions.
Thanks Jo.*

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ADDRESS TO THE KOREAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
SEOUL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA
JANUARY 6, 1992
1:30 P.M.

Mr. Speaker, distinguished members of the National Assembly:
it is my great honor to return once more to this house -- the
symbolic center of Korean democracy. I came to this chamber just
one month after taking office, and Barbara and I still recall the
warm welcome we received from the people of Korea. //

That was nearly three years ago. In the short time since
then, we've seen our world transformed. The epic struggle
between the forces of freedom and the communist world came to a
peaceful end. Gone is the Berlin Wall / the Warsaw Pact / not
simply the Soviet empire -- but even the Soviet Union itself.
Everywhere, we see the new birth of democratic nations -- a new
world of freedom, bright with the promise of peace and
prosperity. //

Korea, too, has taken part in this change: At home -- as
your country develops its own democratic tradition. In the world
-- as Korea at long last assumes its rightful place as a full
member of the United Nations. / Mr. Speaker, as President of a
nation that fought under the UN flag to keep Korea free -- we
share your pride. //

Yes, change transforms our world -- and yet, the Cold War is not over for Korea. / Just 25 miles north of this capital city stands the DMZ: the ribbon of land that separates two countries still technically at war -- two people yearning to live in peace. Who can calculate the human cost: 10 million Koreans separated now from family members for four decades // for a lifetime. //

For forty years, the people of Korea have prayed for an end to this unnatural division. For forty years, you have kept alive the dream of one Korea. The winds of change are with us now. My friends, the day will come when this last remnant of the Cold War will fall. / Korea will be whole again. //

Recently, North and South have sought to ease tensions, to explore opportunities for peace. We regard the recent Non-Aggression Pact as a positive step. But we share with South Korea and its neighbors in the region a continuing concern about the hostile aims of the regime that holds power in Pyongyang. //

North Korea's pursuit of nuclear arms stands as the single greatest source of danger to peace throughout ^{Asia} ~~the Pacific.~~ The North cannot claim its actions respond to any outside threat or provocation. / The Republic of Korea has done all it can to discourage the North's pursuit of these deadly weapons. South Korea has rejected all weapons of mass destruction -- and has given its solemn pledge to remain nuclear-free. With full U.S. support, South Korea has offered to open its military installations to inspection. //

The North has met these demonstrations of peaceful intent with silence. Six years ago, North Korea signed the Non-Proliferation Treaty. Yet not once since then has the government of North Korea opened its facilities to international inspection.

Paper promises won't keep the peace. North Korea must honor its international obligations. North Korea must demonstrate to you and to the world its commitment to peace. //

In light of the clear and present danger to peace on this peninsula, the U.S. will maintain its military presence as long as you want us here. As you know, we've postponed indefinitely our plan to reduce the number of American troops stationed here in Korea. // Let there be no doubt: The people of this Republic should know that the United States' commitment to Korea's security remains steady and strong.

I renew that pledge as an ally -- as President of a nation that shares your devotion to democracy and self-determination. / Down through the decades -- from Korea to Kuwait -- from the American soldiers who gave their lives at Inchon and Pork Chop Hill -- to the Korean forces who stood with us in Desert Storm, our two nations have upheld the international ideal: that between nations and not just within them, common interests call for common action. //

Today, in many quarters, that ideal is under siege. There are those who see the many changes in our world and say: our work is done. They urge us to declare victory -- celebrate the collapse of our common enemy -- and "come home." / They fail to

recognize a fundamental fact: The Cold War era changed our world forever. We did far more than hold a common enemy at bay. Together, we built a new world: a system of collective security to keep the peace -- a system of free trade that fueled a generation of prosperity the likes of which the world had never seen. //

The passing of the Cold War must not mark the beginning of new age of isolationism. The nations of the free world share more than a common fate -- they share a common destiny. There is no going back -- // only forward.

The developments of the past forty years -- the great growth of democracy, the geometric increase in global trade -- created a system of common interests. To turn our backs now -- to walk away after this great victory for freedom, or to retreat behind high trade walls into regional blocs -- would turn triumph to tragedy. //

America is a Pacific nation. We will remain engaged in Asia, as we are in other corners of the world. // But just as the world itself stands on the threshold of a new era -- so too we now enter a new era in U.S.-Korean relations. What began in the heat of war as a military alliance has grown into a broader relationship -- a partnership anchored in shared economic interest and common political ideals.

The world recognizes Korea as an economic powerhouse. We must now acknowledge the equally important strides you have made in strengthening the institutions of democracy. Even in the

three years since my last visit, the change is clear for all to see. With the encouragement of President Roh, this National Assembly now plays a greater role in Korean politics. In 1992 alone, South Korea will hold three elections {at the local and national levels.} Across the country, democracy gives voice to new ideas and opinions -- since 1990 alone, ten new daily newspapers, and nearly a thousand other new publications. // Never before has the will of the people given greater shape to the policies of government. Never before has the Korean government enjoyed greater legitimacy in the eyes of the people.

Nothing could signal Korea's growing commitment to free government more clearly than for it to abolish the National Security Law. // For decades, the propagandists of the North have twisted this law to their own uses, to question your claims to democracy. Removing this restraint on free speech will show that in Korea, as in all free nations, democracy faces no threat from dissent. //

Free speech, free elections, private property: these are the cornerstones of the new world order -- fundamental freedoms that secure peace and prosperity. //

Consider your own history -- the case study in contrasts between North and South. More than four decades ago, the South - - with less land, fewer resources and more people -- set its course for free markets and free government. / North Korea travelled a different path. Blessed with rich resources and a stronger industrial base, the regime that ruled the North saddled

its people with the communist system. Its economy stalled, its society suffocated under one of the most repressive regimes on earth. // Today, the South is peaceful, free and prosperous -- with an average annual income four times higher than the North, and a double-digit growth rate that has propelled it into the front rank of the world's economies.

Now you must build on your success. You must sustain the conditions that fueled your phenomenal growth. / Korea did not create its wealth by closing itself off from the outside world. Today, Korea stands as America's seventh largest trade partner. America is not only Korea's largest market -- but a leading source of the technology and capital that helps fuel your economic growth.

This nation owes much of its economic miracle to open markets abroad. Korea must see clearly that prosperity in the new century ahead lies in open markets.

Pressures for protectionism are building. We see it in my country, with the new breed of economic isolationists who urge us to treat our allies as enemies. We see it here in Korea, in a short-sighted "anti-import campaign" that seeks to cloak protectionism as patriotic duty. / But wherever this impulse shows itself, we must fight back -- for trade that is free, fair and open.

We must heed the lessons of history. For the first half of this century, great nations sought refuge in isolationism and its economic accomplice, protectionism -- and the world endured the

ravages of war and Depression. / Since the Second World War, free nations, large and small, pursued a common course, forging alliances and fostering trade -- and the world has enjoyed an era of unprecedented peace and prosperity. //

The history of this century is not lost on Korea. As a member of APEC -- the forum for Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation -- you have worked with other nations in the region to bring down barriers to trade. But the key test comes in the Uruguay Round. As an emerging economic leader, Korea can help fight the forces of reaction -- tip the balance in favor of free and fair trade policies that remain the world's one path to prosperity. ///

Our two nations share a history. The bonds forged in Cold War -- at the brink of Korea's mortal danger -- have grown stronger through the years. Forty years ago, the free world made your struggle their own. Our forces fought here for a future free from tyranny. / You did far more than survive. In the shadow of the Cold War, you showed what man can achieve -- so long as he is free.

For four long decades, Korea stood at the frontier of freedom -- vigilant / determined / never wavering in its commitment to the great cause of liberty. / Today, as we enter a new world -- the world we fought for forty years ago -- Korea stands with us: a steadfast partner, / proud, prosperous and free. //

Thank you for this warm welcome -- and may God bless the Korean people.

31 DEC 20 P6: 11

31 DEC 18 P5: 09

(Hinchliffe/Simon)
December 18, 1991 1 p.m.
TOKYO Draft Two

**PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: AMERICAN COMMUNITY RECEPTION
TOKYO, JAPAN
TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1992**

Thank you. I'm glad to be here, with wonderful hosts [Ambassador and Mrs. Armacost] and with friends like all of you. I do have one disappointment, though. Earlier today I wanted to stop and buy some souvenirs -- but Barbara's cut my kuzu kai. \\

This meeting gives me a chance to hear from you: engineers, teachers, electronics specialists, businessmen and women. Together, as the American community in Tokyo, you show the world the advantages of our nations' relationship. Better than any other Americans, you understand Japan's complex culture.

In addition, you play pivotal roles as decision and opinion makers. I want to learn about your experiences, and about your insights into how to make our nations' working relationship as mutually beneficial and productive as possible.

And I want to discuss with you one message that is absolutely critical to our nation's future. America can soar only if America spreads its wings.

Our world faces a new day. We've joined together to break down the old symbols of division -- symbols like the Berlin Wall. Well, now we have the chance to break down other kinds of barriers. We need to start by swinging our sledgehammers at the wall of misunderstanding that separates two nations. When we can break down that wall -- then our horizons will be unlimited. For America must continue to grow abroad in order to grow at home.

↪ This sounds imperialistic! I'd just delete.

Nowhere is this more true than here, in the Pacific region. And no relationship is more important to our interests than the one with Japan. We must join hands together in trust and commitment. We must learn from each other -- learn from the traditions and thoughts that are different as well as from the interests and objectives we share.

I know that's not always easy. Economic competition can strain even the healthiest relationship, especially when there's a lack of reciprocal access to each other's markets. Each of us must begin by realizing that open markets and free trade give every nation the chance to express its own economic genius.

One critical element: we need greater access to Japan's markets. I know many of you here can attest to the fact that, although this isn't an easy task, it can be done.

Yes, we have work to do at home. My upcoming State of the Union message will set out a broad agenda to restore American competitiveness. But we also have to look beyond our shores to solve our economic problems. We all now belong to an international marketplace. And we all now share the critical lesson of the 20th century -- peace and prosperity flourish only through global engagement, and through free and fair trade. Nations that withdraw into their own borders, that embrace protectionism, or that practice isolationism, only guarantee their own society's disintegration.

We can -- and we will -- achieve our objectives. We will do this not by hiding behind misunderstandings, or by turning our

backs on challenging relationships, but by using the strengths of those relationships. We will succeed by working to understand each other, our ways of life and our dreams.

I want to thank every one of you here tonight for the daily contributions you make toward building stronger U.S.-Japan relations. Keep up the good work. God bless you -- and the two nations we share -- Japan and the United States of America.

#

(Grossman)
Draft One
December 16, 1991
MIYAZAWA

91 DEC 18 P1:38

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: AFTER DINNER TOAST
PM's RESIDENCE
TOKYO, JAPAN
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1991

Prime Minister Miyazawa, Deputy Prime Minister Watanabe, distinguished Ministers, ladies and gentlemen. Mr. Prime Minister, it is already clear from our discussions that we share much in common. We both play golf, we both like American fast food, and we both married women who are too smart for us. \\ Most importantly, we both want stronger ties, better trade, and a closer friendship between our two countries.

Barbara and I are honored to be here. I am proud to join you in welcoming the season of the New Year, and to look ahead, with honesty and understanding, to the era of a New Century.

Mr. Prime Minister, let me offer my very warmest congratulation on your election. I sincerely look forward to the work that lies before us. As you remarked earlier (this year, 1992?) "The United States and Japan share the same values and bear a heavy responsibility for world order." It is my conviction that the United States and Japan must move forward together.

We share a common vision about the post-Cold War world: a world defined by democratic principles and international law. A world strengthened by developing prosperity, and by free and equitable trade among nations.

This is perfectly legal in baseball.

I know our people also share a love of baseball. So perhaps we should think of this new world in this spirit: you've called your country "a team player" -- a description I'd also apply to America. So, let's play ball. No [stealing bases] no spit balls. We believe in free markets and free people. And with a level playing field, with fair ground rules and a fair chance, our countries can bat a winning game for both our nations.

Working together, no two nations can do more to realize a new era of peace and prosperity than Japan and the United States. You've spoken of the needs "to create an economy for the benefit of mankind, and to challenge the unknown." Let us join together, let us forge a global partnership as we confront the challenges of the coming century. For the sake of our children, for the sake of their children, we must not let these opportunities slip through our fingers.

Mr. Prime Minister, I hear you are fond of the phrase, "Large Trees with Deep Roots." Let us plant and tend the seeds of a friendship that may shelter all the generations to come. To this friendship, I raise my glass.

31 DEC 20 P6: 11

31 DEC 18 P6: 47

Simon-Bunton
Dec. 18, 1991
KG
Draft Four

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: EMBASSY/AMERICAN/KOREAN MILITARY GREETING
YONGSAN, KOREA
MONDAY, JANUARY 6, 1991
2:40 P.M.

((Now I know ^{why} they call you the "frozen chosen." It's cold up here.)) // I understand you've come to Yongsan from far and wide. ((I'm not sure -- does this qualify as a "thunder-run?")) It's a great privilege to meet with all of you today.

((I don't know whether you get the U.S.O. up here very often. So maybe you can just pretend that I'm **Bob Hope**. I may not be as funny as him, but Barbara is really looking forward to playing **Brooke Shields**. \\))

Let me single out especially the members of our diplomatic corps. My good friend -- and key advisor from my time as Vice President -- Ambassador Don Gregg. DCM Ray Burghardt -- you and the Embassy staff are doing a first rate job here at the front lines of foreign policy. I remember what it takes to be a diplomat abroad -- the challenges that come with serving your country overseas. I thank all of you for the fine work you've done to make this visit a success. //

Let me welcome [[ROK contingent.]] // And finally, let me salute the proud men and women of 2nd Division. You are truly "Second to none." //

otherwise, this ignores
2 fighting Nazi Germany and Japan

To all the forces gathered here -- and to the members of our diplomatic mission: You serve at a time when Korea is reaching new world status, when we can build on the progress and the promise of a new year. More than a military alliance -- our countries are moving toward a political, economic, and security partnership. We continue to work for peaceful reconciliation, and restoration of morning calm shattered so many years ago at the 38th parallel.

We stand here just a few miles from the DMZ -- the last barrier of the Cold War, tragically separating one people. History's verdict is in: On freedom's side stands one of the fastest developing countries in history. On the other side, a failed regime that produces only misery and want.

For more than 40 years, the United States' commitment to the Republic of Korea's security has been firm and unwavering. Nothing will change that. Korea is where America first made clear our commitment to liberty, ^{in the Cold War} Korea is where we stopped the spread of communism and fought to defend the international ideal.

In recognition of this Republic's great progress, we will shift to a supporting role as the Korean military takes the lead in defending their nation. // But North Korea must know that we will resist any aggression and will keep our forces strong enough to do so ^{here in Korea} for as long as the Korean people want.

Let me say to the members of our Camp Casey contingent: You're a long way from home -- and that's especially tough during the holiday season. With much of the world's attention on events in Eastern Europe, Moscow, and the Middle East, you may sometimes

feel forgotten -- just like Korean War veterans sometimes feel forgotten. So I want you to hear this from the top. You have not been forgotten. The veterans of Korea won a mighty victory in the fight against communism. You honor them with your presence here on the frontier of freedom. //

America never forgets those who serve. For the sake of the families of the 8,000 MIAs of the Korean war we will continue to seek the fullest possible accounting from North Korea. //

Korean and American / whether on the front lines or in the diploatic corps / your job here presents many difficult challenges. But your professionalism, your courage, and your vigilance are the keys to our success here. //

I will not forget this day. I am inspired and invigorated just looking at you. The time is coming when the Korean people will be united and free. Each one of you should be proud of your contribution to that inevitable triumph. //

Once again, thank you for braving the elements to give me such a warm welcome. May God bless the people of Korea -- and the United States of America.

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91 DEC 18 20 P 6 38 0

(Smith/Aarhus)
Draft Five
December 18, 1991
SING

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: STATE DINNER TOAST
SINGAPORE

FRIDAY, JANUARY 3, 1991

An Asian [Singapore is sensitive about its relations w/ Malaysia and Malays inside the country - e.g., they can't be fighter pilots]

Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen. It is an honor to be with you, and to be the first American President to visit the Republic of Singapore. //

A Malay proverb reminds us: "He who has many friends ready to help, need not fear threats." Tonight, Barbara and I want to thank all of you for your friendship and hospitality. //

We are pleased to be in Singapore: Southeast Asia's smallest nation -- yet a land large in opportunity. / You know how free markets and free ^{and fair} trade can further opportunity. You know, too, how opportunity can enhance the New World Order. //

Mr. President, I salute you for helping shape that Order -- and for working with America to promote stability and prosperity. As an ally, your free access for our troops has helped ensure the security of this region. // I also want to note the role ASEAN has played in working for peace in Cambodia. //

Your National Anthem proclaims, "May Singapore Progress." / Let us vow to achieve progress for this entire area of the world. //

Twenty-five centuries ago, Confucius said, "Wisdom, compassion, and courage -- these are the three universally recognized moral qualities of men." //

In that spirit, I ask all of our guests to rise and raise their glasses:

-- To the qualities Confucius spoke of -- which promote peace and human dignity;

-- To the friendship between our peoples;

-- And to your health, Mr. President, and that of your nation -- now, and in all the years to come.

#

31 DEC 20 P6:10

31 DEC 18 P6:47

Smith/Aarhus
Draft Six
December 18, 1991
A:MELBLNCH

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: BUSINESS LUNCHEON
MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA
FRIDAY, JANUARY 3, 1991

Acknowledgements. Thank you for that introduction. Your National Anthem speaks of a land "abound[ing] in Nature's gifts, of beauty rich and rare." // Barbara and I feel richer for the rare privilege of being with you today. //

((It is a pleasure to be in the country of Paul Hogan, Skippy the Bush Kangaroo, and of course Greg Norman. // Greg may be nicknamed "The Great White Shark" -- but when I'm on the course I spend a lot more time in the water.)) //

((If I wasn't sure I was in Australia, it was confirmed today when "Hail to the Chief" was replaced with "Tie Me Kangaroo Down Sport." // Actually, I like the song -- just as I do your beautiful land known as "Bush Country." // Now, if I can just get that description to apply to all 50 States back home.)) //

((I have also enjoyed this luncheon. // Earlier, someone was kidding me about the menu. / He said the good news was that flavoring had been added to the vegemite to make it more appealing to Americans. / He said the bad news was that the flavoring was broccoli.)) //

Ten years ago this May, I first visited Australia to mark the fortieth anniversary of the Battle of the Coral Sea. Last June, Prime Minister Hawke made his fifth visit to Washington,

George

where we met in the Oval Office. / "What we want," he said, "is not going to fall into our lap. We must work together to get it." //

I am here to talk of that work -- and how, together, Australia and America can help to build a better world. We will build it through liberty, and opportunity -- and through trade that is both free and fair. // We will build it by using our common culture and heritage, language and principles to promote prosperity at home and democracy abroad. //

Yesterday, I visited the Australian War Memorial, where the power of this alliance -- in Lincoln's words -- "crowded upon my mind." // There lie the heroes who stood with America in World Wars I and II, Korea, Viet Nam, and, of course, the Persian Gulf -- heroes who fought together to defend our ideals. // Our task now is to join together to create a world where the force of law outlasts the use of force. //

We term this the New World Order -- a world of peace and human dignity. Its triumph is inevitable -- but only if democracies are resolute. // Globally, you have encouraged this by supporting a more engaged United Nations. Nearby, you helped shape the framework for the Cambodia peace settlement agreed to by warring factions -- and I assure you: Here, too, America is your partner. We will not abandon the search for stability in this region. //

((More than 150 years ago, President Andrew Jackson appointed J.H. Williams as the first American counsel here.

Arriving from Boston, Williams was greeted by an editorial: "We regard his arrival," read the Australian paper, "as a pledge of increasing intimacy between the two countries, from which mutual advantages may be expected to flow."))

One year ago, in the Persian Gulf conflict, those advantages served a cause both right, and true. // You were quick to condemn the Iraqi invasion / to endorse economic sanctions / and to send ships to engage in the multi-national coalition. I thank you for also sending medical teams and humanitarian relief to Kurds and Iraqis fleeing Saddam's oppression. // Australia stood fast so that decency could stand tall. This is no surprise. I remember how, in 1984, you acted with equal dispatch to achieve the common good. What you helped create -- the "Australia Group" -- today has twenty-two members: Each nation dedicated to preventing the use and spread of chemical and biological weapons.

Australia believes that multilateral solutions can solve global problems. So do I. // Fifty years ago, we found that what happened in Europe and Asia could not be divorced from America. Political isolationism doesn't work. // We must now recall that lesson -- but this time in peace, not in war. // The Australian statesman, Alfred Deakin, once said, "Next to our own nation we place our kindred in America." He knew that we are all members of the world community. // So we need to strengthen our already steadfast commitment to Asia and the Pacific region -- increasing democracy, free expression, and, yes, free markets. //

Why would Aussie get this? I'd believe

4

Already, the two-way trade between this region and the U.S. totals over \$300 billion. // I say: We can, and must, expand it.

((You know, we have to think of free trade like Australia and that other Nation, my native Texas.) // They show us how to think big. // For instance, I'm impressed that the flag of Australia is the only one to fly over a whole continent. // I'm even more struck by the fact that Australia has more sheep than people. That's impressive -- but Washington has more lawyers than you have sheep.)) //

In America, half of our GNP growth between 1985 and 1990 flowed from exports. To increase that growth -- which means more jobs -- we need the cooperation that is a cornerstone of the New World Order: The cooperation that will increase ~~free~~ trade / open markets / and ensure jobs. // On the other hand, we must reject the economic isolationism that's been tried before -- and found wanting: The protectionism that will close markets / ensure poverty / and cost jobs. // We can't go down that dead-end street again, and won't: Not as long as I am President. //

Two years ago, free trade helped our merchandise exports to Australia total \$8.5 billion -- up \$188 million from 1989. I commend your policies to foster greater openness and competitiveness in the economy. You have eliminated most import quotas, and cut domestic subsidies and tariffs. // I also applaud your efforts to strengthen the international economic system -- spurring a regional effort to promote freer trade by erasing trade barriers.

no plans for FTZ between US and Australia

None of this has come easily -- but thanks to you, it's come steadily. // I can sum up this trip's purpose in three words: Jobs, jobs, jobs. So I am grateful that several years ago, Australia helped create the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), a key economic forum. Since APEC's first ministerial meeting in Canberra 2 years ago, it has mobilized all fifteen participants to push for progress in the GATT Uruguay Round. / APEC members want to find ways to achieve sustainable growth, increase employment, and preserve the environment. So do we. We want the jobs that stem from economic cooperation among Pacific Rim market economies, including the United States. // Just as we need your help, so I pledge ours.

It is true our two Nations generally agree on goals. It is also true that we sometimes differ on means. // One difference is our use of the Export Enhancement Program (EEP) to counter the agricultural subsidies of the European Community. Let me be clear: I oppose such subsidies. They burden the taxpayer / reduce the benefits of free trade / and make industry less competitive. / In the long run, they stifle growth and cost jobs.

I know negotiations on this issue will be difficult. Yet let us show how the "Texas Two-Step" can meet "Waltzing Matilda." // Recently, in an effort to defuse EEP tensions, an Australian delegation visited our Department of Agriculture. We heard your perspective on the current world market situation, and your plea for sensitivity to Australian trade. / Australian officials have expressed interest in holding follow-up talks early this year. I

hope that the long-term gain for Americans and Australians from a successful Uruguay Round will outweigh the short-term pain. //

I have agreed to greater bilateral dialogue on this and other economic issues. We will seek understanding in the future as in the past. // We can be proud of working together over the last five decades. Yet a record is not something to stand upon. A record is something to build upon. //

We must expand our bilateral relationship in ways which benefit our countries. // We both breathe the same air. So last April, we agreed to pursue energy policies which will increase exports while preserving our environment. // We know that education is our most enduring legacy. So yesterday we launched the Australian Center for American Studies. This new center will expand bilateral links by developing programs of value to business, education, and the universities. / We hope this center will cause future generations to say of America and Australia, in the words of a great hymn: "Blest be the ties that bind." //

These ties are economic, military, social, cultural. They rest on shared values -- love of family, faith in God, pride in country, love of the unknown. // The first pictures of Neil Armstrong's adventure on the moon were beamed from Australia's radio telescope at Parkes to a waiting world. Later, in return, Apollo XV was named "Endeavor" after Captain Cook's ship -- in the hope of many future endeavors between our two Nations.

This new year, let's look forward to our next century together. Let's expand the bonds of friendship for ourselves,

and our children. / Let's help them meet the challenges of their time, as we have met ours: Building the peace / creating opportunity / increasing the benefit of God's bounty for all. Thank you very much, and may God bless the people of this great land -- Australia.

#

McGroarty/Bunton
December 27, 1991
9:45 am
[ASIA.DEP]

~~**w/POTUS and DD's changes-----~~

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: DEPARTURE STATEMENT, ASIA TRIP
ANDREWS AFB
DECEMBER 30, 1991
6:30 a.m.

Today I leave on a twelve-day journey to a region of critical importance to the interests of this Nation. I will visit four Asian-Pacific nations, home to some of the world's most dynamic economies.

On my visits to Australia and Singapore, to Korea and Japan, I will visit part of America's economic future -- a future in which we will conduct more and more business and trade with partners in Asia, Europe and Latin America. //

In this new world, old notions no longer apply. The sharp lines that once separated "foreign" and "domestic" policy have been overtaken by a new reality. / If we want to put people to work here at home -- we've got to expand trade and open markets abroad. //

These new economic realities have not eclipsed the security concerns that continue to demand our attention throughout East Asia. I will make clear to each country I visit that America remains committed to the cause of freedom and democracy; that America will remain engaged in the Pacific area -- economically, politically and militarily. //

After all, the United States is a Pacific Nation, and we should care about what our allies in that region have to say.

Our Asian-Pacific friends will play a crucial role in helping us build a post-Cold War world defined by prosperity and trade, not poverty and isolationism.

But let me make very clear the focus of this trip: My highest priority is jobs. I want us to build a foundation for sustained economic growth -- and an ever increasing supply of good jobs for American workers.

Here at home, all of us are concerned about our sluggish economy. One way to get this economy growing again is to open up markets abroad for American goods and services. The goods we make here in America -- the services we provide -- are second to none. More exports mean new jobs. Each billion dollars in new manufactured exports supports 20,000 new American jobs. //

The markets of East Asia offer great opportunity. Last year we conducted more than 300 billion dollars worth of two-way trade with the nations of the Pacific Rim -- that's more than with the nations of Europe. Yet we know that for many industries and sectors of our economy, the potential of our Pacific markets remains largely untapped.

My message in each country I visit will be this: free trade is a two-way street. Certainly, American companies ought to show greater commitment to these markets. And while nations such as Singapore have taken great strides to build a tradition of free and open trade, there are still too many countries where markets are closed to quality American goods and services. There are still too many countries whose consumers want but cannot buy

American products. / We seek no special benefits -- no rules stacked in our favor. Just open markets -- trade that is free and fair. //

I'll have help driving that message home. Executives from {21} of America's leading companies and business organizations will travel with me. Some of them now do business in Asia; all of them are ready to work hard in these markets -- to blaze a trail other American companies, large and small, can follow. //

They are also realistic about what we cannot expect from this trip. We cannot expect to achieve complete accord. This trip won't solve all of the trade issues that now concern us -- or produce a new export boom overnight.

But we will do all we can to make progress -- to drive down the barriers abroad that inhibit the creation of jobs and opportunity at home. America can meet the challenges of the new world taking shape around us.

Some nations fear the future -- see chaos in change. But America is a nation drawn forward by what is new. // I am certain, I am confident that America can continue to lead -- and that Americans will prosper -- in this new world. // Thank you, and may God bless the United States of America.

#

brackets may be removed

SPEECHES

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Mitsotakis Departure	12/12	McGroarty	
-	DC 2000 NOT IN LRS	12/20	McGroarty	12/12
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Am. Comm. Greeting	01/05 ⁶	Bunton	ASAP
<input type="checkbox"/>	COMBINE TP W/ CAMP CASEY	Sun MON		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Korean NAT'l Assm.	01/06	McGroarty	12/17
<input type="checkbox"/>	DRAFT	Mon		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Bkf. US/K Bis. Comm.	01/06	Grant	12/17
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	DRAFT TO TS	Mon		
<input type="checkbox"/>	State Dinner Toast	01/06	Snow	12/17
<input type="checkbox"/>	DRAFT	Mon		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Toys-R-Us	01/07	Hinchliffe	12/17
<input type="checkbox"/>	DRAFT	Tues		

ASIA TRIP

change

KOREA

AMERICAN COMM.
 JAN 6 (MONDAY)
 YONSAN
 2:40P
 ARMY/KOREAN TROOPS
 FAMILY (500-1000)

NAT'L ASSEMBLY
 MONDAY JAN. 6, 92
 NAT'L ASSEMBLY
 1:30P

CHAMBER BRKF.
 MONDAY JAN 6, 92
 HOTEL SHILLA TPO
 8AM 11:55
 WORKING BREAKFAST
 HOSTED BY US CHAMBER
 REMARKS/ TROOP
 CO-PRES/ MGT. LWL.

STATE DINNER
 MONDAY. JAN. 6
 7:30P
 AMBASSADOR'S
 RESIDENCE

JAPAN
TOYS-R-US
 TUES. JAN 7
 3:40P

- STAFFING
- RECON (PUB)
- POTUS

- STAFF
- RECON (DAN)
- POTUS

- STAFF
- RECON
- POTUS

- STAFF
- RECON
- POTUS

- STAFF
- RECON
- POTUS

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THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

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December 20, 1991

PRELIMINARY OUTLINE PRESS SCHEDULE

FOR

THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP

TO

AUSTRALIA
SINGAPORE
KOREA
JAPAN

DECEMBER 30, 1991 - JANUARY 10, 1992

Monday, December 30

4:20 am White House Press Corps check-in and baggage call
at Andrews Air Force Base Press Center.

5:50 am Press Charter departs Andrews Air Force Base en
(E.S.T.) route Hickam Air Force Base, Honolulu, Hawaii.

6:30 am THE PRESIDENT boards Marine One and departs
The White House en route Andrews Air Force Base.

6:50 am THE PRESIDENT boards Air Force One and departs
(E.S.T.) Andrews Air Force Base en route Hickam Air Force
Base, Honolulu, Hawaii.

11:50 am THE PRESIDENT arrives Hickam Air Force Base,
(4:50 pm Honolulu, Hawaii and remains on board.
E.S.T.)

1:20 pm THE PRESIDENT departs Hickam Air Force Base,
(6:20 pm Honolulu, Hawaii en route Sydney, Australia.
E.S.T.)

- more -

Tuesday, December 31

8:00 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives Qantas Jet Base, Kingsford-Smith Airport, Sydney, Australia and boards motorcade.
(4:00 am E.S.T.)

8:10 pm THE PRESIDENT departs Kingsford-Smith Airport en route Ritz-Carlton Hotel.

8:30 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives Ritz-Carlton Hotel.

RON Sydney, Australia

Wednesday, January 1, 1992

* **American Consulate Staff Greeting**
Closed Press
(11:15 am - 11:35 am)

11:45 am THE PRESIDENT boards motorcade and departs Ritz-Carlton Hotel en route National Maritime Museum.

11:55 am THE PRESIDENT arrives National Maritime Museum.

* **Visit National Maritime Museum**
Open Press Coverage
Remarks
(12:00 pm - 12:35 pm)

12:40 pm THE PRESIDENT boards motorcade and departs National Maritime Museum en route Sydney Opera House Dock.

12:50 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives Sydney Opera House Dock and boards boat.

* **Luncheon Cruise**
Pool Coverage
(1:00 pm - 2:30 pm)

2:35 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives Sydney Opera House Dock and boards motorcade.

2:40 pm THE PRESIDENT departs Sydney Opera House Dock en route Kingsford-Smith Airport.

3:00 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives Kingsford-Smith Airport and boards Air Force One.

3:05 pm THE PRESIDENT departs Sydney, Australia en route Canberra, Australia.

3:50 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives RAAF Base Fairbairn, Australia.

* **Arrival Ceremony**
Open Press Coverage
(3:55 pm - 4:05 pm)

4:10 pm THE PRESIDENT boards motorcade and departs RAAF Base Fairbairn en route Ambassador's Residence.

4:20 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives Ambassador's Residence.

* **American Embassy Community Greeting**
Closed Press
(4:25 pm - 4:55 pm)

* **Private Time**
(5:00 pm - 6:45 pm)

6:50 pm THE PRESIDENT boards motorcade and departs Ambassador's Residence en route Government House.

7:00 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives Government House.

* **Dinner Hosted by Governor-General Hayden**
Pool Coverage
(7:05 pm - 9:30 pm)

9:35 pm THE PRESIDENT boards motorcade and departs Government House en route Ambassador's Residence.

9:45 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives Ambassador's Residence.

* **RON Canberra, Australia**

Thursday, January 2

9:05 am THE PRESIDENT boards motorcade and departs Ambassador's Residence en route Parliament House.

9:10 am THE PRESIDENT arrives Parliament House.

- * **Meeting with Prime Minister Keating**
Pool Coverage
(9:15 am - 10:15 am)
- * **Roundtable Discussion with Australian Cabinet**
Pool Coverage
(10:20 am - 10:55 am)
- * **Visit by Opposition Leader**
Pool Coverage
(11:00 am - 11:25 am)
- * **Drop-By Presidential Business Delegation Meeting**
Pool Coverage
(11:30 am - 11:50 am)
- * **Meeting with Representatives of Rural Organizations**
Pool Coverage
(11:55 am - 12:25 pm)
- * **Working Lunch Hosted by Prime Minister Keating**
Closed Press
(12:30 pm - 1:55 pm)
- * **Address Australian Parliament**
Pool Coverage
(2:05 pm - 2:35 pm)

2:40 pm THE PRESIDENT boards motorcade and departs Parliament House en route Ambassador's Residence.

2:45 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives Ambassador's Residence.

- * **Meeting with Academic Community**
Closed Press
(2:50 pm - 3:20 pm)

3:30 pm THE PRESIDENT departs Ambassador's Residence en route Parliament House.

3:35 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives Parliament House.

* **Joint Press Conference**
Open Press Coverage
(3:40 pm - 4:10 pm)

4:15 pm THE PRESIDENT boards motorcade and departs
Parliament House en route Ambassador's Residence.

4:20 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives Ambassador's Residence.

* **Private Time**
(4:25 pm - 6:50 pm)

6:55 pm THE PRESIDENT boards motorcade and arrives
Parliament House.

7:00 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives Parliament House.

* **Dinner Hosted by Prime Minister Keating**
Pool Coverage
Toasts
(7:05 pm - 9:30 pm)

9:35 pm THE PRESIDENT boards motorcade and departs
Parliament House en route Ambassador's
Residence.

9:40 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives Ambassador's Residence.

RON Canberra, Australia

Friday, January 3

8:00 am Press Charter departs Canberra, Australia en
route Melbourne, Australia.

8:10 am THE PRESIDENT boards motorcade and departs
Ambassador's Residence en route Australian War
Memorial.

8:20 am THE PRESIDENT arrives Australian War Memorial.

* **Wreath-Laying Ceremony**
Pool Coverage
(8:25 am - 8:40 am)

8:45 am THE PRESIDENT boards motorcade and departs Australian War Memorial en route RAAF Base Fairbairn.

8:55 am THE PRESIDENT arrives RAAF Base Fairbairn and boards Air Force One.

9:00 am THE PRESIDENT departs Canberra, Australia en route Melbourne, Australia.

10:30 am THE PRESIDENT arrives Melbourne Airport, Melbourne, Australia and boards motorcade.

10:40 am THE PRESIDENT arrives World Congress Center.

* **Roundtable Meeting with U.S. and Australian Business Leaders**
Pool Coverage
(11:05 am - 11:35 am)

* **Address U.S. and Australian Community Leaders**
Open Press Coverage
(11:45 am - 1:00 pm)

* **Reception with Coral Sea Commemorative Council**
Closed Press
(1:05 - 1:25 pm)

* **American Consulate Staff Greeting**
Closed Press
(1:30 pm - 1:45 pm)

1:50 pm THE PRESIDENT boards motorcade and departs World Congress Center en route Melbourne Airport.

2:10 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives Melbourne Airport and boards Air Force One.

2:15 pm THE PRESIDENT departs Melbourne, Australia en route Singapore.
(1:15 am E.S.T.)

3:30 pm Press Charter departs Melbourne, Australia en route Singapore.

6:45 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives Changi International Airport, Singapore and boards motorcade.

6:50 pm THE PRESIDENT departs Changi International Airport en route Shangri-La Hotel.

7:15 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives Shangri-La Hotel.
RON Singapore

Saturday, January 4

8:15 am THE PRESIDENT boards motorcade and departs Shangri-La Hotel en route Raffles Hotel.

8:25 am THE PRESIDENT arrives Raffles Hotel.

* **Working Breakfast with Lee Kuan Yew**
Pool Coverage
(8:30 am - 9:45 am)

9:50 am THE PRESIDENT boards motorcade and departs Raffles Hotel en route Istana Palace.

9:55 am THE PRESIDENT arrives Istana Palace.

* **Arrival Ceremony**
Open Press Coverage
(10:00 am - 10:15 am)

* **Visit with Wee Kim Wee**
Pool Coverage
(10:20 am - 10:35 am)

* **Meeting with Prime Minister Goh**
Pool Coverage
(10:40 am - 11:10 am)

* **Drop-By Presidential Business Delegation Meeting**
Pool Coverage
(11:15 am - 11:35 am)

* **Expanded Bilateral Meeting**
Pool Coverage
(11:40 am - 12:25 pm)

* **Joint Press Availability**
Pool Coverage
(12:35 pm - 12:55 pm)

1:00 pm THE PRESIDENT boards motorcade and departs Istana Palace en route Westin Stamford Hotel.

1:05 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives Westin Stamford Hotel.

- * **Lunch with Business Roundtable**
Pool Coverage
(1:10 pm - 2:25 pm)
- * **Meeting with ASEAN Business Council**
Pool Coverage
(2:30 pm - 2:50 pm)
- * **Address Singapore Lecture Group**
Open Press Coverage
(2:55 pm - 3:40 pm)

3:45 pm THE PRESIDENT boards motorcade and departs Westin Stamford Hotel en route New Chancery Site.

3:55 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives New Chancery Site.

- * **American Embassy Community Greeting**
Open Press Coverage
(4:00 pm - 5:00 pm)

5:05 pm THE PRESIDENT boards motorcade and departs New Chancery Site en route Shangri-La Hotel.

- * **Private Time**
(5:15 pm - 6:40 pm)

6:45 pm THE PRESIDENT boards motorcade and departs Shangri-La Hotel en route Westin Plaza Hotel.

6:55 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives Westin Plaza Hotel.

- * **State Dinner Hosted by President Wee**
Pool Coverage
Toasts
(7:00 pm - 9:00 pm)

9:05 pm THE PRESIDENT boards motorcade and departs Westin Plaza Hotel en route Shangri-La Hotel.

9:15 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives Shangri-La Hotel.

RON Singapore

Sunday, January 5

8:00 am Press Charter departs Singapore en route Seoul, Korea.

* **Coffee with ASEAN Ambassadors**
Pool Coverage
(7:50 am - 8:10 am)

8:15 am THE PRESIDENT boards motorcade and departs Shangri-La Hotel en route Changi International Airport.

8:40 am THE PRESIDENT arrives Changi International Airport.

* **View Static Display of Aircraft**
Travel Pool Coverage
(8:45 am - 8:55 am)

9:00 am THE PRESIDENT boards Air Force One and departs Singapore en route Seoul, Korea.

3:30 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives K-16 Airport, Seoul, Korea
(1:30 am and boards Marine One.
E.S.T.)

3:40 pm THE PRESIDENT departs K-16 Airport en route National Cemetery.

3:55 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives National Cemetery.

* **Wreath-Laying Ceremony**
Pool Coverage
(4:00 pm - 4:10 pm)

4:15 pm THE PRESIDENT boards motorcade and departs National Cemetery en route Ambassador's Residence.

4:30 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives Ambassador's Residence.

* **Private Time**
(4:35 pm - 5:15 pm)

5:20 pm THE PRESIDENT boards motorcade and departs Ambassador's Residence en route Blue House.

5:30 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives Blue House.

- * **Private Time with President Roh**
Closed Press
(5:35 pm - 7:25 pm)
- * **Private Dinner with President Roh**
Closed Press
(7:30 pm - 9:00 pm)

9:05 pm THE PRESIDENT boards motorcade and departs Blue House en route Ambassador's Residence.

9:15 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives Ambassador's Residence.

RON Seoul, Korea

Monday, January 6

7:40 am THE PRESIDENT boards motorcade and departs Ambassador's Residence en route Hotel Shilla.

7:55 am THE PRESIDENT arrives Hotel Shilla.

- * **Working Breakfast with U.S. and Korean Business Group**
Pool Coverage
(8:00 am - 9:00 am)

9:05 am THE PRESIDENT boards motorcade and departs Hotel Shilla en route Blue House.

9:20 am THE PRESIDENT arrives Blue House.

- * **Arrival Ceremony**
Open Press Coverage
(9:30 am - 9:50 am)
- * **Meeting with President Roh**
Pool Coverage
(10:00 am - 10:30 am)
- * **Drop-By Presidential Business Delegation Meeting**
Pool Coverage
(10:35 am - 10:55 am)

- * **Expanded Bilateral Meeting**
Pool Coverage
(11:00 am - 11:30 am)
- * **Joint Press Conference**
Pool Coverage
(11:40 am - 12:00 pm)
- 12:05 pm THE PRESIDENT boards motorcade and departs Blue House en route TBD Hotel.
- 12:20 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives TBD Hotel.
- * **Lunch Hosted by U.S. Chamber of Commerce**
Open Press Coverage
(12:25 pm - 1:15 pm)
- 1:20 pm THE PRESIDENT boards motorcade and departs TBD Hotel en route National Assembly.
- 1:30 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives National Assembly.
- * **Greet Leadership of National Assembly**
Closed Press
(1:35 pm - 1:45 pm)
- * **Address National Assembly of the Republic of Korea**
Pool Coverage
(1:55 pm - 2:35 pm)
- 2:40 pm THE PRESIDENT boards motorcade and departs National Assembly en route Yongsan.
- 3:00 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives Yongsan.
- * **American Community/Military Greeting**
Open Press Coverage
(3:05 pm - 3:35 pm)
- 3:40 pm THE PRESIDENT boards motorcade and departs Yongsan en route Ambassador's Residence.
- 3:45 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives Ambassador's Residence.
- * **Private Time**
(3:50 pm - 7:10 pm)
- 7:15 pm THE PRESIDENT boards motorcade and departs Ambassador's Residence en route Blue House.

7:25 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives Blue House.

* **State Dinner**
Pool Coverage
Toasts
(7:30 pm - 9:00 pm)

9:05 pm THE PRESIDENT boards motorcade and departs Blue House en route Ambassador's Residence.

9:15 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives Ambassador's Residence.

RON Seoul, Korea

Tuesday, January 7,

8:40 am Press Charter departs Seoul, Korea en route Osaka, Japan.

NOTE: White House Press Filing Center will be located at the Osaka Airport.

9:00 am THE PRESIDENT boards motorcade and departs Ambassador's Residence en route Yongsan Landing Zone.

9:10 am THE PRESIDENT arrives Yongsan Landing Zone and boards Marine One.

9:15 am THE PRESIDENT departs Yongsan Landing Zone en route K-16 Airport.

9:30 am THE PRESIDENT arrives K-16 Airport and boards Air Force One.

9:40 am THE PRESIDENT departs Seoul, Korea en route Osaka, Japan.

10:55 am THE PRESIDENT arrives Itami Airport, Osaka, Japan
(8:55 pm and boards Marine One.
E.S.T.)

11:05 am THE PRESIDENT departs Itami Airport, Osaka, Japan en route Kyoto, Japan.

11:20 am THE PRESIDENT arrives Imperial Palace, Kyoto, Japan.

- * **Visit Enthronement Room**
Pool Coverage
(11:30 am - 11:35 am)
- * **View Sports Exhibition**
Pool Coverage
(11:40 am - 11:45 am)
- * **Tour of Imperial Palace Gardens**
Closed Press
(11:50 am - 12:00 pm)

12:05 pm THE PRESIDENT boards motorcade and departs Kyoto Imperial Palace en route Tsuruya Restaurant.

12:15 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives Tsuruya Restaurant.

- * **Private Lunch with Former Prime Minister Kaifu**
Pool Coverage
(12:20 pm - 1:50 pm)

1:55 pm THE PRESIDENT boards motorcade and departs Tsuruya Restaurant en route Kyoto Imperial Palace.

2:05 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives Kyoto Imperial Palace.

- * **Address U.S. and Japanese Students**
Pool Coverage
(2:10 pm - 2:40 pm)

2:55 pm THE PRESIDENT boards Marine One and departs Kyoto Imperial Palace, Kyoto, Japan en route Nara, Japan.

3:15 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives Landing Zone, Nara, Japan and boards motorcade.

3:20 pm THE PRESIDENT departs Landing Zone en route Toys-R-Us Store.

3:35 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives Toys-R-Us Store.

- * **Visit Toys-R-Us Store**
Open Press Coverage
Remarks
(3:40 pm - 4:10 pm)

4:15 pm THE PRESIDENT boards motorcade and departs
Toys-R-Us Store en route Landing Zone.

4:30 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives Landing Zone and boards
Marine One.

4:35 pm THE PRESIDENT departs Nara, Japan en route
Osaka, Japan.

4:55 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives Itami Airport, Osaka, Japan
and boards Air Force One.

5:05 pm THE PRESIDENT departs Osaka, Japan en route Tokyo,
Japan.

6:35 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives Haneda International Airport
and boards Marine One.

6:45 pm THE PRESIDENT departs Haneda International Airport
en route Akasaka Palace.

7:00 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives Akasaka Palace.

7:30 pm Press Charter departs Osaka, Japan en route
Tokyo, Japan.

RON Tokyo, Japan

Thursday, January 8

* **Arrival Ceremony**
Open Press Coverage
(10:00 am - 10:25 am)

10:30 am THE PRESIDENT boards motorcade and departs Akasaka
Palace en route Imperial Palace.

10:35 am THE PRESIDENT arrives Imperial Palace.

* **Visit with Emperor Akihito**
Pool Coverage
(10:40 am - 11:20 am)

11:25 am THE PRESIDENT boards motorcade and departs
Imperial Palace en route Akasaka Palace.

11:30 am THE PRESIDENT arrives Akasaka Palace.

- * **Meeting with Prime Minister Miyazawa**
Pool Coverage
(11:35 am - 12:05 pm)
- * **Drop-By Presidential Business Delegation Meeting**
Pool Coverage
(12:10 pm - 12:30 pm)
- * **Expanded Bilateral Meeting**
Pool Coverage
(12:35 pm - 1:35 pm)
- * **Working Lunch with Prime Minister Miyazawa**
Closed Press
(1:40 pm - 2:55 pm)
- * **Visit Togu Palace**
Closed Press
(3:20 pm - 4:20 pm)
- * **Private Time**
(4:25 pm - 6:55 pm)
- * **Dinner Hosted by Prime Minister Miyazawa**
Pool Coverage
Toasts
(7:00 pm - 9:00 pm)

RON Tokyo, Japan

Thursday, January 9

7:50 am THE PRESIDENT boards motorcade and departs Akasaka Palace en route Okura Hotel.

7:55 am THE PRESIDENT arrives Okura Hotel.

- * **Breakfast with U.S. and Japanese Business Leaders**
Pool Coverage
Remarks
(8:00 am - 9:00 am)

9:05 am THE PRESIDENT boards motorcade and departs Okura Hotel en route Akasaka Palace.

9:10 am THE PRESIDENT arrives Akasaka Palace.

* **Expanded Bilateral Meeting**
Pool Coverage
(9:15 am - 10:15 am)

* **Joint Press Availability**
Pool Coverage
(10:30 am - 11:15 am)

11:20 am THE PRESIDENT boards motorcade and departs Akasaka Palace en route Akasaka Palace Hotel.

11:25 am THE PRESIDENT arrives Akasaka Palace Hotel.

* **Lunch with Japanese Welcoming Committee**
Open Press Coverage
Remarks
(11:30 am - 1:00 pm)

1:05 pm THE PRESIDENT boards motorcade and departs Akasaka Palace Hotel en route Akasaka Palace Landing Zone.

1:10 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives Akasaka Palace Landing Zone and boards Marine One.

1:15 pm THE PRESIDENT departs Akasaka Palace Landing Zone en route Kodak Landing Zone.

1:30 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives Kodak Landing Zone and boards motorcade.

1:35 pm THE PRESIDENT departs Kodak Landing Zone en route Kodak Facility.

1:40 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives Kodak Facility.

* **Visit Kodak Laboratory**
Pool Coverage
(1:45 pm - 2:05 pm)

* **Remarks to Kodak Employees and U.S. Business Leaders**
Pool Coverage
(2:30 pm - 2:50 pm)

2:55 pm THE PRESIDENT boards motorcade and departs Kodak Facility en route Kodak Landing Zone.

3:00 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives Kodak Landing Zone and boards Marine One.

3:05 pm THE PRESIDENT departs Kodak Landing Zone en route Akasaka Palace.

3:20 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives Akasaka Palace.

* **Private Time**
(3:25 pm - 6:45 pm)

6:50 pm THE PRESIDENT boards motorcade and departs Akasaka Palace en route Imperial Palace.

6:55 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives Imperial Palace.

* **State Dinner Hosted by Emperor Akihito**
Pool Coverage
Toasts
(7:00 pm - 9:45 pm)
Black Tie

9:50 pm THE PRESIDENT departs Imperial Palace en route Akasaka Palace.

9:55 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives Akasaka Palace.

RON Tokyo, Japan

Friday, January 10

8:20 am THE PRESIDENT boards motorcade and departs Akasaka Palace en route U.S. Embassy.

8:25 am THE PRESIDENT arrives U.S. Embassy.

* **American Embassy Community Greeting**
Closed Press
(8:30 am - 9:05 am)

9:10 am THE PRESIDENT boards motorcade and departs U.S. Embassy en route Akasaka Palace.

9:15 am THE PRESIDENT arrives Akasaka Palace.

* **Farewell Call by Emperor Akihito**
Pool Coverage
(9:20 am - 9:55 am)

- more -

10:00 am THE PRESIDENT boards Marine One and departs Akasaka Palace Landing Zone en route Haneda Airport.

10:15 am THE PRESIDENT arrives Haneda Airport and boards Air Force One.

10:25 am THE PRESIDENT departs Tokyo, Japan en route Andrews Air Force Base.

8:25 am THE PRESIDENT arrives Andrews Air Force Base and boards Marine One.
(E.S.T.)

8:35 am THE PRESIDENT departs Andrews Air Force Base en route the White House.

8:45 am THE PRESIDENT arrives the White House.

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SEOUL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Korea, Republic of

Major Cities: Seoul, Pusan, Taegu

Major Cities

SEOUL, the capital of Korea, has a population of about 10 million. It is located in the northwest part of the country, about 30 miles south of the Military Demarcation Line which separates North and South Korea. Also known as Kyongsong, the city is the political, industrial, commercial, and cultural center of the nation, as well as a highway and railroad hub. Linked by rail to Inchön, its port, the international airport serving Seoul is in Kimpo.

The name is thought to have developed from Sorabol, the name for the capital of the Silla Kingdom. Established in 1392 as the capital by the first emperor of the Yi Dynasty, Seoul was originally entirely surrounded by four hills that now merely form the boundaries of the downtown area. The urbanized area extends 15 to 20 miles in all directions. The Han River flows through the southern part of the city to the Yellow Sea.

Seoul was a major casualty of the Korean war, and 80 percent of the city was razed. Since that time, modern buildings have sprung up, although there still re-

KOREA, situated in the heart of the Far East, has been strongly influenced by both Chinese and Japanese cultures, but its people are descended from the Tungus, a Siberian ethnic group with distinct social forms and traditions. Its name was once Chosun, which translates as "land of the morning calm," but its present name springs from the Koryo Dynasty (A.D. 936-1392), and more appropriately describes this "land of high mountains and sparkling streams." It is a ruggedly beautiful country, particularly along the east coast, where the Taebak Mountains slope down to the Sea of Japan.

Although memories of war and political strife often come to mind, the Republic of Korea is a nation of drive and energy, determined to become a major economic power in Asia. However, it still remains divided from the Communist government of North Korea, and is living under an armed truce. The meetings of the Armistice Commission at Panmunjöm provide a vivid reminder of this fact, as do the occasional incidents along the Demilitarized Zone at the 38th Parallel.

main areas of ramshackle squatters, huts and shops. Factories and plants have mushroomed in the southern sectors of the city. Today Seoul is the political, cultural, educational, business, and transportation center of the republic.

The city is the repository of much of Korea's historic past. Its special lure and charm are its palaces, parks, and museums. Seoul was originally surrounded by walls built by the first Yi Dynasty emperor in about 1400, and sections of these walls can still be seen. Eight gates gave access to the city, and four are still standing.

South Gate was used for ceremonial entries into the city. East Gate is the site of the city's largest market. Duksoo Palace, not far from South Gate, is now a public park. The National Museum and the National Fine Arts Museum are on the palace grounds.

The Capitol Building is situated behind Kwangwhamoon Gate, which was once the entrance to Kyungbok Palace. The palace is now directly behind the Capitol Building. Blue House (so called because of its roof of unique ceramic tile) is the official residence of the President of the Republic of Korea, and is located near the Capitol Building at the foot of Pukhan Mountain.

Changduk Palace, the Secret Garden, Changgyongwon, and the Chongmyo Royal Shrine are now national shrines. A brand new zoo is located at Seoul Grand Park, a major, new recreational park on the southern outskirts of Seoul.

Seoul has undergone a change in the past few years which gives every evidence of continuing. A drive up Namsan (South Mountain) affords a magnificent view of the city; apartment buildings rise atop the hillsides and skyscrapers shoot up from the small crowded shops of the

past. The city's main thoroughfares have been widened to accommodate the increasing number of cars; underpasses and overpasses enable pedestrians to cross the streets more safely; and the city's elevated highway relieves considerably the heavy traffic congestion.

Schools for Foreigners

There are several English-language schools in Seoul. The Seoul American Elementary School (kindergarten through grade six) and the Seoul American High School (grades seven through 12) are for children of the military and other U.S. Government employees. These schools are located on the military reservation, are accredited by the North Central Association of Colleges and Universities, and are operated under the management of Headquarters Pacific Air Force.

Seoul has three other English-language schools. Seoul Academy, for prekindergarten through grade eight, is a coeducational, day school founded in 1983. The curriculum is U.S.-based; Korean is taught as a foreign language. The school year runs from August to June, with a two-week winter vacation and a one-week spring vacation. Enrollment is currently 215; 140 are American. The teaching staff numbers 18, 10 of whom are American. Located about 15 minutes from central Seoul, the mailing address of the Seoul Academy is: Young Dong, P.O. Box 85, Seoul, Republic of Korea.

Seoul Foreign School, founded in 1912, offers a U.S. curriculum to prekindergarten through grade 12. The coeducational, day, church-related school is accredited by the Western Association of Schools and Colleges. The school teaches French, Spanish, and Korean as foreign languages; offers a variety of elective courses; and has an extensive extracurricular program, which includes

newspaper, cheerleading, student council, National Honor Society, and sports.

The school year runs from the end of August through mid-June, with vacations at Thanksgiving, Christmas, and Easter. There are currently over 700 students enrolled at Seoul Foreign School. The teaching staff numbers 69, which includes 64 Americans, a reading specialist, counselor, and nurse.

Seoul Foreign School is located on 20 acres of land in a parklike environment within the city. Facilities within the air-conditioned school include an auditorium, cafeteria, science and computer laboratories, playing fields, and a 25,000-volume library. The school's mailing address is: 55 Yunhi Dong, Sudaemoon Ku, Seoul, Republic of Korea.

Seoul International School, a coeducational, day, proprietary school founded in 1973, offers a U.S. curriculum for prekindergarten through grade 12 and is accredited by the Western Association of Schools and Colleges.

The curriculum offers Spanish, French, and Korean as foreign languages. Elective classes, such as art, band, and computer science may be taken, and extracurricular activities are extensive, and include drama, literary magazine, photography, and tennis. The school year runs from the end of August to mid-June, with vacations in the winter, spring, and for American and Korean holidays. The current enrollment is over 500 students. The teaching staff numbers 41 and includes 36 Americans, a counselor, and nurse.

Seoul International School is located in the southeastern part of the city. Facilities include science laboratories, auditorium, playing fields, and a 20,000-volume library. The school's mailing address is: P.O. Box 61, Seoul, Republic of Korea.

Several programs are available in Seoul for children with special needs. Some schools have programs for gifted children and provide individualized programs for the mildly handicapped. St. Peter's is a private school which caters to severely retarded dependents of English-speaking residents of Seoul. Other disabled students have attended Seoul Foreign School. For all cases, parents are encouraged to hand-carry current records for any children who will need these services. Seoul also has several good nursery schools.

Recreation

Korea is a country rich in culture. Several palaces, parks, and interesting historical places are within the city itself. The National Museum, on the grounds of the Kyongbok Palace, has periodic exhibitions of Korea's classic arts and has the finest collection of Korea's world-famous celadon pottery. The National Museum of Modern Art, on the grounds of Ducksoo Palace, offers several exhibitions during the year, and features paintings and other works of leading Korean artists. A new zoo is located at Kwachon, about a 45-minute drive from downtown. Another small zoo is located at Yong-In Farmland, a family entertainment area about one hour from Seoul.

The Royal Asiatic Society, Korea Branch, was founded by a group of foreign residents of Seoul for the pursuit of Korean studies. The society has bi-monthly lectures designed to assist foreigners in arriving at a better understanding of Korea and its customs. It also sponsors one-day tours during the spring and fall to various historical areas in and around Seoul, and occasionally organizes two- or three-day trips to other parts of the country where there are cultural or natural attractions.

Mt. Sorak, on the east coast, has a rustic tourist hotel that has Western-style accommodations. This area is cooler than Seoul, and is popular for hiking and swimming in the summer and mountain climbing in the winter. The roads to the coast are well paved, and can be reached from Seoul in four to five hours.

Cheju Island, 60 miles off the south coast, has an almost semitropical climate. One of the chief attractions is watching the famed women divers of the island plunge into the sea, even in winter, and come up with catches of fish. Waterfalls abound, and picturesque fishing villages dot the coastline. The island has modern hotels. A new highway crosses the island. Cheju can be reached in one- and-a-half hours by air from Seoul, and there are ferries from Pusan, Yösu, and Mokpo that take close to 10 hours.

Taechon is a beach resort about 130 miles from Seoul. Here cabins can be rented from missionaries during the summer months, and there is also a small hotel. The main attraction is a large, sandy beach, with no undertow. Lifeguards are on duty at certain hours. Swimming is safe and ideal for children. Chungpyong Dam can be visited on a day's outing for picnicking, boating, water skiing, and swimming.

Koreans are sports enthusiasts and nearly all participate in some form of sports, including golf, tennis, skiing, hunting, mountain climbing, and hiking. They are particularly fond of picnicking. Korean spectator sports include soccer, baseball, tennis, and hockey. Foreigners are welcome to attend the competitive sports events held at the Seoul City Stadium. In season, the Seoul gymnasium has boxing, wrestling, basketball, or volleyball events.

In recent years, golf has become an extremely popular sport among Koreans,

and there are several golf clubs a short distance outside Seoul. They are attractive and challenging, but are expensive.

Fishing for yellowtail is particularly good on the east coast, and fishing is also good off Cheju Island. Fair freshwater fishing is limited mostly to lakes in the Chunchon area (about a two-hour drive north of Seoul) and to certain areas of the upper Han River.

Good camping areas can be found along the east coast of Korea. However, certain areas of the coast are closed from time to time for security reasons. Ice skating is available year round at an indoor rink in Seoul. Outdoor skating during the winter is done on the Han River and on almost every rice paddy. Some skiing is done in the eastern part of the country and the first ski resort with tows was opened in January 1975.

The YMCA has basketball, badminton, fencing, body building, judo, indoor swimming, and gymnastics. The cost for each of these activities is about \$8 a month. Walker Hill, a tourist complex operated by the Korean Government, furnishes horses and instructors for equestrians. It also has indoor and outdoor swimming pools, a bowling alley, tennis court, and golf course.

Hiking and picnicking around Seoul are popular in the fall and spring months. The mountains and hills, a short distance from the city, offer relatively easy climbs.

The address of the Korea National Tourism Corporation is 60-61 Chungmoro 3-ka, Chung-ku, Seoul. The address of the Korea Tourist Association is Room 801, Woonam Building, 7, 1-ka, Bongnae-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul.

Entertainment

Seoul has many theaters which show Korean, American, and foreign films.

American films are shown with Korean subtitles. The National Theater and Sejong Cultural Center feature concerts by both Korean and internationally known artists. Opera and ballet can also be seen, and the Seoul Symphony Orchestra offers a series of concerts each year. The Yongsan Chamber Music Society, which has Korean and American professional and amateur members, gives frequent concerts.

All the leading hotels have Western-style restaurants. A number of Chinese and Japanese restaurants are located in the city, as well as a host of Korean restaurants. Also, in preparation for the 1988 Olympics, some American fast food chains have opened recently, including Wendy's, Burger King, and Kentucky Fried Chicken; others are due to open in the next year.

Korea House was established by the Korean Government for the promotion of international friendship. Traditional Korean dancing and singing are presented every Sunday evening, along with a Korean buffet.

Social life in Seoul is quite active. The American Women's Club of Korea is an active organization that engages in many social, cultural, and welfare activities. All American women in Korea are welcome to attend the meetings and to take an active part. Many other women's groups are active in social and volunteer work. Gray Ladies, nurses' aides, Red Cross volunteers, etc., should bring whatever uniforms they have on hand. The USO welcomes volunteers to assist the regular staff.

Other active organizations are: Shrine Club of Korea, Kiwanis, Masons, Korean-American Association, Korean Association of University Women, YWCA, and the Catholic Men's Club.

Girl Scouts and Boy Scouts, Cub Scouts, Brownies, etc., are active. The Summer Youth Program held for children of all ages includes swimming, tennis, and other sports, as well as arts and crafts.

Pusan's small symphony orchestra gives concerts periodically, and occasionally there are cultural attractions from Seoul. Several movie theaters show foreign films; the original soundtracks are retained, and subtitles are in Korean.

PUSAN is Korea's second largest city with a population of over 3.5 million. Located about 300 miles south of Seoul at the extreme southeastern tip of the peninsula, Pusan is the principal seaport in South Korea and an important, developing industrial center. Situated at the head of the Naktong River basin, Pusan handles most of South Korea's foreign trade, and served as a main southern gateway from Korea to Japan during the latter's control over the country from 1910 to 1945.

The city's port facility has undergone major reconstruction as part of the country's ambitious modernization and development plans and now ranks as one of the major ports in the world. Shipbuilding, automaking, footwear, and electronics are the major industries in the area.

Pusan is usually warmer than Seoul, with little snow in winter and warm, humid temperatures in summer. The U.N. Cemetery (for Korean War dead) is just outside the city. Two of the most beautifully situated and interesting Buddhist temples in the country, Pumosa and Tongdosa, are within an hour's drive, as is Korea's most impressive industrial complex, the Masan Free Export Zone. There are hot springs in the region and good beaches at Haeundae. The re-

sort town of Chungmu can be reached by hydrofoil from Pusan. An important fishing port and naval base, Chinhae (population 95,000), is just west of Pusan.

Historic landmarks include the Kyongbok Palace, built by the first monarch of the Yi Dynasty in 1394; the Changdok Palace, which includes several valuable relics; and the Toksu Palace, built in 1593, and currently housing the National Museum and Art Gallery.

A midnight curfew is enforced in Pusan and many other locations along the coast or near the DMZ. In these areas taxis are difficult to obtain after 10:30 p.m.

Recreation and Entertainment

Recreational facilities in Pusan include a swimming pool, bowling alley, ball field, gymnasium, raquetball court, steam bath, tennis courts, movie theater, and library.

Pusan has two 18-hole golf courses with memberships available at either the Dong-Nae or Pusan Country Clubs. However, dues are prohibitively expensive. Reasonably priced golf courses are located at both Chinhae and Camp Walker, about one hour's drive from Pusan. Golf is very popular in Korea and weekends are extremely crowded, particularly Sundays.

Pusan's symphony orchestra gives concerts periodically, and occasionally cultural attractions from Seoul are presented. Several movie theaters show foreign films; the original soundtracks are retained and subtitles are in Korean. AFKN (Armed Forces Korean Network) broadcasts AM radio and TV programs daily. Pusan has one FM stereo station. Radios and TVs can be purchased locally.

TAEGU, a walled city with a population of almost two million, is located in southern South Korea, about 70 miles north of Pusan and 250 miles southeast of Seoul. Situated on the Kum River, Taegu is a major industrial center, a railroad junction, and the main collection and distribution point for the surrounding agricultural and mining region, as well as the heartland of the country's apple industry. Also known as the main market for the Korean silk industry, Taegu supplies the raw materials for the industry.

A major bastion in the United Nations' perimeter defense of the Pusan beachhead during the Korean War, Taegu became the country's temporary capital in August 1950. Surrounded by mountains, the climate is similar to Seoul's, although it is often colder in the winter and hotter in the summer. It is also windy and dusty. Taegu is known as an educational and cultural center. Keimyung University is in Taegu; there are four other major universities here.

Not far from Taegu are the east coast beaches located near Pohang. East of Taegu is Ulsan, with a population of 160,000. The city is an industrial center with oil refineries, chemical plants, and a large sugar refinery. West of Taegu is Chŏnju, known as Korea's primary producer of *hanji*, or traditional paper. Situated in a rice-growing region, Chŏnju has a population of 370,000. The city of Andong (with a population of 102,000), known for the Tosansŏwon Confucian Academy, and the traditional village of Hahoe, are other interesting places to visit in the area.

Other Cities

Cheju, the capital of the island province of the same name, is located 120 miles south of Kwangju off Korea's southern

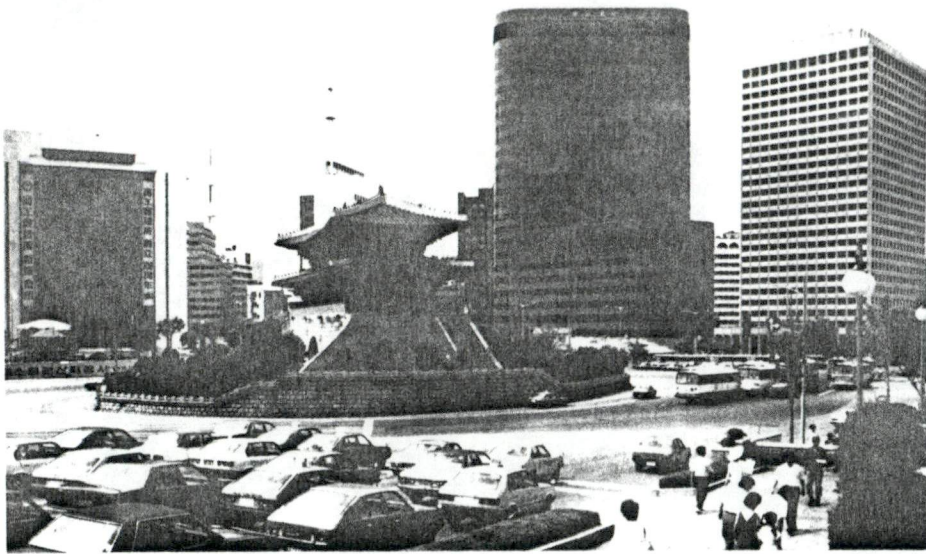
coast. Called the "Hawaii of Korea," the island is a major tourist spot, and the city is its service center. Along with its international airport and myriad accommodations, Cheju has a large port and light industries. Among the city's attractions are the Cheju Folk Museum; the Samsŏngnyŏl (Cave of Three Spirits), which is said to have been the cradle of the island's three ancestral families; the Yongduam (Dragon Head Rock), a 30-foot high basalt rock head; and a wood and rock park on the outskirts. Cheju grew as a seaport after 1913; the port facilities were built following World War II. Two colleges are located here. The current population of Cheju is roughly 168,000.

Inchŏn, located in northwest South Korea on the Yellow Sea, is the country's second largest port. Protected by a tidal basin, Inchŏn has an ice-free harbor and is the port and commercial center for Seoul. The city's economy is heavily dependent on the shipping and transshipping of goods, and is one of the country's main industrial centers. Products manufactured in Inchŏn include iron, steel, coke, light metals, chemicals, fertilizers, and textiles. In addition, fishing is an important industry. The tidal flats off the coast of Inchŏn have developed large salt fields. Historically, Inchŏn was opened to foreign trade in 1883. Formerly called Jinsen by the Japanese as well as Chemulpo, Inchŏn is famous as the site of the landing of U.S. troops on September 15, 1950; a statue of Douglas MacArthur in Chayu Park commemorates this event. It was from Inchŏn that the subsequent U.N. drive northward was launched. Inchŏn's population today is over one million.

Kwangju, in southwest South Korea, is an agricultural and commercial center built on the site of an ancient market. The capital of South Cholla Province,

Kwangju has rice mills, and industries that produce rayon, cotton textiles, and beer. Situated in the Yongsan River lowland, the city is a railroad hub with more than 725,000 residents. Kwangju is connected to Seoul and Pusan by a limited access highway and is four hours south of Seoul and three-and-a-half hours west of Pusan. Ancient tombs and temples are located in the hills around Kwangju. A new '88 Olympic Highway connects Kwangju with Taegu. The city of Tamyang, 7.5 miles north of Kwangju, is known for its bamboo wares. They are sold every five days at a market. The city also has a bamboo museum. The provincial town of Namwon is to the northeast. It is the home of Chunhyang, the heroine of Korea's famous story of love and conjugal fidelity.

Kyŏngju, situated 205 miles southeast of Seoul, has been called one of the world's 10 most historic cities. Often described as a museum without walls, the city was the birthplace of Silla culture in 57 B.C., and served as the dynasty's capital until A.D. 935. Spared the destruction of war, there are many pagodas, shrines, temples, and tombs that survive today. The town's most popular temple—Pulguksa—dates from 535 and is an example of Korean Buddhist architecture. Sŏkkuram Grotto, home of a stone Buddha, is a well-known historic site. Several of the region's largest royal tombs may be found in downtown Kyŏngju's Tumuli Park. Korea's most revered and best-known monument is probably Chŏmsŏngdae Observatory, the country's oldest secular building, constructed in 634. Outside of Seoul's National Museum, the Kyŏngju National Museum houses the country's finest exhibits of Silla culture. Kyŏngju, with a population of about 130,000, is a four-and-a-half hour train or bus ride from Seoul; there is no direct air service. On the outskirts of Kyŏngju is Pomun Lake



A view of Namdaemun Gate, Seoul.



A Korean ritual fan dance.

Resort, with deluxe hotels, extensive shopping, and recreational facilities.

Masan, situated 26 miles west of Pusan, is one of the most important commercial hubs in South Kyōngsung Province. With a population of nearly 413,000, the city has a thermoelectric plant, and machine and chemical factories. Masan serves as the market center for the agricultural regions of the Kimhae plain, as well as a service center for the hinterland. The port, now a free export zone, was instrumental in the region's expansion early this century. It was closed in 1908 because of its strategic military location, but was reopened in 1967. Masan has road and rail connections to Pusan, and a junior teachers' college, which opened in 1968.

The village of **Panmunjōn** lies just south of the 38th Parallel. Truce negotiations during the Korean War began at nearby Kaesong, north of the 38th Parallel, but in October 1951, were moved to Panmunjōn, where the truce was signed on July 27, 1953. Daily tours are arranged only by the Korean Tourist Bureau.

Suwōn, located just south of Seoul is an 18th-century walled city, famous for its elaborate gates and its replica of a Korean folk village. The capital of Kyonggi province, Suwōn is an important communications point and a local agricultural center. With a population of 310,500, Suwōn has large silk and rayon textile mills.

Ulsan is the site of the mammoth Hyundai automobile plant, in the center of a special industrial district. The city lies on the eastern edge of the T'aebaek-sanmaek Mountains, 35 miles northeast of Pusan. Shipbuilding and aluminum and fertilizer factories are among this open port's industries. Ulsan was transformed

from a market center and fishing town to an industrial metropolis in the early 1960s, when road and rail links to Korea's major cities were finished. The population is an estimated 477,000.

Yōsu is a port in the extreme south, located 60 miles southeast of Kwangju on the Yōsu Peninsula. Korea's navy was headquartered here from 1392 to 1910. This is now a fish exporting area of 173,000 residents, though industrial development in the Yochon Industrial District is also important. Yōsu is linked to Seoul by rail and road and has regular connections to other seacoast cities.

* * * *

Country Profile

Geography and Climate

The Korean peninsula juts southward from Manchuria and Soviet Siberia. With a total area of 85,000 square miles, it compares in size to New Zealand. It is 525 miles long, from 125 to 200 miles wide, and has thousands of islands dotting its 5,400 miles of coastline.

The Demilitarized Zone (DMZ), which is bisected by the Military Demarcation Line (MDL), divides North and South Korea. The DMZ is 4,347 yards wide and extends 151 miles across the peninsula. The Republic of Korea (R.O.K.) comprises the southern half of the peninsula and encompasses 34,247 square miles, an area about the size of Indiana. It is island-like, in that seas form three of its boundaries: to the east, the Sea of Japan, or Eastern Sea; to the south, the narrow Korean Straits; and to the west, the Yellow Sea.

In general, Korea is a land of diverse geographical features. The most scenic area is the east coast where the Taebak

Mountains meet the sea. Here, fine sandy beaches with clear water are found. Few natural harbors exist, and the tide is low (two to three feet). The rocky south coast has numerous small fishing ports. Mt. Halla (an extinct volcano), the largest mountain in the south, is on Cheju Island off the south coast.

Most of the country's islands lie off the south and west coasts, where the continental shelf is quite wide. Cold and warm currents wash the peninsula. Korea's coastal waters teem with marine life, and most islanders are engaged in coastal fishing. The west coast has numerous shoals and islands, and its usefulness for shipping is hampered by mud banks and the high ebb and flow of the tides (up to 30 feet at Inchön).

Pusan, about 300 miles southeast of the capital city of Seoul, is Korea's main seaport, while Inchön, about 10 miles west of Seoul, is the second port. The ports of Ulsan and Pohang are being expanded to serve newly built industrial centers. The port of Chinhæ, near Pusan, is the headquarters of the Republic of Korea Navy.

The principal rivers are the Han, which flows past Seoul, and the Naktong, which rises in the northeast and then flows southward to enter the Korean Straits west of Pusan. The Han enters the Yellow Sea north of Inchön; its estuary is divided down the middle by the DMZ.

Some 3,400 plant species and varieties are found on the Korean peninsula, including 880 general-vascular plants. A vigorous reforestation program, which has been in effect for over 15 years, has worked miracles in restoring tree cover to the rugged mountain sites which were denuded during the Japanese occupation, the Korean War, and its af-

termath. Now, even remote uplands are covered with larch, fir, spruce, pine, and birch. Tropical vegetation is found on Cheju Island. The north is noted for its hillsides of rhododendron; the center, for its acres of magnolias, peonies, and lilies; and the south, for its camellias.

Korea's climate is comparable to that of the northeastern United States, with four clearly defined seasons. Spring is somewhat unpredictable and wet. Monsoon rains, beginning in early to mid-July and extending into August, combine with 90°F-to-100°F temperatures to make for an oppressively humid summer. Autumn is noted for its succession of warm, sunny days and cool, refreshing nights. December and January bring dry, below-freezing weather, with bitter Siberian winds. Usually the weather is marked by three bitterly cold days followed by four mildly cold days. Snow falls from about mid-December to mid-February, but only remains on the ground for a few days. Korea is rarely affected by earthquakes. However, the side effects of typhoons are sometimes experienced, particularly on the southwest and south coasts in late summer.

Population

Korea is one of the world's most densely populated countries. In July 1986, the population was estimated to be nearly 43.3 million, and Seoul itself now has over 10 million inhabitants. In the past there were few large cities, since most Koreans were farmers. But in recent years there has been a considerable shift from the country to the city, and an estimated 66 percent of the population now lives in urban areas. As incomes have increased, birth rates have declined, and the average age of the population has increased slightly. The fact that most Koreans have no firsthand memory of either the Japanese occupation or the Korean War is politically significant.

Although it is industrializing rapidly, Korea is still predominantly an agricultural country. The area of arable land is limited by a mountainous topography, and only 22 percent of South Korea's total area is under cultivation; land that can grow crops is farmed intensively.

Before Korea was opened to foreign influence in 1876, the society had uniformity and stability. But Korean behavior and customs changed with the introduction of occidental learning and culture; since 1945, there has been wide contact with people from many nations, and a corresponding acceleration in change in the pattern of living. Progress made by the nation has changed the thinking and desires of the people. Societal change, which has been breathtaking, continues. Old patterns of thought and behavior persist, but are subject to the relentless pressure of rapid modernization.

Westernization has made drastic changes in the pattern of living for many Koreans, especially in Seoul. Streets are filled with Koreans smartly dressed in Western-style clothing; movie houses, restaurants, nightclubs, and dance halls are always full. Progress made by the nation has brought a corresponding change in the thinking and desires of the people. Seoul especially reflects the changes: skyscrapers rise rapidly, bright lights blaze, and wide boulevards cut through former mazes of alleys. Changes are also visible in other major cities.

Korea is in the midst of a large construction boom in private, industrial, and public service facilities. Many major construction projects were completed by mid-1986, in time for the Asian Games held in Seoul that year. Additional construction will be completed in time for the 1988 Summer Olympic Games.

The recent social changes in Korea have not affected all segments of the popula-

tion equally, and have actually caused a cleavage between city people and country people. Old customs still remain in some sections of the countryside, and family loyalty is strong.

Korea's tourist industry has waged a vigorous campaign to attract visitors. Japanese make up the largest group of tourists who come to Korea. Large numbers of Taiwanese and Americans also visit the country.

The four major religions in Korea are Shamanism, Buddhism, Confucianism, and Christianity. Shamanism is the oldest religion, and was probably brought to Korea by the early immigrants from north-central Asia. It is primarily observed among rural people, particularly in times of sickness, but the number of practitioners and believers has declined.

Buddhism was brought to Korea from China in the fourth century and was the dominant religion throughout much of Korean history. It gave Korea a strong cultural heritage. Buddhist temples, sculptures, paintings, writing, and other priceless works constitute most of the country's national treasures. Today there are about eight million Buddhist adherents, and 2,500 temples throughout the country.

Confucianism, more an ethical code than a religious doctrine, came to Korea from China as early as the second century. It emphasizes ancestor worship, respect for elders, and the importance of education.

Christianity was introduced in Korea in the 16th century. The government made several attempts to stamp out the religion, one as recently as 1866, and discouragement and persecution continued under the Japanese occupation. Today, religious structures and forms of wor-

ship follow occidental patterns, and most of the country's ministers are Korean. Christians total over eight million, of whom about two-thirds are Protestant.

The Korean language is distinct from Japanese and Chinese, although its grammar and word form resemble Japanese, and its vocabulary is filled with words borrowed from the Chinese. During the occupation of Korea (1910-45), the Japanese made a concerted effort to teach and encourage the use of their language. As a result, an estimated 10 to 20 percent of the population, mostly people 50 years of age and over, can still speak Japanese. The use of Chinese characters is gradually giving way to Hangul, a phonetic alphabet consisting of 24 letters—14 consonants and 10 vowels. The Korean Government has encouraged the use of the Korean language in all official documents and publications since 1969. The language is generally the same throughout the peninsula, but there are seven dialects, all mutually intelligible. It is very difficult for English speakers to learn.

The average traditional Korean home is usually built partially of brick or stone around a courtyard, and has three to four bedrooms, one wood-floor living room, and a kitchen. Bedrooms have charcoal-heated floors called *ondol*. Windows are glassed, but sliding doors between rooms in many homes are latticed frames covered with paper. Millions of Koreans now live in high-rise apartments.

Most city houses have tile roofs and are surrounded by cement block walls. The cities are architecturally a mixture of Korean, Japanese, and Western styles, and most of the rebuilding of bombed-out structures in Seoul has been done in Western architecture. Yet, despite

modernization, Seoul still retains the exotic flavor of the Orient. Shoes are never worn in a Korean home. They are removed at the entrance and slippers are usually provided.

In Korea, the first name is the family name, usually followed by a two-syllable given name. Sometimes, however, Koreans will give their name in the Western order when they meet foreigners. Except among persons who are closely related or very old friends, Koreans always address one another in a formal manner. Married women sometimes use their maiden names with the prefix "Mrs." in a business situation, but use their married names in a social situation or in the presence of their husbands.

Today, Western dress prevails among women and men, both in urban and rural areas, because it is more practical. When Western clothing was first introduced to Korea early in the 1900s, young men and the educated wore it as a symbol of their advanced way of life. However, many Korean women and some elderly men still wear traditional dress; others reserve it for festive occasions.

Traditional Korean dress is light, simple and colorful. The *chogori* is an upper jacket-like garment with loose sleeves, worn by both men and women. The *chima* is a long, loose skirt worn by women. The *paji* worn by men corresponds to Western trousers. The *turumagi* is a kind of overcoat worn by both women and men and looks like the *chogori*, except that it falls to the knees. Rubber shoes with turned up toes are worn over padded cotton socks by men and women.

Western, Chinese, and Japanese restaurants are found in all Korean cities. Traditional food consists mainly of rice, vegetables, poultry, grilled meat, and

fish. Boiled rice, the staple food here as in other East Asian countries, is sometimes extended with barley, beans, or other cereals. The most important and popular side dish is *kimchi*, a mixture of pickled vegetables which, in its favorite form, is full of red peppers, onions, garlic, ginger, and salt. *Bulgogi* and *kalbi* are the most popular beef dishes. Rice is also the favored grain for liquor production. Korea has traditional drinks: *takju*, a very light rice wine slightly stronger than beer; *yakju*, a potent variety of *takju*; and *soju*, a strong spirit distilled from rice.

History

Recorded Korean history began during the Three Kingdoms period (57 B.C. to A.D. 668). The Silla Dynasty ruled the entire peninsula from 668 to 918; the temples and art of the period are viewed with admiration to this day. During the Koryo Dynasty (918 to 1392), bronze coinage was first introduced and printing was developed. The Yi Dynasty (1392-1910) is noted for its Golden Age—the reign of King Sejong, 1419-50, which saw the formulation of the 24-letter Korean alphabet (Hangul), and the development of movable type printing. During this period, Confucianism was widely spread throughout the country.

In the 16th century, the Japanese almost conquered the peninsula, but were driven out with help from China. Strict isolation was then enforced and Korea became known as the Hermit Kingdom. This period ended in 1876, and in 1882 Korea signed a treaty with the United States establishing diplomatic and commercial relations—the country's first trade treaty with a Western power.

In 1910, Korea was annexed and occupied by Japan. The Japanese forbade the

use of the vernacular and forced the adoption of Japanese names. In 1919, a Declaration of Independence was signed by 33 Korean patriots, leading to a nonviolent uprising against Japanese rule and the establishment of a provisional government of Korea in exile. The end of World War II in 1945 saw the liberation of Korea from Japanese colonial rule.

Government

Korea was freed from Japanese colonial domination at the end of World War II. There followed a period of American military government, which ended in July 1948. At that time the Constitutional Assembly, freely elected in the area south of the 38th parallel, adopted a democratic government which the United Nations declared the only lawful government in Korea. The Assembly elected Syngman Rhee as president, and the Republic of Korea was formally inaugurated on August 15, 1948.

On June 15, 1950, North Korea launched a massive invasion of the south, which was halted at the Naktong River near Pusan, and then reversed by a U.S. Marine landing in September at Inchön. Three years of bloody fighting saw the massive intervention of Chinese Communist troops to aid the North and assistance for the South from 16 members of the United Nations. A truce was signed on July 27, 1953 at Panmunjöm, and a demilitarized zone established which roughly follows the 38th Parallel. A peace treaty has never been concluded, and U.S. military forces remain in the Republic to assist in enforcing the Armistice and in deterring aggression, pursuant to the Mutual Security Treaty concluded between the U.S. and the R.O.K. in 1954. While an uneasy peace has been maintained on the peninsula since the treaty, numerous incidents

1882 - 110 yrs.
1992

One century of
diplomatic and commercial relations
between

have occurred, and large armed forces confront each other across the DMZ.

The Republic of Korea has had a stormy post-war political history. A student revolution in April 1960 brought about the downfall of the first president, Syngman Rhee; he had ruled since 1948. Huh Chung led an interim government for three months, after which Dr. Chang Myon served as prime minister in a new parliamentary government elected in July 1960. On May 16, 1961, Maj. Gen. Park Chung Hee led the establishment of a military government, which governed until the fall of 1963. At that time General Park retired, and was elected president, first as a general and then as a civilian, serving until his assassination on October 26, 1979, by the chief of the Korean CIA.

Martial law was soon declared by Gen. Chun Doo Hwan, who had succeeded as head of state in mid-1980. A new constitution establishing Korea's Fifth Republic was then adopted by popular referendum in October 1980 and, in February 1981, President Chun was elected by an electoral college for a single seven-year term. Elections are planned for 1987 or 1988; riots have occurred in June 1987 in Seoul and other cities, protesting Chun's hand-picked successor. A new National Assembly was elected in March 1981. The rigorous restrictions on political activity imposed early in the Republic have been gradually relaxed and, in February 1985, a new National Assembly was elected. It was described as the most vigorously contested election in many years.

The constitution of the Fifth Republic, like its predecessor, provides for a division of the government into three branches: strong executive, legislative, and judicial. The president administers

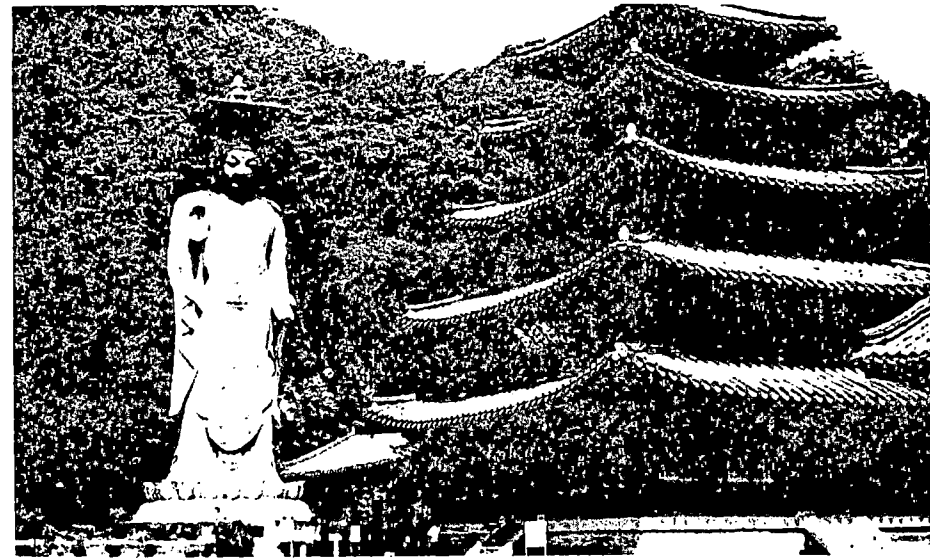
the country through a prime minister and a cabinet, appointed by the president. Provincial governors are appointed and work under the direct administration of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

The judicial branch consists of the Supreme Court, three appellate courts, 10 district courts, and one family court. In addition, the military services have special courts.

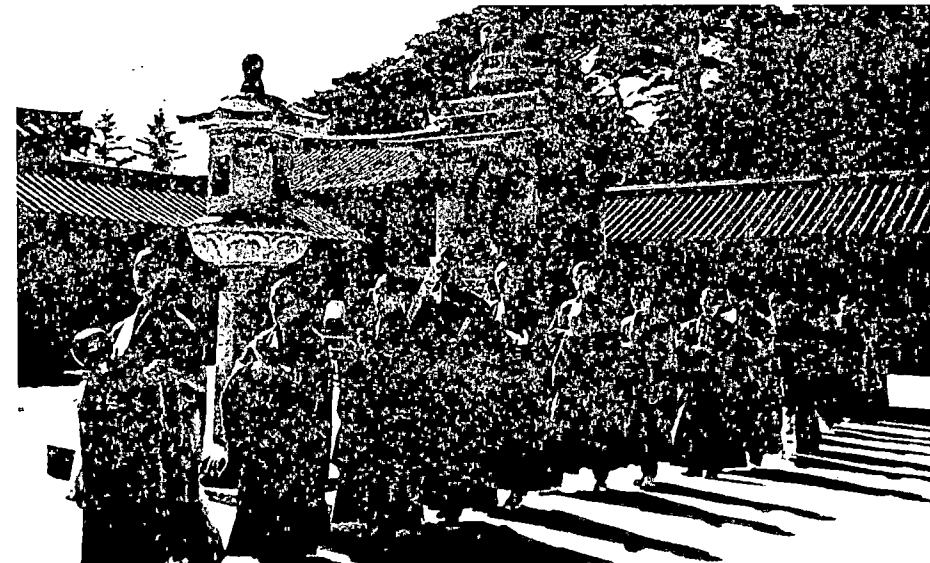
Under a unicameral parliamentary system, the legislators are elected from 92 two-member districts, with 92 proportional representatives making up the rest of the 276 Assembly members. The National Assembly has a speaker and two vice-speakers; the latter are selected by the two major political parties. A majority of seats in the Assembly are held by the progovernment Democratic Justice Party (DJP). However, the New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP), a new opposition party that includes many once-banned politicians, won a significant number of seats in the February 1985 Assembly elections, leading to the effective return of a two-party system after several years of multi-party politics.

Korea pursues a vigorous foreign policy, designed to strengthen the country's security, promote international trade and development, seek the broadest possible acceptance in the international community, and to pursue step-by-step peaceful reunification of the peninsula through increased contacts with North Korea. The Republic of Korea has established diplomatic relations with over 100 countries, and is a member of 40 intergovernmental agencies.

Although it has been barred by Security Council veto from membership in the United Nations, the R.O.K. continues to favor simultaneous admission of both



A view of Popchu-sa Temple, Korea's oldest and best wooden pagoda, and Korea's largest Buddha.



The Tapdori Ceremony, which offers praise to Buddha and seeks prosperity for all people, is performed at Pulguk-sa Temple.

Korean governments to the U.N., and is a member of all but two of the U.N. specialized agencies. The North Korean Government, on the other hand, has refused to recognize the R.O.K. Government or to carry on contacts with it in recent years, has rejected proposals for increased communications between the two parts of the country, and opposes joint admission to the U.N.

However, South and North Korea did hold talks dealing with economic, humanitarian, and sports issues in 1984-85, and direct contacts between the parliaments of both states have also been agreed upon. The R.O.K. is pursuing South-North dialog vigorously as the key to reduction of tensions on the Korean peninsula.

The flag of Korea has a white background with a central disc of red and blue and four black, bar-like symbols (all different) towards each other.

Arts, Science, Education

Korea's rich cultural history is evidenced in hundreds of specified national treasures such as buildings, books, documents, fine arts, sculptures, and handicrafts that represent ancient techniques and workmanship. All bespeak the glories of the past and give an understanding of Korea's 5,000 years of history.

From ancient times, Korean literature consisted of poetry set to music for singing and dancing. The introduction of Western culture saw the emergence of a new school of writers who adopted Western forms and styles. Now, nearly 200 novels and some 1,000 poems are published annually by Korea's 700 novelists and poets.

The art works of the Koguryo Kingdom, still found on the walls of ancient tombs,

reflect Chinese influence. Buddhist Koryo left only a few paintings, but bequeathed numerous stone Buddha images and other religious art objects. The Confucian Yi Dynasty saw the flowering of Korean paintings and calligraphy as elegant as any found in China. Korean calligraphy is still held in high esteem. The National Museum of Fine Arts houses numerous ancient masterpieces, some dating back to the Silla Dynasty, and beyond to the neolithic era.

Western art has spread rapidly in the atmosphere of modern education and from the training of artists abroad. Many young architects also study abroad, and their contemporary designs, modified by purely Korean influences, are steadily gaining national and international respect and admiration.

In Korea, music originally was part of religious rituals, along with prayer and dance. Gradually it evolved into refined and well-balanced music. To this day, it is cherished by young and old. Traditional music saw a gradual decline with the introduction of Western music, but today it is being revived through the activities of the National Classical Music Institute, and by private institutions.

Western music was introduced into Korea toward the end of the last century and rapidly became popular. Koreans are highly musical. Recitals, concerts, and operas usually have large audiences. Seoul has two symphony orchestras.

Traditional dance and modern ballet are also popular in Korea. Every child now has the opportunity to learn modern or traditional dancing at school, and advanced courses are offered by many colleges. In common with most nations, Korean drama had its origins in ancient religious rites. The early form of theatrical art is the mask play of the Silla era.

Other forms are the puppet show staged with wooden dolls manipulated to the accompaniment of music, and the *Pansori*, which is the dramatization of well-known tales and narratives to the accompaniment of traditional drums. Modern drama was introduced into Korea early in this century, and a Drama Center has been established to encourage the increasing interest in this art form. Korean dramatists are not only adapting foreign works for local audiences, but are also producing original plays.

Films have contributed much to the modernization of Korean life and have introduced foreign cultures to the Korean people. Korea's first movie was produced in 1921, and now moviemaking is one of the major industries in the country. Korean productions are entered in various international film festivals. About 24 foreign films are imported each year.

Research and development activities are centered in the Seoul research and development complex, which consists of a series of separate institutions that are coordinated as far as overall policy is concerned. Examples of this kind of institution include the Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (KAIST), the Korea Institute of Industrial Economics and Technology (KIET), the Agency for Defense Development (ADD), and the Korea Educational Development Institute (KEDI). High-technology research and development institutes are rapidly being relocated to the new science city of Daeduk, about 60 miles south of Seoul. North of Taejon, a research complex which includes the Korea National Bureau of Standards, Korea Research Institute of Ship and Ocean, and other institutes, has recently been completed.

Education has expanded rapidly at all levels since 1945, and today Korea's

students constitute more than one-quarter of the total population. Both public and private schools are subject to the supervision of the Ministry of Education.

The education law stipulates that every person is entitled to at least six years of education. As a result, literacy is over 95 percent; and all children now attend elementary school. Secondary education covers six years beyond elementary school and consists of two stages: three years of middle school (junior high school) and three years of high school. All elementary school graduates are entitled to admission to middle school, provided they can afford the school fees. The specific location of the middle school to which a student is assigned is determined by means of a lottery. Graduates of middle school must pass a qualifying examination for admission to high school, and must be able to pay school fees. As might be expected in a country whose primary economic resource is its people, investment in education is heavy, particularly in technical and vocational education and at the college level, both of which have expanded tenfold in the last two decades.

In September 1966, the Peace Corps began to provide English-language and science teachers for selected high schools and colleges throughout the country. Numerous educational institutions have been established through missionary assistance, including Ewha Woman's University (Methodist), Yonsei University (interdenominational), Soongjun University (Presbyterian), and Sogang University (an American Jesuit institution). Western culture has been introduced through these universities, and many Korean national leaders have received their education from these institutions of higher education. Of the five major universities in Seoul (Yonsei, So-

gang, Ewha, Korea, and Seoul National), the most prestigious is Seoul National University (SNU).

Commerce and Industry

Devastated by a war which destroyed nearly every sector of its economy 30 years ago, Korea's rapid economic recovery is almost unprecedented. From the cessation of hostilities in 1953 until the early 1960s, vast sums of money were spent to rebuild the Korean economy. From 1946 until the end of fiscal year 1979, the U.S. provided \$9.2 billion through both public and commercial loans in economic and technical assistance to Korea. Korea used this aid well, changing its position from one of the world's poorest ex-colonies to one of the world's most dynamic growth economies.

From the introduction of the first Economic Development Plan in 1961, Korea has recorded breathtaking economic growth. After a decade of work on education and other necessary infrastructure, Korea turned to exports as an "engine of economic growth." In the 20 years that followed, it averaged about nine percent real growth per year, with per capita output rising from \$100 to about \$2,000. The economy's only recession since the beginning of the "economic miracle" occurred in 1980 when real gross national product (GNP) decreased by six percent and per capita income fell to \$1,503. In 1981, however, the economy recovered the ground lost the previous year. After reaching 9.5 percent real GNP growth in 1983, the Korean economy settled back to the more sustainable 7.5 percent range projected in the revised Economic and Social Development Plan for 1984-1986.

Korea is rapidly industrializing, with the mining and manufacturing sector in-

creasing its share of GNP to 29 percent in 1985. From 1962 to 1985, the agricultural, forestry, and fisheries sectors decreased in share from 37 percent to 14 percent while the wholesale and retail trade sector continued to increase its share to 17 percent of the GNP in 1985.

Korea's major industrial products include textiles, electronic products, footwear, food products, chemicals, cement, petrochemicals, beverages, plywood, automobiles, and ships. Korea's main crop is rice, followed by barley. Vegetables and some fruits—especially apples, tangerines, and strawberries—are also grown.

Korea's economic development has been led by rapid expansion of foreign trade. Exports, which totaled only \$55 million in 1962, have grown at an average annual rate of 35 percent to a total of \$30 billion in 1985. The leading export has traditionally been textiles, but that is losing ground to electronics, steel, and ships. Commodity imports have also increased dramatically from \$422 million in 1962 to \$30.6 billion in 1985, and oil imports accounted for 19 percent of total Korean imports by value in 1985. Korea also has a vigorous nuclear power program, with four plants in operation, five under construction, and more planned.

Korea's major exports, in order of importance, are textiles, metal products, electrical and electronic goods, transportation equipment (mainly ships), footwear, fish products, tires and tubes, and leather goods. Korea also exports more traditional products such as silk, laver (a dried seaweed), and ginseng. Korea's major market is the U.S., which took 36 percent of its exports in 1984. Japan is second with a 16 percent export market share the same year. In terms of imports the situation reverses, with

Japan supplying 25 percent of Korea's total imports and the U.S. second with 22 percent. Major imports are crude oil, electrical products, machinery, nonelectrical machinery, transportation equipment, grain, iron and steel products, and chemicals.

The Fifth Five-Year Plan (1982-86) adopted a strategy which continued to emphasize high growth, but with major attention paid to fighting inflation and providing a stable base for further development. During this period Korea continued to press for the development of heavy industries, with careful attention paid to upgrading skills and improving income distribution, as well as an emphasis on social development.

The American Chamber of Commerce is located in Seoul at Room 307, Chosun Hotel. The address of the Korean Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Seoul is 111 Sokong-Dong, Chung-Ku. There are also Chambers of Commerce in Inchön, Pusan, and Taegu.

Transportation

Many world airlines fly to Korea, including two American carriers—Northwest Airlines and Pan American Airlines. Other airlines are Air France, Thai International, Cathay Pacific, China Airways, Japan Airlines, Kuwait Airways, KLM Royal Dutch Airlines, Lufthansa Airlines, Saudi Arabian Airlines, Singapore Airlines, Malaysian Airlines, and Korean Airlines (KAL). Only KAL has air routes between the major cities in Korea. Flights are frequent and inexpensive.

Korea's railroad system has been completely dieselized, and a special express train now covers the distance from Seoul to Pusan in less than five hours. The government owns and operates the entire

system and is making further efforts to modernize and expand railroad facilities. Fares are reasonable, and rail transportation can be used freely by Westerners. There is train service to all major cities. Night express trains have Pullman-type sleepers, and long-distance trains usually have dining cars. Licensed vendors come aboard at most stops to sell soft drinks and other refreshments.

Shipping services are well-developed, and almost all major foreign lines regularly call at ports in Korea. Usually these are cargo or cargo/passenger ships. The principal ports are Pusan, to the south of Seoul on the Sea of Japan, and Inchön, about 10 miles northwest of Seoul on the Yellow Sea. An overnight car ferry service operates between Pusan and Shimonoseki, Japan.

One of the most conspicuous changes in Korea in recent years has been in highway construction. Seoul has an elevated highway that routes express traffic over the city's major traffic roadblocks. Highways from the airport to the city and from Seoul to Inchön, Pusan, Kwangju, and the east coast have been completed, and other highways are now under construction. The new highways compare favorably to those in the U.S. and are wide and well-engineered, but are often heavily congested. Lateral roadways, however, are still inadequate, and travel on them can be slow and difficult. An international driver's license may be used in Korea, but chauffeur-driven services are recommended for Seoul.

Bus service is available throughout Korea. Comfortable, modern, air-conditioned coaches provide safe and pleasant transportation on the new highways between major cities. However, buses that travel the narrow and bumpy lateral routes are less safe.

Seoul has local public bus transportation (no streetcars) which is inexpensive and fairly fast, although usually very crowded, especially at rush hour.

Seoul has several subway lines in operation, and further construction is underway in many areas. The subway system is safe, fast, inexpensive, has signs in English, and is often used by foreigners.

Local taxis can be used for intracity travel. Except for the center of town, where taxi stops are regulated (each stop has a sign in English), a taxi can be hailed from the sidewalk. Tipping is not customary.

A car rental service in Korea will lease cars for about \$70 a day. A car with a chauffeur can be hired for about \$90 a day.

Americans who have their own cars in Korea find that driving is hazardous. Bicycles, carts, handcarts, and men carrying "A" frames fill the streets. Children play on the road, and pedestrians appear unaware of, or indifferent to, traffic and traffic signals.

Houses and apartments do not have garages or carports.

Communications

Twenty-four hour international telephone and telegraph service is available to all free-world countries. Circuits are open 24 hours. Calls are booked with the Korean International Telephone and Telegraph (KITTT). Service is fairly good, and calls can be completed within one to three hours.

International postal service is satisfactory. First class mail to the U.S. usually takes seven to eight days.

American radio programs, transcribed music, news, and a few original pro-

grams are broadcast 24 hours a day throughout Korea by the Armed Forces Korean Network (AFKN). Voice of America (VOA) programs are also received. Several Korean radio stations offer good musical programs on both AM and FM.

AFKN-TV transmits selected U.S. television programs and live newscasts (via satellite) in color about 18 hours daily. Three Korean networks also telecast in color (in Korean). The National Television System Committee (NTSC) system is used, so color TVs bought in the U.S. can receive local broadcasts.

Home video machines are common, and can be purchased and serviced inexpensively. Several videotape centers rent tapes at reasonable prices. VHS and BETA tapes are both available. However, the larger selection of tapes is VHS.

Two English-language newspapers, the *Korea Times* and *Korea Herald*, are published in Seoul. Both concentrate on national news. The U.S. military newspaper, the *Pacific Stars and Stripes*, is published daily in Japan, flown to Seoul, and is available by subscription for daily home delivery. Far East editions of *Time* and *Newsweek* also are available. The *International Herald Tribune* (Asia edition) and the *Asian Wall Street Journal* arrive one day late from Hong Kong.

The U.S. International Communication Agency (USICA) has an American Cultural Center with a library well stocked with valuable reference works. United States Information Service (USIS) libraries are located in Seoul, Pusan, Taegu, and Kwangju.

Health

Seoul has several good local hospitals. These facilities have competent Ameri-

can, European, and Korean physicians on their staffs, and many have had graduate training in America. The U.S. Army maintains a well-equipped military hospital and outpatient clinic in Seoul.

Good U.S.-educated dentists and orthodontists practice in Seoul. Optometrists and facilities for grinding lenses are available locally, though some people prefer to send their prescriptions to the U.S.

For minor health problems in Pusan, Americans are referred to Baptist Hospital, which has a foreigner's clinic, with two American doctors and one American dentist. Maryknoll Missionary Hospital also has an American dentist. Several U.S.-trained, Korean dentists are often used by foreigners.

Korea's general level of community sanitation is not high, although annual nationwide government immunization programs are in effect to control smallpox, typhoid, diphtheria, typhus, and cholera. Voluntary health agencies assist in the efforts to control tuberculosis, intestinal parasites, and leprosy. Water purification facilities are available in urban areas; however, Westerners should not drink the water; beer or hot tea are preferable. Sewage and garbage disposal and treatment facilities are limited, and are in urban areas only, with modest-scale operations. Insect and fly control for prevention of encephalitis and other communicable diseases is active and reasonably successful. Food sanitation service has been started, but it may be some time before acceptable standards are reached.

Although intestinal parasites, liver and lung fluke, tuberculosis, leprosy, malaria, and encephalitis exist, none of these diseases present major hazards to

Westerners if reasonable precautions are taken. Hepatitis is a threat, and shellfish in particular should be approached with caution. The most frequent ailments among Americans are the same as those encountered at home. Diarrhea is most often caused by contaminated food and water.

Mosquitoes, flies, spiders, cockroaches, and other insects are controlled in the housing areas by spraying programs. The danger period for mosquito-borne encephalitis extends from June through October. Korea has a high incidence of rodents, but the housing areas are free of them because of the eradication program.

During the dry winter months a humidifier is a valuable asset and is a must for small children and those with respiratory conditions.

Care must be exercised when preparing fruits and vegetables purchased on the open market. Only fruits and vegetables with skins that can be scrubbed or peeled should be eaten raw. Freshwater fish, oysters, clams, and meats purchased on the local market should be thoroughly cooked before eating.

Clothing and Services

Korea is a four-season country with climate comparable to that of the northeastern U.S. During office hours men and women dress as they would in offices in the U.S. Offices are well heated in the winter and air-conditioned in summer.

Korea exports a wide array of clothing items, many of which can be purchased locally. Major American and European designer clothes are sold here, but availability depends on what the factories are producing at the time. Silks and polyes-

ter dresses and blouses are available all year; linen and cotton are found in early spring and summer. All sizes, brands, styles, and colors are not always available. However, if one enjoys shopping and is persistent, real bargains on excellent-quality items can be found.

Wool and acrylic sweaters; casual, knit shirts (several styles and brands); tennis, aerobic, jogging, and other canvas/leather casual shoes; hiking boots; winter boots; and leather "dock siders," can be purchased inexpensively for children and adults. Many types, styles, and brands of raincoats, jackets, and coats are also available locally for all ages. The quality of the export goods available on the local market varies, and one must check individual items for flaws.

Mens' suits in fabrics suitable for the season are appropriate for summer and winter wear. The conservative, dark business suit is acceptable for most official receptions and for cocktail or dinner parties throughout the year. On a few occasions, dinner jackets are appropriate. Other formal clothing is rarely necessary. Local tailors are good and relatively inexpensive, and a wide variety of good quality Korean fabrics is available.

Boots, raincoats, winter and spring coats, sports clothes, and accessories for all seasons are required for women. In general, women dress slightly more conservatively than they do in the U.S. Entertainment is informal, and long or short dresses are usually appropriate for most social events. In deference to local custom, American women wear clothing that is not conspicuously bare. Hats are rarely required. Bring shoes of all types, especially sturdy walking shoes. Soft-soled or knitted slippers are worn in Korean homes since it is customary to remove shoes before entering houses;

these can be purchased here. Well-made leather handbags are available locally.

Korea's textile industry produces a great variety of beautiful cottons and synthetics in addition to the traditional silks and brocades. A great deal of dressmaking is done here; local dressmakers range from excellent to mediocre.

Imported foods on the local market are expensive; the methods of handling and marketing local foods are often considered unsanitary by Western standards. Because of the language barrier and the bargaining that must be done, many Americans have a servant buy those supplies obtained from local vendors. Fresh fruits and vegetables from these vendors should be of the variety that can be peeled and/or cooked before eating. Some local stores and vendors claim to sell parasite-free vegetables and fruits; in the absence of continuing reliable inspection, these should be treated by the cooking and/or peeling method, or by soaking in accordance with internationally established practice.

Downtown Seoul also has good barber and beauty shops. Shoe repair facilities are fair; dry cleaning and laundry service is good, as are camera, radio, TV repair facilities. A few local garages do satisfactory auto repairs; but, due to the language barrier, they are not often used by Americans.

Domestic Help

Domestic servants are becoming increasingly difficult to find. Newcomers with young families will spend some time locating, and more time training, a servant. Most couples find that one servant for general housework, laundry, and kitchen help is sufficient. However, some families with children or those who entertain frequently find more than

one servant necessary. Cooks with experience in Western cooking are available. Some families hire a house-yardman to do the yard work and heavy cleaning once or twice a week.

The greatest problem, of course, is language. Domestic workers who have worked for Americans for some time usually can speak and understand English sufficiently well to take oral messages and instructions and, in a few cases, can write simple English.

Servants' salaries are reasonable and are paid in local currency. When servants are injured or become ill on the job, the employer is not legally responsible for seeing that they get proper medical attention.

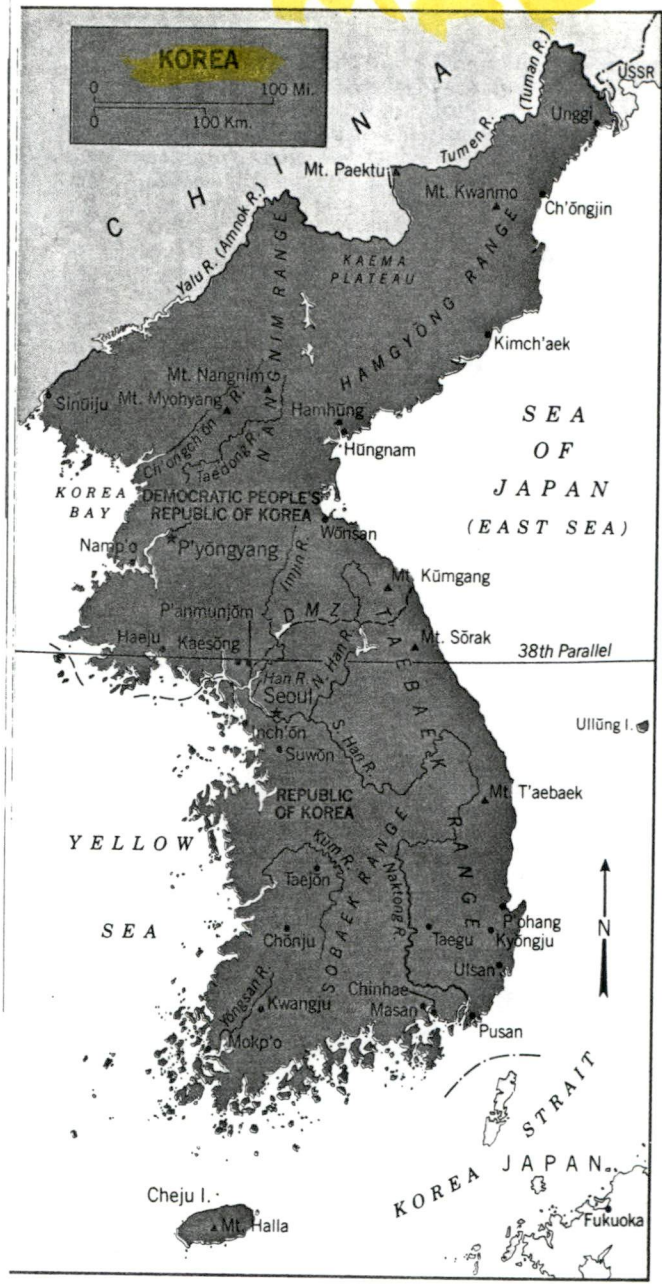
Local Holidays

→ January 1/2/3	New Year holidays
January/February	*Lunar New Year
March 1	Sam Il Jul (Independence Movement Day)
March 10	Labor Day
April 5	Shik Mok Il (Arbor Day)
April 8	Buddha's Birthday
May 5	Ohrininal] (Children's Day)
June 6	Hyun Coong Il (Memorial Day)
July 17	Constitution Day
August 15	Kwang Bok Jul (Independence Day)
October	*Choo Suk (Korean Thanksgiving Day)
October 3	Dae Chun Jul (National Foundation Day)
October 9	Han'gu Day
December 25	Christmas
*Variable	

Recommended Reading

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Ch'ongch'ön, km), drains the insula and, with miles (438 km) of the north. The Han at the mouth, it being 249 miles (116 km) southwest. two thirds of blood of the

The Korea 5,400 miles (8,700 km) rocky and stresses several line: Unggi, Its best port deeply indented city of Pusan, harbor of Masport of Seoul. 33 feet (10 m) range, is at the serves P'yöng

Some 3,000 especially to the tiny and un Cheju, 90 miles land, covers

Climate. Korea is characterized by monsoon areas the winter January the average 0°F (-18°C). January temperature Seoul, 23°F (-5°C) on Cheju Island of the summer from 77° to 80° to 72°F (22°C) coast.

Annual precipitation less than 20 inches (500 mm) reaches of the mm) in the the south coast receives a year mm), but most period, especially August rainy

Soils, Vegetation of Korea's soil is sandy. In the surface soil the river valleys with displaced production is lowlands, which cation of organic

The terrain are favorable but much of the and the only higher mountain tree cover in the consists largely of pines—the northwest the

Korea." It is dominated by the country's highest peak, Mt. Paektu, a crater-lake volcano that rises to 9,003 feet (2,744 meters).

The southern continuation of the Nangnim is called the T'aebaek Range, which follows the peninsula's east coast. Two of its highest peaks, Mt. Kümgang at 5,374 feet (1,638 meters) and Mt. Sörak at 5,604 feet (1,708 meters), are renowned for the beauty of their rock configurations. From about halfway down the T'aebaek, the Sobaek Range runs off toward the southwest.

Rivers and Coasts. Korea's principal rivers empty into the Yellow Sea or the Korea Strait. One exception, the Tumen (Tuman), springs from the eastern slopes of Mt. Paektu and flows rather tortuously for 324 miles (521 km) to the Sea of Japan. The course of the Yalu (Amnok) is smoother. From the other side of Mt. Paektu this river flows 491 miles (790 km) and can be used by small craft for most of its length. The

of 123 miles (198
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single great plain
254-km) Imjin joins
the armistice line.
Following a course of
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fertile plains of the
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'aek, and Wōnsan.
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are the great port
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t coast, Inch'ōn, the
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Taedong River and

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. 28°F (-2°C); and
In the hottest part
emperature ranges
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Korea ranges from
along the upper
it 60 inches (1,500
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The greater part
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KOREAN MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND INFORMATION

Like a mythical beast emerging from the sea, Dragon Head Rock looms on the craggy coast of Cheju Island.

commonly of oaks and chestnuts. The central region has a mixed cover of hardwoods and conifers, but near the urban areas the forests have virtually disappeared. In the south, scattered stands of bamboo and pine are found among the generally deciduous growth. Korea is particularly rich in its varieties of plant life. Over 3,000 species belonging to nearly 900 genera in 160 families have been noted by botanists. Some 500 of the species are unique to Korea.

The animal life of Korea is mostly that found also in the adjacent regions of China and Siberia. Large wild animals, such as tigers, lynxes, leopards, bears, and wolves, still roam the highlands, especially in the north. Zoologists have identified nearly 1,100 species and subspecies of vertebrates in Korea, including more than 500 fishes, 400 birds, 100 mammals, and 40 reptiles and amphibians.

EDWARD W. WAGNER, *Harvard University*

2. The People

The Korean people belong to the Tungusic branch of the Mongoloid race. The Korean Peninsula may have been first inhabited, some 5,000 to 10,000 years ago, by Tungusic peoples who originated in the cold northern regions of central Asia. But a people of proto-Caucasoid origin and perhaps another of southern origin may have reached the peninsula still earlier. Whatever the case, the Tungusic strain predominated, and the Korean people today show scant evidence of non-Mongoloid admixture. Since the repatriation of some 700,000 Japanese after World War II, Korea has had no sizable ethnic minorities.

Language and Writing. The Korean language is generally acknowledged to belong to the Altaic family and is clearly related to other agglutinative tongues such as Turkic, Mongolian, Tungusic, and undoubtedly, Japanese. It is assumed that linguistic unification of the peninsula followed political unification in the 7th century, and today the dialect differences are comparatively slight.

The Sōrak mountain mass is famed throughout East Asia for its spirelike peaks, winding ravines, and foliage.

KOREAN MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND INFORMATION



has a 40-letter native in the south, but not in characters also are used in northerners cannot be published in the news not learned the Chi-

In 1980 the population was 35 million, having increased in a year since 1954. Only to relatively high death rates. However, educational development in the south—population. The annual rate of (minus death rate) fell from 1958 to 1.7% in the early 1980's. It is diluted even by Asian immigrants most of the people in the national territory. There are 979 persons per square mile. This mean density is high, because the south has more than half as

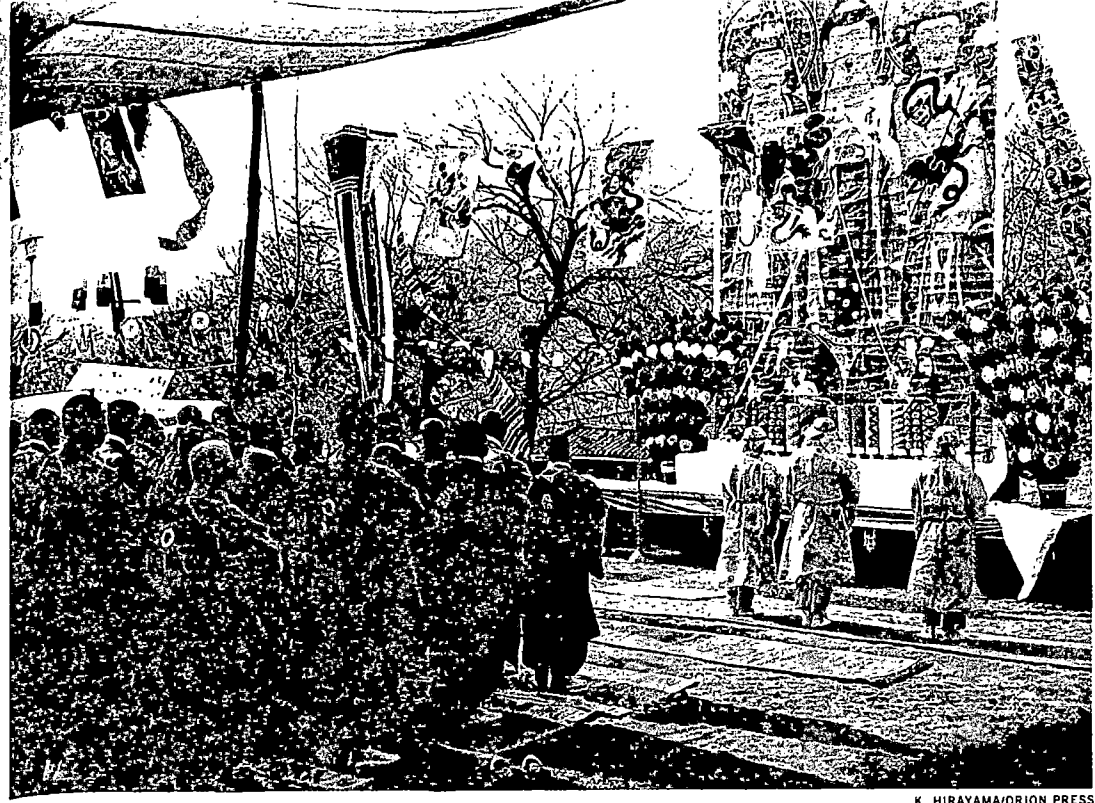
more than 50% of the people of more than 150,000 had grown phenomenally: Seoul (8.4 million), Taegu (1.6 million). The north, with its highly urbanized large city, P'yongyang

live in foreign countries in China, 600,000 in the Soviet Union and

Traditional Korean customs. The ruling elite, exclusive access to the important government positions of the *yangban* was a hereditary ethic, which in Korea emphasized formality and status within family and clan ties. There were the *chungin*, or lower class, or *yangmin*, or "commoners," farmers, fishermen, and minor functionaries. There were the *anmin*, or "despised class," or *chisaeng* (female enter-

tainers). These class distinctions were the south many of the customs, and traditional practices of marriage, dowry, and burial practices.

The majority of the Korean people adhere to Buddhism. However, religious practices are confined to ritual practices as marriage and funerals. There is a firm hold on the traditional in the rural areas. About 10% of the south are Christians, and the other significant group is the native Ch'ondo ("Way"), a syncretic religion originating in the 19th century and government discouraged.



K. HIRAYAMA/ORION PRESS

Korean men gather at a traditional ceremony honoring the dead.

Marital Customs. In traditional Korea it was customary for sons of *yangban* families to be married by age 12 to 15, often to girls in their late teens. This custom has entirely changed with respect to men, but popular attitudes still require girls to marry relatively early. Parental consent generally is important on both sides, and many marriages still are arranged through intermediaries.

Marriage within the clan is forbidden by law in the Republic of Korea, even when there is no discernible genetic relationship. Married women continue to retain and often use their maiden names.

Food. Rice is the staple Korean food. It is steamed and is eaten with a variety of side dishes, the chief of which is *kimch'i*, a fermented saladlike food prepared mostly from a white radish and Chinese cabbage. Soup also is a part of almost every Korean meal and, like *kimch'i*, typically is very highly seasoned. Fish is more commonly served than meat, though beef and pork often are served as well. In the south, consumption of meat and dairy products has risen markedly. "Rice tea" is the usual beverage.

The traditional eating utensils are a round-bowled spoon with a long handle, and chopsticks. Bowls made of shiny brass are typically Korean food containers. The custom of preparing a separate portable table for each person is disappearing.

Clothing. Korean women traditionally wore a short blouse called a *chogori*, tied together by a bow, and a high-waisted, long, full skirt, the *chima*. Traditional men's attire consisted of bloomerslike trousers and a loose jacket tied with a bow. Both men's and women's clothing typically was white. The sleeves of women's and children's festive jackets were colorfully

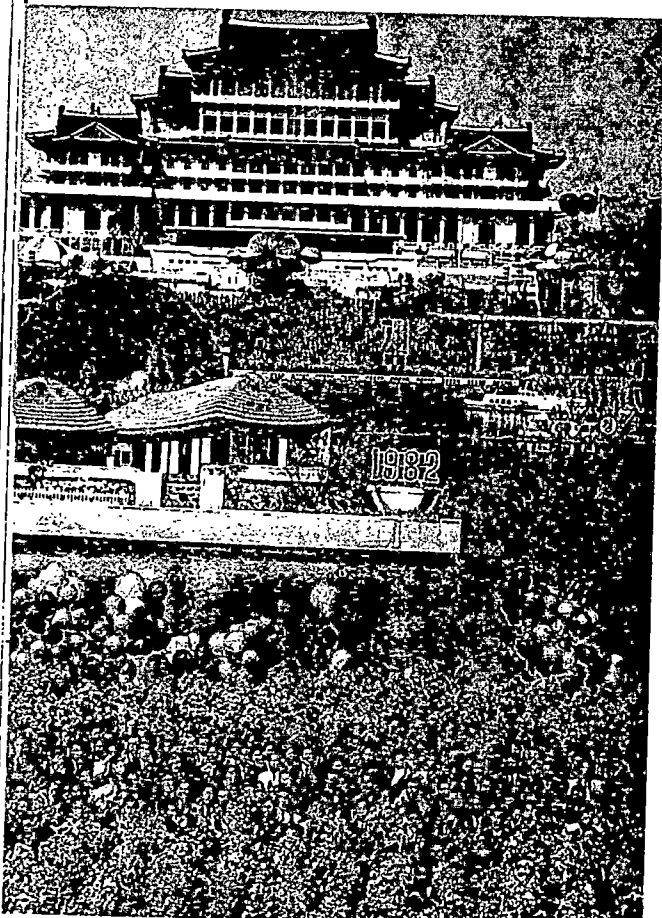
striped. Rubber shoes with pointed and slightly turned-up toes were standard footwear.

Western clothing has gained wide acceptance among both men and women, especially in large cities. Traditional attire is worn daily mainly by country women, although many people dress in the old style for special occasions.

Housing. The typical house in rural areas of Korea was L-shaped or U-shaped. It had two to four rooms, walls of wood, clay, or pounded earth, and a thatch or tile roof. Interior walls and ceilings were papered, and the small windows were of semitransparent paper or of glass. Warmth in winter was provided by the *ondol*, a method of heating by a system of flues passing under an oil-papered floor made of hard earth. The flues were connected to the stove in the kitchen. In a two-room house the *ondol* room served as combined living, dining, and sleeping quarters. Wealthier farmers and city dwellers lived in more solidly built and elaborate versions of this traditional structure.

Increasingly in both the north and south, mud-walled, thatch-roofed rural houses have been replaced with brick and masonry dwellings with tile, slate, or galvanized-metal roofs. Ferroconcrete apartment buildings have come to dominate the urban scene, especially in the north. Single-family brick or concrete houses in southern urban areas tend toward Western styles. Almost all new dwellings have running water and electricity, but even houses of Western design usually have one or more rooms with *ondol* heating.

Recreation. Archery, kite flying, and wrestling are traditional Korean sports that survive today, though without great popularity. Western sports of all kinds are enthusiastically played by the modern youth. Koreans have scored interna-



Crowds in P'yongyang hail the Korean Communist ideal of *chuch'e*, or national identity and self-reliance.

© HIROJI KUBOTA/MAGNUM

The relationship that dominates the Korean family is the one between father and son, not husband and wife.

KOREAN MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND INFORMATION



The Korean language has a 40-letter native alphabet called *han'gūl*. In the south, but not in the north, many Chinese characters also are used in the writing system. Young northerners cannot read books and newspapers published in the south, because they have not learned the Chinese characters.

Population Dynamics. By 1980 the population of Korea was more than 55 million, having increased by nearly 1 million a year since 1954. This growth was due mainly to relatively high birth rates and declining death rates. However, in line with economic and educational development—both in the north and the south—population growth has been slowed. The annual rate of natural increase (birth rate minus death rate) fell from 2.9% nationwide in 1958 to 1.7% in the south and 2.4% in the north in the early 1980's.

Korea is densely populated even by Asian standards, especially since most of the people are crowded into 20% of the national territory. In 1980 the south contained 979 persons per square mile (378 per sq km). This mean density was 2.6 times that of the north, because the south had twice as many people but less than half as much total land.

In 1980, slightly more than 50% of the people in the south lived in cities of more than 150,000 inhabitants. The cities had grown phenomenally with rapid industrialization: Seoul (8.4 million), Pusan (3.2 million), Taegu (1.6 million), and Inch'on (1.1 million). The north, with its older industrial base, also was highly urbanized although it had only one large city, P'yongyang (1.5 million in 1980).

Many ethnic Koreans live in foreign countries: about 1.2 million in Japan, 600,000 in the Soviet Union and the United States.

Traditional Social Structure. Traditional Korean society had four main classes. The ruling elite, the *yangban* class, had exclusive access to the educational system and to important government positions. The mode of life of the *yangban* was guided by the Confucian ethic, which in Korea placed emphasis on ritual formality and status considerations, especially family and clan ties.

Below the *yangban* were the *chungin*, or "middle people," and below them was the bulk of the population, called the *sangmin*, or "common people," including farmers, fishermen, craftsmen, merchants, and minor functionaries. The lowest class, the *ch'onmin*, or "despised people," included slaves, *kisaeng* (female entertainers), and butchers.

The legal basis for these class distinctions was abolished in 1894. In the south many of the elite can claim *yangban* descent, and traditional clan or factional ties still influence marriage, political affiliation, and employment practices.

Religion. The great majority of the Korean people, at least in the south, adhere to Buddhist and Confucianist beliefs. However, religious observances are largely confined to ritual practices on such vital occasions as marriage and death. Shamanism retains a firm hold on the minds of many Koreans in the rural areas. About a fifth of the people in the south are Christians, mainly Protestants. The only other significant organized faith in Korea is the native Ch'ondo-gyo ("Teaching of the Heavenly Way"), a syncretistic this-worldly religion originating in the 19th century. In the north the government discourages all religious observances.



Kore

Marital Customs. In tradition customary for sons of *yangban* married by age 12 to 15, often teens. This custom has ent respect to men, but popular at girls to marry relatively early generally is important on bot marriages still are arranged th ies.

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The circle dance, performed by women, begins slowly but ends breathtakingly fast.

tional successes in marathon foot-racing, boxing, wrestling, weightlifting, and mountain climbing. Competitors from both the south and north have done well in Olympics. Soccer, baseball, gymnastics, and judo (judo) are popular school sports. The board games of *changgi* (Korean chess), *paduk* (Japanese *go*), and *yut* (played with four sticks) are Korean favorites. Youngsters still enjoy swings, hopscotch, top spinning, and the "jumping see-saw" (*noltwigi*).

In addition to national holidays with fixed dates on the solar calendar, traditional festive days are celebrated in accordance with the former lunar calendar, especially by the older rural generation. Among these are Söl (New Year's), Hansik (observed by visiting ancestral burial grounds), the Buddha's Birthday, Tano (with feasting and games), and Ch'usök (the Korean Thanksgiving).

EDWARD W. WAGNER, * *Harvard University*

3. Cultural Life

From ancient times until the 20th century the predominant cultural influence on Korea was Chinese, and it was through Korea that much of Chinese civilization was transmitted to Japan. Despite cultural borrowing, Korea developed its own distinctive styles over the centuries, and they may be seen in its painting and sculpture, ceramics, and other handicrafts, music and dance, and literature.

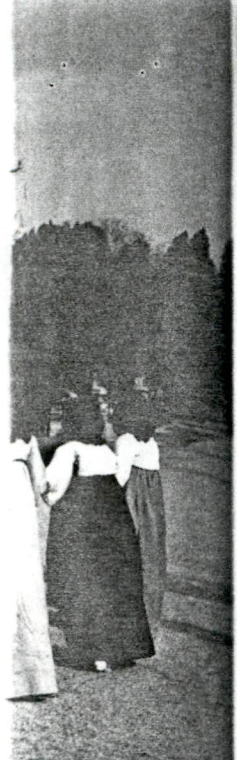
The 20th century has been a transition period for Korean arts, with both traditional and modern forms in evidence. In the DPRK the primary purpose of the arts is to indoctrinate the public with Communist ideology.

Painting and Sculpture. In painting and sculpture Koreans can look back on masterpieces of the distant past from the Three Kingdoms of Koguryö, Silla, and Paekche, which were united by Silla in the 7th century. Magnificent Chinese-

style wall paintings have been discovered in the tombs of ancient Koguryö, and exquisite stone sculpture in the 8th century Sökkuram grotto outside Kyöngju. Together with the delicately fashioned stone stupas of the nearby Pulguk-temple, also dating from the 8th century, the Buddhist statuary of the Sökkuram represents the quintessence of Korean craftsmanship of the Silla kingdom. Later Korean sculpture never approached the Silla standard, but painting flourished under the Yi dynasty (1392-1910), increasingly influenced by Chinese models. Two giants of this period were An Kyön (15th century), famed for his landscapes in the Northern Sung Chinese style, and Kim Hong-do (18th century). Kim essayed a wide range of subject matter, and some of his work shows unmistakable Western influence.

In the contemporary period traditional styles of Chinese inspiration have flourished side by side with Western painting. Yi Sang-böm was an important figure of the old school, while the canvases of Kim In-süng and Yi In-söng are noted for their modern realism. A towering figure in the related art of calligraphy is O Se-ch'ang. Kim Pok-chin is known as a pioneer of modern sculpture in Korea, and Kim Chong-yöng has won recognition abroad for his abstract representations.

Handicraft Arts. Some of the proudest monuments of Korean culture are the products of clay and metalworking. The finely wrought gold crowns unearthed from the tombs of early Silla royalty and the graceful gilt bronze Buddha statuary and delicately ornamented great bronze bells of late Silla are testaments to Korean artistry in metals. Some beautifully decorated ceramic tiles are the chief remains of ancient Paekche, the kingdom through which so much Chinese culture was transmitted to Japan. But Korean craftsmanship in clay reached its zenith with the pale green celadon ware of the Koryö



K. HIRAYAMA/ORION PRESS

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dynasty (918-1392). These Koryō porcelains have been called one of the greatest triumphs of the potter's art. Koreans later carried their potter's craft to Japan. Efforts continue to be made to revive this and other traditional handicrafts.

Korea has long been noted for fine mother-of-pearl inlaid lacquer ware, and brass-bound chests decorated in this way are essential articles of furniture in better Korean homes. Both lacquer and brass ware are marketed abroad.

Music and Dance. Korea has a rich musical heritage. Chinese music and instruments entered Korea at a very early date, and over the centuries Korea developed an extensive repertoire of Chinese-type court and ritual music. The ROK government sponsors the National Classical Music Institute in an effort to encourage study and performance of this old music. The folk song is the principal native musical idiom and has contributed to a Korean school of modern popular music. Western classical music, and in the south popular forms ranging from jazz to rock and disco, have gained wide appeal.

Traditional dance forms still have a devoted public. The highly stylized ritual and court dances, some of which derive from ancient Chinese models, are characterized by slow, understated movements of the shoulders, hands, and neck. Folk dances, on the other hand, are highly animated, especially the farmers' dances performed by men frenziedly beating small drums. The native musical drama, which is of comparatively recent origin, retains its hold on the theater-going public. Western dance forms, such as ballet and in the south, disco, are increasingly popular.

Literature. Prior to the 20th century almost all Korean literature was written in the Chinese language. It is not known when the Chinese writing system came into widespread use in Korea, but the inscription on a great stele erected to honor a Koguryō king of the early 5th century is the earliest extant historical record written with Chinese characters by Koreans.

Records of historical events continued to be the basic concern of literary endeavor down to modern times. The *Samguk sagi* (*History of the Three Kingdoms*) by Kim Pu-sik (1075-1151) and the *Samguk yusa* (*Memorabilia of the Three Kingdoms*) by the monk Iryōn (1206-1289) are landmarks of Korean historiography and the main sources of present knowledge of ancient Korean history. The written record of the Yi dynasty is one of the most extensive left by any premodern civilization. Not only did Yi historians compile voluminous annals for each reign (the *Sillok*, or *Veritable Records*), but a host of other works were also prepared under government sponsorship. The *Kyōngguk taejōn* (*National Code*) was a unified compendium of administrative regulations; the *Koryō sa* (*History of Koryō*), the official account of the preceding dynasty; the *Tongguk yōji sūngnam* (*Gazetteer of Korea*), a combination gazetteer and encyclopedia; and the *Akhak kwebōm* (*Guidebook to Musicology*), a comprehensive treatment of Korean musical forms. This brief sampling of 15th century works gives only a hint of the variety and richness of the vast literature left by Yi dynasty authors. Among the most important literary remains of individual writers are the philosophic treatises of the two great 16th century interpreters of Neo-Confucianism, Yi Hwang (pen name, T'oegyē; 1501-1570) and Yi I (Yulgok; 1536-1584).



J. TAMURA/ORION PRESS

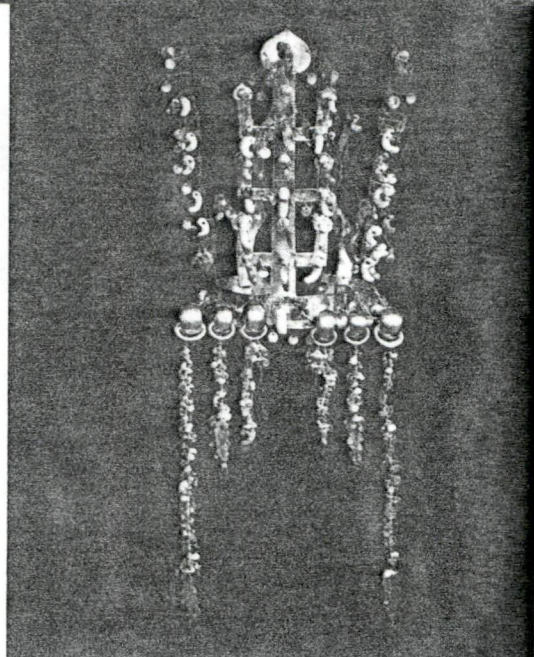
The colossal Buddha in Pōpchu Temple towers over the five tiers of Korea's only surviving wooden pagoda.

The long history of belles-lettres in Korea traces back to the short lyric *hyangga* poems, some of which are said to have been composed in Silla as early as the 6th century. The *hyangga* were written down in a script called *idu*, a complex system involving, in part, the use of Chinese characters to indicate Korean sounds. The growth of a vernacular literature, however, had to await the development of a more practical method of writing the Korean language. At last, in 1446, a group of scholar officials under the brilliant direction of King Sejong (reigned 1418-1450) devised the unique *han'gūl* alphabet. This remarkable writing system was designed on phonetic principles, and its letters are marvelously simple and regular in shape.

The characteristic Yi dynasty poetic form, the *sijo* short ode, was written in *han'gūl*, and vernacular novels also began to appear. Two of the most famous are the 18th century *Ch'unhyang chōn* (*Tale of Miss Spring-Fragrance*) and *Kuunmong* (*Dream of the Nine Clouds*). The prestige of Chinese letters was so great, however, that *han'gūl* was scorned by most educated persons, and traditional Korean belles-lettres, too, is largely in Chinese.

Despite the repressive measures of the Japanese authorities after 1910, Korean scholars pushed ahead with efforts to reform spelling and to compile a first unabridged Korean dictionary. As a result, there is in use today a streamlined, standardized orthography, used with only minor variations in both halves of the country.

The development of a modern literature in Korea began about the beginning of the 20th century and has been influenced by diverse literary and ideological currents originating in the West. No Korean author has gained a world reputation; on the other hand, few translations of Korean works have been made.



KOREAN MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND INFORMATION

Masterpieces of Korean art: a crown of gold and jade with pendants, dating from the 5th century, and a celadon vase inlaid with crane decorations, made in the 12th century. Many such objects were discovered in tombs.



KOREAN MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND INFORMATION

Traditional Science. Scientific achievements in traditional Korea were mainly the outgrowth of an agricultural society's concern with the forces of nature. Thus the 7th century Silla astronomical observatory, still standing in the environs of Kyōngju, was built to obtain data for a more accurate agricultural calendar. And the world's first use of modern-type rain gauges in 15th century Yi Korea was similarly related to the needs of agriculture. "Chinese" medicine, in particular herb medicine, and civil and military engineering also fill important chapters in Korean scientific annals.

Korea made printing history with two wood-block editions of the Tripitaka, the corpus of Buddhist Scriptures. The 81,258 blocks used for the second printing, completed in 1252, are pre-

served at Haein-sa temple, near Taegu, as one of the nation's great cultural treasures.

The greatest Korean invention, and one of the outstanding achievements in the history of human civilization, was the process of printing with movable metal type. The first fully authenticated casting was in 1403, a half-century before Johann Gutenberg's discoveries, which were made independently. Koreans also point with pride to the invention of what was perhaps the world's first armored vessel, the "turtle ship" employed with devastating success by Adm. Yi Sun-sin against Japanese invaders in 1592.

EDWARD W. WAGNER, *Harvard University*

4. History of Korea to 1945

According to legend, Korean history began in 2333 B.C. with the founding of the ancient state of Chosōn at modern P'yōngyang by a semidivine figure called Tan'gun. Another legend, partly supported by early Chinese texts, recounts that a refugee Chinese nobleman, Kija (Chi-tzu), led a band of loyalists to Chosōn upon the fall of the Shang dynasty (about 1028 B.C.) Kija's line was supposed to have ruled Chosōn until 194 B.C., when a military figure named Wiman, either a Chinese or a Korean in Chinese service, seized control of northwestern Korea. This event marks the beginning of Korea's recorded history.

Ancient History. Actually, it is thought that the history of the Korean people began roughly 5,000 years ago with the migration into the peninsula of Tungusic tribes from North China and Manchuria. The cultural development of these Neolithic peoples was hastened by the introduction of the art of working bronze, which entered from China in about the 5th century B.C. and gradually spread southward. The transition from stone to metal culture was further accelerated by the Chinese conquest of Wiman Chosōn in 108 B.C. The flourishing Chinese colony of Lolang (Korean: Nangnang), with its capital at P'yōngyang, was the medium through which the accouterments of the Chinese civilization, including iron culture, the ideographic writing system, and ideas concerning religion and statecraft, were transmitted to the loosely knit Korean tribes.

About 100 A.D. the kingdom of Koguryō, the first truly Korean state, emerged in the middle Yalu region. It overran Lolang in 313. Meanwhile, the tribes of the southern half of the peninsula had coalesced into three federations, known as the Three Han. Presently two kingdoms arose out of these: Paekche in the southwestern, or Ma Han area, around 250, and Silla in the southeastern, or Pyōn Han region, about 350. The territory of the Chin Han federation, which lay across the center of the peninsula, fell to expanding Koguryō power in the early 5th century.

In the ensuing struggle among the Three Kingdoms of Koguryō, Paekche, and Silla, it was Silla that won mastery of the peninsula. First, Silla and Paekche united to drive Koguryō out of the strategic Han River valley, control over which passed to Silla. Though now the strongest power of the three, Silla was unable by itself to defeat both Koguryō and Paekche, and accordingly, turned for help to the T'ang dynasty of China. Combined T'ang and Silla armies first destroyed Paekche in 660 and then forced Koguryō to submit in 668. By virtue of these victories the patterns of Silla culture were extended to all but the northernmost part of the peninsula.

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The Silla Unification Period (668-892) was marked by an accelerated tempo of cultural borrowing from the Chinese mainland. Central and provincial government administration, the land and taxation systems, the national university, and government service examinations all were organized along Chinese lines. Another feature of the period was the prospering of the Silla economy, both in the region of the capital at Kyōngju and in distant provincial centers. Moreover, much of the considerable maritime commerce of East Asia was carried by Silla traders. Buddhism, too, flourished. Its doctrines had entered the peninsula during the 4th century, gaining quick acceptance in all of the Three Kingdoms. The art forms that accompanied it proved equally appealing, and Korean artisans came to produce works of unsurpassed beauty.

Unfortunately, this brilliance was shortlived. From 780 occurred a continuous series of violent succession disputes among nobles related to the reigning line, and in 935, Silla peaceably surrendered to the leader of a separatist movement. This new master of Korea, Wang Kōn, had already proclaimed in 918 the founding of a state he called Koryō, with its capital at Kaesōng.

Koryō Dynasty (918-1392). Though a long dynasty, Koryō knew little peace or prosperity. The 11th century was marked by repeated conflict with the Khitan state of Liao and the 12th century by intermittent warfare with the Jürched Chin Empire, which had replaced the Liao in North China and Manchuria. Both Liao and Chin had exacted homage and tribute, but Koryō fared far worse from the devastating Mongol invasions that began in 1231 and the 100 years of Mongol overlordship that followed.

Koryō society cracked under the stresses of foreign invasion and domination. The economy was strained to the breaking point. Intrigue and corruption were rife in the court. One strong man after another seized control of the government, made puppets of kings, and embarked on careers of plunder. Plagued by war and rapacious officials, the Koryō peasant could only rebel or seek the protection of the powerful, joining their private armies or entering into bondage on their estates.

An important development of the later Koryō period was the decline of Buddhism and the growing acceptance of the doctrines of Neo-Confucianism. Established as the state religion by Wang Kōn, Buddhism had come to have a significant political role. Thus secularized, it was tainted by public and private immorality and was identified too with the hated Mongol yoke. To many among the educated elite the tenets of Neo-Confucianism, introduced from China in the 13th century, seemed ideally suited to the troubled times. Accordingly, the later years of Koryō brought renewed emphasis on the examination system, the development of the censorate institution, and the emergence of a number of great Confucianist scholar-officials.

The Koryō dynasty fell with the Yüan (Mongol) dynasty of China. Dispatched to China to aid the Mongols against the rising Ming, Gen. Yi Sōng-gye used his troops to seize control of the Korean government. After carrying out a drastic land reform, General Yi allowed his followers to raise him to the throne in 1392 as King T'aejo.

Yi Dynasty (1392-1910). T'aejo adopted the name Chosōn for Korea and moved the capital from Kaesōng to Seoul. The dynasty he estab-

lished lasted more than 500 years, until the annexation of Korea by Japan. Its remarkable longevity was due more to the tenacity of Yi institutions than to their strength. The great achievement of the Yi dynasty, but also its tragedy, was that it froze the political, social, and economic order. A prime factor in bringing this about was the rigid adherence of the *yangban* ruling elite to the precepts of the alien Chinese Neo-Confucian ideology.

One of the first acts of the Yi founders was to replace Buddhism with Confucianism as the state creed. This change was not harmful in itself, but the overly literal Korean interpretation of Confucian ideas had pernicious consequences. For example, whereas in China the censorate institution enabled the emperor to uncover and correct bureaucratic malpractices, under the Yi its power was abused and the censorate came to frustrate efficient and responsible administration. Another example is that the traditional Confucianist disdain for the role of the merchant was construed by Yi Koreans as condemning virtually all economic activity. Third, the Yi elite limited the Chinese system of government service examinations to its own class. Such ills as these were not immediately apparent, however, and the first century of Yi Korea was a period of remarkable creative activity, especially in the literary field.

Unfortunately, Yi Chosōn showed no genius of statecraft. The political scene was in constant turmoil as bitter factional disputes broke out one after another. The series of bloody purges that began in 1498 led into an era of endemic factional strife, which was to plague the dynasty to its very end.

No serious threat of war had menaced Chosōn for two centuries when suddenly, in 1592, Japan launched an all-out invasion of the peninsula. The troops of Toyotomi Hideyoshi, Japan's new master, quickly captured the Yi capital of Seoul, putting to rout the ill-prepared Korean defenders. Only the arrival of a relief army from Ming China and the brilliant naval victories of Adm. Yi Sun-sin, inventor of the "turtleboat," the first ironclad ship, saved Chosōn from complete defeat. A second invasion in 1597 was more easily contained and collapsed with the death of Hideyoshi in 1598. The destruction and economic drain of the conflict with Japan were compounded by successive Manchu invasions in 1627 and 1636. Unable to offer more than token resistance, Chosōn was forced to abrogate its tributary relationship with the Ming and accept the claims to overlordship of the Manchu Ch'ing dynasty of China.

Factional strife became still more violent following the wars with Japan and the Manchus, defeating all efforts to deal with an ever-mounting economic crisis. By the early 17th century so much land had disappeared from the tax register into private hands that the government was hard put to obtain the revenue needed. Increasing the tax rates had no effect, for the burden on the peasants already was more than they could bear. No solution to the economic problem was possible under conditions of administrative paralysis, a venal officialdom, and a parasitic and faction-ridden ruling class. To be sure, the process of dynastic decline was slowed in the 18th century, during the enlightened reigns of Yōngjo in 1724-1776 and Chōngjo in 1776-1800. The *Sirhak* (Practical Learning) movement arose, as

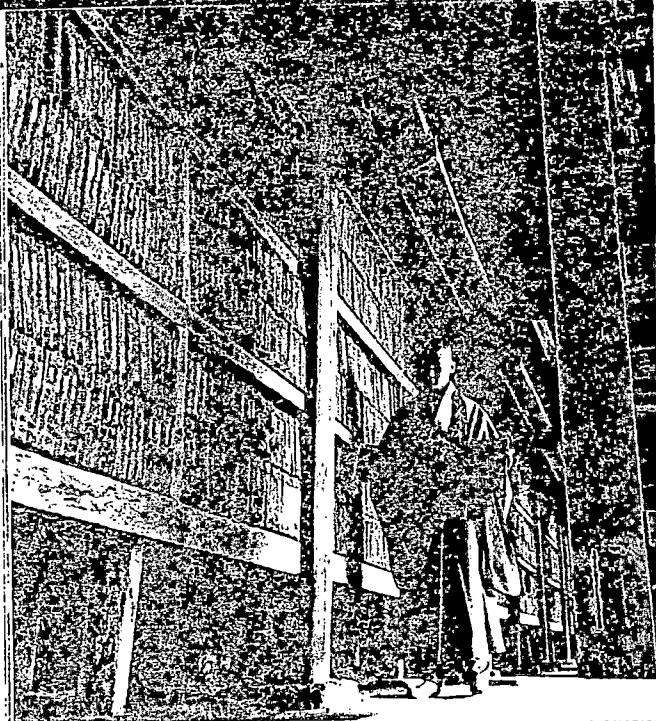
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KOREAN MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND INFORMATION

The 81,258 wood blocks carved in the 13th century to print the Buddhist canon reside in a temple near Taegu.

many *yangban* scholar-officials put forward perceptive proposals for the revitalization of Korean society. However, no such proposals were adopted, and Chosŏn remained totally unprepared to meet the challenges ahead.

The first half of the 19th century brought with it drought, famine, and sporadic peasant insurrections. At the same time, European great-power rivalries were reaching into northeast Asia, and Western trading ships and missionaries sought to "open" Korea as well as China and Japan. But Chosŏn was opposed to any sort of contact with the West. Catholicism was proscribed as subversive of the Confucianist social order. Western goods were spurned as unnecessary, and all questions concerning foreign relations were passed along to Peking. Yi Korea's antforeign policy reached a peak under Yi Ha-ŭng, or the Taewŏn'gun (Prince Regent), who ruled in the name of his son during the decade 1864-1873. Though he pursued an enlightened domestic policy aimed at correcting the worst abuses of the Yi system, the Taewŏn'gun displayed a consistently belligerent attitude toward the West. He dealt harshly with suspected converts to Catholicism. He beat off a French landing force sent to avenge French priests who had been martyred in the "persecution of 1866." He also repulsed an American punitive expedition dispatched in 1871 in reprisal for the burning of an American ship, the *General Sherman*.

But when the strong hand of the Taewŏn'gun was removed, in 1873, Chosŏn relapsed into lethargy and the politics of cliquism. Succumbing now to the mounting pressures from abroad, Korea concluded a Western-type treaty with Japan in 1876 and from 1882 signed commercial treaties with the United States and the major European powers. During the next quarter century Chosŏn lay helpless, the prize in a rivalry among China, Russia, and Japan. The Chinese manipulated the government in Seoul from 1882 until they were defeated by Japan in the war of 1894-

1895. Japan and Russia vied for supremacy in the peninsula, and King Kojong was able to maintain Korea's independence with Russian backing. But Japan's victory in the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-1905 enabled it to destroy the vestiges of Korean independence at will. In 1907 the Korean army was ordered disbanded, and in 1910 Korea was annexed to Japan.

Korea Under the Japanese (1910-1945). Japanese policy in Korea was determined by the needs of empire. Responsible positions in the government general of Korea were entirely filled by Japanese. Japan pushed the economic development of the peninsula, but the Koreans benefited little from economic growth. Japanese cultural policy was still more oppressive and eventually included prohibiting the use of the Korean language. Meanwhile brutal police state methods stifled Korean efforts to preserve national identity or regain independence. These efforts culminated in the *Samil* ("March 1") Movement of 1919, when masses of unarmed demonstrators appealed to the conscience of the world to free them from their bondage. But their cries went unheeded and were drowned in the blood of as many as 7,000 Koreans killed by the Japanese.

When the *Samil* uprising failed, Korean independence leaders established a provisional government in China and chose Syngman Rhee (Yi Sŭng-man) as its first president. But the exile "government" soon broke up into several rival factions. The Soviet-oriented faction waged guerrilla warfare against the Japanese in the wilds of the Korea-Manchuria border area. An anti-Communist group around Kim Ku resorted to terrorism and eventually during World War II, fought on the side of the Chinese Nationalists. Rhee, on the other hand, had stationed himself in Washington, where he sought to restore Korean independence through diplomatic means. In 1940 the Korean Provisional Government was reactivated in China under Kim Ku, but the factional differences remained.

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5. Liberation, Division, and the Korean War

Pursuant to the principles of the Atlantic Charter of August 1941 asserting rights of self-determination for subject peoples, the United States, Britain, and China proclaimed on Dec. 1, 1943, that "in due course Korea shall become free and independent." The USSR adhered to this statement in its Aug. 8, 1945, declaration of war on Japan.

Failing to push prior agreement with the USSR over an intended four-power trusteeship over all Korea, the United States proposed on Aug. 13, 1945, that the surrender of Japanese troops be accepted by Americans south of, and by Russians north of, the 38th degree parallel of north latitude. The Soviets immediately accepted the proposal, and the 38th parallel became the dividing line of the U.S. and Soviet occupation zones after the arrival of U.S. troops on September 8. All Japanese were soon repatriated.

The Division of Korea. The Soviet administration, working with existing leftist political groups, and the United States, repudiating related groups in the south, started the process of giving military and irreconcilable political imprints to their respective zones. They also caused tension, dislocation, violence, and mas-

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sive refugee flow south, a few thousand rapidly polarized Koreans. In each, from 1946, armed

Meanwhile the diate Soviet obstructed the 38th parallel, the peninsula. In Dec. 27, 1945, the Union consented to an armistice for all Korea. U.S.-USSR commitment for a Soviet restriction on the United States then in September to the United States, which resolved to a united, independent Korea, but the United States refused, and the Soviet Union applied pressure to the north. The commission was organized to observe the election. These took place in August 1948, followed by recognition (ROK) by the United States and the Socialist government. The National Assembly drafted a constitution on July 17, 1948, and the conservative Syngman Rhee, who had been elected public of Korea, was inaugurated on September 12, 1948, following the Soviet-backed People's Republic of Korea. Kim Il Sung (Kim Il-sung) led the fight against the United States on September 9.

Despite leftist insurrections in August and October 1948, the United States staged a withdrawal, leaving behind only a military advisory group. As the war drew near, and the United States and the United Nations refused to intervene, full-scale Korean armistice incidents erupted on June 25, 1950, and the United States launched a full-scale air and sea attack, aimed at forcing a withdrawal.

The Korean War. The war caused 1,313,836 deaths and property damage, including the destruction of facilities. Perhaps plus 5 million of the south and the north. Destruction, resulting in estimated civilian deaths, forces increased, and untried institutions.

In the DPRK, the population increased 12%, reportedly due to flight to the south, which declined by almost 88%.

The war ended near the 38th parallel, which was considered defensible. After the American UN Commission on Korea signed an armistice, the army and the army of China (PRC) and the army of China (PRC)ilities, provided for prisoners, and

sive refugee flows—1.8 million from north to south, a few thousand from south to north—that rapidly polarized in hostility the resulting two Koreas. In each, police forces expanded and, from 1946, armed forces were founded.

Meanwhile the United States, finding immediate Soviet obstruction to communication across the 38th parallel, proposed measures to reunify the peninsula. In the Moscow Agreement of Dec. 27, 1945, the United States and the Soviet Union consented to help form a provisional government for all Korea. Efforts to do so in joint U.S.-USSR commissions failed in 1946 and 1947 over Soviet restrictions on the Koreans to be consulted for unification proposals. The United States then in September 1947 referred the problem to the United Nations General Assembly, which resolved to hold Korea-wide elections for a united, independent Korea. The Soviet commander refused, however, to admit the UN commission applying to observe elections in the north. The commission was therefore reauthorized to observe elections in the south alone. These took place on May 10, 1948, and were followed by recognition of the Republic of Korea (ROK) by the United Nations and many non-Socialist governments. The new ROK National Assembly drafted a democratic constitution, promulgated on July 17, 1948, and elected as president the conservative, American-educated Syngman Rhee, who formally proclaimed the first Republic of Korea on Aug. 15, 1948. In the north, following Soviet-style elections, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) headed by Kim Il Sung (Kim Il-sŏng), a guerrilla leader in the fight against Japan, was established on September 9.

Despite leftist-led rebellions in October 1946 and October 1948, U.S. troops completed a staged withdrawal from the south in June 1949, leaving behind only a military training and advisory group. As both Soviet and U.S. forces withdrew and were replaced by increasingly powerful Korean armies, hostility increased and armed incidents erupted along the 38th parallel. On June 25, 1950, armed forces of the DPRK launched a full-scale invasion over the 38th parallel, aimed at the unification of Korea by force.

The Korean War. The war cost the ROK an estimated 1,313,836 casualties and \$1.8 billion property damage, including 40% of all its industrial facilities. Perhaps upwards of 1 million refugees plus 5 million other relief recipients burdened the south at the end of fighting in July 1953. Destruction, resettlement, and land reform decimated civilian vested interests, while the armed forces increased sixfold, emerging as the ROK's unrivalled institution.

In the DPRK, devastation was almost total. The population fell by at least 1.13 million, or 12%, reportedly half by deaths and half from flight to the south. Industrial production declined by almost half and grain production by 88%.

The war ended in a draw along a line that ran near the 38th parallel but was shorter and more defensible. After two years of negotiations, the American UN commander, on July 27, 1953, signed an armistice agreement with the DPRK and the army commander of the People's Republic of China (PRC). The agreement ceased hostilities, provided for the screening of the return of prisoners, and established a demilitarized

zone of 1.25 miles (2 km) on each side of the new demarcation line.

There having been no settlement of the Korean question, hence no peace treaty, the armistice remains in force to this day. All conditions are supervised by the Military Armistice Commission, which is composed of the signatories and to which the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission reports. The armistice has kept the peace with few serious incidents—though innumerable small ones—and with very few casualties.

The ROK refused to sign the armistice. To obtain its compliance, the United States in 1953 signed a mutual defense treaty with the ROK and promised long-term economic aid. Washington also promised to support a 20-division ROK army, which has remained under operational command of the "UN" commander, a U.S. general, and thus is largely responsible for the defense of the south from outside aggression. The DPRK concluded similar defense treaties, without foreign-troop presence, with the USSR and the PRC. See also KOREAN WAR.

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6. Reunification Efforts

Disagreement on approaches to Korean reunification surfaced at the first discussions between the two governments at the Geneva Conference of 1954. The south insisted on elections—under UN observation throughout the peninsula—for an all-Korea legislature proportioned by the population distribution in the peninsula, hence two-thirds "southern." The north rejected UN competence for the question, calling for an all-Korea legislature, with equal membership from both sides, to be formed after the withdrawal of all foreign troops and reductions of the armed forces of each side to less than 100,000 men. A UN solution has since faded. The UN commission was withdrawn from the south in 1973, and the annual General Assembly debate ceased after 1975.

Bilateral approaches have featured a DPRK proposal, reiterated since 1960, for a "Confederal Republic of Koryŏ." The two Koreas would retain their separate systems under a supreme national committee of representatives of each government and an economic commission encouraging trade, cultural, and mail exchange. Increasing overlap would lead to unification. Seoul has rejected this as a disguised way of taking over the south, especially since the north has continued its troop-reduction proposals and has voiced the hope of a Marxist-Leninist revolution within the ROK.

The south avoided new unification initiatives until 1970, its military coup of 1961 having been in part an attempt to forestall more active contact advocated by some students. Hostility increased in 1966–1969 when the north mounted raids and infiltration. These activities culminated in January 1968 in a bold but thwarted assassination raid on the presidential mansion in Seoul and the capture of the U.S. electronic-surveillance ship *Pueblo*.

The north's return in mid-1969 to peaceful methods met with the first real southern initiatives for peaceful competition. Washington's rapprochement with Peking and limited U.S. troop withdrawals induced both sides to talk. Discussions between the Red Cross societies of the two Koreas in August 1971 led to liaison



A cooperative farm near P'yongyang provides workers with housing, recreation, and cultural facilities.

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offices, secret talks in each capital among top leaders, and a south-north joint communiqué of July 4, 1972. The communiqué agreed that unification should be achieved without foreign interference and by peaceful means, transcending ideologies and systems, avoiding mutual slander, carrying out exchanges, and establishing a telephonic "hot line" and a south-north coordinating committee to implement the process. However, the talks soon struck disagreements and were abandoned by August 1973 amid escalating vituperation. Dialogue was not resumed. There has been unresolved divergence over whether UN representation should be joint or separate and over the south's program of gradual contact, which the north rejects.

The north refused to deal with Chun Doo Hwan (Chōn Tu-hwan) who became president of the ROK in 1980. This refusal enabled Chun to make many proposals for summit meetings, trade, joint Olympic teams, and cultural contact, which for almost the first time seized unification initiative for the south. The issue itself remained stalemated.

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7. Democratic People's Republic of Korea

In north Korea, the Soviet occupation introduced Soviet Korean cadres and worked with indigenous leftist political forces. In October 1945 a Korean Communist party was founded under Kim Il Sung, and administration was smoothly converted to a provisional government by early 1946. The new government quickly effected land reform, nationalized basic industry, and took over the assets of the Japanese and their collaborators. It established armed forces and promulgated a Socialist constitution. After the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in 1948, all Soviet forces were withdrawn by the end of the year. In late 1949 and early 1950 a rapid buildup of experienced Korean Communist troops released by Mao's victory in China and armed with Soviet equipment gave DPRK forces the needed margin of superiority for their invasion of the south.

Wartime destruction and uprooting of the old society abetted radical change in the DPRK. Successive economic plans fairly quickly restored productivity to prewar levels with aid from Moscow and Peking. By 1958, collectivization of agriculture and the reorganization of industry and education were completed. Endemic labor shortages were partly overcome by full employment of women, the inveigling of 94,000 Koreans from Japan in the 1960's, and the use of mass mobilization. Although economic growth was slowed in the 1960's by sharp defense-budget increases and the end of Soviet aid, after 1971 planning more confidently forwarded production, electrification, continual construction, and a gradually rising, more sophisticated living standard.

Wages are higher than in China but greatly lower than in the ROK or Japan, being estimated by the government—perhaps generously—at \$100 per worker per month, there being almost invariably two workers per family. Apartments with heat cost \$5-\$6 per month, education and health care are free, and rice is subsidized. Travel is greatly controlled.

Education and Health. Education is largely technical and heavily nationalistic, if not propagandistic. At one level or another it engages nearly half the population, and the first 11 years are required. The system is headed by more than 500 higher technical schools training 150,000 students and more than 140 colleges, plus the elite Kim Il Sung University. Communes and factories constitute the chief real units of local educational administration and are assigned engineering and medical graduates as well as paramedical personnel, bringing advanced skills to the village level.

Health, especially preventive medicine, seems effectively managed. Standards of cleanliness are high, and life expectancy is said to have advanced to the middle 70's.

The Economy. The DPRK has not published most economic statistics since 1965. It appears essentially self-sufficient in food and may, despite a mediocre transportation system, export

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considerable grain and fish. Fruit production is high and irrigation much developed. Despite lack of petroleum or sufficient natural gas and coking coal, DPRK mineral endowment ranks third in Asia and might come to rank second only to that of China if fully exploited. The DPRK is rich in iron, anthracite, lead, zinc, tungsten, barite, graphite, and magnesite.

Manufacturing supports a decent but somewhat spartan and unvaried living standard and a large defense effort. State owned, and concentrated mostly in heavy industry, manufacturing accounts for 60% to 70% of national income. Electrical output is second only to that of Japan in Asia, deriving mainly from oil-independent hydropower sources. The DPRK is a major producer, user, and exporter (especially to Iran) of cement. Machinery and technology are not, however, highly sophisticated; no civilian buses or cars are produced, and higher technology is imported.

Emphasizing self-reliance, the DPRK has limited imports and exports to some 5% of ROK levels and has had difficulty servicing, let alone repaying, a \$2 billion debt owed to non-Socialist nations. Nonetheless, recovery from war devastation has been remarkable.

Government, Defense, and Foreign Relations. Kim Il Sung, by intensive and farsighted planning as well as by political ruthlessness and propaganda, established himself by 1960 as one of the world's most unchallenged national leaders. In successive purges he had eliminated the older native Korean Communist leadership, rival Soviet partisans, and Korean adherents of Mao's struggle in China. By the early 1980's, propaganda and honorifics suggested that President Kim's son, Kim Chông-il, was being groomed ultimately to succeed him.

The DPRK political system is probably unrivaled, outside Albania, for centralized, dictatorial control. The Korean Workers party, with 2 million members, is the chief focus of powers and decision-making, largely through its Political Committee. The State Administrative Council (cabinet) is coordinated by the Central People's Committee. The Supreme People's Assembly (legislature) meets briefly and acts without dissent. Judicial organs, courts, and prosecutors are, like the media, parts of a pervasive system of consensus and exhortation. The chief agents of this system are a network of mass organizations and committees extending into the factories and 3,400 communes, which are the real focuses of local administration.

The DPRK has been vetoed for full membership in the United Nations but maintains a permanent observer mission in New York and membership within UNESCO, the WHO, the ILO, and many other UN agencies. A UN development program with an office in P'yongyang was initiated late in 1980. While there is no easy access to or from the DPRK, more than 100 nations extend recognition, though very few other than Socialist nations maintain embassies in P'yongyang.

American sources estimate that the DPRK has an army of 640,000, a navy of 30,000, and an air force of 50,000. The armed forces absorb close to 20% of the gross national product, thus curbing production of consumer goods. In tanks, artillery, naval craft, and guerrilla forces, the north is believed to outmatch the south. The DPRK actively supports anti-American movements

throughout the world and practices a policy of careful independence from both China and the Soviet Union.

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8. The Republic of Korea

The political leadership of the Republic of Korea has scored its greatest successes in expansion of the economy and education and in raising the living standards of the people. The ROK is rapidly achieving developed-nation status.

EDUCATION, HEALTH, AND MASS MEDIA

The Korean people place a high value on education, and parents often make great sacrifices to give their children that advantage. Japanese colonial policy permitted few Koreans to obtain an education. School facilities had to be greatly expanded after the liberation and then rebuilt after the devastation of the Korean War. The ROK's national education system is directed by the ministry of education, which also authorizes and sets minimum standards for private institutions.

The first six years of schooling are free and compulsory, and more than 98% of the children of elementary-school age are enrolled. The six years of secondary education in public middle and high schools (three years each) are not free and therefore not required. However, more than 4 million students attend secondary schools. Emphasis in the secondary school curriculum increasingly has shifted from the liberal arts to vocational and technical training.

The rapid development of higher education sometimes resulted in substandard planning and quality until reforms were made and government regulations rigorously enforced. Approximately 700,000 students attend some 300 institutions of higher learning, including more than 70 colleges and universities. The foremost universities are Seoul National, Yonsei, and Ewha.

Thanks to expanded medical services and improvements in disease prevention and sanitary facilities, life expectancy at birth in the ROK is now in the 70's. About a fourth of the population is covered by national medical and industrial accident insurance. The government also sponsors a vigorous family planning program.

In addition to more than 20 daily newspapers, the ROK has about 100 weekly publications, 700 monthlies, and nearly 500 miscellaneous periodicals. The Korean Broadcasting System (KBS), a publicly owned corporation, operates both radio and television networks. Privately owned commercial and educational radio and television stations have been established as well.

THE ECONOMY

A poor developing country before the early 1960's, the Republic of Korea now is an NIC (Newly Industrialized Country). Its per capita real income increased more than threefold between 1961 and 1980, and it has one of the rapidly growing economies of the world.

Since 1961 the economic structure of the republic has gone through major changes. The most dramatic change occurred in manufacturing, which has become the leading sector of the economy. In 1961 manufacturing accounted for 13.5% of gross national product (GNP), whereas agriculture, forestry, and fishery accounted for 39%. By 1981, however, these shares had changed to 30% and 18%, respectively.

PHOTO RESEARCHERS
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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

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WHO	DEC. 23
CAMP DAVID	DEC. 23-26
BEEVILLE, TX.	DEC. 27-29
WHO	DEC. 30
DEPART ASIA	DEC. 30
AUSTRALIA	DEC. 30 - JAN 3
SINGAPORE	JAN 3-5
ICORBA	JAN 5-7
JAGMO	JAN 7-10

U.S. Department of State



EAP FAX

Date: 12/13

TO: Jeannie Bunton

FAX Phone Number: 456 6218

Addressee's Phone: _____

FROM: EAP/ K Jonathan McHale

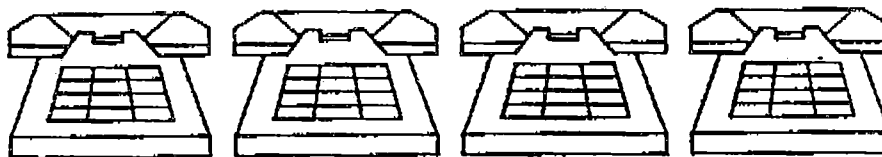
FAX Phone Number: 6

Sender's Phone: 647 7777

NUMBER of PAGES INCLUDING COVER SHEET 4

Remarks: ~~None~~ Here is what I could
come up with. I'll keep
looking.

UNCLASSIFIED ONLY





National Assembly
← Pres. Bush in 1988 →



Occasionally, spouses have done freelance writing or other work for American or foreign companies here. Those with special skills and interests in this area should contact U.S. offices of companies having branches in Korea.

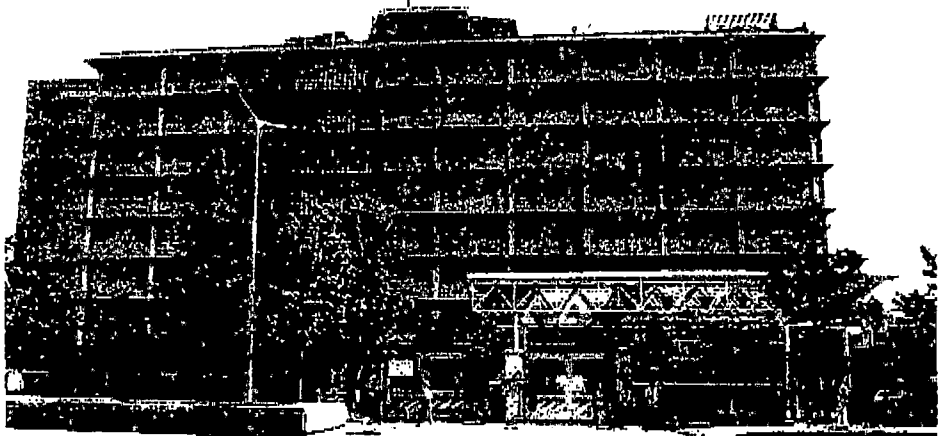
Other Employment. Although the preceding list of job possibilities is not exhaustive, there are limitations traditionally on the kinds of employment available for dependents at post. The Ministry of Justice, which supervises alien employment on the Korean economy, has approved employment in the following categories:

1. Educational institutions and foreign language studies;
2. Cultural organizations;
3. Research projects;
4. Press.

You can obtain waivers sometimes in other employment categories. Dependents pay income tax and dues levied by the Korean Government on any wages earned here.

The ROK approval for employment is obtained by submitting certain forms through the Embassy's Administrative Office to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. These forms are available in the Personnel Office.

Volunteer Work. Some spouses are involved in community services and welfare activities. These have included volunteer work for the Red Cross, the 1988 Seoul Olympic Committee, Foreigner's Counseling Service, American Women's Club, Seoul International Women's Association (SIWA), Army Community Services (ACS), schools, hospitals, church groups, orphanages, universities, and USEA. The Embassy will furnish letters of volunteer work credit to spouses involved in volunteer work in the community. Further information is available from the personnel officer.



Embassy building ↑

The Chancery, built in 1962, is located on Sejong-ro in Seoul.



The Ambassador's residence, located on Compound I, was based on a modified traditional Korean design and first occupied in 1976.

where President will meet Embassy staff.

American Embassy

Seoul

Seoul has a population of over 10 million. It is located in the north-west part of the Republic, about 30 miles south of the DMZ.

The name is thought to have developed from "Sorabol," the capital of the Silla Kingdom. Seoul was established as the capital in 1392 by the first emperor of the Yi Dynasty. At that time, Seoul was surrounded entirely by four hills, which now merely form the boundaries of the downtown area. Today, the urbanized area extends 15-20 miles in all directions. The Han River flows through the southern part of the city into the Yellow Sea.

Seoul was a major casualty of the Korean war, with 80% of the city razed. Since that time, modern buildings have sprung up all over, and factories and plants have mushroomed in the city's southern sectors. As host city to the 1988 Summer Olympic Games, Seoul spruced up its image by remodeling and repainting many of its buildings and adding many lovely decorative features. Seoul is the political, cultural, educational, business, and transportation center of the ROK.

Seoul is also the repository of much of Korea's historic past. Its special lure and charm include palaces, parks, and museums. The city was surrounded originally by walls built in 1400 by the first Yi Dynasty emperor. Sections of these walls and four of the original eight gates remain standing in the city proper. They add a lovely touch of tradition to an otherwise modern, bustling city.

South Gate, between the Chancery and the U.S. military base, was used for ceremonial entry into the city. East Gate is the site of the city's largest market. Toksu Palace, near the Ambassador's residence and not far from South Gate, is now a public park. The National Fine

Arts Museum is on the palace grounds.

The old colonial Capitol Building, now the National Museum, is situated behind Kwanghwamoon Gate, which was once the entrance to Kyungbok Palace. The palace is now directly behind the museum. This area is within easy walking distance of the Chancery and the Compound II housing area.

The Blue House (so called because of its roof of unique blue ceramic tile) is the President's official home. It is located near Kyungbok Palace at the foot of Pukhan Mountain. Changduk Palace, the Secret Garden, Changgyongwon, and the Chongmyo Royal Shrine, also are located near this area, past Compound II.

Seoul has undergone continuous change during the past few years. A drive up Namsan (South Mountain) affords a magnificent view of the city. Apartment buildings rise atop the hillsides, and skyscrapers shoot up from the small crowded shops of the past.

The Post and Its Administration

The U.S. Mission in Korea comprises the Embassy in Seoul, the Consulate and USIS Cultural Center collocated in Pusan, and two other USIS Cultural Centers located in Kwangju and Taegu.

The Chancery is an eight-story building with limited parking situated on a major street, Sejong-ro, in the heart of downtown. The Foreign Ministry is across the street. The USIS building is 5 blocks away, near City Hall and several major hotels. The GSO Compound is located near Main Post, about a 15-minute drive.

The U.S. Ambassador is the ranking U.S. official in the ROK and the DCM is second in command. The State Department contingent within the Embassy is composed of the Administrative, Consular, Political, Economic, and S&T Sections, each headed by an officer of counselor rank.

Representatives of several other U.S. Government agencies also are assigned to the Embassy. USIS, the Foreign Commercial Service, and the Foreign Agricultural Service are each represented in Seoul by officers at the counselor level. Other agencies here include the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), U.S. Customs Service, Defense Attache's Office (DAO), and Foreign Broadcast Information Service (FBIS). The Administrative Section handles administrative details for all Embassy agencies.

In addition, a substantial Joint U.S. Military Assistance Group—Korea (JUSMAG—K) is assigned to the Embassy. A general, directly accountable to the Ambassador, heads JUSMAG. It is responsible for various programs designed to assist the ROK forces in maintaining a modern, combat-ready military establishment. JUSMAG also depends upon the Embassy for accreditation and administrative matters involving the Korean Government.

U.S. military forces in Korea (USFK) are commanded by a U.S. Army four-star general whose responsibilities include serving as commander-in-chief, Combined Forces Command (CINC/CFC); commander-in-chief, United Nations Command (CINC/UNC); commander-in-chief, U.S. Forces Korea (CINC/USFK); and Commander, U.S. Eighth Army. In the second capacity, the general is responsible for administering the armistice through the Military Armistice Commission (MAC), which con-

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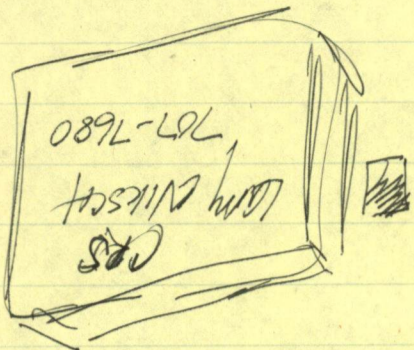
Streamline customers queries

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Jon Morse 728-0993

Nick Lukas - 212-517-7130

Jay Albright 289-1911

@ Georgetown



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MEMORANDUM
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Previous editions usable

TO:

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OF (Organization)

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PLEASE PHONE ▶ FTS AUTOVON

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WILL CALL AGAIN IS WAITING TO SEE YOU

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MESSAGE

* RICHARD FISHER Ex. 383

LOPEA ANALYST

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**MEMORANDUM
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TO:

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YOU WERE CALLED BY— YOU WERE VISITED BY—

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STANDARD FORM 63 (Rev. 8-81)
Prescribed by GSA
FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

* U.S. GPO: 1988 - 201-759



INFO ON KOREAN BRFST. ASAP

PROVIDING THEMES - NOT A SPEECH -

SOME CAN'T BE FAXED

- CHAMB COM.
- AM CHAM.
- STATE DEPT

WHO IS DCN

WHO IS POLITICAL COUNSELOR

WHAT BEST TIME TO CALL EMBASSY?

Jan 1, 92 Asia

Sydney, Australia
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Jan 7, 92

Tokyo
Kyoto

Jan 2, 92

Canberra
Melbourne

Jan 8, 92
Tokyo

Jan 9
Tokyo

Jan 3, 92

Melbourne

Jan 10
Tokyo

Jan 4, 92

Singapore

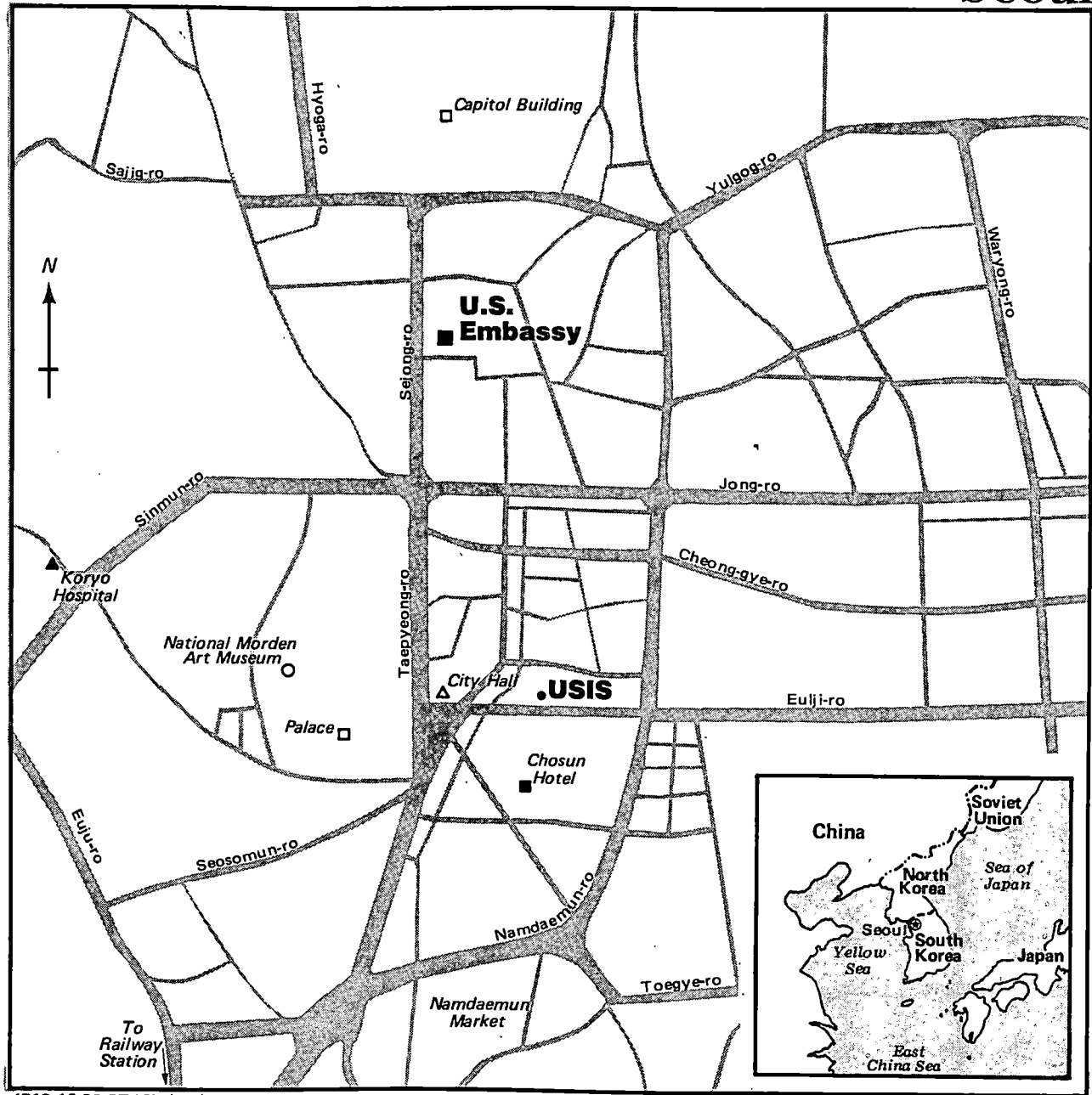
Jan 5, 92

Korea

Jan 6, 92

Korea

Seoul



4718 10-82 STATE(GE)

American Embassy

Seoul

Seoul has a population of around 10 million. It is located in the north-west part of the Republic, about 30 miles south of the Military Demarcation Line which separates North and South Korea.

The name is thought to have developed from "Sorabol," the name for the capital of the Silla Kingdom. Established in 1392 as the capital by the first emperor of the Yi Dynasty, Seoul was originally entirely surrounded by four hills that now merely form the boundaries of the downtown area. The urbanized area extends 15-20 miles in all directions. The Han River flows through the southern part of the city to the Yellow Sea.

Seoul was a major casualty of the Korean War, and 80% of the city was razed. Since that time modern buildings have sprung up, although areas of ramshackle squatters huts and shops can still be seen. Factories and plants have mushroomed in the city's southern sectors. Today, Seoul is the political, cultural, educational, business, and transportation center of the Republic.

Seoul is the repository of much of Korea's historic past. Its special lure and charm are its palaces, parks, and museums. The city was originally surrounded by walls built by the first Yi Dynasty emperor in about 1400, and sections of these walls can still be seen. Of the eight gates which gave access to the city, four are still standing.

South Gate, between the Chancery and the Military Reservation, was used for ceremonial entries into the city. East Gate is the site of the city's largest market. Duksoo Palace, near the Ambassador's residence and not far from South Gate, is now a public park. The National Museum and the National Fine Arts Museum are on the palace grounds.

The Capitol Building, near the Chancery, is situated behind Kwanghwamoon Gate, which was once the entrance to Kyungbok Palace. The palace is now directly behind the Capitol Building. Blue House (so called because of its roof of unique blue ceramic tile) is the official residence of the President and is located near the Capitol Building at the foot of Pukhan Mountain.

Changduk Palace, the Secret Garden, Changgyongwon, and the Chongmyo Royal Shrine, are located only a few blocks from Compound II, an Embassy housing area. A brand new zoo is located at Seoul Grand Park, a major, new, recreational park facility on the southern outskirts of Seoul.

The city of Seoul has undergone continuous change in the past few years. A drive up Namsan (South Mountain) affords a magnificent view of the city; apartment buildings rise atop the hillsides and skyscrapers shoot up from the small crowded shops of the past.

The Post and Its Administration

The Chancery is located in an eight-story building with adequate parking on a major street, Sejong-ro, in the heart of downtown Seoul. The Foreign Ministry is across the street. The USIS building is 5 blocks away, near City Hall and several major hotels.

The American Ambassador is the ranking U.S. official in the Republic of Korea, and the Deputy Chief of Mission is second in command. The Embassy consists of the usual Foreign Service elements, each headed by a Foreign Service officer of Counselor Rank: Administrative, Consular, Political, USIS, and Economic Sections. A Consulate and a USIS American Cultural

Center is located in Pusan; two other one-officer USIS American Cultural Centers are located in Kwangju and Taegu.

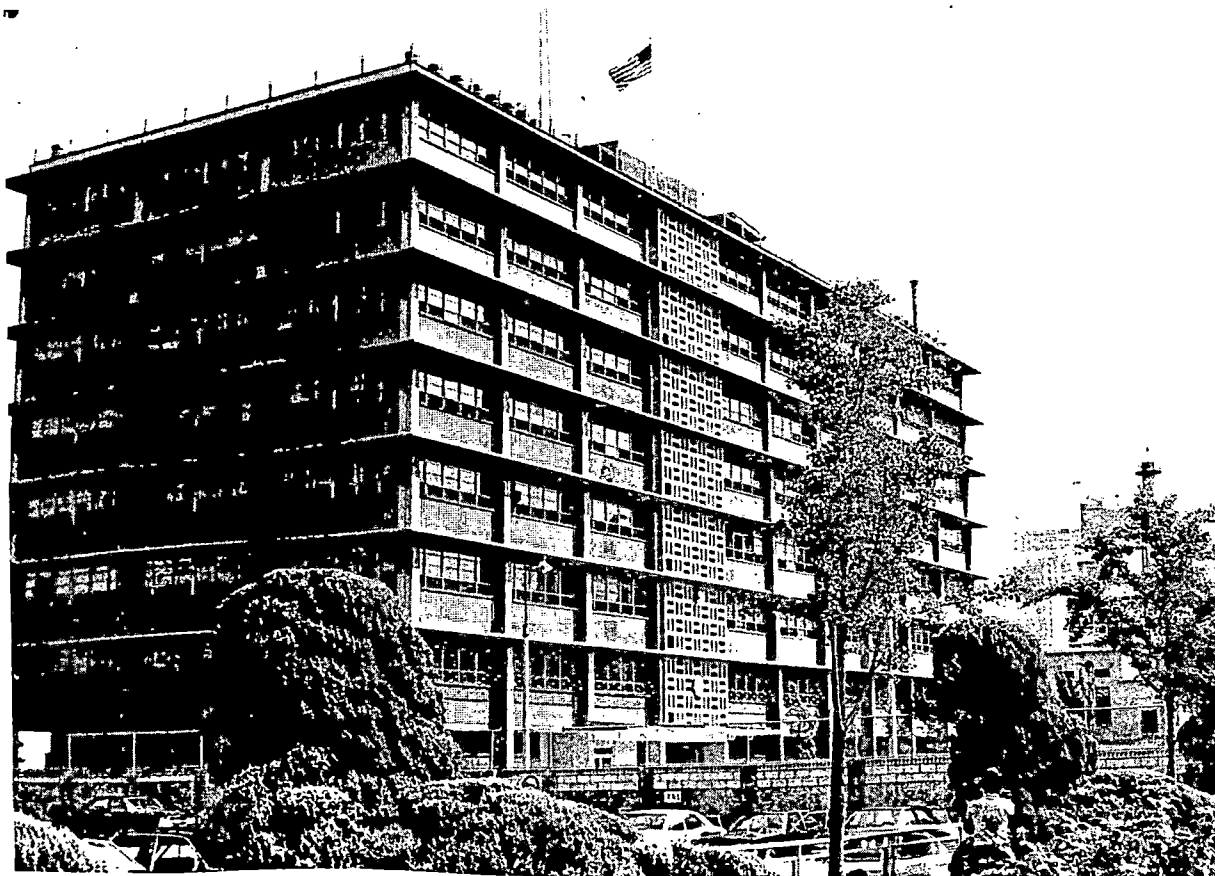
Several representatives of other U.S. Government departments are also assigned to the Embassy. The Foreign Commercial Service and Foreign Agricultural Service are each represented in Seoul at the Counselor level and, together with the Economic Section, represent U.S. trade and commercial interests. Other agencies also represented in Seoul include the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), the Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA), U.S. Customs Service and the Foreign Broadcast Information Service (FBIS). Administrative services to all agencies in the Embassy are provided by the Administrative Section.

In addition, a substantial Joint U.S. Military Assistance Group—Korea (JUSMAG-K) is assigned to the Embassy. Its Commander, a two-star general, is responsible to the Ambassador for a variety of programs designed to assist the ROK forces maintain a modern, combat-ready military establishment. JUSMAG-K also depends upon the Embassy for accreditation and administrative matters involving the Korean Government.

U.S. military forces in Korea are commanded by a U.S. Army four-star general who also serves as Commander, U.S. Eighth Army; Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Forces Korea (CINC/USFK); Commander-in-Chief, U.N. Command (CINC/UNC); and Commander-in-Chief, Combined Forces Command (CINC/CFC). In the latter two capacities the general is responsible for administering the Armistice through the Military Armistice Commission (MAC) which convenes periodically at Panmunjom in the DMZ and is the joint U.S.-ROK Commander who would conduct the battle should



Above: City Hall, Seoul, just a few blocks from the Chancery. Below: The Chancery, Seoul.



the Armistice be breached and war again break out on the peninsula. Both of these responsibilities have devolved upon the United States in the aftermath of the Armistice of July 1953 and of the United States' commitment assumed in the Mutual Security Treaty of 1954.

Ranking representatives of the U.N. and Combined Forces Commands regularly attend the Ambassador's weekly Country Team meetings and in every respect the ranking U.S. military officer in Korea (the "CINC") is a fully participating member of the Country Team.

A U.S.-Republic of Korea Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) was signed in Seoul on July 9, 1966, and went into effect on February 9, 1967. The agreement establishes the conditions for the stationing of U.S. Armed Forces and their civilian components in Korea. It is administered by a Joint Committee operating through numerous subcommittees. The agreement has been particularly effective in dealing with the acquisition and release of facilities of the U.S. Armed Forces, stabilizing labor relations between the U.S. Armed Forces and its Korean employees, and in dealing with the sensitive problem of offenses committed against the Korean population by U.S. service personnel.

Travel to Korea is by air. Personnel assigned to posts outside Seoul normally have 1-3 days consultation in Seoul before proceeding to their field posts. New arrivals should advise their agency of their arrival time well in advance. All expected personnel are met at Kimpo Airport, about 15 miles from the city, by a staff member from their office. You are assisted through customs and accompanied to your quarters.

Embassy offices are open Monday through Friday, from 8:30 am to 5 pm with a half hour for lunch. All offices are open during lunch hour.

If you arrive unexpectedly but during working hours, call your agency or the Personnel Office (tel. 732-2601, ext. 4121) from the airport. If you arrive during nonworking hours, call the Marine Guard at

the Chancery (tel. 732-2601, ext. 4412/4411) and ask for the telephone number of the duty officer, who will assist you.

If you proceed to the city, take a taxi from the airport to the Chancery where a Marine Guard, on duty 24 hours, will be able to assist you. Taxi fare to the city is about 5,000 won, and no tipping is required. Even though taxis are metered, agree with the driver on a stipulated amount beforehand. Money can be exchanged at the airport.

Report to the Personnel Office as soon as possible after you arrive to begin preliminary orientation and briefing. Bring passports and international health records for the entire family. It is not necessary to bring pictures; these will be taken by the Embassy and enough copies will be printed for Embassy and Foreign Office identification cards and drivers licenses.

Posts in Korea are authorized R&R travel. The designated R&R point is Tokyo. However, employees can opt for R&R to the authorized port in the United States, which is Seattle.

Housing

Temporary Quarters

Official travelers who are direct-hire employees of agencies represented in the Embassy are, when possible, assigned transient quarters with cooking facilities (with the usual 50% reduction in per diem). Other travelers stay in hotels, some within walking distance of the Embassy. These include the Chosun, Hilton, Lotte, Shilla, Hyatt and Seoul Plaza Hotels (expensive), the Koreana Hotel (moderate), and the inexpensive Naija Hotel (a military R&R hotel for stays up to 7 days).

Permanent Housing

All Embassy personnel live in one of three housing areas: Southpost Embassy Housing, immediately adjacent to the military facilities at Yongsan and a 15-minute drive from the Embassy; Compound I, which includes the Ambassador's residence, a 10-minute walk from both the Embassy and USIS; and Compound II, a 10-minute walk

from the Embassy and a 25-minute walk to USIS. All of these areas are serviced by a USEA shuttle bus.

Embassy personnel are placed in government quarters immediately upon arrival. Housing assignments are made by the General Services Office, Housing Management Branch, in accordance with established policy. Offices other than the General Services Office cannot assign nor promise specific houses or apartments to personnel.

Housing is predesignated for the Ambassador, Deputy Chief of Mission, counselors, and some other senior Embassy officers. All other employees are assigned to quarters based primarily on representational requirements and family size. Inform the Embassy as soon as possible of your family size along with the ages and sexes of children, so that appropriate housing can be assigned.

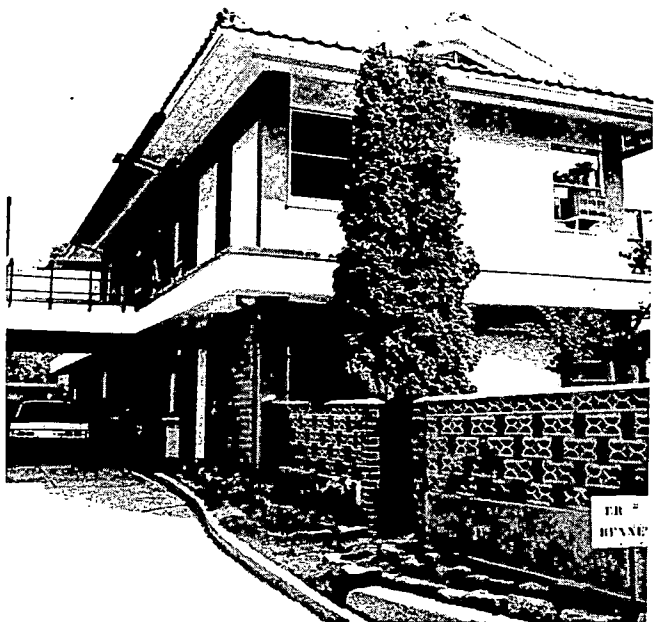
A Welcome Kit containing sheets, blankets, ironing board, iron, and a limited supply of china, glassware, flatware, and kitchen utensils is available until your household effects arrive. No charge is made for the Welcome Kit unless items are broken or lost. A crib is also available for loan. Food for 1 or 2 days will be placed in quarters and billed to your Embassy Association account.

Compound I. Compound I is a pleasant, tree-shaded area consisting of the residences of the Ambassador, DCM, and four counselors. A new official residence was completed in early 1976. It is a five-bedroom, Korean/Western-style house with high vaulted ceilings and a spacious entertainment area, as well as separate family living and dining areas. The surrounding gardens are pleasantly landscaped and spacious for outdoor representational functions and include a swimming pool and tennis court.

The DCM resides in a three-bedroom, two-story combination Korean/Western-style house. Three other houses on Compound I are two-story, four-bedroom, two-bath, Western-style houses. The fifth is Japanese-style and has three bedrooms. Servants quarters are provided.



Top: Ambassador's residence (Compound I). Left: DCM's home (Compound I). Bottom Left: Senior officer's home (Compound I). Bottom Right: Senior officer housing (Compound II).



Compound II, a large walled-in area near the Capitol Building and the Embassy, contains 8, two-story, four-unit apartment buildings, 4 townhouse units, and 11 houses. Four of the houses are Japanese-Western style with Western plumbing, hot water system, and central heating. Three of the Japanese/Western houses are two bedroom, and one is three bedrooms. The remaining seven houses are two-story, four-bedroom, two-bath, Western-style homes. Servants quarters are provided. The four townhouse units are three-bedroom, two-bath, with fireplaces.

The apartment buildings are two-story, with two ground-floor apartments and two second-floor apartments. Each has a small living-dining area, kitchen and bath, and two bedrooms; some have fireplaces. These apartments average 800 square feet and have limited storage space. Apartment dwellers entertain out of doors in the common area between buildings when weather permits, because of the limited space. Singles and couples without children are generally placed in the apartment units. Many prefer the convenience of the downtown location of Compound II.

Air pollution is a major problem in downtown Seoul, and it may aggravate sinus conditions. The lawns between the buildings, trees, shrubbery, and flowers add a comfortable touch to Compound II. Housing is well maintained; furniture and furnishings are of modern design and either new or in good condition. Servants quarters (for one servant per apartment) are in a separate building; servants are not permitted to live in the apartments. An indoor tennis court and an indoor heated swimming pool are available for year-round use.

South Post is an Embassy housing area adjacent to the U.S. Eighth Army's military reservation. Houses here are one-story, modern in design, with two to five bedrooms. The two-, three-, and five-bedroom houses are duplexes. All have fireplaces. Each has central heating, a living-dining room, kitchen, two baths, small utility room, servants or storage room, a family room/breakfast nook area, and lawn. Houses are cinder-block construction and about 30

years old. They are well maintained and considered adequate family housing, similar to a Virginia suburban area. Children are able to ride their bicycles freely and safely, and the air is somewhat less polluted than downtown.

Employees should be aware that large dogs are a problem in all housing areas, since residents must share grounds and individual fences are not generally provided. Pets must be kept in fenced areas or on a leash when outside quarters.

Furnishings

Senior officer residences on Compounds I and II are completely furnished and include air-conditioners, dishwasher, freezer, and automatic washer and dryer.

All houses and apartments have basic furniture, including lamps, carpeting, electric range, electric refrigerator, dishwasher, at least two air-conditioners (or central air) and a vacuum cleaner. Twin-, double-, and queen-size beds are provided, but at a given time all sizes may not be available. Sheets for all sizes are usually available in the PX. Houses with fireplaces are equipped with fire screens and tools. Push mowers are provided, but employees may wish to bring a power mower to post. Lawns on South Post vary in size but many employees invest in power mowers or employ a gardener. Power mowers and lawn and gardening equipment, can also be purchased from the PX. Employees are responsible for maintaining their own lawns.

Employees living in apartments have access to an Embassy washer/dryer facility. All houses have a washer, dryer, and freezer.

Include in your shipment of household effects bed and table linens, china, glassware, kitchen utensils, appliances, radio, TV, bridge table and chairs, iron and ironing board, wall hangings, and other ornamental items. Such items are usually found at the PX, but availability or selection cannot be assured. Attractive decorative objects, such as brass, screens, scrolls, paintings, and chests, are available locally.

Utilities and Equipment

All houses and apartments are equipped with hot and cold running water, tiled bathroom, tubs, and an overhead shower. Many apartments and houses have fireplaces. The occupant must provide the firewood. A telephone is installed in each home; monthly cost is reasonable.

Electric current is 110v, 60-cycle, single-phase, two-wire, AC. Voltage is relatively constant, so voltage regulators are unnecessary.

Electric appliances useful at post are vaporizers, coffee makers, toasters, waffle irons, hair dryers, electric blankets, and blenders. All are available at the Yongsan PX. TV's and stereo equipment can also be purchased at the Yongsan PX. Selection varies considerably but you may special order this equipment.

Food

Employees purchase most food from the Eighth Army commissary on South Post or from the U.S. Embassy Association commissary on Compound II. The Army commissary amply stocks most items found in U.S. supermarkets, including a limited selection of fresh fruits and vegetables in season; frozen meats; reconstituted milk and other dairy products; frozen, canned, and packaged foods, etc. Milk and other dairy products are reconstituted with coconut oil. An adequate supply of baby foods is usually available. A few items such as instant coffee, liquor, cigarettes and gasoline are rationed, but Embassy people find this presents no problem. You do not need to import food or to bring a supply with you. The small commissary on Compound II also carries a limited stock of canned goods, frozen meats and vegetables, and some speciality items. Employees also use the large Air Force commissary located in Osan, about an hour from Seoul. It is well stocked, and sometimes has items which are not stocked in Seoul.

Mission personnel do not pay a membership fee or deposit to use the Army commissary, and all purchases are on a cash basis. The combined monthly allowance for pur-

Kwak, Tae-hwan. *The Two Koreas in World Politics*. Kyungnam Univ. Press, 1983. Examines the reality of the two Koreas today and looks at how they interact with each other and with major foreign powers.

Kwak, Tae-hwan. *U.S.-Korean Relations 1882-1982*. Kyungnam Univ. Press, 1983. A collection of 29 papers presented at the 1982 annual meeting of the International Studies Association and the Association for Asian Studies and other conferences in commemoration of the 100 years of U.S.-Korean relations.

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Local Holidays

New Year Holidays	January 1, 2, 3
Lunar New Year	January or February
Sam Il Jul (Independence Movement Day)	March 1
Shik Mok Il (Arbor Day)	April 5
Hyun Choong Il (Memorial Day)	June 6
Je Hun Jul (Constitution Day)	July 17
Kwang Bok Jul (Independence Day)	August 15
Chu Sok (Korean Thanksgiving Day) (About)	October 1
Kae Chun Jul (National Foundation Day)	October 3
Hangul Nal (Korean Alphabet Day)	October 9
Christmas	December 25



A view of South Post's 18-hole golf course.

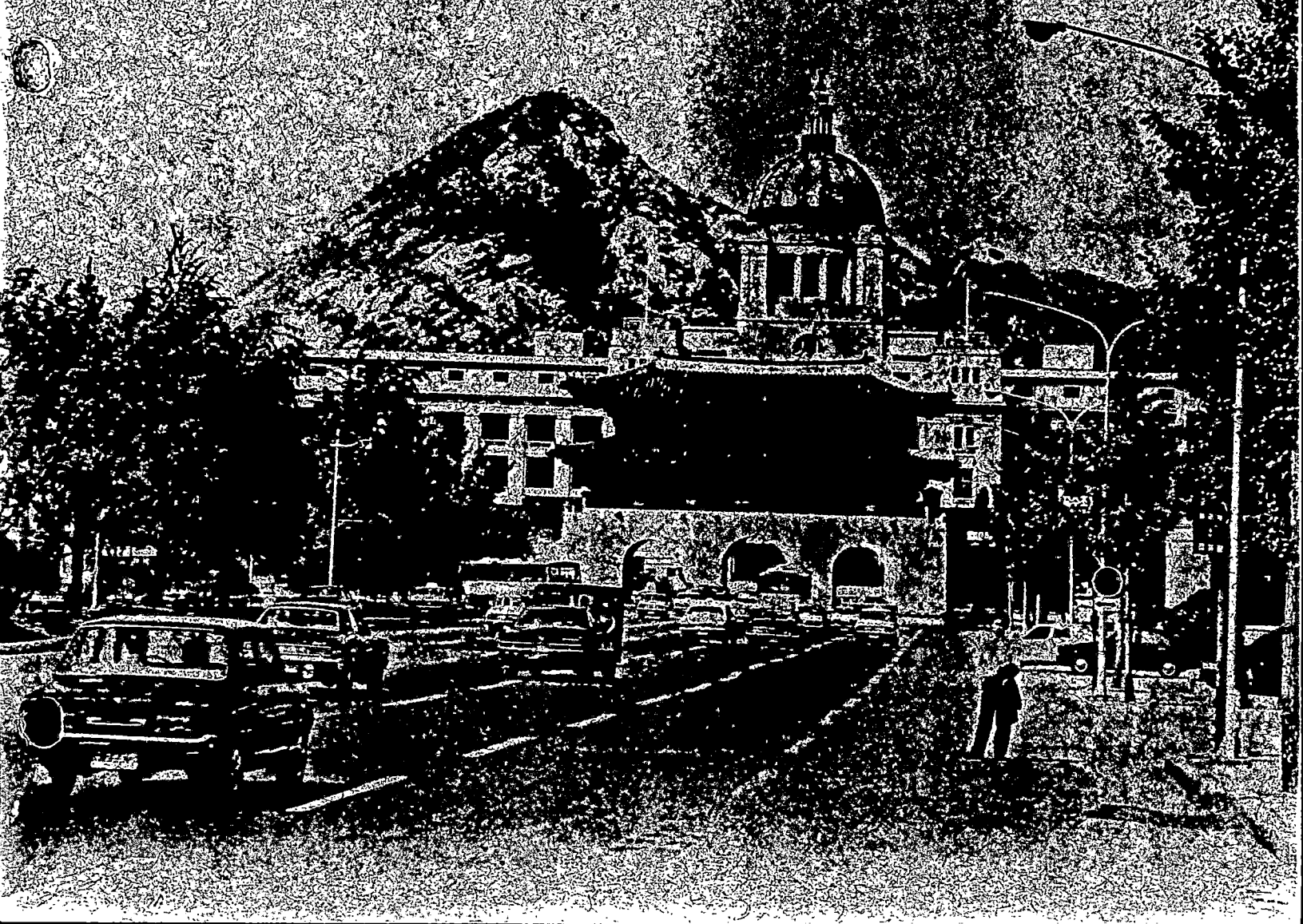
United States Department of State



March 1986

Korea

Post Report



Power of the Yen Winning Asia

New 'Co-Prosperity' Is Displacing U.S.

By DAVID E. SANGER

Special to The New York Times

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia — The day that most Americans remember as a day of infamy resonates very differently in Asia. Here, Pearl Harbor is regarded as a sideshow to Japan's real ambitions in World War II — the creation of a "Greater East Asian Co-Prosperity Sphere," an economic and military empire that stretched from the coal mines of Manchuria to the oilfields of Indonesia.

Fifty years later, in radically different form and with very different

50 Years Later

Last of three articles:
Asian Quest

purposes, the co-prosperity sphere lives on. Over the last decade, while America's attention was elsewhere, Japan has poured billions of dollars and enormous energy into the region, building car factories and electronics plants here on the edge of the Malaysian jungle, employing thousands in the Thai countryside and erecting giant shopping centers and office towers in Hong Kong and Singapore.

As Japan has turned Asia into its manufacturing and merchandising backyard, it has ever so gradually begun to displace the United States as the most politically influential power in the region. This time the Japanese insist the outcome will be real co-prosperity, with the power of the yen, not the military, bringing Asia into its own.

With surprisingly little trepidation, Southeast Asians have welcomed Japan's return, concluding that the road



David E. Sanger/The New York Times

While American companies have a mixed reputation in Southeast Asia, Japanese companies are providing stability that is attracting Asian workers in droves. At the Japanese-owned Matsushita television plant in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysian workers assembled circuit boards.

to industrialization, or at least to capital and technology, now starts in Tokyo. Certainly deep bitterness remains. Emperor Akihito and Japan's political leaders still cannot arrive anywhere in Asia without apologizing and promising that Japan will never

again seek new territory. Tellingly, even a debate now under way in the Japanese Parliament over an apology for the suffering caused during

Continued on Page D22

Yen's Power Winning Asia As the New 'Co-Prosperity' Begins to Displace the U.S.

Continued From First Business Page

World War II is aimed more at Asia than at the United States.

But whatever fears Asia has of a resurgent Japan are overwhelmed by a growing conviction that Japan's studiously non-ideological pragmatism should be the archetype for much of the rest of Asia.

"I think there is a sense in Southeast Asia that the Americans kicked themselves out," said Takakazu Kuriyama, who recently retired as Japan's deputy foreign minister and served in the mid-80's as ambassador to Malaysia. "In the 60's and 70's the United States understood its strategic interests in the area. But it is not clear now that it always understands its economic interests."

To travel through Southeast Asia today is to hear government officials and industrial leaders talk enthusiastically about their one-time invader as their teacher and financier. In contrast, the United States is often described as the region's absentee ally, a continuing military presence but an increasingly marginal player in the most dynamic, booming economies in the world today.

In their more candid moments, Japanese officials say that how they harness Asia's talent and energy in the next few years may ultimately determine whether, in the early part of the next century, Japan's economy overtakes that of the United States. For them, Asia is the critical cog in the machine, a cure for Japan's shortage of talented labor and inexpensive land, a way to free up Japan's resources for more profitable, research-oriented work at home.

For Japan, investing in Asia has been an enormously profitable strategy, not only by manufacturing there but by selling there. Japanese argue that their efforts have helped Asia, too, fueling the double-digit growth that swept many of its hard-driving economies through much of the 80's. Only recently have those rates slowed to growth rates of 4 to 5 percent a year, at a time much of the rest of the world economy is stagnant.

The most remarkable change wrought by the Japanese is what they have built over the last six years — at a cost of more than \$25 billion, three times what the United States has spent in the same period. Piece by piece, corporate Japan has created a startling replica of itself, not only in look and feel but also in culture. As a result, a region that only 15 years ago was seen by the United States as on the brink of falling to Communism has instead embraced a decidedly capitalist model — but capitalism Japanese-style.

The shift is most vivid inside the giant factories of the Matsushita Electric Industrial Company here. The company's operations account for more than 3 percent of Malaysia's gross national product. Every morning, 17,000 Malaysian workers pour through the gates wearing uniforms nearly identical to those at Matsushita's headquarters in Osaka. They start the day by singing the Matsushita song — in Malay — and spend 45 minutes discussing Japanese-style manufacturing techniques with their managers before heading to their posts on sparkling, highly automated production lines.

"The Japanese love it. In some ways it is better than operating in the U.S.," says Tadashi Akita, the head of Matsushita's operations here and a veteran of the company's plants in North America. "Now, we can buy most of our parts here. The quality is high."

And because the cultural gap between teacher and student seems narrower than it does when Japan builds factories in the West, "the workers are easy to train," Mr. Akita says.

Seeking Future With Other Asians

Matsushita is here largely because the Prime Minister, Mahathir Mohamad, has explicitly urged his people for the last decade to "look East" and find Asia's future with other Asians, meaning the Japanese. Mr. Mahathir has spent most of the year pressing a plan for a new economic grouping that excludes non-Asians, Japan, torn between its Asian identity and its Western interests, would be the linchpin, and so far it has sided with the United States in trying to bury the

idea. Like their counterparts in Singapore and Seoul, Malaysia's planners have closely copied Tokyo's strategy of "targeting" strategic industries, financing major projects in autos and electronics, exporting fiercely and protecting infant industries.

"What we most want to emulate is the Japanese work ethic, the sense of loyalty to the country and the company," said Mohamad Rusli, one of Malaysia's economic planners. "Japan's experience of rebuilding after the war, the way it got workers and management to cooperate and got the economy to grow in leaps and bounds, seems very Asian to us. It has much more relevance to our society than the experience of the West."

Without question, the new co-prosperity sphere is very different from the old. The Japanese who landed in Dutch-controlled Indonesia, the Philippines and the old British colony of Malaya 50 years ago had to fight their way off the beaches. Today they are feted the way Katsushige Mita, president of Hitachi Ltd., was a few weeks ago when he arrived here to open yet more factories. "We feel very welcome here," Mr. Mita said. Japan's motives have also changed. Hideki Tojo, Japan's wartime prime minister, sought natural resources and military bases to keep the imperial empire afloat, and promised liberation from "ruthless exploitation by the United States and Britain."

Today Mitsubishi, Toyota and Mitsu seek liberation from the expense of doing business in Japan and promise to bring VCR's and Japanese fashions to a rising generation of Asian consumers. And this time, the Japanese have kept explicit political ideology out of the equation, substituting the highly pragmatic, pro-business formulas that implicitly promise to make other Asian countries more like Japan.

That has given Japan a political influence in the region that is hard to define, yet universally felt. In Kuala Lumpur, for example, virtually everyone acknowledges that one of the most influential behind-the-scenes power brokers is the longtime head of the Mitsu trading company office, Kazumasa Suzuki. In Thailand, the military Government has made it clear that the No. 1 concern of Japanese investors, rapidly improving a network of roads and telephones that is collapsing under the strain of development, has also become the Government's top priority. "They have a forceful, one-dimensional approach to developing Asia's economies," Paul Cleveland, the American Ambassador in Malaysia, said of Japan's approach. "Later on, as a great nation and people, I'm sure the Japanese harbor other designs. But right now, they may not know what they are."

Other factors have paved the way for Japanese-style capitalism. For example, almost all of the countries pursuing the Japanese model are run by authoritarian-leaning governments that openly admire the 35 years of single-party rule by Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party. Many consider that stability essential to staying focused on economic development.

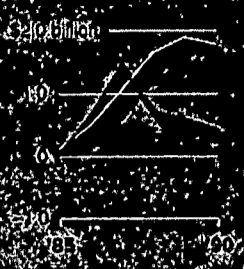
Wartime antagonisms do still run high in some of these countries, especially in places like Singapore, where 130,000 Chinese were killed as Japanese forces swept down the Malay peninsula and captured the city in the winter of 1941-42. In Korea, a Japanese colony for 40 years and today Japan's biggest Asian manufacturing rival, enmity for the Japanese often bubbles to the surface in conversations, especially when the subject turns to how Japan has cut South Korea off from new, Japanese-developed technology.

Elsewhere, though, a desire to build new bridges to Japan is quickly softening wartime memories. Thai officials now frequently point out that Thailand was allied with Japan during the war, something that was impolitic to mention just a few years ago. Japanese in Malaysia contend that older residents have thanked them for the Japanese invasion. "They say it triggered the postwar independence movement" from Britain, Mr. Akita noted recently.

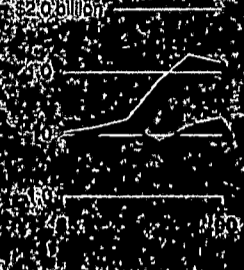
At the same time, there is a constant worry about Japan's ultimate intentions. The Singapore Defense Minister, commenting on a plan under consideration in Japan's Parliament to allow the Japanese military to join United Nations peacekeeping forces, warned that Japan has the technology and power to "transform overnight into a military power

Comparisons in the Asian Market

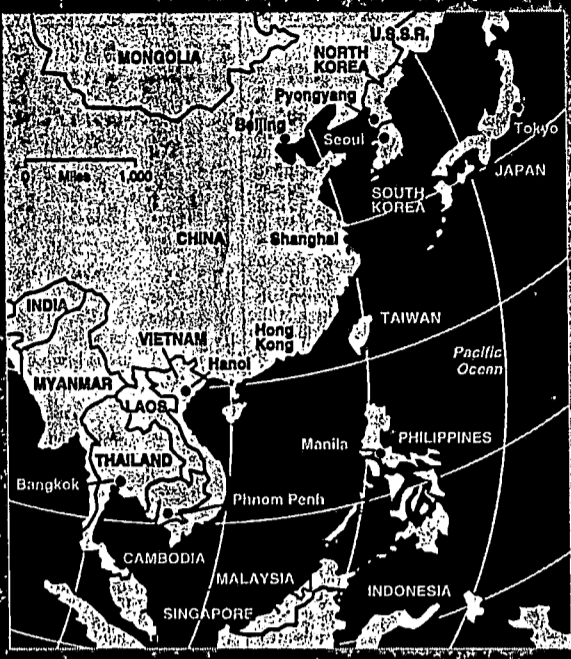
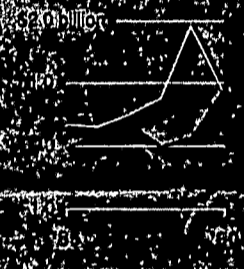
Hong Kong
\$20 billion



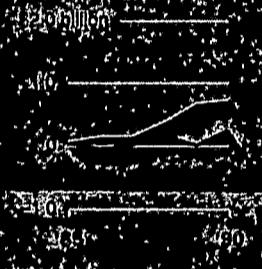
Thailand
\$20 billion



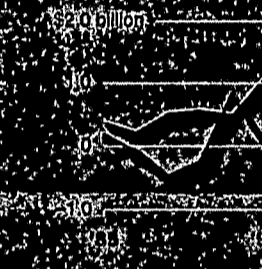
Singapore
\$20 billion



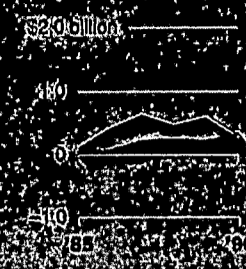
Malaysia
\$20 billion



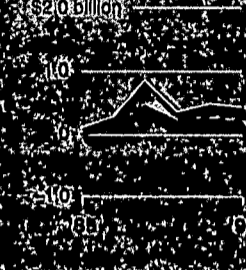
Indonesia
\$20 billion



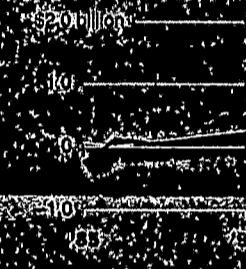
U.S.
\$20 billion



South Korea
\$20 billion



Taiwan
\$20 billion



The New York Times

of the highest order." Singapore has led the calls for the United States to remain a major military presence in the region.

"There is no country in Asia that would welcome us," a senior Japanese diplomat in Tokyo said the other day. "If the U.S.-Japan relationship was not maintained, with our past and our size, they would be too scared."

Is America's Mind Elsewhere?

But America's presence is not solely military. Singapore, for example, remains a leading outpost of American companies, from Apple to A.T.&T., and there are American success stories in every country. Exxon and other oil companies continue to invest heavily in drilling projects; Intel and Motorola have expanded their electronics operations; Asia is one of the few bright spots for I.B.M. these days. American companies are courted because of their willingness to transfer technology and promote local executives.

"Nonetheless there is a widespread sense that America's mind is elsewhere," American executives come through here, and intellectually they understand it when I tell them that if they are not in Asia in the next century, they will probably be out of business," said Mr. Cleveland, who with other American ambassadors in the area plans to barnstorm around the United States early next year to drum up more investment.

"But it requires a lot more to invest in Asia," he added. "You have to change your character, your own practices. And in the end, many decide they don't want to do it."

Rightly or wrongly, Japanese cite America's absence as an example of the shortsightedness of American industry. "U.S. companies will change their mind in the near future," said Atsushi Oi, who oversees Japan's Asia strategies for the powerful Ministry of International Trade and Industry. "And the market will still be growing. But no one can really understand why they are giving up the chance to grab leading positions."

Japan's move into Asia began in earnest in 1985, soon after the so-called Plaza accord with the United States strongly drove up the value of the yen and the price of Japanese exports. Desperate to cut costs, Japanese companies flocked to countries with easily trained, low-cost labor.

By all accounts, it was not a move orchestrated by the Japanese Government. Like most of Japan's industrial policy today, it did not need to be. The Keidanren, the organization that represents Japan's biggest businesses, organized "survey tours" and investing in Southeast Asia soon became a game of one-upmanship.

If the move was driven by economics, it was accelerated by Japanese-American trade politics. Goods built in Malaysia or Thailand are not included in Japan's trade accounts with the United States, even if they contain largely Japanese components. So Japan can still make television sets and VCR's and send them to American stores without further enlarging the American trade deficit with Japan because of what amounts to an accounting shell game that no one has yet been able to quantify accurately. If these goods were counted, the Japanese trade surplus would look far larger.

The development process was speeded by policy changes in some of the Asian countries. Malaysia, for example, had depended for years on its own people, chiefly the bumiputra, or native Malays, to industrialize the country. But it was not working. The Chinese minority in Malaysia, often at odds with the bumiputra, dominated the business world.

Call Goes Out For Foreign Help

So Mr. Mahathir, a wily leader with a strong nationalistic streak, reversed course, creating huge tax incentives for foreign investment and calling in companies like Mitsubishi Motors to design and manufacture a national car. Today the streets are filled with a compact model called the Proton, complete with an illuminated Malaysian flag on the

hood. Now more than 800 Japanese manufacturers are here, and their presence has transformed the economy: 69 percent of Malaysia's exports in 1990 were manufactured goods.

Matsushita led the drive. It vastly expanded its plants. Today it has one of the world's largest air-conditioner plants here. Malaysia next year will be the world's largest producer of room air-conditioners — and it is building 14-inch television sets on a highly automated manufacturing line that uses some equipment so advanced that it has yet to be installed in Matsushita's older plants in Japan.

Matsushita brought with it a raft of Japanese suppliers, many of whom entered joint ventures with local companies. Now roughly 80 percent of the parts used in the television sets are locally sourced, though many of them by Japanese-based companies with long ties to the electronics giant.

Slowly, Japan is moving more technology to places like the Matsushita plant, even designing television sets there. But as the investment flow slows, it is already beginning to happen. Tensions seem bound to rise. Japan's experience in Korea and Taiwan suggests it still plans to leave the most advanced, highest-value work at home, farming out the less profitable tasks. Over time, the nations that welcome Japan today may feel increasingly exploited.

The lingering question of Japan's real motives will always push itself to the fore. For now, the Japanese seem happy to keep the new co-prosperity sphere solely economic in nature. But as Japan's interests in the region deepen, no one knows, in the words of a senior European diplomat with wide experience in the region, "how long the political presence will stay so benign."

For the United States, many believe, the time to challenge Japan in its home region is running short. The story is like Pearl Harbor, said James Alfred, a Malaysian who has long worked for Matsushita. "I look around and I see America enjoying itself. The Japanese are busy getting ready for the next project, refueling themselves in the air. You never saw the planes coming across the Pacific, and you may not see this either."

Photocopy-Preservation



Sensitive to charges that they are exploiting labor, Japanese companies are introducing some design and engineering work. At the Matsushita plant in Kuala Lumpur, engineers are collaborating on the company's first television sets designed in Southeast Asia.

Working for the Japanese: Job Stability, but Long Hours

By DAVID E. SANGER

Special to The New York Times

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia — Until a few years ago, when Ghwee Kok Thai thought about Japan, it was through the stories of his father, one of the millions of Malaysians who were forced to learn the Japanese language, follow the commands of the Japanese Army and absorb Japanese culture after Japan ousted Britain as the colonial ruler of Malaya.

That was before Mr. Ghwee, 31 years old, took a job as a personnel executive at Matsushita Television Company (Malaysia) a few years ago. His father, he said, was "very proud."

"He said the Japanese create stable companies," Mr. Ghwee recalled, "and I should make it a career."

Stability explains more than a little about why thousands of Malaysians are flocking to work for Japanese companies here.

American companies have a mixed reputation in Southeast Asia. Mr. Ghwee once worked for Harris Semiconductor's operations in Malaysia until the company announced a major retrenchment. "Americans generally offer higher pay initially, but they also lay people off by the hundreds," said Manmohan Singh, a mechanical engineer at the Matsushita plant. "Malaysians want to have a job they can rely on, and the Japanese provide it."

But while the work is steady, there are costs involved in working for a Japanese employer. For one thing, Japan has brought its workaholic ways to Malaysia. Workers

here say their friends constantly ask them why they are working such long hours.

And tensions sometimes build over the slow pace at which Malaysian managers are given authority. The big decisions are all being made in Japan, although workers say they accept that as a necessary step toward "Vision 2020," the country's goal of learning to be a fully industrialized, wealthy nation in the next three decades.

Japanese managers offer training to the Malaysians daily, give workers monthly updates on the state of the business and send mid-level employees on regular training trips to Japan.

Babe Azaman Ahman, an American-educated Malaysian industrial engineer, argues that despite the war memories, Asians have an easier time working for the Japanese. "For me to imagine an American accepting training from Asians is quite impossible, very hard," he said.

For all the training, however, Japan has been slow to move truly advanced technology to the region. But increasingly sensitive to the charges that they are exploiting labor, Japanese companies are inching toward introducing some design and engineering work.

Inside Matsushita's television plant, for example, 34 engineers are finishing the company's first television set designed in Southeast Asia using advanced computers and a challenge to better the Japanese-designed machines. It will soon be exported throughout Asia and the Middle East. But designing semiconductor chips, the most valuable part, is work that will stay in Japan for many years to come.

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Printing plant manager Sa Yong Woo looks over a copy of the Korea Times, one of the Washington area's five Korean-language daily newspapers.

Korean Media Clamor to Deliver News From Home

By Joel Garreau
Washington Post Staff Writer

When Yoon Heo, 29, got fed up with his job at a Washington-area daily newspaper last spring, he achieved a reporter's version of the American Dream.

Not only did he tell management to take that job and shove it, he helped launch his own newspaper. Now, less than six months later, that paper is full of ads, gaining circulation and on the verge of showing a profit.

Such early success is virtually unheard of, even for journalists with millions of potential readers. What makes Heo's feat astonishing is that both the daily that he left and the weekly that he helped found are published locally in

Korean—a language spoken by 44,000 area residents, according to census data.

What's more, both papers are only part of the fiercely competitive Korean media in the area. It features five newspapers distributed every weekday in the Washington area, in Korean. It also includes three weekly newspapers, three radio stations and two television productions.

By all accounts, this press corps harkens back to the days of Hildy Johnson in the venerable 1930 movie "The Front Page," in which newspapermen of that era were depicted as hard-drinking, badly paid scoundrels with great enthusiasm for sticking it to their competitors, but only a vague interest in such niceties as impartiality, copyright or picking up a restaurant tab. This world is distinct from that of the Wash-

ington Times, the English-language paper subsidized by business establishments associated with the Rev. Sun Myung Moon's Unification Church, although a Korean-language daily with a small local circulation, the Sae Gae Times, is similarly held.

It is also distinct from the rest of the local ethnic press. Although there are four black and five Spanish-language weekly newspapers published in the area, no other minority fields any dailies—much less five. Given the population, that's really amazing, said Sally M. Miller, author of "The Ethnic Press in the United States."

All the Korean media are created by a culture with one of the highest literacy rates in the

See KOREANS, C4, Col. 1

Korean Media Bring News From Home

KOREANS; From CI

world that is going through a dramatic transformation of self-image as it adjusts to life in America, says Tong Kim, an interpreter and local Korean media veteran. "It is going through conflicts of interest, of ideas, of culture. Quite a human experience." The Korean community is extremely sensitive to the way it is perceived by the larger culture. Militant rap artist Ice Cube, for example, was guaranteed major coverage, with page-one photos, when he rhymed, expletive-laden references to Korean shopkeepers with the lyric "pay your respect to the black fist/or we'll burn down your store right to a crisp."

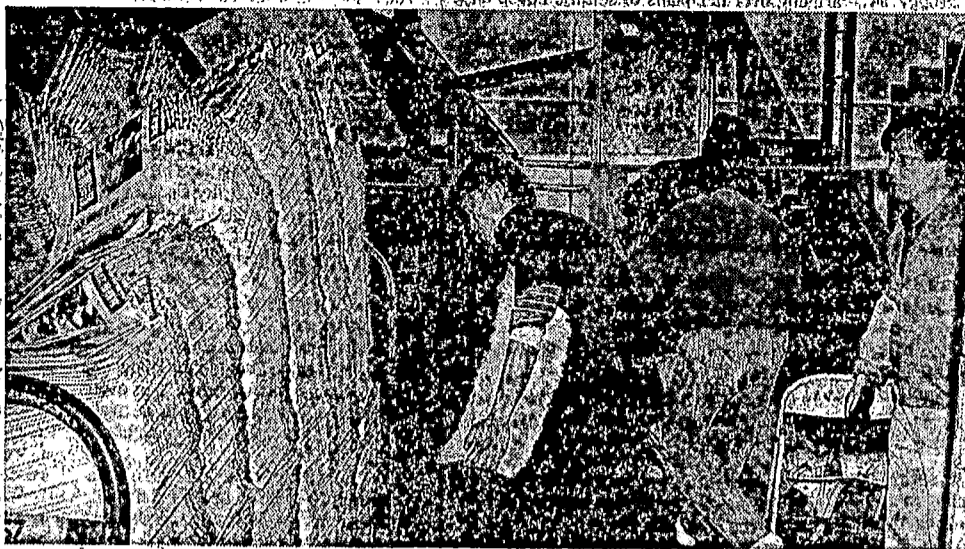
But even mainstream analysis is exhaustively dissected. Recently The Washington Post explained how Korean street vendors had moved up the business ladder to become wholesalers. The article mentioned that vendors of other ethnicities referred to a "Korean Mafia."

Almost instantly a story on that story was splashed across the top of the local Dong-A Daily News. The word "Mafia" was in Korean type three-quarters of an inch tall. The headline was plaintive: "We sweat and work so hard. How come they call us Mafia?"

But largely the content of the Korean papers reflects their readership: "people whose bodies are here, but whose minds are still back in Korea," says Young Che Kang, an English professor who once edited a pro-democracy paper here called "Free Republic."

Learning English is more difficult for Koreans than for many immigrants, Kang explains. Chinese and Vietnamese are languages in which words fit into sentences in roughly the same order as English. If immigrants from those lands learn a little vocabulary, and string it together in a way that makes sense in their head, chances are it will work in English. However, for Koreans, like Japanese, the order of meaning is almost opposite of English.

Koreans' attempts to make adaptations to America can take strange bounces that are reflected in their media. In the Korean Weekly, for example, there is a regular column about Confucianism. But it is really



Production workers stack Korean-language newspapers, not off the presses, at a Northeast Washington printing facility.

there for American Anglos. The way it works is that most Koreans in America are Christian. But most Anglos don't know that. So these Anglos keep on asking Koreans questions about Eastern religions that the Koreans sometimes find difficult to answer. Hence, the American Korean paper runs a tutorial, in Korean, on a religious tradition that may be almost as strange to Koreans as to Anglos. Conversational English lessons are regular features. They can go on for columns, explicating such mind-bending American concepts as the phrase, "I think I'll just go home and kick the dog."

The column patiently explains that this corresponds to the Korean aphorism, "Cheeks are slapped on Chongno, and eyes glare at the Han River," and is usually triggered by, for example, being unfairly chewed out by a boss, leading to an urge to displace aggression.

The plethora of Korean dailies has been accomplished through state-of-the-art technologies. The Korea Times—by far the most successful local daily with about 10,000 circulation—includes an entire section that, thanks to satellite relays, appears simultaneously on the streets of Washington and Seoul, half a world away.

The other dailies, such as the local Dong-A Daily News, the Korea Central Daily or Chosun Ilbo, also print pages or feature spreads that ran originally in a counterpart in Korea. But they usually do so a day or more later, taking feeds either through large-scale facsimile machines or overnight delivery services.

In this system, every detail of the

page is identical to that in Korea, except the ads, which are substituted for pitches by everyone from the Na Sea Herbs Trading Co. near Florida Avenue, to College Park dentist Jun Y. Lee, to a photo studio in West Falls Church named J's.

These American papers are essentially franchise operations in which local operators acquire the right to pick up the name and content of famous Korean newspapers, relegate some portion of that daily report from Korea to the back pages, and then make their own decisions about how to customize the front for the Washington market.

Some American content comes from an American-based Korean-language wire service called Yun Hap, or United. But editors also have a long-standing habit of editing with scissors, as Heo puts it, pantomiming with two fingers the practice of clipping any article that grabs the editor's fancy and running it—without being overly fastidious about who owns it. "They're real buccaneers," Kang smiles ruefully.

Korean journalists have such a rough-and-ready image that when one Anglo reporter picked up a restaurant tab, this unthinking reflex was still a subject of comment days later among the businessmen who were his sources. They explained they were trying to remember the last time they had seen a Korean reporter pay for a drink—even his own.

Some Korean media exist more for reasons of influence or prestige—or even what first-generation Koreans describe as "ego trips"—than profitability. The story is oft

told of one early immigrant who acquired the right to print an area daily for the poignant reason that he wanted his son to be able to answer "publisher" to inquiries as to his father's occupation. The man's day job was as a cabdriver.

At the same time, the Korean media can be highly political. The spillover of the negative effect of dictatorship in Korea occurred here, an editor said, explaining that the first journals frequently were highly charged with anti-Korean-government opinion. But even in routine coverage today, if Koreans favor one local American candidate over another, most papers make no secret of that in their news pages. "They see shades of gray as opportunism," an editor noted.

Long term, the question is how adaptable these outlets will be. Heo, who helped found the new Korean Weekly, points out that people who are still devoted to reading in Korean are first-generation—people in their forties or fifties or older. "People in their thirties don't care about the hot gossip from Korea."

That is why Heo wanted his new weekly to be a real breakthrough. He wanted it to be bilingual. "If you get all your information from Korean newspapers, it makes it more like a ghetto," Heo said. "Parents hardly understand their children. If it were bilingual, you would reduce the generation gap."

Producing a newspaper in two languages, however, requires more staff than his partner wanted to hear about. So just as it is poised to break even, Heo has quit that paper to return to PhD economics studies at George Washington University.

But already, he's begun to dream. His ideas are long-term, but maybe next time, Heo thinks, he should target a very specific reader—the emerging intellectual leaders of the Korean American community.

Maybe he could bring that leadership class of Koreans together nationwide, attracting the money of big international corporations, he speculates. But even more than the idea of creating a new business, what appeals to Heo about the idea is that "I get pleasure learning and realizing something is good and true, and sharing it with the community."

"That," he says, "is why I love journalism."

Korean Grocers Seek Better Ties With Blacks

The National Korean Grocers Association, meeting in Greenbelt yesterday, vowed to improve relations between Korean merchants and black communities by creating more jobs for blacks and increasing contributions to black charities.

The association, which represents more than 17,000 Korean-owned groceries across the country, met privately for several hours yesterday to discuss the tensions between many of the merchants and their black customers.

Disputes and complaints of racism

from each side have become common in several large cities in the last few years. In one of the most publicized incidents recently, black residents complaining of hostile treatment picketed outside a Korean-owned market in Brooklyn, N.Y., for more than a year.

The District, and its suburbs, home to more than 4,000 Korean-owned businesses, have not had much visible strife. But civic leaders have said that distrust and poor communications continue to be problems.

"This is very important to discuss this issue," said Yang Kim, the association's president. "It is the same all around the country."

About four dozen leaders from Korean grocer groups nationwide attended the weekend sessions. Kim said the association did not set specific hiring or charitable goals, but intends to make those points the highest of its priorities in building better relationships with black communities.

—Rene Sanchez