

Chapter 7. Adoption of Joint Communique
and North-East Asia's Surroundings

1. Epoch-Making Advance of the South-North Relationship and the
Issue of Simultaneous Acceptance of Nuclear Investigation

On November 8, Roh Tae-woo announced the Declaration of Denuclearization, in which he said that "The South will not produce, store, maintain, or utilize any nuclear weapon," and urged the North to declare a corresponding measure. It cannot be denied that this declaration was an epoch-making event related to the New Nuclear Policy of Bush.

On October 30, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Solomon announced that "The U.S.A. will exert various pressures or impose every sanction for several months, starting now, to bring North Korea to accept the Nuclear Safeguards Agreement, and to give up entirely its plan to produce nuclear weapons. Following this the U.S.A. suggested the possibility of military sanction on the North, through a hearing in Congress.

Almost at the same time, the U.S.A. and South Korea signed a Wartime Host Nation Support agreement which was viewed to infringe upon the independence of Korea in considerable degree.

Since then, the policy assumed by the government with regard to the North has been since then, only to pressure the North into accepting nuclear investigation. Meanwhile, the South strongly rejected the demands from in and outside the country to accept simultaneous investigation of nuclear facilities in the South without due cause.

Though there were some new developments in the South-North relationship through the 5th South-North high-level talks, we must still watch to see whether these have a substantial outcome. Still,

the South-North Agreement on Reconciliation, Non-aggression, Exchange, and Cooperation in itself is very significant, comprehensive, and advanced, as the title indicates. The historical importance of the agreement is that the South-North discord surrounding the issue of simultaneous investigation of nuclear weapons facilities, and the priority question of which should come first: a conference on political and military differences, or a conference on economic and cultural exchange, was resolved to a considerable degree.

Recently, the North announced that it would accept the International Atomic Energy Agency investigation. In return, Roh-Bush announced that the Team Spirit military exercise would be suspended in 1992. As a result, we expect substantial advancement of the South-North relationship in many areas, including economic exchanges and reunions of separated families. We can also expect some easing of the forty-year-long political and military confrontation.

In spite of these positive prospects, we can see some dark aspects of the unexpected agreement. The North might hurry to implement the agreement out of its feeling of crisis caused by the recently strengthened policy of the western countries, including the U.S.A., to isolate North Korea. On the other hand, the South might try to hurry up the agreement in order to escape from inner political and economic crisis before the period of change of political power through the various elections during 1992. If we judge from our previous experiences of how the dictatorial regimes have misused the reunification issue to sustain their political power, it can be pointed out that there is a high possibility that the regimes of both sides may misuse the agreement in order to sustain their political power.

There are many problems to be solved, such as the practical accepting of simultaneous nuclear investigation, disarmament, the retreat of the U.S. Army from the Korean peninsula, and the concrete shaping of the level and extent of mutual exchanges. There also exists the difficult issue of how to reach agreement between the South's position of 'denuclearization' and the North's position of

'denuclearized zone' in which the North insists that the Korean peninsula should get out from under the U.S. nuclear umbrella completely.

2. Annual South-Korea U.S. Military Conference and the New Militarization of Japan

Judging from the outcome of the annual South-Korea U.S. military conference, the infringement upon the independence of Korea becomes very clear. "South Korea and the U.S. agreed that the planned second-step withdrawal of the U.S. Army from the Korean peninsula (1993-1995) should be postponed until the North's plan to develop nuclear weapons was checked." This agreement was in line with the heavy-handed attitude of the U.S. government and Congress, which expressed their intention to counteract the North's development of nuclear weapon with military measures. South Korea and the U.S. also suggested that the South should allow the U.S. military the unlimited right to use various facilities during times of need. This agreement has the same danger of infringement of the independence of Korea as does the U.S.'s final command over the Korean military.

At the 5th Amity Conference between North Korea and Japan, the investigation of the North's nuclear facilities remained the core issue. At this conference, Japan kept in line with the U.S. policy to isolate the North.

On November 27, the Japanese Diet passed a bill to support the Peace-Keeping Operation of the U.N. through which Japan could dispatch its troops to overseas destinations. Due to the strong opposition to the bill within the diet, however, the PKO bill was suspended without being ratified. The recent moves of the Japanese government to send its troops overseas under the pretext of international contribution has given rise to worries about the re-emergence of Japanese militarism. In combination with the mighty economic strength of Japan, its apparent remilitarization has proven our worries are realistic. Furthermore, the report that Japan is planning to import a

huge amount of plutonium from Europe this year has deepened our worries about Japan's possible attempt to arm itself with nuclear weapons.

3. Limits of Advanced Exchanges Between South and North

Under the changing situation, there have continued, even though on a limited basis, exchanges on the civilian level.

At the first annual conference of the (North American) Korea Church Coalition For Peace, Justice and Reunification, held November 21-23 in Chicago, 100 Korean church delegates from the U.S.A., Canada, Japan and Australia, 4 delegates from the Korea Christians Federation of North Korea including Rev. Ko Ki-Joon, the General Secretary of KCF, and 4 delegates from the South Korean National Council of Churches in Korea had a chance to meet again. The participants of the conference discussed the role of the church toward the Jubilee in 1995 under the theme "The Challenge of the Jubilee 1995: God's Promise, Our Response."

From November 26-30, a South-North Women's Conference was held in Seoul under the theme "Peace in Asia and the Role of Women." Fifteen women (delegates and journalists), including Ms. Ryo Yon-Ku, the Deputy Chairperson of North Korea's Supreme People's Assembly, attended the conference. Even though this was significant as the first exchange between Southern and Northern women since the liberation of Korea, the conference ended on a bad note. The northern delegates returned to the North ahead of schedule without finishing the conference, on the reason that the Southern government did not take any counter-measures to halt the anti-communist demonstration that took place around the conference site, and also did not keep its promise to allow the Northern visitors to attend a welcoming rally at Ewha Women's University, where about 10 thousand people were expected to attend.

Around the same time, Rev. Moon Sun-Myong of the Unification Church

visited North Korea and had a meeting with Kim Il-Sung, after which they issued a joint without South Korean government permission communique. This incident caused a sensation because the Unification Church had long been seen as the vanguard of the ultra anti-communist movement and also because it had been criticized severely as a heretical sect by the Korean church. It was very natural that the conservative sectors of the Korean church, being anti-communist in sentiment, criticized both the Unification Church and the North that the former is heretical and the latter a communistic dictatorship. The reunification circle in the Korean church was somewhat confused by the incident. There appeared very cautious criticism in the South that the North should be very selective about whom they share dialogue with, not based solely on economic reasons but on the interest of national reunification.

Rev. Kwak Son-Hee, pastor of Somang Church (PCK) visited North Korea in November and Rev. Kwon Ho-Kyung, General Secretary of NCKK, visited Pyongyang from January 6-14, 1992. Therefore, up to now, two civilians have visited the North with the permission of the both governments.

A very important point, which we have confirmed during the past year of whirling changes in and outside of Korea, is that the minjung's participation is required in order to achieve reunification, peace on the Korean peninsula, and strengthening of national independence.

Roh declares nuclear-free South Korea

Renounces manufacture, storage and use; calls on North Korea to do the same

President Roh Tae-woo, calling for a "nonnuclear Korean Peninsula," declared yesterday that South Korea will not manufacture, store or use nuclear weapons.

In a nationally televised statement, the President asked North Korea to do the same.

This was the first time that Roh had promised South Korea would remove its nuclear weapons. It was interpreted to mean that U.S. nuclear weapons have been, or are in the process of being withdrawn.

Roh did not specially mention American weapons. "The Republic of Korea will use nuclear energy solely for peaceful purposes, and will not manufacture, possess, store, deploy or use nuclear weapons," Roh said.

"Now, there can be no reason or justification for North Korea to develop weapons or evade international inspection of its nuclear facilities," he said.

Pyongyang, believed to be just a few years away from producing an atomic bomb, has steadfastly refused to open its nuclear plants to international inspection.

The North has insisted that all U.S. nuclear weapons believed to be stockpiled in South Korea be withdrawn from the Korean Peninsula as a precondition for international inspection.

Recently it put forth a further condition that Seoul submit to a simultaneous inspection.

U.S. President George Bush announced in September that U.S. tactical land and sea-based nuclear warheads would be withdrawn.

Roh said Seoul will also participate in a "total elimination of chemical-biological weapons." South Korean government officials suspect that the North has been producing such weapons since the 1960s.

Roh's national security adviser Kim Chong-ghi said the nonnuclear policy declared by the President is different from the "nuclear-free zone" concept advocated by the North.

Kim called the North's idea "unrealistic," asserting that it should involve not only the two Koreas but also the surrounding nuclear powers.

In his "Declaration of Nonnuclear Korean Peninsula Peace Initiatives," President Roh said South Korea will continue to submit to international inspection all its nuclear-related facilities and materials in compliance with the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty and with the nuclear safeguards agreement it has concluded with the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Also vowing not to possess nuclear fuel reprocessing and enrichment facilities, the President urged the North to follow suit. Those facilities are used in making enriched plutonium necessary for producing an atomic bomb.

As soon as the North takes steps commensurate to his declaration, Roh said, he will initiate bilateral



Korea Herald
President Roh Tae-woo declares in a nationally televised speech yesterday that South Korea is now free of nuclear weapons.

discussions on other military-security issues.

"Any and all issues pertaining to the Korean Peninsula should be resolved through direct inter-Korean negotiations in a spirit of self-reliance," he said.

"Our national security will continue to remain solid," Roh observed, saying he had carefully examined the possible impact of his declaration.

National security adviser Kim said South Korea will continue to be protected under the U.S. nuclear umbrella even after the withdrawal of U.S. nukes.

He also cited Seoul's improved self-defense capability and the close security ties between Seoul and Washington. He also said that sophisticated conventional weapons as proved in the Gulf war could offer an effective deterrence, even in the absence of nuclear bombs.

Kim said when U.S. nuclear bombs are completely withdrawn from the South, "some steps" may be taken to confirm their absence. He did not elaborate.

Full text of joint statement on Korea-U.S. SCM

Following is the full text of the joint statement adopted at the end of the two-day 23rd South Korea-U.S. Security Consultative Meeting (SCM) which ended in Seoul yesterday. — Ed.

1. The 23rd Security Consultative Meeting (SCM) between the United States of America and the Republic of Korea (ROK) was held in Seoul, Nov. 20-22, 1991.

U.S. Secretary of Defense Richard B. Cheney and ROK Minister of National Defense Lee Jong-koo led their respective delegations which included senior defense and foreign officials of both countries.

Prior to this meeting, the chairmen of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Gen. Colin Powell and Gen. Chung Ho-keun presided over the thirteenth ROK/U.S. Military Committee Meeting (MCM) Nov. 20, 1991.

During his stay in Seoul, Secretary Cheney paid a courtesy call to President Roh Tae-woo and exchanged views on security-related issues. Secretary Cheney also visited military units in front line areas.

2. The two delegations reviewed the rapidly changing world situation and the overall Northeast Asian security environment surrounding the Korean Peninsula.

Both sides reaffirmed that the peace and stability of the Korean Peninsula is central to the security of Northeast Asia which, in turn, is vital to the security of the United States.

Both delegations expressed serious concern that North Korea, despite the worldwide trend of conciliation and cooperation and the efforts of both our countries, continues to seek to build a nuclear weapons capability while refusing to conclude an IAEA nuclear safeguards agreement, and that its development of such weapons of mass destruction as chemical weapons and Scud missiles, and its buildup of offensive forces also are destabilizing.

Both sides shared the view that, considering the threat and the potential instability within North Korea, the next several years will be critical to the security of the Korean Peninsula, and discussed various ways to cope with

this situation.

3. Both sides expressed concern that North Korea has refused to implement its obligation as a party to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, and as a U.N. member state, to conclude a safeguards agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Both sides shared the view that North Korea must abandon its nuclear weapons program, which poses a serious threat to the security of the Korean Peninsula as well as all of North-east Asia.

Both sides urged that North Korea should unconditionally submit to international inspection of all its nuclear-related materials and facilities, including nuclear reprocessing facilities.

The two sides agreed that, in order to prevent North Korea from developing nuclear weapons, they would pursue all available means to cooperate in such international organizations as the IAEA and United Nations, and at the same time maintain joint deterrent efforts between the two countries.

4. Minister Lee, on behalf of the government of the Republic of Korea, welcomed President Bush's initiative concerning nuclear weapons as an epoch-making step toward peace and stability in the world, and expressed the hope that this initiative will lead to tension reduction, arms reduction and peace in the world, and expressed the hope that these initiatives could pave the way for progress in confidence building measures and arms control on the Korean Peninsula as well.

Secretary Cheney, on behalf of the U.S. government, welcomed and supported President Roh's Nov. 8 Non-nuclear Korean Peninsula Peace Initiative as a forward-looking measure which decisively contributes to the enhancement of peace, not only on the Korean Peninsula but also in the world.

Both sides strongly urged North Korea to take corresponding measures to match those announced by President Roh in his Nov. 8 initiative.

Emphasizing the importance of close cooperation between the two countries, including these recent U.S. and ROK policy initiatives, Secretary

Cheney reaffirmed that the United States commitment to the security of Korea, including the continued nuclear umbrella protection, remains rock-solid, and that the U.S.-ROK combined deterrent capability will be sufficiently maintained.

Both delegations also reviewed lessons from the Gulf war in order to strengthen the ROK-U.S. combined defense posture. Minister Lee and Secretary Cheney stressed that the decisive action taken by the international community during the Gulf crisis would set an example for deterring any threat of regional conflict, including provocation on the Korean Peninsula, and defeating aggression in the new world order.

5. Secretary Cheney reiterated the firm commitment of the United States to render prompt and effective assistance to repel any armed attack against the Republic of Korea in accordance with the ROK-U.S. Mutual Defense Treaty of 1954.

Both sides shared the understanding that U.S. forces should remain in Korea as long as the governments and people of the United States and the Republic of Korea believe that they provide deterrence against North Korea and serve the interests of peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula.

Following consultations, Minister Lee and Secretary Cheney agreed in particular that U.S. Nunn-Warner Phase II troop reductions would be postponed until the danger and uncertainties surrounding the North Korean nuclear program and security in the region have been thoroughly addressed.

They reaffirmed that any readjustment of U.S. forces in the Republic of Korea should be made gradually and in a phased manner, considering the need to maintain the combined deterrent capabilities against North Korea, on the basis of the U.S. transition to a supporting role and a careful evaluation of the security environment in and around the Korean Peninsula, and close consultations between the two countries. Secretary Cheney agreed that the United States will continue to contribute to the effective deterrence against North Korea through modernization of U.S. forces in Korea and

that, in order to prevent North Korean miscalculation, the U.S. will take prompt and effective measures to improve conventional deterrence.

In that regard, Secretary Cheney stated that he had approved a package to improve the conventional defense of the ROK which includes, among other things, accelerated deployment of active U.S. forces in a contingency, pre-positioning modern munitions, and continued emphasis on interoperability between the two nations' armed forces.

6. Minister Lee and Secretary Cheney shared the view that the reunification of the Korean Peninsula should be achieved in a peaceful manner between South and North Korea, and expressed their hope that South-North dialogue would continue to develop and lead to a peaceful unification through the implementation of tension reduction and concrete confidence building measures.

Minister Lee and Secretary Cheney agreed that they will make efforts to adjust security cooperation between the ROK and the U.S. in such a way as to contribute to the progress of South-North relations.

Both sides shared the view that the present armistice regime should remain valid until superseded by an enduring peace mechanism, and that substantive progress in arms control on the Korean Peninsula is necessary for reducing tensions and for the development of relations between South and North Korea.

7. The two delegations discussed issues relating to the sharing of defense costs for ROK-U.S. combined defense. Both sides agreed that the government of the Republic of Korea would provide \$180 million to the U.S. forces in 1992.

Both sides also agreed that Korea would increase defense cost-sharing gradually to the level of one-third of the won-based costs of stationing U.S. forces in Korea by 1995.

Secretary Cheney thanked Minister Lee for the contribution made by the Korean government in sharing the costs for the maintenance of U.S. forces in Korea and the multilateral

efforts during the Gulf war.

8. Sharing the view that complementary development of munitions and defense technological/industrial cooperation will serve their common interest, both sides discussed concrete methods of cooperation.

Minister Lee and Secretary Cheney signed the Wartime Host Nation Support Agreement which stipulates support from the government of the Republic to U.S. forces in a military contingency on the Korean Peninsula, and they discussed follow-up measures to implement the agreement.

Both sides discussed the disposal program for the military assistance equipment which has been supplied to the Republic of Korea before 1975 to improve the wartime defense capacity, and agreed that the ROK would submit its list of MAP items for disposal and the U.S. would provide an expeditious response.

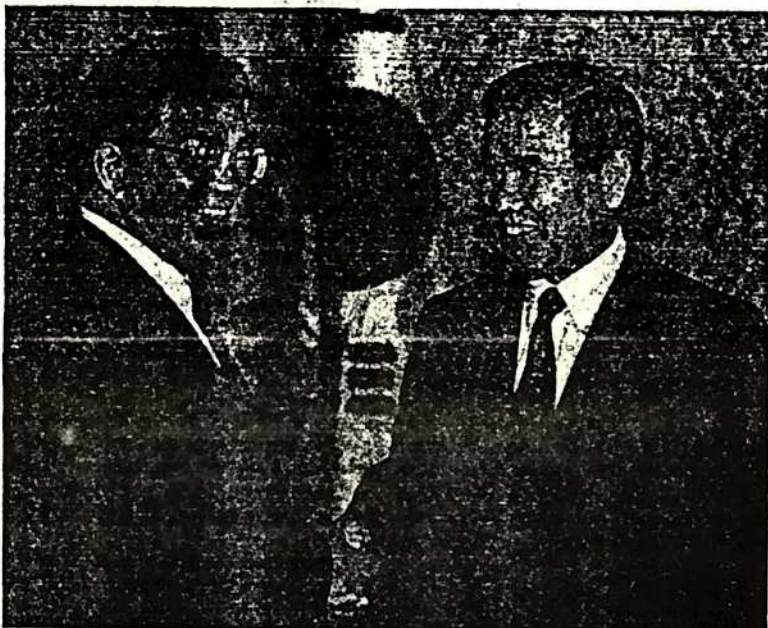
While expediting existing joint projects in the field of defense industry, in parallel with the ROK's assuming the leading role in its defense, both sides

agreed to continue their common efforts to upgrade munitions stocks and sustainability of the combined force.

9. Both delegations appreciated the importance of this meeting for providing momentum to consolidate the traditional ROK-U.S. alliance in a rapidly changing international security situation and for setting the long-term course for future security cooperation for the common interests of the two countries in the Asia-Pacific region, looking toward the 21st century.

Minister Lee and Secretary Cheney agreed to hold the next Security Consultative Meeting in the United States at a mutually convenient time in 1992.

10. Secretary Cheney expressed his appreciation to the Korean delegation for the warm welcome and hospitality of the government of the Republic of Korea and for the excellent arrangements which made this productive and successful meeting possible.



Korea Herald

President Roh Tae-woo meets North Korean Prime Minister Yon Hyong-muk at Chong Wa Dae yesterday. During a 30-minute meeting, the two exchanged views on the nuclear issue and other inter-Korean matters.

Roh calls on Yon to settle nuke question by year-end

President Roh Tae-woo met North Korean Prime Minister Yon Hyong-muk yesterday and emphasized that the two sides should work out an agreement by the end of the year to resolve the nuclear issue, Chong Wa Dae announced.

The President told Yon that he hoped that the nuclear question would be resolved during a meeting in the border village of Panmunjom slated for this month, Chong Wa Dae spokesman Lee Soo-jung said.

The announcement did not mention the inter-Korean summit issue, but sources said Roh may have conveyed a

message voicing his hope for an early meeting with North Korean President Kim Il-sung.

The North Korean prime minister was quoted as saying that he would convey Roh's wishes to Kim Il-sung.

During a 30-minute meeting with Yon at his Chong Wa Dae office, Roh said he felt regret that the fifth inter-Korean prime ministerial conference held in Seoul had not settled the nuclear question.

The President said, nonetheless, it is auspicious that the two sides concurred that they should realize a nuclear-free

Korean Peninsula, the spokesman said.

"I sincerely hope that the South and the North will produce an agreement on realizing a nuclear-free Korean Peninsula during the Panmunjom meeting this year," Roh was quoted as telling the northern premier.

The President stressed that the nuclear issue is a matter on which "the existence of the nation" as well as peace and stability of Northeast Asia and the entire world are at stake.

Spokesman Lee did not say whether Roh raised the summit issue during his meeting with Yon. But sources said Seoul will push for a summit, noting that prospects have become brighter now that the two sides have signed an accord on reconciliation.

They said they expect the meeting between the South and North Korean presidents may occur during the first half of next year.

Roh has repeatedly urged the North to agree to a summit, saying it would be a short-cut to resolving many difficult problems between the two sides.

It was Roh and Yon's second meeting, following the first in early September last year during the first inter-Korean prime ministers' talks.

Others present at the Roh-Yon meeting were Prime Minister Chung Won-shik, Roh's national security adviser Kim Chong-whi and Choe Bong-chun, the North's chief liaison official.

After meeting Yon, the President received a call from both the South and North Korean delegates and had lunch with them.

S-N women delegates are all smiles

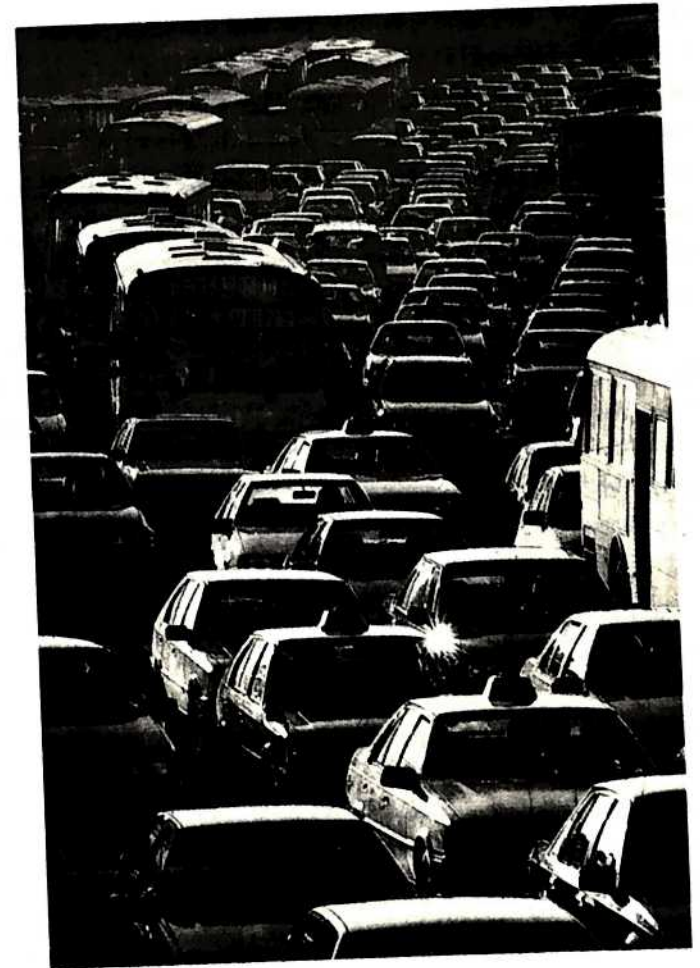


Korea Herald

A group of South and North Korean women representatives for a three-nation seminar in Seoul poses for photographers yesterday at the Seoul's Ramada Olympia Hotel, after the Northern delegation's arrival. Fourth from left is Yo Yon-

gu, leader of the 15-member northern delegation, with South Korean representatives Lee Oo-chung to the right and Lee Hyo-jai (behind). (Stories on Page 9)

PART THREE
ECONOMIC SITUATION



Chapter 8. The Economic Situation in the First Quarter

It was the people's economic plight caused by chronic high prices of commodities and housing, the pressure by the U.S.A. to open the market, increases in public utility fees, the pollution incidents at Dusan Group and Wonjin Rayon Co., along with the death of Kang Kyong-Dae which stirred the nation to anger and struggle in May and June.

An electronic company belonging to the Dusan Group, one of the biggest companies in Korea, was revealed to have secretly discharged highly poisonous phenolphthalein into the Nakdong River, a source of drinking water for 7 million people in the Yongnam area. In the Wonjin Rayon Co. case, it was revealed that many workers of the company had died one by one from poisonous gas in their workshop.

According to the report of the Minister of Commerce, the national trade deficit in April amounted to US \$5.5 billion, which clearly indicated the seriousness of the Korean economic condition this year. According to the report of the Economic Planning Board, the increase in the consumer prices in April was 5.5%, higher than the figure at the same time last year (4.7%). The psychological pressure from price increases, however, was greatly felt, and therefore much more serious.

The price of housing during the first quarter of 1991 increased by 7.7%. The price of housing lots increased by 18.04% compared to the same time last year. The big companies' speculation in real estate was still not completely eradicated in spite of strong criticism from the people.

The above-mentioned pollution incidents at Dusan Group and Wonjin Rayon made people realize once again that the big companies were also the ringleaders of the pollution problem. Also, according to a report by the Minister of Labour, 2,236 industrial workers died from industrial accidents at work in 1990. This figure was an increase of 33.7% over the 1989 figure.

Chapter 9. Economic Situation in the Second Quarter

With 10.2% wage increase rate of the first half of the year, the government wage policy to contain it within single-digit seemed to be failed. In accordance with the above 10 % of net wage increase rate, the one of real wage including all kinds of allowances and bonuses was counted up to 20.0% by labor circles. The National Association of Trade Unions also figured out the wage increase rate by late June as 18.5%.

Meanwhile, despite steady export growth, the trade deficit by mid-August reached up to \$9.3 billion because of skyrocketing import growth. The amount was to exceed the government proposed \$8 billion deficit which was revised on August. The Commerce and Industry Department enlarged the proposed amount not only because expanding domestic markets since 1990 continued spiraling imports without any possible halt but also because the machinery import for facility investment and of agriculture and marine products for securing price stability would be going on.

Beginning the second half of the year, the stock market experienced a boom with the amount of stock exchange reaching highest point of the year. Against general account that in the last quarter facing the immediate opening of capital market, the stock market would ride a full-scale rising current, the boom came far earlier. It was explained by the fact that expectations for economic recovery in the second half, relative stagnation in real estate sector, and anticipations for the opening of capital market spurred to purchase.

Contrary to the ascending current of stock prices, prices of real estates continued descending since May. The stabilizing prices of real estates was resulted from the rapid growth of house supply for the last 2-3 years. It should be also pointed out that huge floating money moved from real estate markets to the newly reviving stock markets sagging further real estate economy.

In sum, despite growing trade deficit, the stock market was very

lively, the prices of real estates stabilizing. However, because of the anticipating result of opening market for capital, the broadening trade balance with Japan and the rising prices of general commodity still pressed ordinary people's livelihood.

Chapter 10. Economic Situation in the Third Quarter

The Korean economy was threatened with a fall into total chaos due to the ever-mounting trade deficit and spiralling inflation rate (with 1991 showing the highest increase in 10 years). According to figures released by the Korean National Bank, prices as of the end of August, had risen by 9.5% since the end of the previous fiscal year. This situation resulted from the excessive swelling of the amount currency issued and the government's excessive expenditures over the past few years. In case the government failed to stop its policy of increasing the money supply, the Korean economy faced danger of total collapse. The total international trade deficit during the first 9 months of 1991 reached an incredible US \$ 9.6 billion.

Small and medium enterprises continued to experience bankruptcy due to their inability to make payments. The first reason for this was the slump in exports, with electronics, textiles, and shoemakers have being especially hard hit. The second reason was the shortage of workers, which affected the production rate. The third reason was that while the big enterprises benefitted greatly from easily accessible bank loans, the small and medium enterprises had been alienated from such benefit, thus resulting in chronic fund deficiency.

Continuing with the report from the Korea National Bank, it pointed out that "88% of the Korean GNP comes from unearned income, and the worst obstacle to the healthy development of the Korean economy is the concentration of economic wealth in several big companies and the monopolistic possession of these properties and management by

individual families. In order to achieve healthy development of the Korean economy, patrimonial ownership of properties and management of big companies must be checked through the revision of related laws, including the Inheritance Tax Law."

The indiscreet money grabbing by the owners of big companies had not only created economic problems but also environmental problems and ecological destruction. The construction of golf courses was the worst cause of environmental and ecological destruction. According to a report by the Office of Forestry, 37% of the total area of 178 golf courses was forest reserve. This clearly showed the destruction wreaked by the construction of golf courses upon the environment. While the 5th Republic granted permission for only 12 golf courses to be constructed, the 6th Republic has allowed construction of 139 courses. This shows the 6th Republic's total disregard for the well-being of the environment.

The 6th Republic's suppression of the labour movement is well known. Recently, a "Blacklist" containing 8,000 names of dismissed workers, released political detainee, and leaders of student movements, was revealed in the Pusan area. This revelation not only shocked the labour movement circle but the Korean people in general. According to related people in the shoemaking industry, persons in charge of labour management at 32 shoemaking companies met periodically and exchanged lists of dismissed workers and leaders of labour movements. They were said to have made the list from such exchanges of information. Furthermore, vital information was said to have been supplied by the police and the Ministry of Labour. This incident only went to show that the 6th Republic, which had boasted about industrial peace, was not as good as the 5th Republic in suppressing the people's struggle to survive.

In addition, the regime's harsh treatment of leaders of the farmers' movement caused heated criticism and protest within movement circles. In Chongju, North Cholla province, two leaders of the farmers' movement including Huh Yoon-Ha, were suspended on tiptoe from the iron bars of their prison cell for several days by means of handcuffing

their wrists to the bars. They were taken to the police station for interrogation after a peaceful march for fair prices of agricultural products. This was a symbolic incident which revealed the out-and-out cruelty of the present regime in response to the farmers' demand for fair prices for harvested.

On October 25, over 20,000 farmers in 90 cities and districts across the country participated in a total harvesting strike in order to protest the small token increase of the government-controlled rice price and the recent moves to open the rice market to foreign rice.

Chapter 11. Economic Situation in the Forth Quater

By the end of 1991, the consumer price index increased by 9.5%, which was the highest in the last 10 years. The major reason for the continuous climb of the consumer price index was the inflation of the currency, which in turn was caused by the problematic economic policies of the government.

The government has never made any effort for fundamental reformation of the economic structure or improvement of the national economy. The government particularly needs a big budget to use as patronage in the coming elections. The present construction boom, which is the result of Roh's public promise made during the last presidential election for the construction of 2 million houses, has accelerated the distortion of the economic structure and has deepened the disproportionate shifting of labour power. (The construction boom has raised wages in this field, and many workers in other industrial fields who have been suffering from low wages have been flocking to the construction site as odd-jobbers. As a result, other industrial fields are now suffering from a sudden deficiency of labour power.)

In 1991, the total foreign trade deficit was reported to be \$10.7 billion. This steep deficit had been well anticipated. The major

reason for this predicament was the importation of foreign luxury goods by the big companies in search of immediate profit, without making any efforts to strengthen their companies' competitive power through investment for the improvement of production techniques.

The economic outlook for 1992 is anticipated to be worse due to the open market policy. The foreign trade deficit is projected to be about \$13 billion in 1992 alone.

MAJOR INDICATORS

	景 氣 Business conditions				人 口 Population		國 民 計 定 National account					
	景 氣 綜 合 指 數 Composite indexes of business indicators				推 計 人 口 Estimated population	國 民 總 生 產 (不 變) Gross national products (constant)	1 人 當 量 Per capita GNP	經 濟 成 長 率 Growth rate of GNP			最 終 消 費 支 出 (不 變) Final consumption expenditure (constant)	
	先 行	同 行	同 行	後 行				農 林 漁 業 Agriculture forestry & fishing	非 農 林 漁 業 Non-agriculture forestry & fishing	製 造 業 Manufacturing		
	Leading	Roughly coincident	Coincident	Lagging	Cycle of coincident composite index							
1985=100				1,000名 Thousand persons	10億圓 Billion won	美 弗 US \$	%			10億圓 Billion won		
1984	93.9	94.9	92.0	101.8	40 406	73 004.0	2 158	9.3	-1.5	11.2	17.3	52 707.6
1985	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.9	40 806	78 088.4	2 194	7.0	3.8	7.5	7.1	56 010.8
1986	114.7	111.7	107.9	99.8	41 184	88 173.5	2 505	12.9	4.6	14.2	18.3	60 725.7
1987	125.1	125.0	119.9	102.2	41 575	99 611.6	3 110	13.0	-6.8	15.7	18.8	65 656.7
1988	133.7	136.3	135.2	102.5	41 975	111 979.9	4 127	12.4	8.0	12.9	13.4	72 057.8
1989	141.5	143.6	144.2	99.7	42 380	119 576.7	4 994	6.8	-1.1	7.6	3.7	79 797.3
1990	154.5	156.2	156.9	100.3	42 869	130 373.5 ^{p)}	5 569 ^{p)}	9.0 ^{p)}	-3.9 ^{p)}	10.3 ^{p)}	8.4 ^{p)}	87 906.2 ^{p)}
1989. 6	141.2	142.0	144.3	99.0	42 347	28 051.7		7.5	3.7	7.7	5.7	19 103.4
7	142.1	143.7	146.3	99.5	42 380							
8	143.4	145.6	146.9	100.2	42 415							
9	143.6	146.2	146.5	99.9	42 450	29 860.3		6.0	-6.5	7.2	2.5	20 587.7
10	144.3	147.5	146.7	100.2	42 484							
11	145.7	147.8	147.4	99.7	42 519							
1990. 1	147.3	148.9	148.4	99.8	42 553	35 856.6		7.3	-0.9	9.3	4.8	21 987.3
2	147.8	149.8	148.0	99.7	42 588							
	149.5	151.8	148.4	100.4	42 623							
3	150.8	153.4	150.2	100.8	42 654	28 523.4 ^{p)}		10.5 ^{p)}	-0.9 ^{p)}	10.6 ^{p)}	7.1 ^{p)}	20 127.3 ^{p)}
4	152.0	154.7	152.6	101.1	42 689							
5	152.5	154.6	154.2	100.3	42 723							
6	153.6	154.9	155.2	99.8	42 758	30 820.5 ^{p)}		9.9 ^{p)}	-3.6 ^{p)}	10.6 ^{p)}	6.0 ^{p)}	21 191.2 ^{p)}
7	155.0	156.0	156.5	99.9	42 869							
8	155.7	157.4	159.1	100.2	42 903							
9	158.6	159.3	161.7	100.7	42 937	32 731.7 ^{p)}		9.6 ^{p)}	-2.5 ^{p)}	10.6 ^{p)}	9.4 ^{p)}	22 613.2 ^{p)}
10	159.2	159.7	163.7	100.3	42 970							
11	160.4	161.2	166.4	100.6	43 003							
1991. 1	159.3	161.4	166.4	100.1	43 036	38 287.8 ^{p)}		6.8 ^{p)}	-4.9 ^{p)}	9.3 ^{p)}	6.1 ^{p)}	23 974.6 ^{p)}
2	162.0	164.7	170.0	101.4	43 070							
	161.5	165.5	169.2	101.3	43 104							
3	161.5	166.0	171.2	100.9	43 135	31 064.6 ^{p)}		8.9 ^{p)}	2.6 ^{p)}	9.1 ^{p)}	7.5 ^{p)}	21 841.7 ^{p)}
4	160.6	166.0	174.1	100.3	43 168							
5	163.1	166.8	160.2	100.1	43 201							
6	164.5	167.4	161.9	99.8	43 235	33 661.0 ^{p)}		9.2 ^{p)}	4.2 ^{p)}	9.4 ^{p)}	8.1 ^{p)}	23 173.6 ^{p)}
7	166.2	168.3	161.5	99.7	43 268							
8	166.6	168.7	162.3	99.2	43 302							
9	166.8 ^{p)}	170.3	166.2 ^{p)}	99.5	43 335	35 371.0		8.1 ^{p)}	1.2 ^{p)}	8.6 ^{p)}	6.4 ^{p)}	24 506.2 ^{p)}
10	166.5 ^{p)}	171.8	162.6 ^{p)}	99.8	43 367							
11	169.4 ^{p)}	173.3 ^{p)}	...	100.0 ^{p)}	43 401							

	產 業 活 動 Industrial activities											部 · 小 賣 販 指 數 (不 變) Wholesale and retail trade indexes (constant)	1985=100
	總 固 定 資 本 形 成 (不 變) Gross fixed capital formation (Constant)	總 投 資 率 Gross investment ratio to GNP	產 業 生 產 指 數 ¹⁾		生 產 者 出 荷 指 數 ¹⁾		生 產 者 製 品 在 庫 指 數 ¹⁾		製 造 業 生 產 能 力 指 數	製 造 業 操 作 率 指 數 ¹⁾			
			工 業 生 產 指 數	製 造 業	生 產 者 出 荷 指 數	製 造 業	生 產 者 製 品 在 庫 指 數	製 造 業	製 造 業 生 產 能 力 指 數	製 造 業 操 作 率 指 數	實 操 率 指 數		
	10億圓 Billion won	%	Industrial production indexes	Manufacturing	Producer's shipment indexes	Manufacturing	Producer's inventory indexes	Manufacturing	Manufacturing production capacity indexes	Manufacturing operation ratio indexes	Real operation ratio		
1985=100												%	1985=100
1984	21 811.6	31.2	95.8	96.1	95.6	95.7	91.9	91.8	96.9	101.7	-	95.8	1984
1985	22 836.6	30.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	76.3	100.0	1985
1986	25 568.5	29.8	121.0	122.1	120.8	121.4	108.6	108.6	111.9	104.2	79.5	113.4	1986
1987	29 799.6	31.0	144.2	146.6	143.8	145.1	120.7	120.7	127.1	107.4	81.0	126.5	1987
1988	33 806.2	31.8	163.3	166.3	162.9	164.6	137.5	137.6	146.6	105.6	80.6	136.5	1988
1989	39 527.5	36.0	166.8	171.3	170.2	171.6	162.1	162.1	156.9	101.8	77.7	149.0	1989
1990	48 785.9 ^{p)}	38.4 ^{p)}	183.5	186.5	189.4	191.0	190.2	190.7	165.6	104.4	79.6	167.3	1990
1989. 6	9 858.8	34.9	169.0	172.3	169.3	171.0	158.0	157.9	156.5	101.5	77.4	146.4	6 1989
7			169.8	172.7	170.2	171.6	159.3	159.2	158.0	102.4	78.1	142.1	7
8			176.1	179.4	174.6	176.1	168.7	168.7	158.4	105.1	80.2	143.3	8
9	10 46.7	34.9	172.0	174.9	172.7	174.2	171.8	171.9	158.8	102.8	78.4	156.0	9
10			171.8	174.6	173.8	175.2	173.3	173.5	159.0	102.7	78.3	155.4	10
11			173.8	176.6	175.8	177.1	176.1	176.3	159.7	103.5	78.9	160.2	11
1990. 1	11 757.1	41.2	173.0	175.5	175.6	176.9	179.1	179.4	160.3	102.7	78.3	171.4	12 1990
2			173.6	176.1	177.5	178.8	178.4	178.7	161.4	103.3	78.8	157.3	1
			178.3	181.1	182.1	183.5	180.3	180.7	162.0	107.8	82.2	153.6	2
3	9 862.7 ^{p)}	36.2 ^{p)}	181.7	184.8	185.3	186.9	184.8	185.2	162.5	105.3	80.3	172.8	3
4			181.1	184.1	187.2	188.9	187.2	187.7	163.2	105.0	80.1	170.6	4
5			176.5	179.0	182.0	183.4	191.1	191.6	164.8	100.6	76.7	168.4	5
6	12 295.8 ^{p)}	37.6 ^{p)}	182.9	186.0	186.3	189.0	192.3	192.8	165.3	103.6	79.0	164.6	6
7			183.2	186.2	189.5	191.2	193.2	193.8	166.2	103.2	78.7	160.6	7
8			186.1	189.0	191.9	193.6	191.9	192.5	166.9	104.1	79.4	159.3	8
9	12 679.2 ^{p)}	35.1 ^{p)}	191.9	195.5	199.8	202.1	192.0	192.5	167.9	107.1	81.7	175.7	9
10			185.2	188.5	193.9	195.8	192.5	193.0	168.5	102.5	78.2	169.1	10
11			189.6	192.5	196.2	197.8	197.9	198.4	168.8	105.5	80.5	172.8	11
1991. 1	13 948.3 ^{p)}	43.4 ^{p)}	190.7	193.6	197.6	199.2	202.2	202.8	169.5	104.5	79.7	183.3	12 1991
2			199.3	202.6	206.2	207.8	209.8	210.5	170.6	110.0	83.9	170.2	1
			188.2	190.9	197.7	199.4	202.6	203.2	172.0	104.5	79.7	163.2	2
3	11 924.7 ^{p)}	40.6 ^{p)}	190.2	192.9	197.5	199.0	208.9	209.6	173.0	103.2	78.7	182.0	3
4			199.1	202.5	208.8	210.7	217.7	218.3	174.2	107.1	81.7	184.3	4
5			197.9	201.3	211.2	213.6	213.5	213.9	175.5	105.5	80.5	181.8	5
6	14 119.7 ^{p)}	40.2 ^{p)}	188.0	190.3	202.0	203.7	209.5	209.9	176.7	99.3	75.7	178.3	6
7			198.9	202.3	207.3	209.3	214.2	214.7	177.9	104.1	79.4	175.3	7
8			199.4	203.4	208.6	211.2	218.6	219.0	178.8	104.4	79.6	173.2	8
9	13 660.4 ^{p)}	41.6 ^{p)}	201.6	205.2	211.4	213.4	226.2	226.8	179.1	103.9	79.3	186.9	9
10			210.1	214.1	224.1	226.8	228.0	228.6	179.7	107.6	82.1	188.9	10
11			205.6 ^{p)}	209.0 ^{p)}	219.9 ^{p)}	222.1 ^{p)}	223.7 ^{p)}	224.2 ^{p)}	180.5 ^{p)}	105.3 ^{p)}	80.3 ^{p)}	187.8	11

¹⁾ Seasonally adjusted series.

Persons Employed by Industry

單位：1000名

	全產業		農林、漁業				礦業及製造業				
	All industries		計		農林業		計				
	男	女	男	女	Agriculture & forestry	男	男	女			
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Male	Male	Female			
1984	14 429	8 894	5 535	3 914	2 245	1 669	3 731	2 098	3 491	2 222	1 269
1985	14 970	9 137	5 833	3 733	2 114	1 619	3 554	1 969	3 659	2 303	1 356
1986	15 505	9 339	6 165	3 662	2 041	1 621	3 477	1 899	4 013	2 467	1 547
1987	16 354	9 741	6 613	3 580	1 972	1 608	3 400	1 831	4 602	2 740	1 862
1988	16 870	10 099	6 771	3 484	1 931	1 552	3 319	1 800	4 807	2 831	1 978
1989	17 511	10 391	7 121	3 418	1 876	1 542	3 272	1 761	4 933	2 866	2 067
1990	18 036	10 695	7 341	3 292	1 793	1 499	3 152	1 685	4 928	2 871	2 058
1991. 5	19 021	11 231	7 790	3 637	1 908	1 729	3 521	1 810	4 982	2 933	2 049
6	19 172	11 279	7 893	3 656	1 895	1 761	3 538	1 798	4 974	2 915	2 059
7	19 063	11 257	7 808	3 488	1 834	1 653	3 368	1 736	4 978	2 919	2 059
8	19 016	11 264	7 752	3 465	1 823	1 642	3 345	1 725	4 940	2 929	2 020
9	19 127	11 281	7 846	3 473	1 809	1 664	3 353	1 712	5 008	2 930	2 078
10	19 286	11 323	7 963	3 624	1 877	1 747	3 499	1 778	4 975	2 908	2 067
11	18 937	11 235	7 702	3 134	1 707	1 427	2 992	1 599	5 017	2 942	2 075

資料：統計廳 統計調查局 社會統計課

33. 職業別就業者

單位：1000名

	全職業		專門、技術、行政 管理職從業者		事務從業者		販賣從業者	
	All occupations		Professional, technical and managerial workers		Clerical workers		Sales workers	
	男	女	男	女	男	男	男	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Male	Male	
1984	14 429	8 894	5 535	974	710	1 642	1 091	2 126
1985	14 970	9 137	5 833	1 090	773	1 729	1 132	2 313
1986	15 505	9 339	6 165	1 162	810	1 802	1 143	2 355
1987	16 354	9 741	6 613	1 233	846	1 886	1 190	2 452
1988	16 870	10 099	6 771	1 315	893	2 032	1 269	2 485
1989	17 511	10 391	7 121	1 451	953	2 180	1 331	2 567
1990	18 036	10 695	7 341	1 568	1 005	2 337	1 400	2 616
1991. 5	19 021	11 231	7 790	1 702	1 075	2 435	1 416	2 694
6	19 172	11 279	7 893	1 746	1 091	2 465	1 419	2 702
7	19 063	11 257	7 808	1 749	1 080	2 486	1 438	2 727
8	19 016	11 264	7 752	1 745	1 082	2 496	1 443	2 710
9	19 127	11 281	7 846	1 745	1 081	2 504	1 452	2 722
10	19 286	11 323	7 963	1 755	1 087	2 497	1 439	2 742
11	18 937	11 235	7 702	1 757	1 094	2 525	1 454	2 769

1. 單純勞務者包含

資料：統計廳 統計調查局 社會統計課

Unit: thousand persons

Mining & manufacturing		社會間接資本及其他서비스業									
礦業	製造業	計		建設業	其他						
		男	女								
Male	Male	Male	Female	Male	Male						
143	139	3 348	2 083	7 024	4 427	2 597	905	839	6 120	3 589	1984
155	150	3 504	2 153	7 578	4 720	2 858	911	846	6 666	3 875	1985
187	178	3 826	2 289	7 830	4 831	2 996	889	822	6 940	4 009	1986
186	178	4 416	2 562	8 172	5 029	3 143	920	843	7 251	4 185	1987
140	130	4 667	2 701	8 580	5 337	3 243	1 024	930	7 558	4 406	1988
93	84	4 840	2 782	9 161	5 649	3 512	1 140	1 029	8 022	4 620	1989
81	73	4 847	2 798	9 816	6 031	3 785	1 339	1 204	8 477	4 828	1990
66	60	4 916	2 873	10 402	6 390	4 012	1 568	1 412	8 834	4 979	5. 1991
64	58	4 910	2 857	10 542	6 469	4 073	1 609	1 442	8 933	5 027	6
65	59	4 913	2 860	10 598	6 504	4 094	1 606	1 439	8 992	5 065	7
69	62	4 880	2 867	10 602	6 512	4 090	1 624	1 457	8 977	5 055	8
67	60	4 941	2 871	10 644	6 542	4 102	1 638	1 466	9 007	5 076	9
70	63	4 905	2 845	10 686	6 537	4 149	1 621	1 448	9 068	5 089	10
69	63	4 948	2 879	10 786	6 585	4 200	1 650	1 477	9 136	5 108	11

Source: National Statistical Office

33. Persons Employed by Occupation

Unit: thousand persons

	서비스職從業者		農業、狩獵、林業、漁業、 及類似從業者		生産從業者及 運輸裝備運轉者 ¹⁾		
	男	Service workers	男	Agriculture, hunting, forestry, fishing & related workers	男	Production workers & equipment operators	
							男
	Male	Male	Male	Male	Male		
1 132	1 496	587	3 873	2 211	4 324	3 163	1984
1 242	1 622	630	3 686	2 075	4 530	3 285	1985
1 238	1 670	649	3 621	2 007	4 894	3 493	1986
1 294	1 781	699	3 543	1 941	5 459	3 771	1987
1 341	1 815	714	3 455	1 907	5 788	3 975	1988
1 257	1 882	729	3 385	1 852	6 045	4 170	1989
1 393	2 007	784	3 270	1 776	6 238	4 356	1990
1 411	2 119	828	3 614	1 887	6 457	4 614	5. 1991
1 415	2 128	832	3 635	1 875	6 495	4 646	6
1 437	2 130	837	3 470	1 816	6 498	4 650	7
1 424	2 141	842	3 443	1 803	6 480	4 670	8
1 435	2 128	826	3 456	1 792	6 571	4 693	9
1 440	2 156	832	3 604	1 859	6 529	4 666	10
1 446	2 173	833	3 114	1 688	6 599	4 720	11

Source: National Statistical Office

Economically Active Population

單位: 1000名

	男 子 Male							
	15歲以上人口				非經濟活動人口 Not economically active population	經濟活動參加率(%) Economic activity participation rate	就業率(%) Employment rate	失業率(%) Unemployment rate
	Population	經濟活動人口						
	15 years old and over	Economically active population	就業者 Employed	失業者 Unemployed				

全 國

1984	12 945	9 338	8 894	444	3 607	72.1	95.2	4.8
1985	13 295	9 617	9 137	480	3 678	72.3	95.0	5.0
1986	13 615	9 819	9 339	480	3 795	72.1	95.1	4.9
1987	13 976	10 138	9 741	397	3 838	72.5	98.1	3.9
1988	14 294	10 414	10 099	315	3 880	72.9	97.0	3.0
1989	14 614	10 716	10 391	325	3 898	73.3	97.0	3.0
1990	14 903	11 013	10 695	318	3 891	73.9	97.1	2.9
1991. 5	15 161	11 492	11 231	261	3 669	75.8	97.7	2.3
6	15 180	11 531	11 279	252	3 649	76.0	97.8	2.2
7	15 202	11 537	11 257	280	3 666	75.9	97.6	2.4
8	15 223	11 520	11 264	256	3 704	75.7	97.8	2.2
9	15 245	11 554	11 281	273	3 691	75.8	97.6	2.4
10	15 266	11 592	11 323	270	3 674	75.9	97.7	2.3
11	15 287	11 512	11 235	277	3 775	75.3	97.6	2.4

農 家

1984	3 182	2 292	2 271	21	890	72.0	99.1	0.9
1985	3 020	2 188	2 160	28	832	72.5	98.7	1.3
1986	2 887	2 108	2 084	24	779	73.0	98.9	1.1
1987	2 799	2 057	2 040	17	742	73.5	99.2	0.8
1988	2 742	2 023	2 011	13	718	73.8	99.4	0.6
1989	2 698	2 004	1 987	17	694	74.3	99.2	0.8
1990	2 596	1 934	1 918	15	662	74.5	99.2	0.8
1991. 5	2 477	2 019	1 999	20	458	81.5	99.0	1.0
6	2 454	1 991	1 974	17	463	81.1	99.1	0.9
7	2 439	1 955	1 937	19	484	80.2	99.0	1.0
8	2 436	1 949	1 931	18	487	80.0	99.1	0.9
9	2 442	1 956	1 935	21	486	80.1	98.9	1.1
10	2 445	1 979	1 963	16	466	80.9	99.2	0.8
11	2 428	1 869	1 851	18	559	77.0	99.0	1.0

非 農 家

1984	9 763	7 047	6 623	423	2 717	72.2	94.0	6.0
1985	10 275	7 429	6 977	452	2 846	72.3	93.9	6.1
1986	10 728	7 712	7 255	456	3 017	71.9	94.1	5.9
1987	11 177	8 081	7 701	380	3 096	72.3	95.3	4.7
1988	11 553	8 391	8 089	302	3 162	72.6	96.4	3.6
1989	11 916	8 713	8 404	309	3 204	73.1	96.5	3.5
1990	12 308	9 079	8 776	302	3 229	73.8	96.7	3.3
1991. 5	12 684	9 473	9 232	240	3 211	74.7	97.5	2.5
6	12 726	9 540	9 305	235	3 186	75.0	97.5	2.5
7	12 763	9 582	9 321	261	3 182	75.1	97.3	2.7
8	12 788	9 571	9 332	239	3 217	74.8	97.5	2.5
9	12 803	9 599	9 346	252	3 205	75.0	97.4	2.6
10	12 821	9 613	9 360	254	3 208	75.0	97.4	2.6
11	12 859	9 643	9 383	260	3 216	75.0	97.3	2.7

Unit: thousand persons

	女 子 Female							
	15歲以上人口				非經濟活動人口 Not economically active population	經濟活動參加率(%) Economic activity participation rate	就業率(%) Employment rate	失業率(%) Unemployment rate
	Population	經濟活動人口						
	15 year old and over	Economically active population	就業者 Employed	失業者 Unemployed				

Whole country

1984	13 916	5 658	5 535	124	8 258	40.7	97.8	2.2
1985	14 258	5 975	5 833	141	8 283	41.9	97.6	2.4
1986	14 610	6 296	6 165	131	8 314	43.1	97.9	2.1
1987	14 979	6 735	6 613	122	8 244	45.0	98.2	1.8
1988	15 308	6 891	6 771	120	8 417	45.0	98.3	1.7
1989	15 603	7 254	7 121	134	8 348	46.5	98.2	1.8
1990	15 897	7 474	7 341	133	8 423	47.0	98.2	1.8
1991. 5	16 140	7 930	7 790	141	8 210	49.1	98.2	1.8
6	16 164	8 029	7 893	136	8 135	49.7	98.3	1.7
7	16 186	7 948	7 806	142	8 238	49.1	98.2	1.8
8	16 208	7 875	7 752	123	8 333	48.6	98.4	1.6
9	16 229	7 975	7 846	129	8 254	49.1	98.4	1.6
10	16 251	8 101	7 963	139	8 149	49.8	98.3	1.7
11	16 273	7 842	7 707	139	8 431	48.2	98.2	1.8

Farm household

1984	3 280	1 715	1 705	10	1 565	52.3	99.4	0.6
1985	3 136	1 659	1 646	13	1 476	52.9	99.2	0.8
1986	3 024	1 664	1 655	9	1 360	55.0	99.5	0.5
1987	2 944	1 692	1 683	9	1 252	57.5	99.5	0.5
1988	2 829	1 649	1 642	7	1 180	58.3	99.6	0.4
1989	2 707	1 647	1 640	7	1 060	60.8	99.6	0.4
1990	2 601	1 603	1 597	6	998	61.6	99.6	0.4
1991. 5	2 482	1 798	1 793	5	684	72.4	99.7	0.3
6	2 474	1 810	1 806	4	664	73.2	99.8	0.2
7	2 456	1 746	1 739	8	710	71.1	99.5	0.5
8	2 461	1 744	1 738	5	717	70.9	99.7	0.3
9	2 455	1 757	1 750	6	698	71.6	99.7	0.3
10	2 446	1 800	1 795	5	646	73.6	99.7	0.3
11	2 430	1 566	1 560	6	664	64.4	99.6	0.4

Non-farm household

1984	10 636	3 943	3 830	113	6 693	37.1	97.1	2.9
1985	11 122	4 316	4 188	128	6 807	38.8	97.0	3.0
1986	11 587	4 633	4 511	122	6 954	40.0	97.4	2.6
1987	12 035	5 043	4 930	113	6 992	41.9	97.8	2.2
1988	12 479	5 241	5 128	113	7 238	42.0	97.8	2.2
1989	12 896	5 607	5 480	127	7 288	43.5	97.7	2.3
1990	13 296	5 871	5 744	127	7 425	44.2	97.8	2.2
1991. 5	13 658	6 133	5 997	136	7 526	44.9	97.8	2.2
6	13 690	6 219	6 087	131	7 471	45.4	97.9	2.1
7	13 730	6 202	6 068	134	7 528	45.2	97.8	2.2
8	13 747	6 131	6 014	117	7 616	44.6	98.1	1.9
9	13 774	6 219	6 096	123	7 555	45.2	98.0	2.0
10	13 805	6 301	6 168	133	7 503	45.6	97.9	2.1
11	13 842	6 276	6 142	134	7 567	45.3	97.9	2.1

MAJOR INDICATORS

	貿易與外匯 Foreign trade and exchange						國際收支 Balance of payment						
	輸出額 Exports	信用狀 來額 L/C arrivals	輸入額 Imports	輸入 承認額 I/A issued	金 外 保 有 額 Gold and foreign exchange holdings	對 美 幣 換 率 Exchange rates of won to U.S. Dollar	經常收支 Current balance		長期 資本收支 Long-term capital		短期 資本收支 Short-term capital		綜合收支 Overall balance
							貿易收支 Trade balance	貿易外收支 Invisible trade balance	長期 資本收支 Long-term capital	短期 資本收支 Short-term capital			
											經常收支 Current balance	總收支 Overall account	
100萬美弗 Million U.S.\$						100萬美弗 Million U.S.\$							

1984	29 244.9	19 383.9	30 631.4	25 519.3	7 649.6	827.40	-1 373	-1 036	- 878	2 087	- 758	- 958
1985	30 283.1	19 558.2	31 135.7	24 803.2	7 748.6	890.20	- 887	-19	-1 446	1 101	- 588	-1 255
1986	34 714.5	25 358.9	31 583.9	28 107.4	7 955.2	861.40	4 617	4 206	- 628	-1 982	- 392	1 700
1987	47 280.9	34 784.7	41 019.8	38 054.8	9 192.9	792.30	9 854	7 659	977	-5 836	-7	5 202
1988	60 996.4	42 786.9	51 810.6	48 200.2	12 378.3	884.10	14 161	11 445	1 267	-2 733	1 336	12 175
1989	62 377.2	45 533.8	61 464.8	56 479.4	15 245.2	679.60	5 055	4 597	211	-3 363	60	2 453
1990	65 015.7	47 519.7	60 843.7	68 781.4	14 822.4	716.40	-2 179	-2 004	- 451	548	3 334	- 274
1989. 6	5 427.4	3 971.8	5 325.0	5 310.2	15 803.3	667.20	460	473	-29	- 166	363	509
7	5 232.7	3 815.2	5 152.4	4 800.9	17 071.5	667.40	302	326	-21	120	368	345
8	5 268.3	3 797.3	5 768.8	4 362.3	16 657.5	669.20	- 134	- 187	40	37	305	447
9	5 474.7	3 620.4	4 952.6	4 216.7	17 076.9	670.00	761	794	-35	- 109	- 425	200
10	5 304.2	3 522.3	5 357.8	4 327.9	17 425.2	671.60	277	227	39	- 124	-96	272
11	5 654.8	3 574.9	5 479.8	4 859.6	17 397.4	672.70	498	465	43	- 650	135	95
1990. 12	6 214.0	3 961.4	5 605.0	5 752.8	15 245.2	679.60	787	843	-76	- 237	- 923	-1 322
1990. 1	3 961.1	3 815.3	4 624.4	4 176.9	13 952.8	686.30	- 280	- 340	54	- 295	- 268	-1 398
2	4 679.9	3 583.7	5 252.4	4 857.3	13 743.8	694.00	- 320	- 388	66	107	74	- 356
3	5 271.3	4 555.4	5 941.5	5 593.2	13 892.9	702.10	- 470	- 324	- 173	- 105	180	201
4	4 949.9	3 900.8	5 321.5	5 148.7	14 448.4	707.00	- 153	-92	-58	63	167	157
5	5 214.8	4 105.6	5 917.3	5 234.6	14 868.7	712.30	- 300	- 308	-5	150	425	669
6	5 688.7	3 923.7	5 464.5	5 708.0	14 673.7	716.00	-3	98	- 109	193	312	138
7	5 489.5	3 846.1	5 412.7	5 157.8	15 628.0	715.10	485	509	-59	146	146	97
8	5 321.2	3 773.3	5 632.5	5 315.9	15 844.5	714.00	186	154	5	-12	130	318
9	6 111.8	3 885.7	6 128.0	6 020.5	15 910.4	712.90	230	242	-60	353	109	613
10	5 284.9	3 620.0	6 161.5	6 009.6	16 153.9	713.80	- 592	- 750	84	- 116	828	- 217
11	6 019.9	4 262.4	7 522.2	7 237.7	16 150.5	713.10	-1 446	-1 476	-30	- 158	1 311	132
1991. 12	7 022.8	4 247.6	6 465.1	7 421.3	14 822.4	716.40	484	672	- 166	221	-79	- 628
1991. 1	4 662.4	3 921.9	6 150.6	7 313.3	14 516.9	719.00	-1 351	-1 286	-76	- 138	132	-1 447
2	4 845.7	3 476.1	6 739.2	5 642.6	14 137.4	724.40	-1 306	-1 442	25	367	- 131	- 873
3	5 747.9	4 539.5	6 855.0	6 091.2	13 013.4	724.70	-1 191	- 841	- 259	757	- 714	- 904
4	5 860.2	4 587.9	6 922.2	6 376.0	13 217.0	725.10	- 972	- 814	- 129	143	- 272	- 668
5	6 262.9	4 403.5	7 114.5	7 317.0	13 638.8	723.00	- 566	- 604	53	818	142	567
6	6 492.4	4 001.5	6 592.7	5 960.5	13 417.2	723.10	- 400	- 142	- 137	534	178	-36
7	5 558.3	4 306.7	7 130.2	6 527.4	13 727.4	726.10	-1 176	- 957	- 208	537	-8	-28
8	5 771.2	3 955.3	6 579.9	6 097.8	13 380.2	735.60	- 856	- 719	- 128	406	349	- 278
9	5 682.7	3 683.7	6 429.1	5 587.8	13 887.8	741.50	- 575	- 393	- 177	109	96	- 109
10	6 625.3	4 445.1	7 093.1	5 764.5	13 579.6	750.30	- 702	- 577	- 156	329	452	-87
11	6 674.5	4 377.5	7 359.7	6 062.4	13 617.7	754.50	- 644	- 541	- 134	475	175	-22

匯率單位 51 63 64 51

1) 1988年1月1日以前國內國外匯兌銀行所有外幣存款均按原幣基礎計算。
2) 1990年3月以前按1989年12月31日匯率計算。

財政 Public finance			通貨與金融 Money and Banking									
一般會計收支 General account	總財政收支 Overall account		貨幣 發行額 Bank notes & coins issued	通貨 M1 Money supply (M1)	總通貨 M2 Money supply (M2)	貯蓄性 預金 Time & savings deposits	M2/M1	國內信用 Domestic credit	外幣不換 存款 (外幣存款) Foreign currency (foreign currency deposits)	物價指數 平均 年率 Stock price index (average of period)		
	收入 Revenue	支出 Expendi- ture										

189.0	11 612.2	10 959.6	404.1	2 759	6 340	23 261	16 405	-	33 559	0.09	131.9	1984
-47.2	12 775.7	12 208.5	66.9	2 917	6 545	26 015	18 670	-	38 984	0.07	138.9	1985
260.5	14 396.6	13 602.6	273.6	3 184	7 237	30 396	22 533	62 502	45 602	0.10	227.8	1986
1 113.2	17 590.7	15 574.7	1 860.4	3 697	8 644	36 120	26 999	80 628	51 731	0.09	417.6	1987
2 018.0	21 662.8	17 706.8	1 799.3	4 477	9 984	42 893	32 559	104 100	57 702	0.04	693.2	1988
431.4	25 358.7	21 396.1	1 511.7	5 269	11 393	50 793	39 118	131 538	64 828	0.04	918.6	1989
212.6	30 778.2	27 134.8	635.3	6 394	13 451	61 576	47 463	170 277	81 399	0.04	747.0	1990
487.3	2 023.6	1 536.3	1 393.7	4 696	10 391	49 781	39 109	128 932	65 195	0.04	900.8	1989. 6
748.2	2 385.4	1 637.2	817.1	5 079	11 297	50 334	38 797	131 787	64 748	0.04	886.6	7
636.5	1 960.0	1 321.5	518.2	5 098	11 343	51 070	39 445	133 748	65 136	0.04	922.4	8
- 556.5	1 468.1	2 023.1	- 617.8	5 837	13 061	53 401	40 011	137 487	66 977	0.03	951.6	9
1 317.0	2 934.2	1 617.2	1 322.2	5 505	12 157	53 229	40 750	140 454	68 248	0.04	913.0	10
- 421.3	1 058.8	1 480.1	- 909.7	5 548	11 739	53 697	41 854	142 736	69 380	0.04	898.7	11
-4 133.0	4 648.1	5 251.4	-3 814.7	6 011	13 401	56 905	43 079	147 433	73 984	0.04	901.8	12
1 580.1	2 809.1	1 229.0	639.9	6 523	14 335	59 596	44 470	153 597	78 416	0.04	896.0	1990. 1
247.2	1 287.5	1 040.3	893.2	6 143	13 637	59 293	44 691	156 633	77 838	0.04	867.2	2
411.2	2 211.1	1 799.9	194.4	6 066	13 977	59 001	44 185	159 348	77 477	0.04	845.5	3
1 269.4	3 025.6	1 756.2	1 625.9	6 041	13 582	59 531	45 126	162 595	77 468	0.04	785.5	4
697.7	2 216.3	1 518.6	717.1	6 049	13 176	59 582	45 776	164 582	77 535	0.03	771.7	5
- 171.0	1 997.5	2 168.5	103.0	5 913	13 003	60 317	46 657	167 236	79 022	0.03	706.8	6
1 754.5	3 564.9	1 810.7	1 660.9	6 074	12 516	61 031	47 949	170 437	80 976	0.04	698.2	7
157.5	4 725.7	1 772.9	-77.5	6 183	12 239	61 650	48 851	173 175	81 114	0.03	637.4	8
- 938.9	1 665.4	2 604.3	- 011.9	6 521	13 208	63 159	49 422	178 635	82 995	0.03	602.2	9
1 177.6	3 296.7	2 119.1	1 516.5	7 336	13 564	64 265	50 162	181 476	85 038	0.05	682.8	10
- 311.7	1 769.6	2 021.3	- 902.2	6 729	12 970	64 199	50 684	184 951	86 875	0.04	696.4	11
212.6	30 778.2	27 134.8	635.3	7 146	15 203	67 290	51 577	190 756	90 953	0.04	712.5	12
1 459.3	2 958.4	1 499.1	1 555.3	7 342	16 123	69 685	53 098	195 297	97 511	0.04	647.5	1991. 1
-1 667.4	1 832.4	145.0	-1 995.6	7 782	16 433	70 475	53 646	198 752	98 098	0.04	654.7	2
340.4	824.1	483.7	556.0	7 333	15 688	70 422	54 279	202 140	98 565	0.05	670.6	3
1 560.4	1 917.6	351.2	1 870.8	7 223	14 734	70 236	55 118	204 553	99 306	0.05	638.3	4
-1 302.0	-1 721.1	419.1	-4 145.1	7 168	14 706	71 109	56 038	207 827	100 285	0.05	630.2	5
-45.8	557.3	427.1	-2 045.4	7 166	14 518	71 223	56 260	209 672	101 258	0.05	604.7	6
...	...	...	...	7 233	14 958	72 473	57 051	213 535	103 753	0.07	646.3	7
...	...	...	...	7 340	14 555	72 603	57 432	216 871	103 742	0.06	710.6	8
...	...	...	...	8 191	15 516	75 074	58 674	221 638	106 469	0.06	684.3	9
...	...	...	...	7 834	15 731	76 267	59 573	226 127	...	0.08	705.2	10
...	...	...	...	7 813	16 462	77 286	...	...	...

Monthly Earnings and Man-Days of Regular Employees by Industry

* 本表計數：每月勞動統計調查結果。農、林、狩獵業及水產業部門除外。全產業에 대해서 常備從業員 10人以上로 雇傭하고 있는 事業體를 調査對象으로 한 常備從業員이 雇傭契約期間이 한달 이상이거나 調査基準日 以前 3個月間 45日 以上 勤勞한 者를 包含한 賃金은 定額給與外에 超過給與 및 特別給與을 包含함

* Data are based on the Monthly Labor Survey. The survey covers (1) whole industries excluding agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing (2) establishments with ten or more persons engaged. Regular employees refer to workers whose term of employment contract is one month or more and who worked for more than 45 days during past three months since reporting date. Monthly earnings include overtime pay and bonus as well as base pay.

Year	Unit: earnings—wan									
	全産業		鑛工業		鑛業		製造業		電氣·ガス·水道事業	
	給與 Earnings	勤勞日數 Man days	給與 Earnings	勤勞日數 Man days	給與 Earnings	勤勞日數 Man days	給與 Earnings	勤勞日數 Man days	給與 Earnings	勤勞日數 Man days
1987	388 536	24.9	334 372	25.0	384 769	23.8	328 696	25.0	698 967	25.2
1988	446 370	25.0	398 403	25.1	446 861	24.1	393 058	25.1	747 308	26.0
1989	540 611	24.7	496 460	24.7	530 103	23.5	491 632	24.8	815 994	24.9
1990	642 309	24.7	595 850	24.8	605 011	22.9	590 760	24.8	953 528	25.3
8	595 795	24.8	565 175	24.5	589 078	22.9	560 318	24.5	866 601	26.0
9	797 669	25.3	735 455	25.5	686 666	22.7	729 640	25.6	1 248 549	27.1
10	605 882	22.8	579 086	22.8	578 741	22.0	575 824	22.8	809 749	21.8
11	594 297	25.7	551 628	25.8	571 357	23.1	547 441	25.9	806 192	27.3
12	903 297	25.3	849 256	25.5	871 658	23.6	842 714	25.5	1 263 107	26.0
1991. 1	640 196	25.0	577 490	25.1	588 957	23.5	573 749	25.2	842 203	24.4
2	676 918	22.0	646 540	21.9	570 812	21.0	643 413	21.9	981 427	24.9
3	698 119	24.6	609 720	24.6	693 160	24.1	597 045	24.6	1 421 727	24.1
4	653 891	25.1	605 939	25.3	580 075	24.2	602 928	25.3	855 236	25.5
5	642 731	25.6	601 267	25.6	648 292	24.4	596 886	25.6	854 142	26.3
6	845 337	24.2	776 545	24.4	825 689	23.6	766 820	24.4	1 404 550	25.3
7	777 756	25.6	715 137	25.5	729 829	24.3	708 406	25.5	1 170 465	25.3
8	716 230	24.7	681 620	24.3	692 125	23.8	677 438	24.3	961 559	25.7

Year	Unit: earnings—wan									
	建設業		都·小賣·飲食·宿泊業		運輸·倉庫·吳通信業		金融·保險·不動產·吳事業·서버스業		社會·吳個人·서버스業	
	給與 Earnings	勤勞日數 Man days	給與 Earnings	勤勞日數 Man days	給與 Earnings	勤勞日數 Man days	給與 Earnings	勤勞日數 Man days	給與 Earnings	勤勞日數 Man days
1987	453 203	25.0	447 085	25.4	410 403	24.2	612 629	24.6	557 515	24.8
1988	503 843	25.0	481 112	25.4	460 907	24.5	661 086	24.9	611 715	25.1
1989	593 717	24.8	558 434	25.1	522 270	24.4	737 546	24.6	715 512	24.7
1990	745 427	25.0	655 164	25.2	584 104	24.1	852 343	24.6	826 907	24.8
8	703 639	25.8	605 473	25.8	535 806	24.7	720 376	25.4	741 029	25.7
9	988 728	25.3	816 513	25.3	683 973	24.0	1 158 271	25.0	939 453	25.1
10	663 424	22.7	607 742	23.6	556 043	23.5	696 599	22.2	757 156	22.8
11	673 268	26.2	603 096	26.1	591 603	24.4	712 324	25.8	764 305	25.8
12	1 084 782	25.5	948 952	25.8	701 319	24.5	1 325 114	25.1	1 088 732	25.0
1991. 1	686 512	24.9	609 300	25.5	627 397	24.6	862 816	24.9	848 126	24.7
2	791 216	21.5	698 660	22.6	600 078	22.2	792 766	21.7	783 200	21.9
3	812 995	24.6	683 819	25.2	683 601	24.4	958 280	24.5	992 524	24.7
4	736 842	25.1	682 494	25.5	620 598	24.5	746 624	24.7	857 127	25.2
5	739 053	26.1	645 323	26.0	709 928	24.9	675 118	25.8	772 581	25.7
6	997 958	24.4	914 833	24.8	696 632	23.3	1 100 912	23.7	1 062 148	24.0
7	904 650	26.0	762 371	26.1	733 916	25.1	973 843	25.8	975 800	25.6
8	766 733	25.8	732 172	26.0	653 963	24.8	833 747	25.5	845 770	25.6

Economically Active Population

1989年12月系列資料(1989年人口推計)의 基礎로 推計한 15歲以上 人口推計을 經濟活動人口 調査에 適用한 結果를 示함
 單位: 1000名

Ratio estimates derived from the new population projection on the basis of 1985 population census are applied from January 1988. Unit: thousand persons.

Year	15歲以上人口 ¹⁾ Population 15 years old and over				經濟活動參加率(%) Economic activity participation rate	就業率(%) Employment rate	失業率(%) Unemployment rate
	經濟活動人口 Economically active population		非經濟活動人口 Not economically active population				
	就業者 Employed	失業者 Unemployed					
全圖 Whole country							
1984	26 861	14 997	14 429	568	11 865	55.8	96.2
1985	27 553	15 592	14 970	622	11 961	56.6	96.0
1986	28 225	16 116	15 505	611	12 109	57.1	96.2
1987	28 955	16 673	16 354	519	12 082	58.3	96.9
1988	29 602	17 305	16 870	435	12 297	58.5	97.5
1989	30 217	17 971	17 511	460	12 246	59.5	97.4
1990	30 801	18 487	18 036	451	12 314	60.0	97.6
1991. 5	31 301	19 422	19 021	401	11 879	62.0	97.9
6	31 343	19 559	19 172	388	11 784	62.4	98.0
7	31 388	19 485	19 063	421	11 904	62.1	97.8
8	31 431	19 395	19 016	379	12 036	61.7	98.0
9	31 474	19 529	19 127	402	11 945	62.0	97.9
10	31 517	19 694	19 286	408	11 823	62.5	97.9
11	31 560	19 354	18 937	417	12 206	61.3	97.8
農家 Farm household							
1984	6 462	4 007	3 975	32	2 455	62.0	99.2
1985	6 155	3 847	3 806	42	2 308	62.5	98.9
1986	5 910	3 771	3 738	33	2 139	63.8	99.1
1987	5 743	3 749	3 724	26	1 994	65.3	99.3
1988	5 570	3 673	3 653	20	1 897	65.9	99.5
1989	5 405	3 651	3 627	23	1 754	67.5	99.4
1990	5 197	3 537	3 516	21	1 660	68.1	99.4
1991. 5	4 959	3 817	3 792	25	1 142	77.0	99.3
6	4 927	3 801	3 779	22	1 126	77.1	99.4
7	4 896	3 701	3 675	26	1 194	75.6	99.3
8	4 896	3 693	3 670	23	1 204	75.4	99.4
9	4 897	3 712	3 685	27	1 185	75.8	99.3
10	4 891	3 779	3 758	21	1 112	77.3	99.4
11	4 858	3 435	3 412	23	1 423	70.7	99.3
非農家 Non-farm household							
1984	20 399	10 990	10 454	536	9 409	53.9	95.1
1985	21 397	11 745	11 185	580	9 653	54.9	95.1
1986	22 315	12 344	11 766	578	9 970	55.3	95.3
1987	23 212	13 124	12 630	493	10 088	56.5	96.2
1988	24 032	13 632	13 217	415	10 400	56.7	97.0
1989	24 812	14 320	13 884	436	10 492	57.7	97.0
1990	25 604	14 950	14 520	430	10 654	58.4	97.1
1991. 5	26 342	15 605	15 229	377	10 737	59.2	97.6
6	26 416	15 759	15 392	366	10 658	59.7	97.7
7	26 493	15 783	15 388	395	10 709	59.6	97.5
8	26 535	15 702	15 346	356	10 833	59.2	97.7
9	26 577	15 817	15 442	375	10 760	59.5	97.6
10	26 625	15 914	15 527	387	10 711	59.8	97.6
11	26 701	15 919	15 525	393	10 783	59.6	97.5

1) 本表의 經濟活動人口 調査에 適用한 15歲以上 人口推計은 1985年 國勢調査에 基한 推計을 示함
 2) 1982年 以前의 資料는 12個月의 平均을 示함
 3) 本表의 經濟活動人口 調査에 適用한 15歲以上 人口推計은 1985年 國勢調査에 基한 推計을 示함
 4) 本表의 經濟活動人口 調査에 適用한 15歲以上 人口推計은 1985年 國勢調査에 基한 推計을 示함

1) Subscribers: Combatant police, defense corps, firemen are excluded.
 2) Until 1982, Annual data are the average of 4 months (March, June, Sep, Dec) and annual data after 1983 are the average of 12 months.
 3) All series on the result of economically active population are adjusted according to the change of working-age persons from 14 years old to 15 years old.
 Source: National Statistical Office

PART FOUR

CHRISTIAN ACTIVITIES & TRENDS IN THE KOREAN CHURCH



Chapter 12. Christian Activities & Trends in Jan-Feb ¹⁾

1. Direction of Mission of NCKK: 'We are One Nation, One Church'

At the beginning of 1991, the National Council of Churches in Korea(NCKK) set its basic direction of mission activity in 1991, with a major focus on reunification, as shown by its theme 'We are One Nation, One Church'. NCKK set up as concrete programs and made efforts to root the ecumenical movement in the Korean churches more broadly and deeply. To achieve this, NCKK decided to make opportunities for non-NCKK denominations to share common programs.

NCKK's concrete programs for the ecumenical movement included following:

- 1) developing the movement of local councils of churches and women's committees
- 2) carrying out joint projects toward the Jubilee Year in 1995
- 3) sharing religious books with Koreans in socialist countries
- 4) developing the movement to 'Eat Our Own Agricultural and Livestock Products'
- 5) developing measures to counter the Uruguay Round Negotiations
- 6) initiating a movement to send Bibles and hymnals to socialist countries.
- 7) developing the movement to 'Bring Up Our own Children' (as opposed to Korean orphans being sent abroad for adoption)
- 8) beginning an environmental movement in the churches.

These programs are significant in that the activities of NCKK, having

1) This part contains the following main contents: (1) democratization movement, (2) reunification movement, (3) activities related to social problems, (4) ecumenical movement, (5) church renewal Refer to the above chapters on the situation of politics, the economy and reunification if more details are needed.

given first priority to the reunification movement, are now broadened to include mission to socialist countries as well as activities for farmers and women, and the environmental movement. They also reflect the world church's theme of 'Justice, Peace and Integrity of Creation'. But how the NCKK can successfully go ahead with these plans while embracing all Christians, the 'Minjung' churches and the Christian reunification movement, will be an important question.

The Korean Student Christian Federation(KSCF), which had abnormally operated with two executive bodies since the dispute over the selection of executive officers in May 1989, was reunited at its General Assembly on Jan. 1, 1991. At the meeting a resolution, was adopted the main point of which was the agreement to work toward the united student Christian movement with the elected officers and the constitutional reform. This brought bright prospects for the Christian youth movement.

The Association of Minjung Churches in the Presbyterian Church of Korea(PCK) held its 7th General Assembly on Jan. 22-23 with 39 pastors of Minjung churches attending. In the Assembly, Rev. Roh Chang Sik was newly elected as president. This Assembly marked nationwide spread of Minjung churches, which had been centralized in the capital area. The unity and movement of this Christian organization can be seen as a meaningful sign for the renewal of the Korean churches.

2. The Japanese Prime Minister's Visit and Movement to correct the Discrimination against Korean Residents in Japan

With the visit to Korea by Japanese Prime Minister Kaifu providing momentum, the movement to guarantee the legal status of Korean Residents of Japan and obtain Japan's formal apology and reparations for its past colonial wrongdoing, rapidly spread.

The Human Rights Committee of NCKK issued a statement demanding that Japan should guarantee the legal status of its Korean Residents permanently and abolish the 'Fingerprinting System' so as to enable

Korean Residents to live an Japanese people. The fact that Japan's national policy of discrimination is continuing is evidence that the Japanese people and Government have never repented of past imperialist brutalities such as the forced mobilization of young Korean women as sexual slaves for the Japanese troops (called " Jongshindae").

3. Active work of the Korean church for the local self-government system

The Korean churches participated actively in the local council elections in various ways including monitoring the polls for possible irregularities. 'The Christian Taskforce for Fair Elections of Local Councils' was established by leaders of the Korean Church including Rev. Park Hyung-Kyu, Elder Lee Oo-Chung and the Director of Human Rights Committee of NCKK Kim Young-Ju.

The taskforce said "With participatory democracy still not mature in Korea, the churches tend to avoid taking part in political affairs and the people are skeptical about politics, but the connection of the churches with the people's lives is needed"

Chapter 13. Christian Activities & Trends in Mar-Apr

1. Activities for democratization

1) Counter-measures for and active participation in the local council elections.

The restoration of the local self-government system is very significant not only for true democratization of the Korean society but also for the diffusion of the Korean church into the local society. Even though the recent situation has enabled the Korean church to fully identify itself with the ordinary people in local areas, its active participation in the local elections was regarded as desirable. The Protestant movement established the "National Christian Solidarity Council for Local Self-Government" (joint presidency by Rev. Park Hyung-Kyu of PROK, Bishop Chang Ki-Chon of the methodist church, and Rev. Im Tak-Jin of PCK) on March 7. The Christian Solidarity Council set up a "Joint Prayer Sunday for True Local Self-Government", and circulated a common prayer among the churches across the country.²⁾

2) The Protestant movement's participation in real politics

The progressive forces of the Protestant churches, with NCKK as center, developed a wide-ranging movement for true democratization, including for example, the movement against the Democratic Liberal

2) Unfortunately they could not succeed in getting any candidate elected in the large-unit local council election. This was the result of several interrelated factors: the government policy prohibiting citizen's organizations from participating in the election, the people's general tendency to support established parties, and the ill-preparedness of the candidates of citizens' organizations who were fielded in defiance of the government ban.

Party and the demand for reinvestigation of the Suso corruption incident.³⁾

At the same time, the Human Rights Committee of NCKK issued a written report on the human rights situation in Korea along with a statement demanding the immediate abolishment of all undemocratic laws, including the Law on the Agency for National Security Planning, and the release of all the prisoners of conscience. According to the report, as of March 1991, there were 1,149 prisoners of conscience and among them, 44% are imprisoned under the National Security Law. From April 18-25, about 50 pastors and laypersons staged a hunger strike at the NCKK Human Rights Committee office to demand the abolition of the National Security Law.

Even though there were many limitations, these attempts can be said to reflect the intention of the Korean church to actively work not only for democracy and human rights but also for healing of regional hostilities, and the role of the Korean church in these fields can not be underestimated.

3) Activities to guarantee the minjung's right of survival

In the face of the U.S. pressure during the Uruguay Round negotiations the Minjung's struggle for their survival rights became stronger and stronger in 1991. In this situation, the Korean Protestant church actively joined in the minjung's struggle, through the National Protestant Counter-Measures Committee on the Uruguay Round Negotiations, which was organized by 26 denominations including the 6 member denominations of NCKK, in January. The Committee held prayer meetings and staged campaigns to "eat our own agricultural produce." It also requested solidarity activities by the international ecumenical organizations, including WCC, CCA, and NCCC

3) The Suso scandal was a typical example of 'the marriage of economy and politics'. Members of the government and the ruling party were bribed to give a construction company privileged treatment in constructing huge apartments in the green belt Suso area.

-USA. At the end of April, the Committee sent delegates to the U.S.A. to protest the U.S. policy.

2. Activities for national reunification

1) Organization of Pan-National Rally

Chonminryon had prepared a "Pan-National Rally" on August 15, 1990 to reveal the regime's deceit with regard to its policy of national reunification, unveiled in Roh's July 20, 1990 declaration concerning free south-north exchanges, and also to develop a pan-national campaign for reunification at the mass level.

When the rally was blocked by the regime, the movement circle proceeded anyhow to promote the Pan-National Rally and to develop a mass movement for peace, disarmament and national reunification. according to this line of movement, the Pan-National Alliance had been organized in order to strengthen solidarity and alliance among the Korean people at home and overseas. Unfortunately, however, the organization of the Alliance was carried out without well-prepared publicity on its systematic foundation, and this welcomed suppression by the regime.

In the course of organizing the Pan-National Rally and pressing forward with the national reunification movement, progressive pastors of the Korean Protestant church played a leading role.

The regime arrested Rev. Cho Yong-Sul (the former chairperson of NCKK) and Rev. Lee Hae-Hak of PROK on the charge that they had attended a 3-party meeting of south, north, and overseas Koreans in Berlin in November 1990. In connection with the organization of the Pan-National Alliance, Mr. Lee Chang-Bok, the chairperson of Chonminryon, was arrested in January of this year. Furthermore, Rev. Hong Keun-Soo, the pastor of Hyangrin Church of the PROK, was arrested on February 20, 1991, and Rev. Kim Young (the wife of Rev. Hong) and Ms. Park Soon-Kyong, a professor at Soong-Shil University, were all

illegally taken away and investigated by the Agency for National Security Planning.

Concerning the organization of the Alliance, there have been some careful criticisms as to how it was formed. That is, the pastors who played a leading role in the organization of the Alliance did not hold any discussions with the ecumenical organizations such as NCKK, which historically has had a leading role in the reunification movement. Due to this deficiency in networking with church organizations and with the Christian mass in general, a process which has provided definite protection against suppression, the Alliance invited severe retaliation from the regime.

In spite of previous lack of networking on March 5 the ecumenical circle (NCKK and PROK) held a special prayer meeting for the detained pastors at Hyangrin Church in Seoul, with about 600 attendants. On March 18, the Pastors' Emergency Prayer Meeting on the National Situation was held at the Seoul Evangelical Church with about 1,500 attendants.

From the end of 1990 to the beginning of 1991, as part of the reunification movement, Protestant pastors prepared reporting rallies on Rev. Moon Ik-Hwan's visit to North Korea, in 25 cities across the country.

The Christian women's organizations carried out active counter-measures concerning the issue of the dispatch of troops to the Persian Gulf War and the sharing of the expenses of that war. Protestant women's organizations, including the Women's Committee of NCKK, Korean Church Women United, and the Korean Association of Feminist Theologians held the "National Christian Women's Prayer Meeting for an end to the Gulf War and for World Peace", and demonstrated to protest the dispatch of Korean soldiers to the Gulf.

2) Protestant programs toward the Year of Jubilee in 1995 and for national reunification

During February 1990, NCKK held its General Assembly and Policy Consultation at which the delegates of NCKK member denominations vowed to carry out the Jubilee program more concretely in the spirit of ecumenism and renewal. The NCKK organized a Preparatory Committee for the Jubilee of Peaceful Reunification, with the participation of the 6 member denominations and 46 non-member denominations as well.

As concrete programs, the Jubilee Committee determined to establish a Theology of Reunification and to develop the movement for ecumenical church unity. Both of these programs are significant in that they were chosen in accordance with the agreement reached between south and north Christian leaders during the third Gion Meeting, toward the Jubilee in 1995. The Jubilee Committee also confirmed the observance of the South-North Common Sunday Prayer to be held on August 11, and appealed to all overseas Korean churches and sister churches in foreign countries to observe this Sunday. The NCKK also prepared an International Christian Conference for Peace and Reunification Toward the Jubilee, to be held from August 12-14 in Seoul. This conference invited 200 some delegates from within the country and 100 some from overseas, mostly Koreans.

Furthermore, theological programs for peaceful reunification were developed at various levels of the Protestant movement. For example, the Korean Christian Theologians Association held a conference entitled "Christianity and Reunification Movement" in January 1991.

Chapter 14. Christian Activities & Trends in May-Jun

1. For Democratization and National Reunification

1) Countermeasure to break through the heavy suppression after the Kang Kyong-Dae incident

Upon the reports of self-immolation by young people in succession, protesting Kang Kyong-Dae's death, the Korean church also actively joined in efforts to solve this "social crisis". NCKK's prayer meeting on the situational meeting on May 7 was followed by similar prayer meetings by its member denominations.

In these worship services, pastors insisted on the repentance and withdrawal of the Roh regime, the disbandment of "Bakgol-dan"(white skeleton gang) the troops, which killed Kang, the dissolution of the Democratic Party, and the revision or abolishment of undemocratic evil laws. The prayer meetings were meaningful not only in that they were the largest gatherings since the People's Grand Struggle in 1987, but also in that they enabled the Protestant church to express the strongest protest against the government by voicing the wide range of criticism prevalent in the church.

2,068 pastors from across the country, including Rev. Park Hyung-Kyu, issued a Emergency, Statement on the National Situation in which they demanded the "withdrawal of the Roh regime" and "resignation of the repressive Cabinet." The regional branches of the Human Rights Committee across the country organized sit-ins and prayer meetings. Young Christians organized a joint committee of Christian youth to struggle against the regime.

However, after the incident of Prime Minister Chong⁴⁾, Rev. Moon

4) When the Prime Minister visited Korean University of Foreign

Ik-Hwan was imprisoned again on the charge that he had joined in the democratization movement since his release. The reimprisonment of Moon, a direct suppression of the symbolic figure of the democratization movement, clearly revealed the regime's intention to strengthen its harsh handed rule through the use of the public security agencies.

To protest Moon's reimprisonment, Protestant circles including PROK, Mokhyop (National Pastors' Council for Justice and Peace) released statement in turn. The Human Rights Committee of NCKK held a National Mission Conference on Human Rights in 1991 at Onyang, South Choongchong province, on June 3-5. The conference was attended by 150 pastors and member Christians from 52 regions across the country. They discussed countermeasures for the recent human rights situation which had worsened since the Kang incident. The NCKK Human Rights Committee organized a special committee to investigate the case Kim Ki-Sol's suicide note, which the prosecutors had falsely announced to be a fabrication.

On May 12, prayer meetings protesting the suspicious death of Park Chang-Soo, president of the Labour Union of Hanjin Heavy Industrial Co., was held by pastors of Minjung churches in the Seoul area and Anyang, Kyonggi province. It was fairly clear that the National Security Planning Agency was responsible for his death. The Korean Minjung Church Association took countermeasures on the tragic incident recognizing it as the result of the recent extreme suppression of the labour movement.

2) Pastors' Forum for Christian Political Participation

Political participation by Protestant leaders, who have played leading roles in the Christian movement, appeared as a new issue of

Language Studies to lecture, as part of his attempt to mitigate people's antagonistic feelings toward him, he was heckled and covered with eggs and flour by students.

debate in the Protestant churches following the launch of the New Democratic Party (formerly the Party for Peace and Democracy).

Recently some pastors had joined the political party and started a new career as politicians. Facing this new situation, pastors held several forums to consider whether the Korean church should combine the purely ecumenical movement and democratization movement including political activities.

The Christian Institute for the Study of Justice and Development (CISJD; director: Rev. Park Sang-Jung), held a forum with the title "Christians' Political Participation". In this forum, opinion was divided on the question of Christian political participation, with three divergent choices: i) systematic participation through the New Democratic Party, ii) participation in the style of citizens' movement, iii) opposition to any political participation. The majority of the participants agreed that some type of political participation should be adopted for the changing situation.

It was an important round-table at which many ecumenical leaders from inside Korea and abroad got together to discuss how the ecumenical movement could develop qualitatively. Rev. Park Sang-Jung, the host of the forum, said in his opening address, "By holding a regular forum of ecumenical leaders at home and abroad, we will be able to deepen our mutual understanding and confidence and renew the ecumenical movement."

The Theology Committee of NCKK also held a similar discussion. On the other hand, the conservative denominations outside NCKK opposed the participation of Christians in politics. They expressed their worry that Christian participation in politics might lead to the support of one particular party through their preaching. The general opinion in Korean ecumenical circles was that pastors' political participation was unavoidable in the present Korean reality but that such participation should be done on the basis of far-reaching agreement through sincere debate.

Like the CISJD ecumenical forum in May, the NCKK Theology Committee discussion was appreciated as a positive attempt to put together different existing opinions to be discussed openly.

In addition to these discussions, the National Christian Solidarity Council for Local Self-Government (7 joint chairpersons including Rev. Park Hyung-Kyu and Bishop Chang Ki-Chon) decided to actively seek out and recommend Christian candidates for the upcoming large-unit local council election.

3) Korean Church Activities for National Reunification and Disarmament

The Korean Christian Alliance for Democracy and Reunification (Kisaryon) continued its campaign for denuclearization of the Korean peninsula in order to achieve reconciliation and reunification of divided Korea.

4) Other Activities

When the regime misused the National Assembly process to pass its own "revision bills to the National Security Law and Law on the Agency for the National Security Planning, without opposition participation, 30 member pastors of the Human Rights Committee of NCKK staged a sit-in to demand the abolition of the National Security Law. The PROK also announced a signature campaign for the release of political detainees related to the reunification issue, including Rev. Lee Hae-Hak, and for the abolition of undemocratic laws.

12 member pastors of the Christian Countermeasures on Committee the Uruguay Round Negotiations made visits to Washington and New York to protest the Uruguay Round's pressure for opening of the Korean agricultural market. The visiting members warned that if the U.S. government continued its pressure, it would be confronted by widespread anti-Americanism by the 12 million Christians and 6 million

farmers in Korea. The Protestant movement was struggling to analyze the expected results of the opening of the Korean market to U.S. agricultural products including rice, and also to determine what countermeasures should be taken.

2. Activities for National Reunification and Self-Renewal

The Preparatory Committee for the Jubilee Year of Peace Reunification, organized by the 6 member denominations of NCKK and 46 other denominations, held its first Executive Committee meeting to discuss the concretization of the programs including the joint worship service. The contents of the discussion were: i) preparation of the liturgy for the joint worship and its distribution to 30 thousand congregations of 52 denominations ii) establishment of the structure for fund-raising iii) plans to realize the active participation the Christian youth.

The Jubilee Program Development Committee in the PROK proposed that June 25, the 41st anniversary of the Korean War, should be observed as the day of National Reconciliation. The denomination planned to establish a Jubilee Department in its head office in order to activate its member Christians and carry out effective exchanges of working-level staff across the country.

The Theology Committee of KNCC held a forum on April 26 to explore the theme of the Korean church in the 1990's. The 60 theologians and church leaders who attended the forum confirmed the theme as life and preservation of the created, and issued a statement: "Our Confession for the Preservation of Life in 1991".

Korean Christian Church United held its 19th General Assembly and decided to stage a campaign for legal protection of atomic bomb victims, and prepared to publish documentation on the peace problem. The group also announced the joint participation of South-North women Christians in the process of writing the 1991 order of Worship for the World Day of Prayer service.

Chapter 15. Christian Activities & Trends in Jul-Oct

1. International Christian Conference for the Peace and Reunification Toward the Jubilee in 1995

The 'Preparation Committee for the Jubilee of Peace and Reunification', consisting of 6 NCKK member denominations and 46 other Protestant denominations, held a "Christian Conference for Peace and Reunification Toward the Jubilee in 1995" in Seoul from August 12-14. About 400 Koreans, both conservative and progressive from inside and outside Korea and a member of foreign Christians concerned with the issue, attended the conference and discussed concrete plans for Korean reunification from the Christian perspective.

NCKK, the sponsor of the Conference, expressed purposes as follows:

- i) to share Christian confession and perceptions
- ii) to discuss cooperation and role-division among Christians at home and overseas for the Jubilee 5-Year Joint Program
- iii) to promote unity and solidarity among Korean Christians inside the country and overseas.

Prior to the Conference, the Common Prayer Sunday for the Peace and Reunification of Korea was observed with the holding of special worship across the country on August 11. In Seoul, 5,000 Protestants gathered for the service at Kwanglim Methodist Church. (The full text of the Conference Message appears in the last part of this section.

The conference, with the theme "One Nation, One Church" and the sub-theme "The Churches's Task for the Joint Program Toward the Jubilee Year in 1995", was evaluated as having contributed positively

to the expansion of the popular foundation of the Christian movement for national reunification. One of its main purpose was to establish a base from which to promote actively the "5-year joint program toward the Jubilee Year, "as agreed by the churches of North and South.

The conference provided an opportunity for the participants to achieve more definite vision of the reunited Korea. Under the changed situation created by the South-North simultaneous entry to the U.N., the Korean church was also able to more concretely state its position on the radical revision of the National Security Law, the dissolution of the U.N. Command structure in Korea, the mutual establishment of permanent representatives in Seoul and Pyongyang, the step-by-step withdrawal of the U.S. Army, and the promotion of a nuclear-free zone on the Korean peninsula.

In addition, the attendants also agreed to make every effort to strengthen solidarity and cooperation among the churches of South and North, Korean Christians overseas, and sister churches in other countries around the world. They agreed to develop the Jubilee Committee of 52 Protestant denominations into a 'Board for Jubilee Programs' in order to constantly promote solidarity and cooperation.

It is believed that conference qualitatively heightened the level of the reunification movement through concentrated discussions on reunification plans.

Nevertheless, while the participants basically accepted the principle of grand union of the Korean nation, position of opposing the assimilation style of reunification as occurred in Germany, immediate discussions of concrete alternatives were put off for later times. Furthermore, a concrete practical program to strengthen the unity of Korean Christians as a whole for the Christian reunification movement, could not be prepared. For this reason, the important task of effectively popularizing the movement among the Christian mass was still difficult.

2. Ecumenical Movement and Church Renewal

The first YMCA World Rally and the 12th YMCA World Convention, under the theme "Our Responsibility of Nurturing the Created World" was held in Seoul from August 23. About 950 people from 115 countries around the world adopted a special written resolution on the environmental problems. In the written resolution, the World YMCA adopted the environmental issue as a task of first priority, and determined to develop campaigns to demand the repeal of negative environment policies of governments and to prepare a World Conference for the Environment on the civilian level. They also determined to be in solidarity with civil organizations from the various circles of environmental movement, consumers, women, and the church. The attendants also proposed to carry out educational programs on environmental issues through the application of scientific and professional expertise to overcome the present environmental crisis.

The attendants also urged dialogue between Israel and the Palestinian people and suggested the peaceful establishment of a Palestinian Nation under the auspices of the U.N..

The most noteworthy aspect of the rally was the participation by the recently reconstructed YMCAs from the eastern European countries.

In October, the Protestant church movement developed an extensive demanding the release of the imprisoned Christian leaders of the reunification movement, including Prof. Park Soon-Kyung.⁵⁾

The arrest of the 68 year-old professor is seen as a typical example of the regime's unchanged hard-line suppression on the civilian level reunification movement. The committee for the release of Prof. Park, organized by 14 Protestant organizations, has developed various activities for the release of Prof. Park, including issuing of

5) As vice-president of the Pan-National Alliance for National Reunification, Ms. Park was arrested on August 13 and charged with violation of the National Security Law such, for "praising the Juche-ideology of Kim Il-Sung, the president of North Korea.

statements, prayer meetings, signature campaigns, and ect..

The Korean Church Minjung Mission Policy Consultation was held jointly by the URM Committee of NCKK and the Korea Christian Alliance for Democracy and Reunification, from July 7-10, under the topic "Towards Unity and Solidarity in Minjung Mission". About 200 pastors, young Christians, Christian farmers, Christian workers, slum dwellers, and 7 delegates from foreign churches were in attendance. The main lectures of the conference were entitled "Reflection and Vision of the Korean Church's Minjung Mission" and "Towards the Mass Organization of Christians."

Following these, delegates from such mission fields as the Industrial Workers' Mission, Rural Mission, Urban Poor Mission, and the Christian Anti-Pollution Movement spoke to the group. The participants of the conference strongly agreed upon the necessity for strong unity and solidarity among the churches' various mission fields and with sister churches overseas for the renewal of the Christian church.

Leading established pastors of the Presbyterian Church of Korea (PCK) formed a new pastors organization (Pastors' Council for the Practice of Just ministry in the PCK), with the declaration that they would work towards renewal of the church in the Presbyterian tradition, the ecumenical spirit and the spirit of a nation-loving.

Since the PCK denomination had moved toward a more conservative position in recent times, the activities of these pastors drew some concern.

The Korean Association of Minjung Churches held its 4th General Assembly from August 14-15 with the theme "Minjung Church, the Hope of the Korean Nation: Spread the Hope."

In addition to these, 4 Christian women's organizations, including the Women's Committee of NCKK held a "Korean Church Women's Conference on the Jubilee Year for Peace and Reunification." The participants set up practical tasks for Korean Christian women such as 'Church Renewal

Campaign', 'Demilitarization and Denuclearization Campaign', 'Campaign for Economic Justice', 'Democratization Movement', and 'Environmental Movement'.

3. Democratization Movement and Other Social Campaigns

The Human Rights Committee of NCKK set aside July 14-17 as Prayer Days to Abolish Undemocratic Laws, and sought various methods to realize the release of the more than 1,400 political detainees. This activity had special meaning under the existing situation of oppressive rule by the regime through the deployment of the public safety agencies, which had been strengthened following the large-unit local council elections.

NCKK's Special Committee on the Mass Media Problem established a counselling center for the victims of unfair treatment by the mass media. This center will support persons who are damaged by the distorted reports of the government-controlled media, in a situation where the people are at the mercy of the propagandistic misuse of radio, TV and print media.

NCKK's Special Committee on Environmental Problems was planning a symposium to awaken the Korean churches to the on going destruction of the earth, "God's order of Creation", focusing on the serious ecological problems in Korea.

4. Movement for Peaceful Reunification and Peaceful Disarmament

Five Christian youth and student organizations from the Protestant and Catholic churches, including EYC and KSCF, organized the "Protestant-Catholic Youth and Student Headquarters for a Pan-National Rally on August 15." They determined to unite the leadership of Protestant and Catholic youth and students for a peaceful disarmament campaign, through this organization.

Korea Church Women United held its annual Anti-War and Anti-nuclear Peace Rally on August 6. This included an exhibition about peaceful disarmament as part of the broader movement of the church. Such women's movements can be positively evaluated as attempts to rectify overall social problems in Korea, going beyond a limited concern with purely women's issues; and this also reflects the development of the women's movement as a whole.

Chapter 16. Christian Activities & Trends in Nov-Dec

1. Pastors' Participation in the Farmers' Struggle Against the Rice Market Opening

The Rural Pastors Association of the Methodist, PCK, and PROK Churches organized a Rural Pastors Countermeasures Committee to Block Rice Imports and Guarantee the Fair Price of Rice. The Committee held a rally at the Christian Building in Seoul in protest of the government's moves toward allowing rice imports, demanding guarantee of a fair rice price and the purchase of the whole quantity of the crop.

After the rally, 200 pastors from rural areas across the country staged a peaceful march to the U.S. Embassy and the Shilla Hotel, where delegates of the U.S. Trade Mission were staying. They suspected that the U.S. would openly exert pressure for the unconditional opening of the Korean rice market, at the Asia-Pacific Economic Ministers Conference (APEC) which opened on the same day.

On November 11, the Korea National Pastors Association for Justice and Peace (Mokhyop) held a prayer meeting for the abolition of the National Security Law and the release of all political detainees. After the meeting, the pastors staged a peaceful march.

The Human Rights Committee of NCKK selected the family of the late Kang Kyung-Dae as the recipients of the 1991 Human Rights Award. Even after the death of Kang at the hands of the police, his family members continued to participate actively in the democratization movement, and as a result, his father was imprisoned.

2. Activities of NCKK Special Committee on the Mass Media Problem

NCCK's Mass Media Committee started 6 weeks of lectures on the mass media situation, on December 16, exploring ways to overcome the wrong doings of the mass media, which are under the control of the political authorities and big corporations.

The Korean people were shocked by a scandal in which members of the press covering the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs were revealed to have been bought off by MHSA officials with hundreds of millions of won ⁶⁾. This was just one typical case showing how journalists are spoiled and manipulated.

The activities of the Mass Media Special Committee were attracting the interest of the citizens, who have witnessed years of distorted, erroneous reporting in the mass media.

3. Christian Women's Anti-War, Anti-Nuclear, Peace Movement

In 1991, Christian women's organizations including Korea Church Women United and the Korean Christian Women's Association for Democracy staged an active campaign for peace. For instance, women's organizations of the Protestant and Catholic churches staged a campaign to protest the 1991 Seoul International Military and Weapons Exhibit. On October 22, they staged a demonstration in front of the National Assembly building to demand the reduction of defense expenditures. There they also issued a statement in which they expressed their opposition to the 1990 International Weapons Exhibit on the ground that "the exhibit is an expression of the intention to increase armaments, and a plot to encourage trade in ultra-modern weapons".

6) The scandal exposed one of the typical chronic problems of Korean society, i.e., journalists are bribed by the government officials to conceal corruption. The problem has been habitually passed over but this time was reported by the Hankyoreh Shinmun, a democratic daily newspaper.

Message from Participants of the Christian Conference for Peace and Reunification

Towards the Jubilee in 1995
- 12-14 August 1991, Seoul, Korea

Meeting the day after Jubilee Sunday 1991, we express our profound gratitude for God's mercy in bringing us together in celebration of the promise of reconciliation and hope. At the Jubilee Sunday worship services, at the Kwanglim Church in Seoul and other churches across the country, and through our conference, concluded on the eve of Liberation Day (August 15), we pledged ourselves to continue to place our trust in God to grant us the determination to pursue, despite our human frailties and differences, the ultimate restoration of peace and reunification to the people of Korea.

We rejoice in the fact that this meeting marks a new phase in the ongoing quest for the reunification of Korea. Never before has participation in an NCCK gathering been as broad and inclusive in representation. 350 participants representing churches from 10 countries took part, including non-NCCK churches, and about 100 overseas Koreans. This is the first large conference planned by the Jubilee Preparation Committee for Peace and Reunification, comprised of 46 denominations.

The opening worship featured Korean hymns accompanied by traditional Korean musicians and a message on the topic "Christ, Our Peace," reminding us that "by his death on the cross, Christ destroyed their enmity: by means of the cross he united both races into one body and brought them back to God. So Christ came and preached the Good News of peace to all" (Ephesians 2:16-17a). The worship service was followed by a keynote address entitled "Jubilee for Reunification and the Role of the Church." It stressed that in order to bequeath one united Korea to our children, we must ourselves become one. The conference program included two panel presentations, one on the

"Vision of Future Korean Society: New Heaven and New Earth", the other on the "Joint Program of Activities for the Five Year Plan for Jubilee for Reunification, Unity and Solidarity Between Churches in Korea and Overseas." There were also group discussions.

Each morning began with prayer and Bible study, as participants consulted the scriptural witness to gain a more spiritual understanding of God's promise of peace and justice. Trusting in God's guidance on our deliberation, we listened to panel discussions on our own people's visions for the reunification of our beloved land. We devoted a substantial amount of time engaging each other during group sessions, seeking to reach agreement on the role of our churches in giving hope to our people for a reunified nation. Despite much pain and tears, we affirmed that neither power nor principalities can separate us from the love of God.

We recognize that this meeting is yet another answer to the prayer that have guided the complex process begun in Tozanso in 1984, continued in Incheon in 1988 and in the three Gion meetings, as well as other ecumenical meetings such as those in Tokyo. The courageous role of the NCKK has led to momentous encounters between sisters and brothers across the hitherto impenetrable divide. It has now brought together Korean Christians from a wide spectrum of theological and political persuasions, including a broad overseas Korean representation.

We meet in the wake of historic new sign of hope. Three days before our meeting, the United Nations Security Council approved the application for simultaneous entry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea. We recognize this positive development as a sign that God continues to act in Korean history. But our rejoicing is tempered by the unfortunate reality that many of our people remain in prison for their activities related to efforts towards reunification. We deeply regret also that three of those invited to this meeting were not allowed into the country, highlighting once again the difficulties that stand in the way for the people to participate in the reunification process.

We met for two major purposes: 1) to reconfirm and broaden ecumenical solidarity within and without the country and to formulate the next steps in the Jubilee program; and 2) to envision and articulate the future shape of a unified Korea and to suggest concrete steps for achieving it.

On the basis of group discussions, we came to agreement on the following points and call upon the Christian communities here and abroad to remain in solidarity through study and prayerful action:

I. Formation of National Community

i. We believe that the ultimate goal of the movement for reunification lies in reunifying our divided country and nation. In the quest for a reunification model, we oppose any attempt to absorb one system by another. Reunification should respect national sovereignty and serve the peace and welfare of all Korean people. Reunification proposals, whether by North or South, should be in line with this goal and be open to public reflection and discussion.

ii. We believe that the reunification movement should be based upon a concept of peace that includes the guarantee of personal freedom and socio-economic justice. On the basis of this conviction, we are determined to build links of solidarity and broaden our cooperation between churches of the South and North, between progressive and conservative churches in the South, and with overseas Korean churches and sister churches around the world.

iii. We also believe that it is necessary for churches to be in solidarity and cooperation with secular non-governmental reunification movements. Such solidarity and cooperation can take diverse forms, depending upon each particular case.

iv. We would like to use the "Jubilee Year Program Agency", installed within the NCKK, as a platform for coordination and cooperation for these solidarity movement with and outside the church.

II. Establishment of a Peace Structure

i. We recognize that the simultaneous entry of both Koreas into the United Nations is a realistic provisional stage towards reunification. In this connection we urge South Korea to revise its constitution accordingly and to initiate steps toward the dissolution of the UN Command. South Korea's National Security Law, which labels North Korea as an enemy, should be substantially revised. We expect North Korea to make similar legislative adjustments. We further suggest the mutual establishment of diplomatic representations in both Seoul and Pyongyang as an institutional implementation of the mutual recognition implied in their simultaneous UN membership. At the same time we encourage the governments of North and South to work for reconciliation and unity among overseas Korean people.

ii. In the cause of establishing a peace structure, we urge that South and North should initiate a non-aggression declaration, thereby opening the way for replacing the Armistice Agreement by a peace treaty. To this end, there should be a phased withdrawal of foreign armed forces. The Korean-American Mutual Defense Pact should be abolished and negotiated for a Wartime Host Nations Support Agreement should be abandoned. Joint military exercises involving foreign armed forces should be terminated. We hope that North Korea will take appropriate corresponding initiatives. We urge that all nuclear weapons deployed in and targeted at the Korean peninsula be removed. Furthermore, both South and North should submit to the inspection regime of the International Atomic Energy Agency. The ultimate aim of these measures is to make the Korean peninsula nuclear-free. With a view to advancing peaceful reunification, we appeal to both South and North to reduce armaments, stop the acquisition, production and development of new weaponry, and initiate a phased reduction of their armed forces.

iii. We commit ourselves, in the context of our North-South church meetings, to work for concrete steps toward the establishment of such a peace structure.

III. Jubilee Life style

i. We believe that the Jubilee Year is not merely our goal but also an ongoing process. We understand the Jubilee life style means guaranteeing the right to survival and economic justice of all people, particularly of the estranged, poor and weak in our society as well as sharing our spiritual and material resources with them. Therefore we commit ourselves to work and live together already now in anticipation of the Jubilee Year.

ii. We commit ourselves to lead our Jubilee lives through repentance for our sins, forgiveness of each other, and the healing of our suffering, culminating in reconciliation. An important manifestation of these reconciling activities is our commitment to the aim of fostering the reunion of separated families. In the Jubilee spirit of liberation, which embraces the freedom of thought and conscience, we also commit ourselves to seek avenues to help promote the fundamental human rights of prisoners of conscience both in the North and the South.

iii. In the spirit of the Gospel of Jubilee, we commit ourselves to intensify our educational work for peace, reunification and environmental wholeness, within and outside of the church.

iv. In the same spirit, we further commit ourselves to participate actively in the mission of God embracing the whole Korean peninsula, casting aside parochialism and denominationalism.

v. As an integral part of the Jubilee mission program, we commit ourselves to enable women and youth, who have so far been discriminated against and alienated, to participate fully in the decision-making processes of church life. The intensification of democratic cooperation between the laity and the clergy will lead eventually to the renewal of existing church structures.

vi. We commit ourselves to ecumenical solidarity among the churches of all the countries surrounding and relating to the Korean peninsula.

Such solidarity is expressed by the sharing of resources and information, and the coordination of our various efforts for the reunification of Korea. Our efforts will thereby stand in harmony with the common Jubilee goals.

Conclusion and Prospect

:Toward Independence, Democracy and Reunification

In retrospect, 1991 was a year of rapid changes throughout the world as well as in Korean society. As the Eastern socialist states including the Soviet Union gave up socialism, the Cold War order which had divided the whole world into two camps since World War II, collapsed. These changes, beginning in the late 1980s, become full-scale with the failure of the Soviet conservative coup in the summer and the subsequent disintegration of the Soviet Unions. The Gulf War, early in the year, was an expression of the revised world order after the collapse of the socialist states.

After declaring victory in the Gulf War the United States gave more concrete shape to the New World Order in which it would have a central role, in contrast to the bipolar system of the Cold War era.

There had been a widespread hopes for dawning of a new era of world peace following the end of the Cold War, but these hopes were disappointed by the new imperialist world order with the U.S. in the leading role.

After the Gulf War the U.S. targeted for military attention such anti-American countries as Libya and north Korea. Japan also was hurrying toward full-fledged re-militarization. Both of these were in fact very dangerous symptoms. And the internal civil wars occurring in Eastern Europe and some republics of the Soviet Union were an expression of how difficult the progress was toward peace and democracy.

There is no region more sensitive to changes of the world order than the Korean peninsula. That is because the Korean peninsula has been the playing field for rivalries among the powerful nations, being caught in the middle of the competition among the U.S., the Soviet Union, China and Japan the leaders of the world order of cold war.

Korea has experienced some rapid changes due to external factors following the transition of world order.

The most important development in 1991 was the revolutionary change of the relationship between north and south Korea. Though there still remain great obstacles in the way of reunification, many hopeful fruits including the South-North simultaneous entry into the U.N. and the "agreement for reconciliation, non-aggression, exchanges and cooperation between South and North" were achieved. Military threats from the U.S. bombarded North Korea after the Gulf War forcing it to take a more flexible position than before. North Korea seemed to believe that the North-South simultaneous entry into the U.N. would be the only means to earn security and the peace of the Korean peninsula.

By the announcement that it would accept the international nuclear inspection and sign the Agreement on Nuclear Safety with the International Atomic Energy Agency, North Korea in return accomplished the withdrawal of all American nuclear weapons from south Korea and the long-desired suspension of the Team Spirit military exercise.

Certainly the relationship between South and North became more amicable and the possibility of reunification increased in 1991. Still, however, there remain many difficulties in achieving peace and reunification. The U.S. Army in Korea, which is regarded as the most powerful obstacle to peace, has not yet withdrawn. After the Gulf War the U.S. government postponed its own plan to withdraw a U.S. Army troops from Korea because of concern about its possible loss of military hegemony in this sphere. Despite the worldwide trend toward independence as expressed in the shutdown of the U.S. military bases in the Philippines, the U.S. Army in Korea stubbornly stayed on.

The other large obstacle to peace in Korea is nuclear weapons. Even the withdrawal of the U.S. nuclear weapons from Korea and the South-North agreement declaring no use of nuclear weapons in or against the Korean peninsula, are not sufficient. To secure peace in Korea, it will be necessary for the U.S. government to withdraw the U.S. Army from Korea and to agree to make the Korean peninsula a

'nuclear-free zone'.

One of the main domestic obstacles to advancement of South-North relations is the National Security Law. The notorious law, which defines North Korea as anti-state so as to prohibit any contact with it or research on it, has always been the most useful and decisive weapon sustaining the authoritarian regime. More than a thousand political prisoners are still in jail under the NSL and other government security laws. Im Su-Kyong, Rev. Moon Ik-Hwan and Father Moon Kyu-Hyun, who contributed to the encouragement of the reunification movement, were imprisoned only on the charge that they visited North Korea without the permission of the government. Without their release and the abolition of the NSL, Korean reunification will remain a faraway goal.

The Democratization process in 1991 was in a stalemate, contrary to people's expectation. It rather retreated from the situation at the beginning of the 6th Republic in 1988. The Democratic Liberal Party, formed by the scandalous merger of two opposition parties with the ruling party in 1990, enjoyed an overwhelming majority in the National Assembly and as a matter of course, promises for reform were all broken.

The local self-government system was distorted in favor of the dictatorial regime and the elections of city and province heads scheduled for early 1992 by law, was postponed without being re-scheduled. The resentment of the people and opposition parties over this arbitrary postponement by the Roh regime was strong, but it is doubtful that the opposition forces can block the plan by the regime to revise the local self-government law after the coming 14th general election (to select members of parliament).

The situation of human rights in Korea also deteriorated. In 1991 a college student was beaten to death by the riot police during a demonstration, and in the ensuing protests over this brutality a female college student was crushed to death during the over-reaction of riot police. Moreover, a graduate student was shot to death while

walking past a scene of demonstration. As in the past, police and prosecutors are still using torture and beatings and over a thousand laborers, students, farmers and democratic personages are in jail.

The Korean economy now is faced with some severe difficulties. With its competitive power in the international market weakened, the growth rate of exports, which have driven the high-level economic development since the 1970s, has decreased to record ever-mounting trade deficits, now reaching \$10 billion. It is well known that the laborers' struggle for higher wages has been suppressed by the big companies and the dictatorial regime. Facing the continuing pressure to import US-produced rice through the Uruguay Round, Korean farmers have launched into anti-American demonstrations. Rapidly rising commodity prices bring the deterioration of the people's livelihood and deepen the gap between rich and poor. It seems that fundamental reform of the Korean economic structure is urgently needed.

Environmental disruption, a by-product of economic development, is making the Korean society pay a high price. The degree of pollution becomes more and more serious and the public water supply is no longer fit for drinking. Golf courses, affordable by only the privileged minority, are constructed rampantly so that large forest areas are destroyed and landslides frequently happen. Rivers are filled with industrial waste water.

In 1992, the 14th general election of members of the National Assembly and the Presidential election will be held. The most recent unification of opposition parties strengthened the democratic forces, and the grassroots movements of people have steadily grown. It is anticipated that this year the struggle of all the united democratic forces toward the establishment of democratic government will come into intense confrontation with the determined effort of the Roh regime to maintain its dictatorial power. The chronic problem of the anti-government movement in general was its continuing internal division. The most important reason for the defeat of the opposition parties in the 1987 presidential election that the very division.

In this respect, looking forward to the general and presidential elections in 1992, the opposition forces must achieve a grand alliance with the goal of establishing a the democratic government. There are many tasks assigned to the opposition party in this process. It is because the opposition party has not worked with creativity and courage on the people's side, that it cannot be fully supported even by the democratic forces. The recently united opposition party, the Democratic Party, should struggle actively with overall reform as its goal in the coming elections.

The other force endowed with an important role in democratization is the social movement, the so-called 'Movement circle (Undong Kwon)'. Since 1980, the social movement has rapidly developed against concentrated attack from the dictatorial regime.

As a result, now the social movement forces are approaching the people with their own strategies and organization, different from those of the established opposition parties. The most important tasks of the social movement are to overcome the ideological and physical oppression of the dictatorial regime and to strongly unite with the people.

The National Alliance for Democracy and Reunification was launched at the end of 1991. If the National Alliance can be deeply and widely rooted in trade unions, farmer's unions and student unions, and if it can take a friendly approach to the people, its political influence will be gradually enlarged.

As briefly described above, in 1991 all the progressive movement forces in Korea must meet the rapidly changed situation by elaborating new, systematically organized responses and widening as well as deepening their movements, in a qualitative way.

On the other hand, 1991 was a year of testing for the Christian movement. As a matter of fact, since the 1980s the growth and maturity of the social movement in almost every sector has diminished the unique role the churches and Christian movements have played. A good example is the as labour movement, in which the Christian

movement played a leading role in the 1970s, but which grew and took deep root in Korean society, resulting in the apparent shrinking of the contribution of the churches to the movement.

This tendency is surely positive for the development of the whole movement, but it seems to push the Christian movement to establish its new identity. How the Christian movement identifies itself, sets its own tasks, and forms proper organizations will therefore be a crucial problem to solve in the 1990s. From this viewpoint, it may be said that the Christian movement in 1991 was in a transitional stage, searching to establish its own place.

Nevertheless, the Korean churches still have tremendous responsibility with regard to various problems in Korean society, for which they have continued to participate actively as they make constant efforts to find new patterns of Christian movement. The activities of the churches have greatly contributed to solving social problems.

In the field of rural mission, the churches are devoting all their efforts to block the opening of the Korean market to foreign agricultural and livestock products. Concerning human rights and democratization, the churches have constantly endeavored to repeal or revise all the undemocratic laws and to release all the prisoners of conscience. Especially in the May people's struggle for democratization following the incident of Kang Kyung-Dae's death, the churches protested by issuing statements, holding widespread prayer meetings, and participating in hunger strikes and street demonstrations not only in Seoul but all across the country.

In retrospect, it is considered that in 1991 the most important contribution of the Korean church was to the reunification movement, as previously. The Christian reunification movement in 1991 threw its main efforts into consolidating the domestic foundation for reunification. The August Christian conference for Peace and Reunification Toward the Jubilee Year in 1995 was attended by four hundred delegates from both progressive and conservative churches from

Korea and overseas.

The conference promoted unity and solidarity among the various participants and produced common perceptions so that the Christian reunification movement was broadened. But it also brought the apprehension that the expanded scale of movement might blur the tradition of progressive movement.

On the other hand, the movement of minjung churches, beginning as an alternative to labour mission, has grown with the establishment of more than 100 minjung churches across the country. But it is more important that the movement is now operating as a new force for renewal of the church after realizing new 'church-ship' through critical reflection on its own activities.

However, the minjung churches suffer greatly from financial limitations, so that they still depend on outside aid. The financial shortage has bothered the Christian movement in Korea as a whole. In 1992, the movement will not only devote itself to its various mission tasks, but will also explore new types of movement capable of dealing with the rapidly changed reality of the Korean society.

APPENDIXES



CHRONOLOGY OF KOREAN IMPORTANT EVENTS IN 1991

- Jan. 1 In his New Year's Message, Kim Il-Sung, the President of North Korea, shows a flexible attitude toward the Korean Common Wealth, saying "We will examine the realization of the Common Wealth idea".
South Korean President Roh Tae-Woo, in his New Year's Message, gives priority to economic growth.
- Jan. 9 Roh Tae-Woo holds his 2nd Summit Talks with Kaifu, the Prime Minister of Japan. They agree on 'Three Principles for Friendship and Cooperation between Korea and Japan'.
- Jan. 11 Lee Chong-Ku, the Minister of Defence, states that combat troops can be dispatched to the Persian Gulf on the demand of the U.S. and the Coalition Forces.
- Jan. 30 North Korea and Japan hold their first high-level talks for the normalization of diplomatic relations.
- Feb. 2 The Suso scandal is escalated by the revelation of the involvement of the Blue House, the ruling party, and the opposition party.
- Feb. 12 At the 4th South-North Sports Talks, the two Koreas agree on forming a single team for the 41st World Table Tennis Competition and the 6th World Youth Football Games.
- Feb. 23 Nationwide rallies and demonstrations are held to protest the concealment of the Suso scandal.
- Mar. 5 Roh Tae-Woo announces that the basic-unit local council election will be held on Mar. 26, separate from the large-unit council election.
- Mar. 19 The Military Affairs Command(Kimusa) is disclosed to have exercised

surveillance over students and conscripted students.

- Apr. 4 Kim Dae-Jung, the head of the Party for Peace and Democracy, and Lee Oo-Chung, the head of the New Democratic Union, announce the union of the two parties.
- Apr. 12 Lee Chong-Ku, the Minister of Defence, comments that North Korea's alleged development of nuclear weapons should be harshly punished.
- Apr. 19 Mikhael Gorbachev, the President of the Soviet Union, visits Seoul.
- Apr. 21 The Government promotes the South Korea-Soviet Treaty of Friendship in the talks with Gorbachev.
About 1,000 laborers in the Seoul area hold a 'Rally Against Suppression of the Labor Movement', at Inha University.
The Korean Federation of Trade Unions issues a situation report on laborers imprisoned during the 6th Republic: 1,211 laborers are estimated to have been arrested under the rule of Roh Tae-Woo regime.
- May 1 Demonstrations protesting deaths from at Wongin Rayon Co., and the death of Kang Kyung-Dae by riot police brutality, along with rallies celebrating the 102nd May Day, are held in 15 regions including Seoul, Pusan and Kwangju with about 100,000 citizens, laborers and students participating.
- May 4 The 'Pan-National Countermeasures Council Against the Violent Murder of Kang Kyung-Dae and the Oppressive Rule' demands dismantling of the "White skulls", a section of the riot police, and holds rallies at 21 cities across the country with about 200,000 in attendance.
- May 8 Kim Ki-Sol, staff of the Social Affairs Section of the National Democratic Movements Association(Chonminyon), burns himself to death, leaving a suicide note.

- May 9 The rally for "Dismantling of the Democratic Liberal Party and Ending of the oppressive Rule" is held by the 'Pan-National Council' with the largest number of attendants(300,000) so far in the 6th Republic.
- May 19 The U.S. Department of Defence says that the U.S. Army in Korea already began its first-stage withdrawal and that it will withdraw a force of 7,000 men by next year.
- Jun. 3 Chong Won-Shik, the new Prime Minister is attacked by students with eggs and flour when he lectures at the Korean Foreign Language University.
- Jun. 5 The National Alliance of Office and Bank Workers' Trade Unions issues a statement on the large-unit local council election and the coming struggle for a wage increase, asking the people not to support the Democratic Liberal Party in the coming election. This appeal is illegal under the present Trade Union law.
- Jun. 15 The Pan-National Countermeasures Council announces that it is reorganized into a standing joint-struggle group, the National Council to End the Oppressive Rule and Establish Democratic Government.
- Jun. 21 The large-unit local council election results in an overwhelming victory for the DLP, which wins 564 seats out of 866; the NDP wins 165 seats, the DP 21 seats and the Minjung Party one seat.
- Jun. 27 It is reported that the National Council of University Student Representatives Federation(Chondaehyop) sent two representatives to Pyongyang to attend the 'Pan-National Rally for Reunification'.
- Jul. 15 North Korea finally agrees with the International Atomic Energy Agency on the original draft of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.
- Jul. 27 'The Rally to Defend the Pan-National Rally' is held with about 300

attendants at the Yonsei University.

- Jul. 30 North Korea proposes three clauses to make the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free zone; this is refused by South Korea.
- Aug. 14 About 15,000 students hold the Grand Festival of South-North Youth and Students at Kyunghee University.
- Aug. 15 About 3,000 students stage a street demonstration against the blockade of the Pan-National Rally by police.
- Aug. 19 The Seoul District Prosecutor demands the death penalty for Park No-Hae, a central committee member of the League of Socialist Laborers, an underground revolutionary organization, changing him with leading the "anti-national organization".
- Sep. 7 The Tax Administration Office starts a tax investigation of Chong Ju-Yong, the owner of Hyundai Group, the biggest business enterprise in Korea, and his family for alleged illegal donation of stocks and sharing of wealth.
- Sep. 10 Kim Dae-Jung, head of the New Democratic Party, and Lee Ki-Taek, head of the Party for Unification and Democracy, announce a new union of their opposition parties.
- Sep. 17 Han Kook-Won, a graduate student of Seoul National University, is killed by a bullet fired by a policeman as he is walking past a demonstration site.
- Sep. 18 South and North Korea enter officially into the United Nations at the 46th General Assembly of the U.N.
- Sep. 28 George Bush, the President of the U.S., announces a plan to abolish and dismantle tactical nuclear weapons including nuclear weapons in Korea.
- Oct. 8 About 5,000 residents of Anmyon Island hold a rally against the

construction of a disposal site for nuclear waste.

- Oct. 26 About 20,000 farmers hold a series of rallies and demonstrations across the country along with a 'Harvest Strike' for the guaranteed price of rice and the government's purchase of the whole amount of rice, and against foreign imports.
- Nov. 5 The National Countermeasures Committee Against Nuclear Plants and Nuclear Waste Sites is established by 23 concerned groups.
- Nov. 7 Yang Yong-Chan, a member of the Country Loving Youth Group, burns himself to death demanding abolition of the Special Law on Development of Cheju Island.
- Nov. 8 Roh Tae-Woo, the President of South Korea, announces the Declaration of Denuclearization, in which he says, "South Korea will not produce, store, maintain, or use any nuclear weapon".
- Nov. 10 The National Labor Special Committee holds a national labor rally on the embankment of the Han River in Seoul to protest the ratification of the ILO Basic Agreements and to demand the revision of labor-related laws.
- Nov. 21 South Korea and the U.S., at the 23rd South Korea-U.S. Annual Security Conference, announce that 'South Korea and U.S. agree that the planned second-step withdrawal of U.S. troops from Korea should be postponed until North Korea's plan to develop nuclear weapons is checked'.
- Nov. 26 The South-North Women's Conference is held in Seoul with the theme "Peace in Asia and the Role of Women". 15 North Korean women, including Ms. Ryo Yon-Ku, the Deputy Chairperson of the Supreme People's Assembly, attend the conference.
- Dec. 1 The National Alliance for Democracy and National Reunification is launched with the participation of almost all nationwide mass organizations.

- Dec. 6 Rev. Moon Sun-Myong of the "Unification Church" visits North Korea and meets Kim Il-Sung, after which they issue a joint communique.
- Dec. 9 The South Korea Government joins the International Labor Organization.
- Dec. 12 The 5th South-North High Level Conference adopts the "South-North Agreement of Reconciliation, Non-aggression, Exchanges, and Cooperation".
- Dec. 18 Roh Tae-Woo, the President of South Korea, declares the absence of nuclear weapons in Korea and demands that the North unconditionally allow inspection by the IAEA.
- Dec. 21 Kim Sung-Ik, a former Presidential Secretary, reveals in his contribution to <Monthly Chosun> that the June 29 Declaration in 1987 was composed by former President Chon Doo-Hwan, not by Roh Tae-Woo.
- Dec. 26 The Agricultural Cooperative Federation says that over 10 million people have participated in the signature-collecting campaign against rice imports.

CHRONOLOGY OF KOREAN CHURCH MOVEMENT IN 1991

- Jan. 3 The NCKK announces its basic direction of mission activity as 'deepening the roots of the ecumenical movement'.
- Jan. 8 The NCKK issues a statement calling for an official apology and reparations by the Japanese Government for its colonial wrongdoing, and for protection of the human rights of Korean resident in Japan.
- Jan. 14 The Korean Association of Christian Social Movements draws up a plan for the local council election.
- Jan. 19 The NCKK issues a statement 'for a ceasefire and peaceful resolution of the Gulf War, and against the dispatch of Korean troops'. The PROK issues a statement on the same theme.
- Jan. 28 The National Protestant Countermeasures Committee on the Uruguay Round Negotiations holds a special prayer meeting.
- Feb. 3 The Forum of Christians and Specialists on Reunification adopts the Frankfurt Joint Declaration, which demands the federal Reunification, the adoption of a declaration of mutual nonaggression, phased arms reduction, the conclusion of a peace treaty, the realization of Korea as a Nuclear-Free Zone, and the suspension of the Team Spirit Military Exercise.
- Feb. 7 The 7th Assembly of the WCC in Canberra, Australia, is held with
- 21 representatives from the North Korean church attending for the first time.
- Feb. 9 Several Christian women's organizations, including the Women's Committee of NCKK hold a prayer meeting at Pagoda Park for a

Ceasefire in the Gulf War and Peace.

- Feb. 20 Rev. Hong Keun-Soo, the pastor of Hyangrin Church, is arrested in connection with the organization of the Pan-National Alliance for Reunification.
- Mar. 16 "Korean Symposium Week" is held by the Religious Committee of Berkley University in the U.S., with the theme 'The Prospects for Peaceful Reunification of Korea', with South and North Korean religious leaders and professors attending.
- Mar. 18 The NCKK holds a special prayer meeting for the release of prisoners of conscience, at Hyangrin Church with 600 participants.
- Apr. 15 The Human Rights Committee of NCKK issues a statement censuring the surveillance of citizens by the Military Affairs Command (Kimusa).
- Apr. 26 The Theology Committee of NCKK holds a forum with the theme "Korean Church Ecumenical Movement and Theology in the 1990s".
- Apr. 29 Four Christian organizations including NCKK hold a prayer meeting against the violent murder of Kang Kyong-Dae.
- May 3 2,068 pastors from across the country issue a Statement on the Emergency Situation, in which they demand the resignation of the oppressive ruling Cabinet.
- May 22 1,000 democratic personages including Christian leaders issue the "Declaration of the Korean Peninsular as a Nuclear Free Zone".
Kwon Ho-Kyung, the General Secretary of NCKK, and 7 Protestant leaders pay the first official visit to China by South Korean Church delegates since 1945.
- Jun. 3-5 The Human Rights Committee of NCKK holds a National Mission Conference with the theme "The Oppressive Rule and Human Rights".

- Jun. 10 The National Pastors Council for Justice and Peace issues a statement demanding the release of Rev. Moon Ik-Hwan and all other prisoners of conscience, the step-down of the Roh regime, and the abolishment of the National Security Law.
- Jun. 15 The Commission to Investigate the Suicide of Kim Ki-Sol, an ad hoc commission of the Human Rights Committee of NCKK, presents a report saying, 'Kang Ki-Hun did not write Kim's suicide note'.
- Jul. 9 The Special Committee on Mass Media Problems is established for victims of mass media distortions.
- Jul. 15 The Human Rights Committee presents a report saying, 'There are currently 1,630 prisoners of conscience, 35.5% of whom were arrested under the National Security Law.'
- Aug. 12 The Christian Conference for Peace and Reunification Toward the
- 14 Jubilee Year of 1995 is held in Seoul with 350 Korean and foreign Christian attendants, to discuss concrete plans for Korean reunification from the Christian perspective.
- Aug. 13 Prof. Park Soon-Kyung, a 68-year-old theologian, is arrested for her presentation on the positive aspects of the Juche thought of North Korea at the Tokyo Conference on Korean Reunification and Mission.
- Aug. 23 The 1st YMCA World Rally and the 12th YMCA World Convention are
- 31 held in Seoul under the theme 'Our Responsibility of Nurturing the Created World'.
- Sep. 20 The Central Committee of WCC issues a draft of its "Ecumenical Declaration on Economic Problems".
- Sep. 25 Rev. Cho Yong-Sul and Rev. Lee Hae-Hak are sentenced to one and a half years' imprisonment each.
- Sep. 30 The NCKK issues its "Position of the Korean Church on Nuclear

Weapons in Korea and the World", in which it proposes simultaneous inspection of the nuclear weapons situation in South and North Korea.

- Oct. 11 The Working-Level Meeting for the 5-Year Joint Program toward the
- 12 Jubilee in 1995 is held in Toronto, Canada.
- Oct. 30 The Korean Methodist Church decides to punish Prof. Byun Sun-Hwan for his "religious pluralism" and Prof. Hong Jung-Soo for his "postmodern theology" at the 19th Legislative Assembly.
- Nov. 12 The Rural Pastors Associations of the Methodist, PCK and PROK churches hold a rally against rice imports and for the government's guarantee of fair prices and purchase of the whole quantity of the crop.
- Nov. 21 41 theologians including Prof. Ahn Byung-Mu, Prof. Moon Dong-Hwan, and Prof. Suh Kwang-Sun issue a statement calling for the safeguarding of religious freedom, to protest the decision to punish on Prof. Byun and Prof. Hong.
- Nov. 25 The Seoul Forum on Asian Peace and Woman's Role is held with the participation of North and South Korean women and other Asian women, in the first approved meeting between South and North Korean women inside the Korean peninsula in 40-some years.
- Dec. 18 Rev. Hong Keun-Soo is sentenced to one and a half years' imprisonment.

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