

War just so that the *yangban* could get their land back. The United States demanded that an egalitarian reform be put through. So the *yangban* had their slats cut out from under them, and they've been searching around for more slats ever since."

The *yangban* retained control over essential elements of culture in Korea, including the Christian churches, the universities, publishing (such as the major Korean newspaper, *Dong A Ilbo*), and the arts. In the 1950s, these families created the opposition party to the Syngman Rhee regime. In 1960, the students came pouring out of the Methodist Yonsei University, the Rhee regime was overthrown, and the *yangban* took power. After months of growing chaos, the military, led by Gen. Park Chung Hee, took power in 1961, and in 1962, initiated the Korean "economic miracle."

As one Korea hand explains: "The opposition party [the Reunification Democratic Party] in South Korea that Kim Dae Jung and Kim Young Sam are fighting over has a 40-year history which began mainly with *yangban* landlord leadership. . . . What is so interesting often is that the democratic opposition, people like Kim Young Sam and Kim Dae Jung, and then the students who represent them, often, at least up until recently, were resented by peasants and workers because they thought that their demands for democracy were just one more way of getting dominated by the *yangban*. It was the modern form of *yangban* dominance."

The opposition hated the South Korean military, an aversion shared by the U.S. State Department (which hates the U.S. military). "Generally speaking, the embassy has tended to prefer these people [*yangban*], and our military guys, both in the army and military intelligence, tend to like the generals better, and that has been a conflict in American policy going back to 1961."

Kim Dae Jung's program for South Korea is the radical Jacobin socialism that such oligarchical configurations as the *yangban* have used for centuries as a battering ram against adversary nation-building tendencies. In contrast to his rival, Kim Young Sam, who retains ties to the military and represents the middle class created by the Korean economic miracle, Kim Dae Jung promises to reverse the achievements of the Korean economy, achievements which have always been the foundation of South Korea's national security.

Kim Dae Jung argues for a "mass participatory economy." This means chiefly: U.S. and Japanese capital out of Korea; a turn from the heavy industry which has been the backbone of the Korean economic miracle to "light industry" and "small and medium-size industries"; "give greater strength and depth to agriculture and fishing"; and an emphasis on "free enterprise" as opposed to the state-directed economy which has been central to Korea's success. As his interlocutor Yasue summed it up, "In general terms it proposes a shift from a high-growth economy . . . to a public welfare economy."

# Sabotage by North mooted in Korean

by Linda de Hoyos

Evidence is now accumulating that the Nov. 29 crash of Korean Airlines Flight 858 was the work of terrorists operating on behalf of North Korea. If this is the case, the crash is a cruel reminder that the Soviet Union and its close allies, such as the North Korean dictatorship of Kim Il-Sung, operate from a different strategy and standard of morality than the appeasers in Washington would like to believe.

The possibility that the plane's crashing was due to sabotage was raised by the fact that there was no radio warning from the crew of any problem with the plane or impending disaster. As in the case of the bombing-crash of the India Airlines flight from Canada in June of 1986, the plane appeared to suddenly fall from the sky.

KAL 858 crashed while on its way from Baghdad, Iraq, to Seoul, via Abu Dhabi and Bangkok. Soon after the news of the bombing, a man and woman who had been on KAL 858 were arrested in Bahrain. The two had been the only passengers to disembark KAL 858 in Abu Dhabi, whence they then flew to Bahrain. While awaiting questioning by Bahrain immigration authorities, the two bit down on poison cigarettes. The man died within four hours; the woman has survived.

The two were traveling as father and daughter, with passports in the names of Shinichi and Mayumi Hachiya. Investigators confirmed that Shinichi Hachiya is a Tokyo resident. Located in Tokyo, the real Hachiya stated that two to three years ago, a business associate named Akira Miyamoto offered to make travel arrangements for him, and took his identity papers for a month. This Akira Miyamoto was linked to a North Korea spy case in March 1985, when police found code books, invisible ink, and other signs of espionage in his apartment. Miyamoto is at large on charges of espionage.

It is not confirmed whether the couple arrested in Bahrain were Japanese or Korean. The woman has refused to answer questions in either language. However, "the pattern of their behavior is different from that of Japanese radicals," who have never been known to commit suicide upon capture, a Tokyo police official told UPI Dec. 2. Japanese authorities, reports UPI from Tokyo, believe the couple could belong to Chosoren, a Japan-based pro-North Korea group. The couple were seated forward in the eighth row of the plane, from which they could lodge a bomb that would hit the crew cabin.

# Korea's agents Airlines crash

Japanese officials have been on alert for terrorist action, possibly involving the Korean peninsula, since Nov. 21, when Japanese Red Army leader Osamu Maruoka, was arrested. When apprehended, Maruoka was carrying a ticket to fly from Osaka to Seoul on Dec. 7. Japanese press reported Nov. 27 that police had uncovered a Japanese Red Army plot to kidnap South Korean presidential candidates or bomb corporate offices in Seoul. Maruoka is the number-two man in the Army, under leader Fusako Shigenobu.

The Japanese Red Army has had links to Middle East terrorist organizations, and to North Korea. Several years ago, some members of the Army sought refuge in North Korea. Prior to his arrest, Maruoka had made different trips to eight countries, using a false passport. Between Aug. 3 and Nov. 21, Maruoka traveled to Hong Kong, the Philippines, Malaysia, Singapore, the People's Republic of China, Greece, Yugoslavia, and Austria. Documents confiscated on Maruoka, according to the *Japan Times*, indicated that Maruoka may have been preparing Japanese Red Army cells in Europe and Southeast Asia. The couple captured in Bahrain had also been in Austria and Yugoslavia. Police in Japan say the cells in Southeast Asia and Japan were organized under the collective name of the Anti-War Democratic Front.

According to the French daily *Le Figaro*, Maruoka also "reportedly had contact with North Korean agents."

As a result of the investigation of Maruoka, the *Japan Times* reported, "Japanese embassies, missions, and Japan Air Lines offices abroad have been warned of possible terrorist activities by the Japanese Red Army in an attempt to free Maruoka. . . . Police also reinforced security around VIPs, including members of the imperial family, as a precaution against possible terrorist actions." In South Korea, all 120,000 of the nation's police are now on full alert against terrorist actions designed to disrupt the Dec. 16 presidential elections.

## Lesson yet to be learned

North Korean capability and disposition for such brutal terrorist actions as the bombing of a passenger jet, cannot be denied. Kim Chong-II, son of Kim Il-Sung and heir apparent, commands a special forces operation (spetznaz) of 100,000 men. However, in the case of the Oct. 9, 1983, terror-bomb-

ing of the South Korean cabinet in Rangoon, Burma, U.S. intelligence sources also indicate that the perpetrators included not only North Koreans, but also terrorists from East Germany. Given the tightening of military ties between Pyongyang and Moscow over the last three years, North Korean actions of such major consequence can be assumed to be carried out with a green light, if not outright coordination, with Moscow, or with Moscow's subsidiary terrorist apparatus.

Such fundamental facts of North Korea's pattern of behavior have been overlooked in the "summit" frenzy now gripping most of Washington. A regional settlement on the Korean peninsula, to eventually lead to the withdrawal of U.S. troops from the peninsula and accommodation with North Korea, is a high point on the New Yalta agenda.

Only a week before the KAL 858 crash, Selig Harrison, who operates from the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace as an initiator in regional deals with Moscow, wrote Nov. 22 in the *New York Times* that Pyongyang is ready to negotiate. Reporting on his own trip to North Korea Sept. 23-Oct. 2, Harrison claimed that North Korea has lost faith in its ability to reunify Korea under Communist rule and is prepared to negotiate with Seoul. "Economic pressures appear to be compelling North Korea to pursue two priorities," Harrison wrote, "a reduction of military spending through accommodation with Seoul and Washington, and a rapid influx of advanced industrial technology, facilitated by a China-style economic opening to the West. 'We want balanced relations with the major powers. . . . The past is past,'" Harrison quoted North Korean leaders as saying.

On the issue of U.S. troops in South Korea, Pyongyang converges on the compromise line put forward in the New York Council of Foreign Relations' recent study on Korea: U.S. air and naval forces could be permitted to stay in South Korea longer than U.S. ground troops.

The World Council of Churches, a Soviet front operation with heavy penetration into the West, reiterated such hopes after a five-man WCC delegation returned from a Nov. 9-16 visit to Pyongyang. A leader of the World Council in West Germany predicted that "U.S. troop withdrawals from South Korea will happen" in the coming months, because "South-North reconciliation is receiving the blessing of the United States. . . . At the U.S. diplomatic level, there is a U.S.-North Korean normalization now going on." Soon, this WCC official said, the United States and Soviet Union will be sponsoring an "international gathering on the Koreans."

A lot will depend on the outcome of the Dec. 16 elections, this official said. The WCC scenario is in fact possible only if the back is broken of those institutions in South Korea who have no illusions of the either Moscow or Pyongyang's strategic goals. The presidential candidate designated for that role is State Department-World Council of Churches Jacobin, Kim Dae Jung.