

**February 16, 1967**  
**Letter, UNCURK Principal Secretary Nekunam to UN  
Chef de Cabinet Narasimhan**

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**Summary:**

Principal Secretary Ali Nekunam writes to Chef de Cabinet C.V. Narasimhan and encloses his notes and UNCURK documents concerning the Republic of Korea's international, national, and economic developments during 31 January - 13 February 1967.

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**Contents:**

Original Scan

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION FOR THE UNIFICATION AND REHABILITATION OF KOREA  
Seoul - Korea

17 February 1967

Dear Mr. Narasimhan,

.....

Enclosed please find a copy of the Summary of Developments for the period 31 January - 13 February 1967.

Regarding the events here, the newly formed opposition Party, the New Democratic Party, and the Government Democratic Republican Party leaders are opening a dialogue aimed at agreeing, if possible, on a date or dates for holding the forthcoming Presidential and National Assembly elections. The NDP has gone on record as favouring the simultaneous holding of these elections. While the DRP has not expressed outright rejection of this proposal, it does not favour it. It seems to be, however, anxious to accommodate the views of the opposition as much as possible in order to avoid creating the impression with the voters that it is taking advantage of the confusion now existing in the ranks of the opposition which is trying to organize itself following the merger of the Sinhan and Minjung Parties.

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Another matter which I should like to bring to your attention is the latest developments regarding the exclusion of the alternate representatives from the list of those in UNCURK who will continue to have access to the facilities of the U.S. Army. I am attaching for your information some notes on my talks with people on both sides. The situation does not seem to be hopeless. The position taken by the U.S. Embassy is not really logical since it has taken the principal step of proposing the continuation of logistical support to UNCURK. It can therefore be considered that the inclusion of the maximum of five alternates is only a matter of detail which can be dealt with without much difficulty. I would appreciate having the benefit of your views on this matter.

I will be leaving on Monday, 20 February, for Tokyo, i.e. a day earlier than the delegates, in order to see the progress of the preparations for the Commission session undertaken by the Information Centre and call on the Ambassadors, in particular the Ambassador of Pakistan who will be the Chairman of the session. The meetings will last three and possibly four days. The main topics to be considered will be the observation of the forthcoming elections and preliminary exchanges of view on the 1967 report to the General Assembly.

With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

Handwritten signature of Ali Nekunam in cursive script.

Ali Nekunam  
Principal SecretaryMr. C.V. Narasimhan  
Chef de Cabinet  
United Nations  
New York



POUR MEMOIRE

not the U.S. Army facilities existed.

The Principal Secretary was invited to lunch by Mr. Richard Ericson, Counselor for Political Affairs, U.S. Embassy on 15 February. In the course of the lunch, which took some two hours, the following matters were discussed. Regarding the question of logistical support, Mr. Ericson asked the views of the Principal Secretary regarding the decision to extend these privileges to the seven representatives and eight members of the Secretariat. The Principal Secretary said that while the decision to grant these privileges to 15 persons was welcome as far as it went, it had caused puzzlement and disappointment because of the exclusion of the alternate representatives and wondered what possibilities existed for rectifying the situation. Mr. Ericson, discussing the background of the question, stated that originally the ROK position had been to deny the privileges to the entire diplomatic community, and UNCURK, while the U.S. Embassy had taken the position that UNCURK should not be excluded. Later on, the Koreans had changed their position and had proposed the inclusion of the UNCURK Secretariat as well as all members of the delegations. The final decision by the U.S. Ambassador to include all members of the Secretariat plus the representatives only, was based on the desirability of maintaining the U.N. presence in Korea. As the privileges were being denied to all members of the Diplomatic Corps, it had been felt that by limiting the extension of the privileges to representatives only, the U.S. would be able to withstand the pressures and criticisms by the rest of the Diplomatic Corps. As regards other U.N. agencies, it had been decided that, contrary to the position of UNCURK which was in Korea only on account of the international situation, they had to establish themselves in the country regardless of whether or



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not the U.S. Army facilities existed.

Mr. Ericson said that the Koreans, and specifically Dr. Park Kun of the Foreign Ministry, had recently raised the issue of including the alternates and even advisers in the UNCURK list but that he, Mr. Ericson, had replied that the question could be decided only by the U.S. Ambassador.

In reply to the Principal Secretary's question as to what were the chances of the U.S. Ambassador altering the original decision by including the alternates in the UNCURK list, Mr. Ericson said that the Embassy was swamped with a great number of other problems dealing with the implementation of the Status of Forces Agreement and therefore could not immediately take up the matter. However, once these problems had been resolved, the question of UNCURK alternates could be taken up. He gave the impression that the last word on the matter had not yet been spoken. At the same time, he said that if anyone wished to raise the matter he should do so with the U.S. Ambassador and not U.S. Forces Korea or the ROK Government.

Mr. Ericson said the U.S. Embassy had been highly surprised at the manner in which the Turkish alternate representative had registered his protest. In regard to Mr. Ariyak's demands for extension of the privileges to alternates, Mr. Ericson mentioned that the Turks themselves took the most rigid attitude regarding the implementation of the Turkish-U.S. SOFA by refusing to allow the members of the U.S. armed forces and employees of the U.S. Government who had access to non-appropriated fund organizations in Turkey to invite guests, whether these guests were of Turkish, American or other nationality.



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FOUR MINUTES

Regarding another matter, Mr. Ericson said that Ambassador Goldberg, Permanent Representative of the United States to the United Nations, would be visiting the ROK around 25-27 March and asked whether the members of UNCURK would be interested in meeting with him. The Principal Secretary said he would bring the matter to the attention of UNCURK members and let Mr. Ericson know their reaction.

Dr. Park replied that the decision to request the logistical support to the representatives only, had *Ali* the U.S. Embassy which had got a restrictive interpretation on the word "representative" to Seoul, 16 February 1966 of their alternates. Later on, Dr. Park himself (presumably after representations made by some representatives or alternates of UNCURK and the Officer-in-Charge) had suggested to the U.S. Embassy officials that the Government of the ROK would have no objection if the interpretation of the word "representative" could be broadened to include the alternates. The U.S. Embassy reaction to this proposal had been negative. However, the official with whom Dr. Park had spoken had promised to bring the matter to the attention of the U.S. Ambassador for a decision.

Ali Nekunam  
Principal Secretary

Seoul, 17 February 1967



POUR MEMOIREUNITED NATIONS COMMISSION FOR THE  
UNIFICATION AND REHABILITATION OF KOREA

The Director of the Bureau of International Relations of the ROK Foreign Ministry, Dr. Park Kun, phoned the Principal Secretary on 14 February and enquired as to the latter's as well as the Committee's reaction regarding the decision to grant UNCURK continued logistical support. The Principal Secretary replied that while the Secretariat and delegations were grateful for the favourable decision on this matter, they could not understand the reasons for excluding the alternate representatives.

Dr. Park replied that the decision to restrict the logistical support to the representatives only, had been made by the U.S. Embassy which had put a restrictive interpretation on the word "representative" to mean chief delegates and not their alternates. Later on, Dr. Park himself /presumably after representations made by some representatives or alternates of UNCURK and the Officer-in-Charge/ had suggested to the U.S. Embassy officials that the Government of the ROK would have no objection if the interpretation of the word "representative" could be broadened to include the alternates. The U.S. Embassy reaction to this proposal had been negative. However, the official with whom Dr. Park had spoken had promised to bring the matter to the attention of the U.S. Ambassador for a decision.

Ali Nekunam  
Principal Secretary

Seoul, 17 February 1967



UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION FOR THE  
UNIFICATION AND REHABILITATION OF KOREA

SUMMARY OF DEVELOPMENTS

(From 31 January to 13 February 1967)

[This Summary of Developments is a compilation of news items and government texts as they appear in the Korean press and other sources.]

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I. INTRODUCTION



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5SUMMARY OF DEVELOPMENTS

(31 January to 13 February 1967)

I. INTERNATIONALA. Armistice and Other Military Affairs1. MAC Meeting

At the 238th MAC meeting on 13 January 1967, the KPA/CPV side charged the UNC side with having committed 35 naval violations since 31 December 1966 and a ground violation on 6 January 1967 in order to "further aggravate tension in Korea".

The UNC side called upon the KPA/CPV side to produce evidence to support the allegation or to join in an investigation of the charges, otherwise it would consider them as "cheap propaganda". The UNC side recalled that under the provisions of the Armistice Agreement the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission was authorized to undertake special investigations.

The UNC side also called for a KPA/CPV side report on the incidents of 15 October and 2 November 1966 <sup>1/</sup> and the return of ROK soldier Lee Sung Myun. <sup>2/</sup> (MAC/238)

2. Departure of Swiss Member of NNSC

Maj. Gen. Claude van Muyden, Swiss member of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission (NNSC), was scheduled to return home on 11 February after completion of his tour of duty. (KT, 4 February)

3. Incident Involving Killing of a North Korean Soldier

On 3 February, ROK Defence Minister Kim Sung Eun announced that a north Korean soldier was killed on 2 February when a group of north Korean infiltrators attacked a ROK Army post in the central part of the Demilitarized Zone. The other infiltrators were driven off after a 20-minute exchange of fire. (KH, KT and HI, 4 February)

4. Vietnamese Commodore Tan Cang Visits ROK

On 29 January, Commodore Chung Tan Cang, Commandant of the Republic of Vietnam Armed Forces Staff College, arrived in Seoul for a four-day visit at the invitation of his Korean counterpart. (KH, 31 January)

<sup>1/</sup> - See Summary of Developments, 17-30 Jan '67, I, A, 1, p. 1.

<sup>2/</sup> - Ibid



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5. ROK Marine Corps Chief Visits Republics of China and Vietnam

On 11 February, Lt. Gen. Kang Ki Chon, Commandant of the ROK Marine Corps, left for a two-week visit to the Republics of China and Vietnam at the invitation of his counterparts in the two nations.  
(KH, 12 February)

B. North Korea, CPR and USSR1. Message of North Korean Defence Minister

North Korean Defence Minister Kim Chang Bong was reported to have ordered the north Korean armed forces to intensify their combat-readiness "to re-unify the fatherland and to liberate south Korea".  
(CI in PTK, p. 5, 9 February)

C. External Relations1. United Statesa. SOFA Enters into Force 3/

On 9 February, the first formal meeting of the Joint Committee charged with implementing the ROK-US Status of Forces Agreement was held in a ceremony, marking the entry into force of the Agreement.

ROK Premier Chung Il Kwon stressed that the objective of the SOFA was the strengthening of the ties of mutual friendship and co-operation between the two countries and the establishment of the common ROK-US defence posture on an even firmer basis. He also stated: "There might occur some difficulties and legal questions in the course of implementing the SOFA but I trust that most of such problems will be settled to the satisfaction of both parties under the persisting good spirit existing between our two nations".

US Ambassador Winthrop G. Brown in his reply stated that "The essential ingredients for success are 'mutual respect and kindness prevailing between good friends' and emphasized that the agreement was "both fair and workable". (KH, KT and SS, 10 February)

b. ROK Premier to Visit US

At a press conference on 4 February, ROK Premier Chung Il Kwon said that he would make an official visit to Washington from 14-15 March at the invitation of President Lyndon B. Johnson to discuss matters of common interest.  
(KH and KT, 5 February)

3/ - See Summary of Developments, 1 - 14 Nov'66, I, B, 2, p.2



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2. ROK Premier Visits Republic of Vietnam

On 13 February, ROK Premier Chung Il Kwon left for Saigon for a four-day official visit for talks with Vietnamese Government leaders and inspection of ROK troops. (SS, 13 February)

3. Australia

On 9 February, it was reported that Australian Prime Minister Harold Holt would make an official visit to the ROK in April at the invitation of Premier Chung Il Kwon. (KH and KT, 10 February)

4. Brazil

On 8 February, Ambassador to Brazil Park Tong Jin was appointed as ROK presidential envoy at the inauguration of Brazilian President-elect Arthur Costa E. Silva on 15 March. (KH and KT, 9 February)

5. Republic of China

On 2 February, it was announced in Taipei that Mr. Tang Tsung, secretary-general of the Kuomintang, would replace Mr. Liang Hsu Chao as Ambassador of the Republic of China to the ROK. (KH, 4 February)

6. Franco

On 11 February, representatives of the ROK and France signed an agreement in Seoul concerning the reciprocal waiver of visas for visits by nationals of the two countries not exceeding 30 days. (KH and KT, 12 February)

II. NATIONAL

A. Executive

1. Presidential Inspection Tour

On 7 February, President Park Chung Hee made an inspection of the Kangwon provincial government, winding up his inspection tour of provincial governments. (KT and KH, 8 February)

2. Prime Minister's Press Conference

At a press conference on 4 February, ROK Prime Minister Chung Il Kwon stated: "We expect that the 1970s will see Korea unified when all developments will turn to our advantage... The time may come during the next decade when the north Korean regime comes up with a sincere attitude toward national unification within the framework of the United Nations".



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The Premier also said the Government would invite as many foreign dignitaries as possible to visit Korea in an effort to conduct positive diplomacy toward nonaligned as well as Western countries.

He reaffirmed the Government's pledge to ensure fair elections so as to be able to boast to the world of "our democracy and freedom". The Government, Prime Minister Chung declared, would take punitive action with regard to anyone found violating the election laws.

Disclosing that about 200 government officials had so far been charged with irregularities or corruption and were facing disciplinary action, Mr. Chung said that the investigation of wrong-doings by public servants would be continued. (KH and SS, 5 February)

### 3. Establishment of Board of Science and Technology

On 8 February, President Park Chung Hee approved the Cabinet plan to establish a Board of Science and Technology which would absorb various government agencies and offices dealing with science and technology. The bill for the new Board will be submitted to the National Assembly for approval. (KT and KH, 9 February)

## B. Legislature

### 1. Special Committee on Territorial Unification 1/

On 30 January, the National Assembly Special Committee on Territorial Unification adopted a 765-page report recommending that the Government establish a national unification board headed by a Cabinet member and a standing committee on unification in the National Assembly.

The report suggested that the board should conduct research with a view to formulating overall unification policies and to study developments in, and possible intercourse with, north Korea.

The report proposed that the board be "a suprapartisan one" composed of competent specialists and prominent persons who possess "strong national spirit" and suggested that freedom of activity of its members and their term of office be guaranteed by the Government. (KH and KT, 31 January)

On 31 January, the National Assembly plenary session decided not to take action on the report pending further study of the issue.

In particular it was proposed that study should be made as to whether the research body should be an administrative agency or solely a research committee and that the Government should revise the Anti-Communist Law to guarantee free discussion of national unification. (KH, 1 February)

1/ - See Summary of Developments, 13 Dec-2 Jan '67, II, B, 3, p. 7.



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## 2. Closure of 59th Session

On 6 February, the National Assembly closed its 59th (extraordinary) session.

The bills adopted by the Assembly included amendments to the Immigration and eight other laws and a Law Concerning Compensation Claims Against the Government. (KH and KT, CI, 7 February)

## C. Activities of Political Parties

### 1. Democratic Republican Party

#### a. National Convention

At its national convention held on 2 February, the Democratic Republican Party nominated President Park Chung Hee by acclamation for a second term of office as President of the Republic. In his speech of acceptance, President Park said: "...Our task is to build and give to posterity a prosperous and industrialized nation, where everyone finds himself living in a welfare society. I firmly believe... that the task is challenging, demanding and worthy... I am here again in response to your call... deeply imbued with a sense of my duty and strongly determined to perform this sacred mission..." At the convention the DRP also adopted a 12-chapter (100 pledge) election platform in which the major task of the Party for the next 4 years was declared to be the building up of an economically self-supporting nation. Among its pledges were the doubling of per capita income; the construction of 1 million houses; the reduction of unemployment by 2 million; a reduction in taxation for those in the lower-income bracket; the attainment of an annual economic growth rate of 8.5% or more, and the achievement of an export target of \$1,000 million (KH, 3 February)

#### b. Central Committee

On 3 February, the Central Committee of the DRP adopted a resolution reaffirming its determination to establish a tradition for fair elections and reelected Rep. Kim Song Jin as its Chairman, and Rep. Lee Pyong Hi, Mme. Park Hyon Suk and Hong Yong Sik as Vice Chairmen. (KT, 4 February)

### 2. New Democratic Party (Sinmin Dang)

At a convention on 7 February, the New Democratic Party (Sinmin Dang) was formally inaugurated following the merger of the Minjung and the Sinhan Parties along with non-aligned opposition forces. <sup>2/</sup> The New Party nominated the former head and presidential candidate of the Sinhan Party Yoon Bo Sun presidential candidate and elected Yu Chin Oh, the former Minjung presidential nominee, as party leader.

<sup>2/</sup> - See Summary of Developments, 17-30 Jan '67, II, C, 4, p. 9.



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The inaugural convention was attended by 25 delegates each from the Sinhan and Minjung Parties and four non-aligned opposition politicians. Mr. Yoon in his acceptance speech said that he would "sacrifice all to bring about an opposition victory in the forthcoming elections and save the nation". He stressed that "we should be the protectors of the nation's liberal democracy" and should oppose all elements of dictatorship.

The newly elected head of the Party, Mr. Yu, told the convention that he was "determined to bring about a peaceful transfer of power" by rallying all the energies of liberal democrats.

The convention also adopted the party charter and basic policies. According to the charter, the party will be led by the party president and the presidential nominee. A steering committee, composed of 75 members will function as a top executive body. All the delegates at the inauguration convention automatically became its members.

The convention appointed two non-aligned politicians, George L. Paik, and Lee Bom Sok and the former head of the Minjung Party Mrs. Park Soon Chun as advisors to the party. However, Paik and Lee declared that they had no intention to become members of the party, though they would support it. Mrs. Park stated that she would not assume any leading role in the new Party. (KH, 8 February)

The convention also adopted a five-point platform declaring, among others, that the party would honestly observe all its public pledges, would strive for a genuine parliamentary democracy based on freedom and equality and would make every effort to achieve the nation's territorial unification on the basis of freedom and democracy.

The Party also pledged to abrogate or revise the provisions of the ROK-Japan accords which in its view run counter to national interests; to guarantee freedom of the press, assembly, speech and religion; to enact laws designed to ensure political neutrality of public officials, police and military personnel; to implement a "double-price" system for agricultural products and to reform tax policies. (KT, KH and CI, 8 February)

On 11 February, the New Democratic Party completed its registration with the Central Election Management Committee. (KT and DA, 12 February)



### III. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

#### A. Money and Banking

##### 1. Money Supply

According to the Bank of Korea, the money supply at the end of 1966 stood at ₩69.2 billion <sup>1/</sup>, an increase of ₩12.6 billion during the year.  
(KT and SKS, 3 February)

On 3 February, Finance Minister Suh Bong Kyun stated that the money supply as of the end of January was estimated to reach ₩73.4 billion, an increase of ₩4.2 billion over the 1966 year-end. Minister Suh said that the increase was largely due to Government expenditure under the 1966 (second supplementary) budget withheld during December 1966.  
(KH, 4 February)

##### 2. Savings Goal

On 9 February, the Finance Ministry announced that it had set the nation's savings goal for the year at ₩40.8 billion, a decrease of ₩11.1 billion from the 1966 actual savings of ₩51.9 billion. The savings goal comprises ₩37.2 billion through banking institutions, ₩1.8 billion in postal savings and ₩1.8 billion in life insurance.  
(KH, KT and SKS, 11 February)

##### 3. Reserve Requirements Against Foreign Exchange Deposits

On 2 February, the Monetary Board decided that banking institutions should hold 15 per cent of foreign exchange deposits received, as the minimum legal reserve requirements. The Board set the interest rate charged by banking institutions on their foreign exchange loans at 7.5 per cent per year. The Board also decided that no interest be paid to foreign exchange depositors at banking institutions, whether resident or not.  
(KT and SKS, 3 February)

#### B. International Balance of Payments

##### 1. Exports

As against the target of \$20 million for January, exports amounted to \$18.418 million, or 5.3 per cent of the 1967 goal of \$350 million, according to the Commerce-Industry Ministry. (KT and SKS, 2 Feb)

##### 2. Imports

On 31 January, the Council of Economic Ministers decided to import 100,000 tons of cement and 10,000 tons of newsprint during the first quarter of 1967.  
(KH, 1 February)

##### 3. ROK-New Zealand Trade Agreement 2/

On 31 January, the ROK and New Zealand concluded a most-favoured-nation trade agreement.  
(KH, KT and SKS, 1 February)

1/ - See Summary of Developments, 3-16 Jan '67, III, D, 1, p.7

2/ - See Summary of Developments, 7-20 June '66, III, D, 2, p.10



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4. ROK-Japan Aviation Agreement

On 10 February, the ROK and Japan initialled an aviation agreement. The agreement would permit the KAL to make a stopover in Tokyo en route to Seattle, and to land in Osaka for flights to Taipei and Hong Kong. KAL was also to be allowed to fly on the Seoul-Fukuoka line. Meanwhile the agreement authorized JAL flights to Pusan and Seoul, and transit flights through Seoul. (KT, KH and SKS, 11 February)

C. Foreign Aid and Capital1. US Aid

On 4 February, the EPB said that the ROK and the US had agreed to revise the agreement of November 1966 3/, for increasing the ₩5 million AID loan to the Korean Medium Industry Bank to ₩8 million. Another ₩5 million loan to the Korean Medium Industry Bank has also been proposed. (KT, 5 February)

2. Utilization Plan for Property Claims Funds 4/

On 1 February it was reported that the ROK and Japan were likely to agree to set the scale of the 1967 utilization plan for the property claims funds due from Japan at ₩72.5 million (₩36.5 million in grants and ₩36 million in loans). The carry-over from 1966 would amount to ₩13.5 million.

On 8 February it was reported that the Japanese Government was in favour of a reduction in the scale of the 1967 utilization plan of the ROK. (KH, KT, 2 and 9 February)

3. Canadian Loan 5/

On 8 February, Agriculture-Forestry Ministry announced that the Canadian Government had decided to extend to the ROK a ₩1 million dairy cattle loan to develop dairy industry. (KT, 9 February)

3/ - See Summary of Developments, 21 June-4 July '66, III, F, 2, p.12

4/ - See Summary of Developments, 4-17 Oct '66, III, G, 1, p.10

5/ - See Summary of Developments, 4-17 Oct '66, III, H, 1, p.10

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## ABBREVIATIONS:

PTK	- Press Translations, Korea	DA	- Dong A Ilbo
SKS	- Seoul Kyungjae Shinmun	CI	- Chosun Ilbo
S&S	- Stars and Stripes	HI	- Hankook Ilbo
CPT	- Communist Propaganda Trends	KT	- Korea Times
JI	- Joong-ang Ilbo	KH	- Korea Herald
SS	- Seoul Shinmun	JT	- Japan Times
TH	- Taehan Ilbo	KS	- Kyunghyang Shinmun