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**March 8, 2013**REVIEW AUTHORITY: Clarke Ellis,  
Senior Reviewer**Top Headlines*****Chosun Ilbo***

President to Appoint 7 Ministers on March 11

***JoongAng Ilbo***

Working-level Officials Dealing with Money at Central and Local Governments Likely to be Subject to Wealth Registration

***Dong-a Ilbo***"Second Korean War Is Unavoidable";  
North Korea Reacts Strongly to New UN Sanctions***Hankook Ilbo***

Political Wrangling Rips Information Communication Technology Policy to Pieces

***Hankyoreh Shinmun***

Defense Minister Nominee to Face Tough Confirmation Hearing

***Kyunghyang Shinmun***

Private Preschool Tuition Fees Top 1 Million Won a Month

***Seoul Shinmun***More Special Treatment:  
Series of Former Government Officials, Politicians  
Being Appointed as Chair Professors**Domestic Developments**

USFK Commander Gen. James Thurman said yesterday that [the U.S. military] is fully committed to defending the 1953 Armistice Agreement that ended the Korean War, in response to North Korea's threat to scrap the ceasefire. It is extraordinary for a USFK Commander to issue an official statement in response to North Korean threats. (Chosun, Hankyoreh, Kyunghyang)

During his March 7 confirmation hearing, Industry, Trade and Resources Minister Nominee Yoon Sang-jik vowed to seek to re-discuss the controversial Investor-State Dispute (ISD) settlement clause in the KORUS FTA. (Chosun, Dong-a, Hankook, Hankyoreh, Kyunghyang, Seoul, MBC)

**International News**

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On March 7 (local time), the UN Security Council unanimously adopted a new sanctions resolution against North Korea's third nuclear test. This is the fourth against the North and contains tougher-than-ever sanctions on Pyongyang. (All)

North Korea, meanwhile, threatened a pre-emptive nuclear strike against the United States and the ROK yesterday. The North said in a Foreign Ministry statement: "As the United States tries to light the fuse of a nuclear war, our revolutionary forces will exercise the right of a pre-emptive nuclear strike on the strongholds of the aggressors to safeguard the nation's vital interests." (All)

According to a senior ROKG official, Pyongyang recently extended the range of its short-range KN-02 missile to enable it to strike the U.S. military base in P'ungtaek, Gyeonggi Province. (JoongAng)

## **Media Analysis**

### **New UN Sanctions Resolution on North Korea**

Right-of-center *JoongAng Ilbo* editorialized: "To make this resolution effective, the international community must do its best to put the resolution into action. As it turned out, less than half of the UN member states have reported their implementation of UN sanctions to the Security Council. Pyongyang has taken advantage of this loophole to further develop its nuclear weapons and missile programs. Given China's decisive role -- accounting for more than 80 percent of North Korea's foreign trade -- Beijing's proactive crackdown on its ally's illegitimate trade and suspicious financial dealings will help raise the effectiveness of the sanctions. Considering North Korea's marvelous adaptability to various types of constraints, sanctions alone can hardly change Pyongyang's behavior. That is why the international community needs to begin negotiations to induce the recalcitrant regime to voluntarily abandon nuclear weapons. However, if the North really feels the pain of UN sanctions, it will definitely shorten the time it takes to get Pyongyang to the negotiation table. Otherwise, the vicious cycle of provocations and sanctions will repeat."

## **Editorials/Opinions**

### ***Why Women Are Central to U.S. Foreign Policy***

(Dong-a Ilbo, *March 8, 2013, Page 31*)

By U.S. Secretary of State John Kerry

During my first week as the United States Secretary of State, I had the honor of meeting with a group of courageous women from Burma. Two were former political prisoners, and although they had all endured incredible hardship in their lives, each of them was committed to moving forward -- providing education and training to girls, finding jobs for the unemployed and advocating for greater participation in civil society. I have no doubt that they will continue to be powerful agents of change, bringing progress to their communities and their country in the years to come.

It's opportunities like this that remind us why it is so vital that the United States continues to work with governments, organizations and individuals around the world to protect and advance the rights of women and girls. After all, just like in our own country, the world's most pressing economic, social and political problems simply cannot be solved without the full participation of women.

According to the World Economic Forum, countries where men and women are closer to enjoying equal rights are far more economically competitive than those where the gender gap has left women and girls with limited or no access to medical care, education, elected office, and the marketplace. Similarly, the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization estimates that if women farmers had the same access to seeds, fertilizer, and technology as men do, they could reduce the number of undernourished people in the world by 100 million to 150 million.

Yet in too many societies and too many homes, women and girls are still undervalued, denied opportunities to go to school, and forced to marry as children. Too many lives have been lost or altered forever by gender-based violence. As the father of two daughters, I cannot imagine the pain suffered by the parents of the young woman known as "Nirbhaya," the 23-year old medical student murdered on a New Delhi bus simply for being a woman, or the anguish felt by the parents of Malala Yousafzai, the Pakistani girl shot by extremists as she too rode on a bus, simply for wanting to go to school. But I am inspired by Malala's undaunted commitment to her cause, by Nirbhaya's determination, while dying, to bring her assailants to justice, and by their fathers' courage in speaking out on behalf of their daughters and women everywhere.

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No country can get ahead if it leaves half of its people behind. This is why the United States believes gender equality is critical to our shared goals of prosperity, stability, and peace, and why investing in women and girls worldwide is critical to advancing U.S. foreign policy.

We invest in the training and mentoring of women entrepreneurs so they can not only lift up their own families, but also help their countries' economies grow. We invest in girls' education so that they can escape forced early marriage, break the cycle of poverty, and develop into community leaders and engaged citizens. Increasing girls' and women's education and their access to resources also improves the health and education of the next generation.

We work with partners around the world to boost maternal health, strengthen female farmers, and prevent and address gender-based violence because all societies benefit when women are healthy, safe, and can contribute their labor, leadership and creativity to the global economy. U.S. diplomats everywhere work to integrate women fully into peace negotiations and security efforts because bringing women's experiences, concerns and insights to the table can help prevent future conflict and build more lasting peace.

Today, International Women's Day, is a day of celebration. It is also a day when each of us must recommit to ending the inequality that prevents progress in every corner of the globe. We can and we must commit to this so that each of our daughters can ride the bus to school without fear, all of our sisters can fulfill their tremendous potential, and every woman and girl can live up to her full potential.

***Effective Implementation of Sanctions is Key***  
(JoongAng Ilbo, March 8, 2013, Page 34)

Barring any emergencies, the United Nations Security Council will almost certainly pass a resolution today calling for tougher sanctions against North Korea's third nuclear test in February. The resolution will likely be adopted unanimously by the 15 member countries of the UN body given China's rare endorsement of the tougher sanctions against its ally.

The latest UN resolution calls for even harsher measures against Pyongyang compared to previous resolutions adopted after the North's nuclear tests or long-range rocket launches. A number of recommendations to UN members are now mandatory. For instance, the resolution compels member countries to go aboard a North Korean ship carrying banned materials and forbid airplanes laden with suspicious cargo from landing.

It also forces members to thoroughly crack down on any smuggling or trafficking of cash by North Korean diplomats, together with an embargo on special materials needed to enrich uranium. By putting a mandatory ban on any financial transactions to export nuclear weapons or ballistic missile programs, the resolution seeks to make North Korea feel acute pain.

The passage of the resolution was possible thanks to China's cooperation, which means Beijing will not remain a mere spectator. Pyongyang must face reality and give up additional provocations. Its fiddling with nuclear bombs and other military provocations can only exacerbate the isolation and suffering of North Koreans.

To make this resolution effective, the international community must do its best to put the resolution into action. As it turned out, less than half of the UN member states have reported their implementation of UN sanctions to the Security Council. Pyongyang has taken advantage of this loophole to further develop its nuclear weapons and missile programs. Given China's decisive role -- accounting for more than 80 percent of North Korea's foreign trade -- Beijing's proactive crackdown on its ally's illegitimate trade and suspicious financial dealings will help raise the effectiveness of the sanctions.

Considering North Korea's marvelous adaptability to various types of constraints, sanctions alone can hardly change Pyongyang's behavior. That is why the international community needs to begin negotiations to induce the recalcitrant regime to voluntarily abandon nuclear weapons. However, if the North really feels the pain of UN sanctions, it will definitely shorten the time it takes to get Pyongyang to the negotiation table. Otherwise, the vicious cycle of provocations and sanctions will repeat.

***No More Failures Acceptable in Responding to North Korean Provocations***

(Hankook Ilbo, March 8, 2013, Page 31)

North Korea is issuing harsh threats on a daily basis regarding UN Security Council sanctions. Following its threats to nullify the armistice agreement and launch a nuclear strike, North Korea said on March 6 through the *Rodong Sinmun*, "We will turn not only Seoul but also Washington into a sea of fire. We will wave the flag of North Korea on the ridge of Mount Halla." This is an extreme threat that constitutes a clear provocation per se.

In addition, North Korea is showing signs that it is preparing to stage physical provocations beyond mere rhetoric. The Defense Ministry has confirmed that the North is conducting state-wide military drills involving the Army, Navy and Air Force and may engage in provocations at any time. This is very unusual for North Korea, which has refrained from carrying out large-scale drills due to the scarcity of goods. According to intelligence, military equipment, including fighters, and troops have been forward-deployed and short-to-medium range missiles or coastal artillery are ready for launch. This clearly indicates that North Korea is in a military emergency.

Experts are considering islands in the West Sea or east coast to be likely targets of the North's provocations. However, we should not make hasty predictions since the North has outmaneuvered us through new tactics, as illustrated by the *Cheonan* and Yeonpyeong Island incidents. Industrial facilities in Ulsan and Pohang and islands in the South Sea could also become targets. Furthermore, in order to avoid an immediate counteraction from us, the North may launch cyber attacks such as disrupting Global Positioning System (GPS) signals. According to military authorities, Pyongyang may conduct provocations this month around the time when the U.S.-ROK Key Resolve and Foal Eagle joint military drills take place.

Some people are skeptical about the North's reckless acts because these would trigger retaliation from the ROK and the United States. The two countries have recently been strengthening their joint defense postures. Moreover, they say that North Korea's additional provocations are dangerous schemes that would leave no room for further options. However, given that even the North Korean general behind the *Cheonan* incident came forward to issue a threat, the situation seems quite serious. ROK military authorities have already experienced painful failures. Now, [the ROK military] should look at all possible worst-case scenarios and maintain tight vigilance against the North. The current security situation is critical.

**Features**

***USFK Commander Vows to Defend S. Korea***

(Chosun Ilbo, March 8, 2013, Page 6)

By Reporter Jeon Hyun-seok

Gen. James Thurman, the commander of the U.S. Forces Korea, expressed worries on Thursday over North Korea's threat to scrap the armistice that halted the 1950-1953 Korean War.

"It concerns me when any signatory to a mutual agreement makes a public statement contrary to that agreement," he told reporters.

The North had earlier threatened to turn Seoul and Washington into a "sea of fire" and "wave its flag" from the ridge of Mt. Halla on Jeju Island.

Thurman apparently decided to issue a statement of his own following the lead of the South Korean Joint Chiefs of Staff, who warned the previous day that they would "strongly and stemly" strike the "starting point, its supporting forces and command" of a North Korean provocation.

Thurman said, "We remain ready to defend the Republic of Korea."

A military source said the statement "sends a warning to the North that if it makes a provocation, South Korea and the U.S. will respond together."

On Thursday, when the UN was about to impose tougher sanctions against North Korea over its latest nuclear test, the official *Rodong Sinmun* newspaper threatened to attack the U.S.

"We have no binding agreement with the U.S. whereby either side can find fault with the other if one presses the button [to launch a nuclear weapon] first," the paper said. The "means of strike" are now on standby, it claimed, and "if the button is pressed, it will be launched, and the bastion of aggression will turn into a sea of fire."

[Editor's Note: *Hankyoreh Shinmun* and *Kyunghyang Shinmun* also carried the same story.]

**Minister Nominee Alludes to Revisiting Controversial ISD Clause**

(*Hankyoreh Shinmun*, March 8, 2013, Page 5)

By Reporter Lee Seung-jun

*Yoon Sang-jick has said that if confirmed as minister he would reopen discussions with the U.S. on KORUS FTA's most contentious clause*

The nominee for Minister of Industry, Trade and Resources said he plans to push for renegotiation of the controversial investor-state dispute (ISD) provision in the South Korea-US Free Trade Agreement (KORUS FTA).

Speaking at a hearing before the National Assembly's Knowledge Economy Committee on March 6, Yoon Sang-jick said that if confirmed as minister, he would "discuss the matter with the U.S. as soon as the South Korean procedures are finished." His remarks came in response to a question from Democratic United Party lawmaker Park Wan-ju, who asked if Yoon had any plans to renegotiate the ISD clause.

Yoon went on to say that future discussions would address whether the new discussions would be "renegotiations" to significantly change the clause's wording, or "talks toward changing the content of the agreement."

A bipartisan resolution to urge renegotiation of the KORUS FTA was passed in 2011 after the ISD system became the subject of controversy over what observers saw as terms that compromised the sovereignty of South Korean courts. No progress has been made on the renegotiations since then.

Yoon clarified that he was thinking more of reopening discussions than renegotiating the KORUS FTA.

"Renegotiation means amending the text of the agreement, but I think we can improve the institutional aspects without doing that by reopening discussions," he said, mentioning the possibility of including a "side letter" in the agreement as one option.

In response to a question about the ISD suit filed against the South Korean government by the U.S. private equity fund Lone Star, Yoon said he would "have to check how much information can be disclosed about that, since it's currently under international arbitration."

Yoon also fielded questions about South Korea's participation in negotiations for the Trans-Pacific Strategic Economic Partnership (TPP), a multilateral FTA currently being spearheaded by the US.

"Our trade policy focus to date has been on becoming an FTA hub, but the TPP is a bit different in that it would be a regional policy," Yoon said. "I would have to see how the process goes and what the pros and cons of participating are."

[Editor's Note: *Chosun Ilbo*, *Dong-a Ilbo*, *Hankook Ilbo*, *Kyunghyang Shinmun* and *Seoul Shinmun* also carried similar stories.]

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