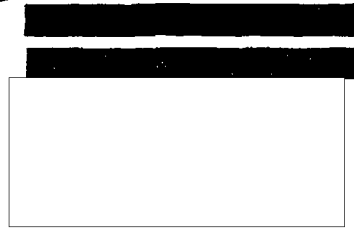


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Director of Central Intelligence

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South Korea



President-Elect Kim Young Sam

Kim has achieved political success through his ability to reach compromises and to mend fences with political enemies.

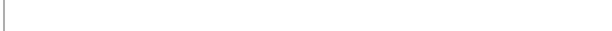


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he has

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long maintained good relations with US officials



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Kim's political skills are buttressed by an impressive political organization. He has numerous advisers with specialties varying from women's issues to international economic policy. He is regarded as having one of the best advisory teams among Seoul's politicians.

Kim, 65, has substantial wealth and is well connected. He was born in Pusan, South Korea's second-largest city, and has been active in politics since the early 1950s. Kim speaks some English.



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Special Analysis

SOUTH KOREA: Kim Young Sam Wins Presidency

The victory by Kim Young Sam, leader of the Democratic Liberal Party, in yesterday's presidential election reflects the conservative public's preference for stability.

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With more than 97 percent of the vote in, Kim reportedly won with 42 percent of the vote; the Democratic Party candidate, Kim Dae Jung, received 34 percent, and Chung Ju Yung of the United People's Party received 16 percent. Election day was peaceful, and turnout was high at 82 percent. Moreover, press reports indicate the public generally believes that the election was fair—especially, as compared with the one in 1987—which will strengthen the precedent for a peaceful transfer of power in line with the Constitution. Although charges of irregularities may arise later, Kim's comfortable margin of victory will undercut sustained challenges to the outcome. Kim Dae Jung's prompt concession reduces the likelihood of protests by his supporters.

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Despite their concern about current economic problems, most South Koreans apparently were unwilling to risk electing a figure whose party is inexperienced in managing national political and economic affairs. Most probably also concluded that the country needs a president whose party has a majority in the National Assembly.

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As in the past, regional rivalries played the key role in the voting. Kim Dae Jung's support came almost exclusively from the Cholla provinces in the southwest and from Cholla natives in Seoul. Ruling DLP officials increasingly appealed to regional loyalties late in the campaign to shore up soft support in their own constituencies.

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Kim probably will use the time before he is inaugurated in late February to mend fences in his faction-plagued party. His strong showing may encourage legislators from other parties to join the DLP, a common occurrence in South Korea. Kim is likely to adopt policies broadly similar to those of outgoing President Roh, including maintaining close political and security ties to Washington and opening South Korea's markets only gradually. He probably will also continue to promote a dialogue with North Korea as a means toward eventual peaceful reunification of the Peninsula.

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