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14 MAY 1986

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INTER KOREAN AFFAIRS

DPRK OPPOSES CROWN PRINCE'S SOUTH KOREAN VISIT

OW180349 Tokyo KYODO in English 0322 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 April KYODO--If Japan ignores historical facts and allows Crown Prince Akihito to visit South Korea later this year, Korean people in both North and South Korea and abroad will stand up against it and anti-Japanese feelings will explode. This warning was made by Kim u-Chong, a senior North Korean party official, during his meeting with a visiting group of Japanese journalists here Thursday.

Kim was commenting on an announcement by the Tokyo and Seoul Governments 11 March that they will start preparations for an official visit to Seoul by Prince Akihito and Princess Michiko, probably later this year.

Korea was occupied by Japanese forces in 1905, then annexed by Japan in 1910, remaining a colony until the Japanese surrender in World War II in 1945. Japan has now diplomatic relations with South Korea, but not with North Korea.

Kim, deputy head of the Korea-Japan Goodwill and Friendship Association, also mentioned the issue of Japanese women who married Koreans and stayed in North Korea after the war, as well as Japanese "war orphans" in North Korea. Referring to the Japanese women, Kim said North Korea has received no official contact concerning them from the Japanese Government and thus the problem has been left unsettled. But North Korea is carefully studying the problem because contacts from nongovernmental Japanese circles indicate that such women may wish to return to Japan, Kim said.

Pyongyang has also been studying the subject of so-called Japanese "war orphans" since a group of Japanese families sent the authorities here a list of about 80 names of their war-displaced children in North Korea last November, Kim said. However, Korean investigations have so far produced no confirmation of any such Japanese war orphans, he said. North Korea, however, will handle the two issues from a humanitarian viewpoint, Kim told the newsmen. Kim then demanded that a similar attitude be adopted by the Japanese government on Korean resident's visits to North Korea.

He criticized Tokyo's refusal to issue a reentry permit for Yi Kye-paek, vice chairman of the pro-Pyongyang General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun), who had wished to visit North Korea to attend the North Korean Supreme People's Assembly (parliament) which opened 7 April.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

ROK NAVY CLAIMS SINKING OF DPRK 'SPYBOAT'

HK241352 Hong Kong AFP in English 1343 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Seoul, 24 April (AFP)--South Korea Thursday sank an armed North Korean spyboat found infiltrating off its east coast Thursday, the military counter-espionage headquarters said.

It said no casualties were reported on the South Korean side. It was not known if there were North Korean casualties.

A Navy patrol boat had spotted the vessel heading southward near the military demarcation line dividing the two Koreas at around 4 p.m. (0700 GMT), the military said. The patrol boat ordered the vessel to stop but the vessel refused and opened fire in a "hostile" act, obliging the Navy patrol to sink it in return fire, it said.

Authorities said the North Korean vessel normally would have carried up to six men, including up to three agents intended to go ashore to attack key facilities or create social unrest. They could not confirm how many were on the boat involved Thursday.

They said North Korea was trying to create trouble as some 800 delegates from 152 countries, including the Soviet Union and Eastern European nations, were in Seoul for a conference of the Association of National Olympic Committees (ANOC).

North Korea has refused to take part in the meetng, as it opposes Seoul's hosting of the 1988 Summer Olympics.

Officials also said North Korea was trying to take advantage of anti-government unrest at South Korean universities. The last such incident occurred last October when, according to Seoul, South Korea sent a North Korean spyboat on a mission to infiltrate armed agents into an area near the southern port city of Pusan. The crew was believed to have numbered about six, and no survivors were recorded.

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OLYMPIC GAMES

USSR PROTESTS PROFESSIONAL ATHLETES IN OLYMPICS PROPOSAL

HK231448 Hong Kong AFP in English 1420 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Report by Shigemi Sato]

[Text] Seoul, 23 Apr (AFP)--The Soviet Union dealt the proposed Olympic athletes' code a possibly fatal blow here Wednesday at the General Assembly of the Association of National Olympic Committees (ANOC).

Only a few delegates spoke in favour of the code, designed to allow professional sportsmen and women into the Olympics, and the meeting deferred a final decision until a working party has studied alternative ideas for changes to the eligibility rules.

The International Olympic Committee (IOC) Executive Board drafted the code last February after 2 years of study. It has tested reactions from national Olympic committees and international sports federations and was hoping to win the approval of the full IOC session in Lausanne, Switzerland, in October, so the code could be introduced for the Seoul summer games and the Calgary Winter Olympics in 1988.

However, Marat Gramov, president of the Soviet Olympic Committee, had other ideas and unleashed a 25-minute tirade against the code and various other developments in sport. The code would lead to "violence and commercialism" and would negate "our Olympic rights," he said. Gramov branded some IOC members as "advertising agents" who wanted to transform the Olympics into a "big show."

Gramov, whose government takes top Soviet athletes under its wing, proposed establishment of a committee to study the consequences of the proposed changes.

Gramov's speech sparked a heated debate, with 23 delegates taking a stand. Of them, Britain was one of a few who expressly supported the code. Charles Palmer, secretary of the British Olympic Association, likened the debate to one in the United Nations General Assembly and said: "I am fed up with lies and hypocrisies." He added that ANOC members should free themselves from "misinformation" and face the actual merit of the code.

But Australian chief delegate Richard Gosper said the proposed code was "too revolutionary" and needed "cautious and deliberate" study.

ANOC President Mario Vazquez Rana closed the first-day's session of the general assembly by moving the setting up of the study committee. The proposal was approved without opposition. "Although the question is urgent, we are not in a hurry," he said, adding that several years might be needed to reflect "full opinions of all of us."

The Mexican business magnate was to name members of the proposed committee for approval by the assembly on Thursday.

The ANOC action was seen as a victory for Vazquez Rana in his long-running power tussle with IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch, a former Spanish ambassador to Moscow.

The ANOC was established in 1979 after years of stiff opposition from the IOC's top chamber. Its fourth assembly, held in Mexico City in 1984 with 144 countries attending, resulted in a "Declaration of Mexico" committing the ANOC members to ensure the rights of athletes to take part in the Olympics. The document also set down that all five continents should be represented equally.

In a separate hall from the assembly on Wednesday, members of the IOC Executive Board met delegates from the 119 (rpt 119) National Olympic committees who have signed a marketing deal with International Sports Leisure (ISL). The IOC has a 4-year contract with the same company.

Earlier this year the WALL STREET JOURNAL singled out IOC member Richard Pound, a Canadian lawyer who negotiated the ISL tie-up and whose firm does work for the Adidas sportswear company. Adidas and Japanese advertising specialists Dentsu are the major shareholders in ISL, which already has agreements with multi-national businesses, including Coca Cola, Kodak, Federal Express, Visa and 3M's of Minnesota, to take part in Olympic projects.

IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch announced Wednesday that invitations to the 1988 Olympics will be handed out in a special ceremony at IOC headquarters in Lausanne, Switzerland, on 17 September 1987, exactly a year before the Seoul games opens.

The IOC decided after Soviet Bloc nations boycotted the 1987 Los Angeles Olympics that it would take over from the organisers of the games the duty of inviting national Olympic committees to take part. At a regular IOC session in Berlin last June, it was decided that such invitations be sent out one year before the opening day of the games.

IOC spokeswoman Michele Verdier said that IOC members and representatives of the Seoul organising committee would attend the ceremony. She said she did not know if the ceremony would help to avoid further boycotts, "but it has a ceremonial aspect which will certainly impress certain members."

OLYMPIC GAMES

SPORTS MINISTER REITERATES POSITION ON NORTH'S PROPOSAL

SK251009 Seoul YONHAP in English 0947 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Seoul, 25 Apr (YONHAP)--South Korean sports minister Pak Se-chik said Friday that the participation of some 40 countries with which South Korea has no diplomatic relations in the fifth general assembly meeting of the Association of National Olympic Committees (ANOC) here provided a good opportunity for the improvement of relations between Korea and those nations.

"That is our mutual hope," said Pak, who serves concurrently as acting president of the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee (SLOOC).

In a press conference held shortly after the conclusion of the joint meeting of the ANOC and the International Olympic Committee (IOC) executive board, Pak said that sports is a very good area for South Korea to develop its relations with those countries.

Pak hosted the six-day meetings of the ANOC general assembly and the IOC executive board, in which more than 840 delegates from 152 of the 161 ANOC member countries--a record high--took part.

Repeating his earlier position on Pyongyang's proposal that it be allowed to cohost or provide venues for the 1988 Olympics, Pak said that South Korea will give positive consideration to the matter only when North Korea abides by the IOC charter.

Pak said that the general reaction of the ANOC delegates to the preparations for the 1988 Seoul Olympics have been "very positive" and that they admired Seoul's sports and accommodation facilities.

The Korean sports minister added, however, that he has encountered minor problems in transportation and communication services.

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OLYMPIC GAMES

BRIEFS

IOC PRESIDENT VISITS--Seoul, 26 Apr (AFP)--International Olympic Committee (IOC) president Juan Antonio Samaranch said here Saturday that he would visit Beijing for a few days starting Sunday. Speaking with a handful of reporters, the former Spanish ambassador to the Soviet Union, however, refused to give any details of his visit. Mr Samaranch met South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan here Friday evening at the end of an IOC executive board session and the fifth general assembly of the Association of National Olympic Committees (ANOC). Olympic specialists here believed that he might seek China's influence in reconciling differences between North and South Korea on the summer Olympics to be staged in Seoul in 1988. North Korea threatens to boycott the games unless it cohosts them. South Korea refused the demand as preposterous but has indicated a willingness to offer a few minor events to Pyongyang. Mr Samaranch told a news conference earlier Saturday that he had conferred with President Chon for an hour and a half Friday. "The only thing I can tell you is that when I leave Seoul, I am much more optimistic than I was in the past" on the Korean Olympic question. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 0754 GMT 26 Apr 86 HK] /9738

CSO: 4100/126

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

YI MIN-U, TWO KIMS DISCUSS ESCALATING SIGNATURE CAMPAIGN

SK150149 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 15 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] The main opposition New Korea Democratic Party will spur its antigovernment struggle through street campaigns for constitutional revision in provincial cities during the current recess of the National Assembly.

NDP President Yi Min-u and opposition leaders Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam yesterday huddled together at the Olympia Hotel to discuss how to escalate the two-month-old signature campaign.

They shared the view that the provincial rallies to form local centers for the constitutional amendment movement should be promoted together by all opposition forces, a party spokesman said.

The opposition party scheduled to hold a rally in Taejon this weekend, one in Incheon on May 3 and another in Masan on May 10.

After the two-hour meeting, Kim Tae-chung, as the spokesman for the three, told reporters that they worked out strong measures against the "biased news reporting" by the KBS, but he declined to reveal the projected steps.

Kim added that the Munwha Broadcasting Corporation is urged to "correct its partial attitude" in news coverage unfavorable for the opposition.

The NDP will also convene a meeting of chairmen of its 92 local chapters at the party headquarters on April 18 to encourage them to reach the party goal of garnering signatures from one million people within this month.

It made the decision in a daily meeting of party leaders yesterday morning.

Expressing disappointment at the results of the vote showdown on the opposition-proposed no-confidence motions against four cabinet ministers at the last extra house session, NDP vice president Yang Sun-chik stressed the necessity of "intra-party unity."

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY VIEWS FEUD BETWEEN KIM YONG-SAM, KIM TAE-CHUNG

SK290052 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 29 Apr 86 p 4

[Text] It seems the old feud between Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam has surfaced again as they implicitly vie for an initiative in the ongoing signature rallies sponsored by the New Korea Democratic Party.

The two Kims, who lead the two largest NKDP factions, repeatedly vowed they will continue to maintain "cooperative ties" with each other "even after democratization is achieved."

But recent "nerve wars" shown in the course of the signature rallies between the supporters of the two Kims cast doubt about their commitment.

It seems that Kim Yong-sam seeks to make the most of the rallies for his own political purposes. He attends every rally, through which he tries to consolidate his popularity as well as intraparty influence.

And by taking advantage of the rallies, Kim seeks to expand the support base for him, especially backing from nonpolitical opposition organizations and college students, political observers view.

Kim Tae-chung, who has been unable to attend even a single rally, is seeking to compensate for it by mobilizing his supporters at the rallies. Kim is now under a suspended 20-year prison term on sedition charge.

But his supporters attended the rallies carrying so many portraits of him that the two factions later had to negotiate on the number of portraits of the two Kims and NKDP President Yi Min-u to be displayed at rallies.

Thus some of the opposition members complain, "Is the signature rally a venue for the two Kims to show off their strength?" In the eyes of the observers, the two Kims themselves are at odds with their nonpolitical opposition groups over the way of what they call the struggle for democratization.

The two Kims and the NKDP insist on a "peaceful, nonviolent struggle," while their allies refuse to abandon the radical means, including violent demonstrations.

The intricate feud within the opposition camp may result in blind confrontation with the ruling party and the government. And that is feared to lead to a political catastrophe, the observers say. Competition between the two Kims may be, in a sense, fatal.

They have both led a long political career to reach the final goal of a politician, and are outstanding figures at the forefront of the opposition camp, it has been observed as true. But they are different in regional background of support and political career. Kim Yong-sam derives his support mostly from Kyongsang Province, while the other Kim draws from Cholla Province.

Kim Tae-chung, former presidential contender, says he has walked along "tougher" political path "for the nation's democracy." Kim Yong-sam, former president of the now-defunct major opposition New Democratic Party, has experienced less rough political sailing, during which he thinks he attained "wider basis" of support for him.

For these and other reasons, many political observers consistently predicted the two Kims might someday be split over their ambition of power, the analysts view. In fact, the more they are sure the time favorable for the opposition camp is coming, the less cooperative they are.

This was shown in recent "nerve wars" between the two factions during the six rallies so far held in large cities. In the first four rallies, for example, Kim Yong-sam said he is not obsessed with the ambition to become the president. He said he will instead devote himself to the development of the nation's democracy.

But in later rallies, Kim did not mention giving up his "ambition." Instead, he emphasized "the first and foremost goal of a political party lies in grasping power." What did he have in mind when he said it?

Thus, feud and conflict between the two Kims, or between them and their allies, seem to help accelerate the opposition camp's blind confrontation with the ruling camp. But that should not invite a political mishap of any kind, it is hoped.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NKDP, CPD SEARCH FOR SIGNATURE CAMPAIGN MATERIALS

Seoul TONGA ILBO in Korean 13 Feb 86 p 1

[Unattributed article: "Supplementation of the Contents of the Petition Confiscation Warrant; Prosecutor's Office: Decision of Criminal Penalties According to Grounds; Blockade of NKDP and CPD: Five Leaders Questioned"]

[Text] The prosecutor's office, pledging to be discreet in its handling of the NKDP's and CPD's petition for changing the constitution, after a lengthy examination of the warrant for the search and seizure of the petition for changing the constitution, which the police applied for on 12 February, judged that the evidentiary material was insufficient, and on 13 February, it instructed the police to supplement the material in the warrant.

The prosecutor's office also received the record of the police investigation of five leaders of the NKDP and CPD and is carrying out the task of supplementing the contents of the search and seizure warrant.

The prosecutor's office, after seizing the petition, confirming the identities of the signers, investigating their motives for signing, etc., intends to decide upon the standards for individual punishment according to the extent of a violation of common law in the process of signing.

The prosecutor's office, after examining for more than 9 hours the search and seizure warrant which the police applied for regarding the NKDP and CPD, at about 9 p.m. on 12 February returned the warrant with instructions to "Supplement the material."

The Seoul District prosecutor's office and department of public safety intend on 13 February to request the court for a search and seizure warrant upon supplementing the warrant application with the written statements of CPD chief secretary Hwang Myong-su and the other administrative officials of the NKDP and CPD who are under investigation.

The prosecutor's office has made it known, however, that if the NKDP voluntarily submits the petition for the revision of the constitution or if the police's supplement of evidentiary material is inadequate, then it will defer the request for the warrant.

In the beginning, the police gave as their reason for applying for the seizure warrant that "under the supervision of Governor Yi Min-u, more than 120 members of the NKDP, including Kim Yong-sam, by signing the petition for the revision of the constitution have produced social unrest."

The prosecutor's office on the afternoon of the 12th conducted this additional task for the purpose of confiscation. After discovering in the CPD's "Proclamation Concerning the Reason for the Signature Campaign" and Kim Yong-sam's "Statement Concerning the 10 Million Signatures for the Constitutional Revision Campaign," which were the foundation of the police's warrant application, portions that are congrary to the common law.

The prosecutor's office, which supplemented the warrant record, at about 9:00 pm 12 February judged that the evidentiary material was insufficient to apply the provisions of the Public Assembly Law, Article 3, Paragraph, Item 4, "a gathering about which there is a concern of creating significant social unrest," and returned the warrant.

On the one hand, a person connected with the prosecutor's office said that "all of the people currently being investigated by the police will be released when the investigation is completed" and that "there is no firm plan to detain the persons connected with this incident."

However, this person did not completely exclude the possibility of prosecution without detention.

One person connected with the authorities concerned stated that "the firm course of action by the police and prosecutor's office in regard to the constitutional revision petition is not a retreat by any means" and "in the future, the police's advance preventive activities will restrict the spread of the constitutional revision petition campaign."

Police Investigation

In relation to the constitutional revision petition, the police, on the afternoon of 12 February and the early morning of 13 February, escorted to police stations or required to report to police stations two officials of the NKDP and three leaders of the CPD and are now conducting an investigation into their motivations for signing and the petition's whereabouts.

The Seoul Tongtaemun Police Station, at about 11:40 on the evening of the 12th, took into custody Yi Chun-hyong, deputy chief of Yi Mun-u's secretariat, as he was returning home from the party office, and at 12:40 on the morning of the 13th it took Party Discipline Committee chairman Kim Tok-su into custody at his house and questioned him all night.

The police made it known that Mr Kim stated that he "did not handle the constitutional revision petition," and Mr Yi said that "Secretary General Yu Che-yon has the petition."

The police are looking for No Kyong-kyu, chief of the NKDP General Affairs Bureau, whose view of society is that the petition for the revision of the constitution is necessary, and Choe Sang-tok, chief of the Organization Bureau, who let it be known in advance that the petition was being prepared.

General Affairs Bureau chief No, at about 11:00 pm 12 February, called the police and explained his intention to "appear at the police station on the morning of the 12th."

The Seoul Namtaemun Police Station, in the afternoon of 12 February, called CPD chief Secretary Hwang Myong-su, deputy spokesman Ku Cha-ho, and International Cooperation Bureau chief Yun ung-sun, asked them to report to the police station, and questioned them. The police sent deputy spokesman Ku Cha-ho and bureau chief Yun home temporarily at about 2:00 in the morning of the 13th, and then on the 13th it had them report back to the police station.

It became known that the police, after questioning Chief Secretary Hwang about the motive, etc., of the petition for the revision of the constitution, continuously demanded that he submit the petition to them, but Chief Secretary Hwang refused the police's demands, saying: "After discussing this problem with both Cochairmen, I will decide whether or not to submit it."

Blockade of NKDP and CPD

NKDP governor Yi Min-u, advisor Kim Yong-sam, and vice governors Yi Ki-taek, Kim Su-han, and Choe Hyong-u, along with more than 50 National Assemblymen, in the street in front of the Central Election Administration Committee office in Chongnoku Inuidong in Seoul and in front of the NKDP central office, which was sealed off by the police who mobilized at 9:40 am 13 February to prevent people from entering, presented an urgent statement protesting the government's obstruction of the constitutional revision petition campaign.

The police, on 12 February and on into the 13th, continued their blockade in the area of the NKDP office and, increasing their strength to over 200, are restricting the entrance of party workers and other related people.

The police also, in the area around the CPD office in the Chinhung Building in Sosomun in Seoul, this morning deployed one company of combat police as an additional force and are restricting the entrance of people into the building.

This morning, CPD officials including spokesman Han Kwang-ok and General Affairs Bureau chief Choe Chong-tae left to get breakfast and upon their return at about 9:30 am attempted to enter, but after an argument with the combat police deployed at the entrance they were not able to enter.

Previous to this, the police telephoned the CPD and informed that organization that "from 7:00 am we will restrict all entering persons."

Kim Yong-sam's Confrontation with the Police

Kim Yong-sam, NKDP standing advisor and cochairman of the CPD, on the morning of 13 February entered into a confrontation in front of the CPD office with the police who were obstructing his entrance to the office.

Advisor Kim today, after attending the NKDP expanded executive session, arrived at the CPD office after stopping at Kim Tae-chung's house in Tongkyotong and declared that from 11:04 am until the police lifted the blockade of the office he would stand in front of the police line and conduct a demonstration indefinitely, and he is confronting the police now.

Advisor Kim said to the policemen who silently faced him: "Report to your superiors that I will stand here, however long it takes, until I can enter my office."

Kim Tae-chung Confined to His House, Four Telephone Calls Could Not Get Through

In connection with the CPD's constitutional revision petition, CPD cochairman Kim Tae-chung was confined to his house at Mapoku Tongkyotong 178-1 in Seoul from about 6:30 pm of 12 February.

The police this afternoon deployed two companies of combat police in the area around Mr Kim's house, placed barricades in the roadways, and are restricting the entrance of vehicles and outsiders.

The police are sending people who leave Mr Kim's house on their way after confirming their identity, but they are preventing people from entering the house.

Four telephone calls to Mr Kim's house were attempted starting at 6:30 pm on 12 February, but the line was dead.

Extra Session of the National Assembly Proposed

NKDP's Aim--To Call into Question the Action of Blockading the Party Office

The NKDP, in order to call into question the police's blockade of the party office, intends to make a request to the DJP about an immediate convening of an extra session of the National Assembly.

The NKDP's general manager, Kim Tong-yong, explained that "in order to call into question the police's blockade of the NKDP office on 13 February and the situation in which political activity has been made impossible, we must convene an extra session of the National Assembly." He said: "I will propose to DJP general manager Yi Se-ki a meeting of general managers of the parties on the 14th for the convening of an extra session of the National Assembly."

Determination To Continue the Struggle

NKDP Executive Session in Tearoom

The NKDP, at the extraordinary expanded executive session held on the morning of 13 February, after discussing measures to respond to the police actions, relating to the beginning of the signature-gathering campaign for the constitutional revision petition, of completely blockading the CKDP party office and the CDP office and isolating CDP cochairman Kim Tae-chung from outside contact, decided to work for the summoning of an extraordinary general meeting of assemblymen on the morning and afternoon of 14 February.

At the extraordinary expanded executive session held this day at the Pokchi Tearoom across from the central party office in Inuitong because of the police blockade of the party office, it was determined that "we will not submit even if the government authorities commit all manner of oppressive acts, and in the future we will struggle even more resolutely." It was agreed to decide upon concrete struggle plans at the two meetings on the 14th.

According to the decision made at today's meeting, attended by 23 people (the governors, advisor Kim Yong-sam, and NKDP national assemblymen), in the announcement of the statement they adopted, the NKDP stated that "due to the police blockade of our party office, our party faced the sad circumstances of having to hold an expanded executive session in a nearby tearoom" and stated that "this kind of thing disappeared long ago under the constitution, no matter under which administration."

The statement also said that "on the long road to democracy, even though we suffer all kinds of oppression and persecution worse than this, we will never give up, and we will spread the struggle for changing the constitution for a democratic system of direct elections, which is the hope of the people" and "we will firmly join together with all democratic forces participating with the CDP in the struggle for democracy and fight."

The statement insisted that the unjust coercion of Kim Tae-chung, who has been confined to his house and isolated even from outside telephone calls, be stopped immediately.

9259/12851

CSO: 4107/090

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

REPORTAGE ON NKDP'S SIGNATURE COLLECTING CAMPAIGN

Yi Min-u Comments on Goals

SK190113 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 19 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] Leaders of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party yesterday urged party members to exert their utmost to reach the goal of gathering one million signatures by the end of this month in support of constitutional revision.

NDP President Yi Min-u and his advisor Kim Yong-sam instructed local chapter chairmen to expedite the signature-garnering campaign in their constituencies.

Presiding over a meeting of the chiefs of 92 provincial chapters at the party headquarters, Yi said emphatically, "The success of the drive to collect 10 million signatures (within this year) depends on whether or not we gather one million signatures by the end of this month."

The opposition party is trying to apply pressure on the government to amend the current basic law this year for the reintroduction of a direct presidential election system.

Permanent advisor Kim noted that they must make the campaign a success with unity and courage to achieve democracy in this nation. "The current regime is besieged by the people who want democracy ardently. And it should now start preparations for standing on the opposition side, I believe," he asserted.

Secretary General Yu Chae-yon said that the results of the campaign which was launched on 12 February this year are less than satisfactory, calling upon party members to further concentrate their efforts for collection of signatures.

But he did not reveal how many signatures his party had so far gathered since last February.

The NDP will hold a rally to form a local center for the constitutional amendment movement in Taejon this afternoon. It is the fourth such rally in provincial cities.

Prior to the meeting, some 50 parents of arrested student activists waged an overnight sit-in at the NDP headquarters Thursday in protest against the alleged police torture on their children in jail. They demanded that the government organize an ad hoc fact-finding committee comprising representatives of all walks of life to probe into the "police atrocity."

They also strongly urged government authorities to scrap the plan to reeducate the student offenders by a special teaching team and revise the Criminal Penalty Law.

Party To Expedite Campaign

SK230018 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 23 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] Miryang, Kyongsang-namdo--The leader of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party said the current signature campaign for constitutional revision would be expedited.

Terming constitutional revision as the "core task" for the democratization of the nation, Rep Yi Min-u, party president, said, "The most effective struggle for the revision is an early conclusion of the campaign to collect signatures in support of the revision from 10 million people." He made the remarks during a rally to endorse the appointment of the new chairman of the party's Miryang-Changnyon chapter, held at Cheil Theater here.

Kim Yong-sam, permanent advisor to the party, said in an address, "KBS is distorting facts and making false reports, with an annual revenue amounting to 300 billion won." He called upon party members not to watch KBS-TV programs or pay the viewing fee.

Kim Tae-chung, who was banned from attending the rally, sent a congratulatory cable to Rep Pak Il, who was elected the new chairman of the chapter on the basis of nomination by the central party organization.

Pak replaced Son Chong-hyok, who suffered defeat in the 12 February elections. Pak was elected to the House as a candidate of the Democratic Korea Party, and later joined the NDP.

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CSO: 4100/123

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DJP CHAIRMAN ON PARTY PROBLEMS, CONSTITUTION REVISION

SK210905 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 20 Apr 86 p 3

[From the "News Behind the News" column]

[Text] Following its discussion sessions held in Mapo and Yongsan districts in Seoul, the DJP held another discussion session of its Central Committee members in Tobong district in Seoul on 19 April. At the session some members expressed complaints toward the central party, as they had earlier.

Yim Kyun-sok, member of the DJP Central Committee, said: At present, it seems the DJP has lost its sense of direction. It seems that it has lost its dignity and faith. At the same time, its lawmakers seem to have no confidence. This is lamentable. He went on to add: According to their positions in the party, the leaders, lawmakers, and Central Committee members of the party must turn out to seek and persuade students with a sense of responsibility and with the attitude worthy of masters. They must act. Only then will people follow.

Touching on the campus situation, he said: I really do not know what the education minister is doing. If I were him, I would join the students in staging demonstrations, and then would sit down with them in order to persuade them.

In answering, Chairman No Tae-u said: When we look weak, the people crack a whip to make us strong, and to make us magnanimous when we look tough. We will do our best to make our party tough at its core but generous and unfaltering in its outside activities.

On the question of the constitutional amendment, No reiterated the party's policy to disallow the constitutional amendment before 1988. He said: On the direction of constitutional amendment following the peaceful transition of power in 1988, a direct presidential election system can never be guaranteed. We have growing generations. Therefore, we must not commit ourselves but must wait.

He went on to add: My house has about 60-pyong of floor space. But, there are spreading rumors that the pond in the garden of my house is packed with carp, each worth hundreds of thousand of won, that the manager of my house commutes between his home and my house, and that my house has two escalators. He said: Clearly, among ourselves vicious rumors have been created. At the same time, those in the north also spread groundless rumors deliberately. Therefore, we must firmly check the spreading of such vicious rumors.

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CSO: 4100/126

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

GOVERNMENT, DJP SEEKING TO REVAMP KBS MANAGEMENT

SK170114 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 17 Apr 86 p 8

[Text] The government and the Democratic Justice Party are working out measures to revamp the management of the state-run Korean Broadcasting System [KBS].

A government source said yesterday a comprehensive review of KBS management is now under way with emphasis on the ongoing controversy over KBS-TV subscription fees and commercials.

The source said the government is also examining popular criticism of the state run broadcasting network's allegedly biased news reporting.

The measures will be implemented during the first half of this year, the source said.

The source, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said it is "unthinkable at the moment" for the state-run KBS-TV to abolish either viewing fees or commercials.

Pointing to the public character of KBS, the source said it is inevitable for the state-run broadcasting network to collect subscription charges.

He said KBS could, instead, consider reducing commercials on a gradual basis.

The source said it would be desirable to ensure that the state-run broadcasting network will depend on viewing fees for 70 percent of its revenues and on commercials for the remaining 30 percent.

The network earned a total of 280 billion won last year and the earnings broke down to 130 billion won from subscription fees and 150 billion won from commercials.

The source said it would be difficult to reduce ads without increasing KBS-TV viewing charges of 2,500 won for each color TV set.

He said the government is also studying measures to redress the state-run broadcasting network's alleged "unfair and partial" news reporting.

The source said the government and the ruling DJP have been conducting multilateral consultations for the formulation of the steps.

Vice Minister of Culture and Information Kim Yun-hwan met with DJP spokesman Sim Myong-po Tuesday to discuss the growing controversy over KBS-TV subscription fees.

The spokesman said yesterday the ruling party urged the government to map out appropriate measures to dispel popular grievances against KBS.

A high-level consultation meeting will soon be held to debate possible options for handling the grievances, he said.

Another party official said the ruling party believes the issue involving the KBS-TV viewing fees should be resolved as soon as possible because it may be politically abused by the opposition party.

Since last month, religious circles, citing KBS' alleged biased news reporting, have been carrying on a drive to boycott KBS-TV subscription charges.

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CSO: 4100/121

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

POLICE FOIL STUDENT TAKEOVER OF SNU LIBRARY

SK280932 Seoul YONHAP in English 0926 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Seoul, 28 Apr (YONHAP)--Police Sunday foiled a takeover attempt by some 200 student activists of the library of Seoul National University [SNU] Medical College.

In an attempt to stage a long-term antigovernment sit-in in the library here, student radicals tried to sneak into the library individually but were checked by police one after another. Police had been tipped of the move in advance.

A total of 123 students were taken to police for investigations. They are mostly sophomores of Seoul National University who were scheduled to undergo a frontline military training session.

The student activists were to stage a surprise seizure of the library at 3:00 pm Sunday and to dramatize, among others, their boycott of the frontline drill scheduled to begin Tuesday, police said.

The week-long military training is given to all South Korean college students as part of regular curriculum.

The attempted takeover was mapped out last Wednesday by Seoul National University's "special student committee to boycott the military training and prevent the Korean peninsula from becoming a nuclear base of the United States," according to the police announcement.

Police tightened its cordon of the medical college hospital to check every student trying to break through the cordon, the announcement said.

Police confiscated from the students 863 items of 16 kinds of articles for use in their antigovernment rally, including 296 molotov cocktails and 9 cans of gasoline and 1 copying machine.

Placards and printed materials confiscated show that those who masterminded the aborted sit-in demonstration are subversive in nature and tend to be left-wing radicals in light of their use of the same catchphrases as used by communists in the north in anti-Seoul propaganda warfare, police said.

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CSO: 4100/126

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

REPORTAGE ON STUDENT PROTESTS AT SEOUL UNIVERSITY

Violent Protests Continue

HK231436 Hong Kong AFP in English 1416 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Seoul, 23 Apr (AFP)—Students staged violent protests for the third consecutive day Wednesday at a Seoul university, breaking windows and vandalising lecture rooms in protest at the military drafting of fellow students, eyewitnesses said.

Some 100 demonstrators stormed into the Confucian Sungkunkwan University headquarters, smashing windows and destroying chairs and desks, after university President Cho Chwa-ho [name as received] had appealed to the protesting students to return to their studies and refrain from violence, witnesses said.

The university in central Seoul has been plagued by violent demonstrations involving up to 2,000 students daily for the last 3 days over the drafting of 10 students for military service. The 10 had evaded one week's compulsory training at a military camp and were stripped of the privilege of student conscription deferment.

There have been anti-government demonstrations almost daily at one or another of South Korea's universities since the spring semester began, and Tuesday alone some 6,000 students across the country staged demonstrations.

University Suspends Classes

SK240718 Seoul YONHAP in English 0713 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Seoul, 24 apr (YONHAP)—Songkyunkwan University in Seoul Thursday decided to suspend classes from 24 to 26 April to provide a cooling-off period for overheated student demonstrations. The decision was made at an emergency meeting of faculty members of the private school.

During the period of suspension, termed the "home study period," everyone but professors and school employees will be prohibited from entering the campus.

The campus exploded Wednesday night as a handful of students destroyed window panes and furniture at a university office building. Two units of riot police marched onto the campus Wednesday night at the request of school authorities and were asked to remain on campus during the suspension, a school official said.

University President Cho Chwa-ho decided to suspend classes after considering the opinions of faculty members at the emergency meeting. Cho offered to resign Wednesday to take responsibility for the demonstrations, which began early this week.

Professors Receive Phone Threats

SK260111 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 26 Apr 86 p 8

[Text] Some professors who signed the political statements concerning the current situation have been harassed by threatening phone calls and letters, it was learned yesterday.

On 16 April, a letter criticizing the statement of Seoul National University's professors was delivered to each of 48 professors who signed the statement. The letter accused the professors of trying to make students scapegoats of "dirty" politics by instigating them rather than being faithful to their duty as scholars and educators. The letter was sent in the name of a Taegu citizen.

Twenty eight Korea University professors who signed a similar statement have been harassed by malicious phone calls.

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CSO: 4100/124

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

STUDENTS BATTLE POLICE IN RENEWED CAMPUS PROTESTS

NC112123 Paris AFP in English. 2059 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Seoul, 11 April (AFP) -- Students fought running battles with police here on Friday in the third consecutive day of protests at Seoul's major universities.

The worst violence was at Yonsei University, where some 700 students from four universities clashed with 400 riot police for two hours, calling for greater democracy and the withdrawal of U.S. and Japanese capital from South Korea.

They hurled dozens of petrol bombs and rocks at riot police, who charged into the campus firing tear gas bombs to disperse the demonstrators.

Meanwhile, some 70 parents of jailed students Friday staged a sit-in strike on the compound of Seoul prison, alleging that their children were often subjected to manhandling by prison guards.

They contended that in one case, 26 imprisoned students were beaten up by prison guards and confined to punishment cells after they shouted anti-government slogans inside their jails about two weeks ago.

They also alleged that three students even committed suicide by slitting their wrists while they were forcibly moved to other prisons and a student was left exhausted after a three-day hunger strike.

Although some 30 riot police were mobilized, they did not try to disperse the protestors or force them out of the compound.

The strike broke up six hours later after opposition lawmakers met the chief of the prison to demand that the allegations be studied.

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CSO: 4100/121

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

HIGH SCHOOL PARENTS TO RECEIVE 'IDEOLOGY EDUCATION'

SK180150 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 Apr 86 p 8

[Text] "Ideology education" is to be regularly conducted for parents of third-year high school students this year in an effort to prevent students from being "indoctrinated with radical thoughts" upon entering colleges and universities.

The Seoul Board of Education instructed high schools to invite parents of third-year students to visit the school to be briefed by the school authorities on student activism.

According to the board yesterday, the briefing and education sessions will be held on four occasions, three times for mothers and once for fathers.

A board official disclosed that films dealing with "A Student's Confession," an account of the indoctrination program for activist students will be presented during the forthcoming session.

In addition, pamphlet-journals are to be sent to all parents four times during the year, the official said, adding that the literature is mainly devoted to criticism against the communism.

Professors and experts on student problems will be invited to speak before the parents, the official said.

The program is designed to effectively guide high school students before they graduate and prevent them from leaning towards activist involvement, the official explained.

Ideology education was given Wednesday in a meeting of high school principals in the capital area.

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CSO: 4100/121

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

DJP 'READY TO NEGOTIATE'--Seoul, 22 Apr (YONHAP)--South Korea's ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) Tuesday expressed its willingness to negotiate the revision of the presidential election law with the opposition parties. Yi Sang-ik, chairman of the DJP's Central Committee, said in a Central Committee meeting that, if the opposition parties are dissatisfied with the existing presidential election law, his party is ready to negotiate the revision of the law at any time and with an open-minded attitude. He reaffirmed his party's position opposing constitutional revision until the peaceful transfer of presidential power takes place in 1988, however. If the petition campaign for constitutional revision now being pushed by the opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) results in social unrest, the government and the ruling party will have no choice but to take a resolute measure, he said. The NKDP has persistently demanded that the basic law be revised before the end of this year in order to pave the way for direct presidential elections next year. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0900 GMT 22 Apr 86] /9604

NEW CHIEF JUSTICE SWORN IN--Seoul, 23 Apr (YONHAP)--Kim Yong-chol, vowing to give his maximum effort to guarantee the people's basic rights, was sworn in Wednesday as chief justice of the Korean Supreme Court. "The independence of the judiciary, which is an essential ingredient of a constitutional state, is not granted from the outside, but should be defended through the efforts of the judiciary itself," said Kim in his inaugural speech. The new chief justice, emphasizing the need to maintain law and order, appealed to judicial officers to cope with the challenge of legalism with firm conviction. "Our people have learned, through political and societal chaos in the past, the valuable lesson that the maintenance of law and order is the shortcut to the defense of the nation," he said. Kim, who succeeded Yu Tae-hung as the ninth chief justice, also pledged to make the judicial branch a tribunal, in which the people place more trust. Among the 640 people attending the inaugural ceremony, held at the Judicial Research and Training Institute were Vice National Speaker Choe Yong-chol, Deputy Prime Minister Kim Man-che, Justice Minister Kim Song-ky and senior judges from across Korea. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0218 GMT 23 Apr 86] /9604

14 May 1986

PUBLISHERS STAGE SIT-IN--More than 80 publishers staged an overnight sit-in protest at the office of a dissident association for a "democratic press" since 4 pm on Friday, protesting what they claimed to be the government's repression of publication activities. They demanded the release of those arrested for their involvement in publishing blacklisted books. Authorities recently put under arrest 14 people in a crackdown on what they called the source of "pro-Communist" books, on suspicion of violation of the National Security Law. During the protest, they also made a complaint against the government's plan to sign the international copyright agreement. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 27 Apr 86 p 8] /9604

AMCHAM OFFICE PRISON TERMS--Prison terms ranging from 18 months to three years were handed down to 15 defendants yesterday on conviction of illegal seizure of the Amcham office in Seoul last November. Judge O Se-pin of the Seoul District Criminal court pronounced the three-year sentence against two of the defendants for their leading roles in the occupation of the Amcham office housed in the Chosun Hotel on Nov 4. The two are Ku Pon-ung, 23, a senior of the Seoul National University, and Yhi Ho-son, 21, a senior of Yonsei University. The remaining defendants are also students of universities in Seoul. The judge pronounced a two-year term for four defendants and an 18-month term for the remaining nine defendants. However, the term for four of them, including two women, were suspended for three years. They were released from prison later in the day. In the previous trial, the prosecution demanded three to seven-year terms for the defendants on charges of seizing the Amcham office for more than two hours, allegedly protesting U.S. trade pressure on Korea. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Apr 86 p 8 SK]

MEETING OF 'THREE KIMS'--Drawing interest among political circles, some first-term lawmakers of the main opposition NDP are working to arrange a meeting attended by Kim Tae-chung, Kim Yong-sam and Kim Chong-pil to hear their political philosophies. The 11 members of the Chongminhoe, a fraternal group in the NDP, plan to host an open, freewheeling debate by the "three Kims" on around May 17. Rep Kim Chung-pil, representing the group, told reporters yesterday that they had decided to prepare the get-together as an occasion to look back on the period of political turmoil in 1980 and think, about today's movement for democracy. The three were the main actors on the political scene in 1980, after the assassination of President Pak Chong-hui. Kim Chung-pil said, "We regard unity among the three Kims as a shortcut to achieving democracy at the moment." But he added that they are not convinced that Kim Chong-pil will accept their invitation to the meeting with the two other Kims, although Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam are expected to agree. Kim Chong-pil, who returned home in February from the United States, is spending busy days meeting former DRP members, in an apparent effort to resume political activity. [From the "press pocket" column][Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 17 Apr 86 p 4 SK]

DJP LEADERSHIP LINEUP--Chong Su-tok, secretary general of the Democratic Justice Party, yesterday ruled out the possibility of an immediate major shakeup in the ruling DJP's leadership lineup. Talking with reporters, Chong said, "I do not believe there will be a major reshuffle in the party's hierarchy at the moment." He based his observation on the fact that some of the ranking party officials have served for only nine months. "It is up to the party president whether there will be a reshuffle in the party. It is true there is something to be desired from the present officeholders. However, it is just nine months since the secretary general and the floor leader were replaced," he said. Chong predicted there will be a major shake-up in the party at the end of this year's three-month-long regular National Assembly session starting 20 September. Referring to students' opposition to a week-long compulsory military drill, he said it is illogical for students to refuse receiving the training. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 30 Apr 86 p 1 SK] /9738

CSO: 4100/126

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

GOVERNMENT SEEKS TO BOOST TRADE WITH EUROPE

SK250607 Seoul YONHAP in English 0551 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Seoul, 25 Apr (YONHAP)--South Korean Deputy Prime Minister Kim Man-che said Thursday that his government will study a plan to set up a differential support system for machinery, and machinery parts and components imported from European countries. The establishment of such a system is essential to the diversification of import sources for machinery and parts, Kim said. In the past, Korea has depended almost exclusively on the United States and Japan for machinery and parts.

He disclosed the plan at a policy consultative meeting of the government and the ruling Democratic Justice Party. The participants discussed measures for boosting trade and technology cooperation with European countries in the wake of President Chon Tu-hwan's recent visits to Britain, West Germany, France and Belgium.

The proposed support system will comprise differential tariffs on machinery imported from Europe and other measures said Kim, who serves concurrently as economic planning minister.

The government is also considering the establishment of a second Korea fund to help promote the inducement of capital and the transfer of technology from European countries. The first Korea fund was set up in New York several years ago.

The government also plans to boost economic cooperation between Korea and Europe by sending a high-powered trade mission to Europe in September and by importing certain machinery items from Europe.

Kim said the import of hard liquors, such as whiskey and cognac, from Europe will be completely liberalized sometime after 1988. Korea now imports only undiluted solutions of these liquors.

Among those attending the meeting were cabinet members who accompanied President Chon on his European tour. Vice Foreign Minister Yi Sang-ok said that although his ministry augmented Korea's major diplomatic missions in the United States, Japan and Europe last year by enhancing their responsibilities and increasing their staffs, it plans to send more trade officials to those countries in order to promote trade diplomacy.

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CSO: 4100/124

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

BRIEFS

INCREASE IN LABOR DISPUTES--Labor Minister Cho Chol-kwon said yesterday that 71 disputes between labor and management have occurred as of 20 April this year, an increase of 50 percent compared with the number tallied at the same time last year. He told a meeting of the ruling party's special committee on labor affairs that the labor disputes have been rapidly increasing over problems particularly concerning wage increase and dismissal of laborers. Cho also reported that some 310 business companies out of a total of 39,900 with 16 or more employees across the nation are facing potential labor disputes. He said that 25.3 percent, or 18 out of the total of 71 labor disputes, were manipulated by "disguised" employees who have taken advantage of the labor dispute ploy to topple the government. The labor minister said, however, that the labor dispute has become less radical than last year as some 512 labor activists who disguised their educational backgrounds in getting their jobs have been fired thus far. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 24 Apr 86 p 8] /9604

CSO: 4100/124

S. KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

BRIEFS

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS PROTEST MANHANDLING--The Seoul Foreign Correspondents Club has protested against police manhandling of reporters of foreign news media and demanded government authorities to take due punitive measures on the people responsible. In a written protest sent to Culture-information Minister Yi Won-hong and Home Minister Chong Sok-mo on Tuesday, Sin Ho-chol, president of the SFFC, said two cameramen were beaten by plain clothesmen while they were covering the opposition NDP's rally in Taegu on April 5. Sin claimed that Chong Tae-won, photographer for the Reuters in Seoul, suffered injuries which required a two-week medical treatment even though Chong identified himself and wore the arm band of reporters. A Japanese news photographer was also beaten by the police for about 10 minutes and his equipment was damaged, the SFFC head claimed. The letter said: "In our capacity as members of the Seoul Foreign Correspondents' Club and as journalists of long working experience, we must sincerely deplore this violent action against a journalist seeking only to carry out his assigned, legitimate duty." It went on, "The Constitution of the Republic of Korea contains guarantees of freedom of the press, and it appears obvious in this case these provisions were violated seriously." [From the "Press Pocket" Column] [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 Apr 86 p 4 SK]

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CSO: 4100/121

S. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

GOVERNMENT TO SEEK EUROPEAN SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY

SK240058 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 24 Apr 86 p 8

[Text] Science-Technology Minister Chon Hak-che said yesterday that Korea will energetically pursue a "Look-Europe" policy in seeking international cooperation in the science and technology field in the future.

Noting that substantial technical agreement took up the core part of the results of President Chon Tu-hwan's European tour, Minister Cho said at the press conference that Europe's high technology can be a big help to Korea's efforts to achieve "advanced" status by the year 2000.

He revealed that the government plans to send some 3,000 doctorate-degree holders to the European region for post-doctorate courses for the coming 15 years, until the turn of the century.

Besides a science attache posted in Vienna, Austria, the European Community wants Korea to send one more attache to Brussels, Belgium, where the EC headquarters is located, for furthering cooperation in the field of technology, according to Chon. He also said that some 1,300 Korean scientists working in European countries, including 700 in West Germany, have a plan to organize a Korean scientists' association to maintain a close relationship with the motherland.

Chon said Korea-Europe cooperation in the field of science and technology covers energy and environmental technology and high technologies for small and medium-size industries, targeting the next century.

Atomic energy cooperation with West Germany will be stepped up, taking advantage of the bilateral science-technology cooperation agreement and nuclear energy pact.

France and Korea agreed to conduct joint research in the biomass and solar energy fields and to share knowledge on the fast breeder reactor (FBR).

Belgium will appear as Korea's new partner in high technology fields. In particular, telecommunications and various research projects will be jointly pursued between research institutes of the two countries.

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CSO: 4100/124

S. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

STATE TO PROMOTE INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGIES

SK240217 Seoul YONHAP in English 0138 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Seoul, 24 Apr (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government plans to emphasize the promotion of industrial technologies in order to survive fierce international competitiveness and to maintain economic growth, a Korean Trade and Industry Ministry official said Thursday.

Under the plan, the government will conduct a comprehensive survey of industrial technologies needed to upgrade Korea's international competitiveness, the official said.

The ministry called a meeting of 300 business and government officials Wednesday afternoon to work out multiple measures to facilitate the development of industrial technologies, according to the official. In the meeting, the participants decided to form a survey team, which will make concrete plans to promote industrial technologies, he said.

The survey team will comprise 820 experts from 46 industrial organizations, including the Federation of Korean Machinery Industrial Cooperatives, the Electronic Industries Association of Korea and the Korean Auto Industrial Cooperation Association, he added.

Hong Song-chwa, vice trade and industry minister, said in the meeting that Korea's industrial competitiveness in the world commodity market is in urgent need of improvement because Korea's import liberalization rate is expected to increase by as much as 95 percent by 1988. The most significant task facing Korean industries is the development of technologies, Hong said.

The scramble among Korean companies for markets has become more fierce as a result of the planned liberalization of imports, he added.

The contribution rate of industrial technologies to economic growth in Korea is 11.8 percent, far below that of Japan and the United States, which have recorded rates of 22.4 and 29.8 percent, respectively.

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CSO: 4100/124

S. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

BRIEFS

TRANSFER OF BELGIAN TECHNOLOGY--The economic ministers of Korea and Belgium met at the Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs here Wednesday to discuss promotion of cooperation in trade industry and technology. It was the first joint ministerial conference during President Chon Tu-hwan's four-nation European tour. Both sides agreed that trade between Korea and Belgium is low in light of the scales of their economies. They decided to make common efforts to increase bilateral trade and diversify business connections between the two countries. They also reached an accord on the expansion of direct exchanges of businessmen, concluding increased exchanges of businessmen is essential to expanding economic cooperation. The Korean side asked Belgium to actively transfer technology to Korea by initiating joint ventures with Korean businesses. The Belgian side expressed a wish to elevate investments in the fields of electricity, communications and atomic energy. It also promised to positively consider a Korean proposal to sign an agreement on scientific and technological cooperation. Korean participants in the meeting were Deputy Prime Minister Kim Man-che, Minister of Trade and Industry Kum Chin-ho, Minister of Science and Technology Chon Hak-che and Senior Presidential Secretary for Economic Affairs Sakong Il. Belgian participants included Minister of Foreign Affairs Leo Tindermans and Minister of External Trade Herman de Croo. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 Apr 86 p 1 SK]

KIER BRANCH IN FRANCE--The Korea Institute of Energy and Resources (KIER) has established its branch office in Sophia Antipolis, a world-renowned international science and technology research center in Southern France, it was announced yesterday. The branch office is Korea's first one at the French Research Center where some 200 international institutes are engaged in scientific and technological research activities. A KIER spokesman said the setup of the branch office has been possible thanks to government support and close cooperation by some French institutes in the center, including the Bureau of Researches for Geology and Mines (BRGM) and the Agency French for Supervising Energy (AFME) which have sisterhood ties with the KIER. The establishment of the office in the research center will enable Korea to exchange modern scientific and technological know-how and participate in science research activities with those from advanced countries, he explained. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Apr 86 p 8 SK]

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CSO: 4100/121

S. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

BRIEFS

MEETING ON TRADE, FINGERPRINTING--Tokyo, 22 Apr (YONHAP)--South Korean consuls general assigned to major Japanese cities Tuesday held a meeting at the Japanese Consulate General in Osaka. In the meeting, chaired by Korean Ambassador to Japan Yi Kyu-ho, the diplomatic mission chiefs discussed ways to correct the trade imbalance between the two countries and how to boost Korean exports to Japan. They also discussed the fingerprinting requirement for Korean residents in Japan, ways to improve the legal status of Koreans and their descendants living in Japan, and diplomatic measures to support the successful hosting of the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Olympics, both to be held in Seoul. In a resolution adopted at the end of the meeting, the consuls general pledged to do their best to strengthen friendly relations between Korea and Japan, to work toward national reconciliation and democratic reunification of the Korean peninsula, and to host the Asiad and Olympiad successfully. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0552 GMT 22 Apr 86] /9604

CSO: 4100/123

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

NAKASONE TO URGE SUPPORT FOR S. KOREA AT SUMMIT

OW270845 Tokyo KYODO in English 0809 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] Tokyo, 27 Apr (KYODO)--Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone will ask the leaders of Western bloc countries at their 4-6 May summit meeting here next month to throw their support behind South Korea in its pursuit of dialogue with North Korea, sources close to him said Sunday.

The sources said the premier has decided to make the request to reflect a rising notion among the summit countries--France, the United States, Britain, West Germany, Japan, Italy and Canada--that the relaxation of tension on the Korean peninsula is important to the peace and stability of the world.

The European and American countries are deeply interested in the current political movements in South Korea centering on the campaign by the opposition camp for a constitutional amendment to allow direct presidential elections, they said.

The Western countries see some parallels between the current movements and the "people's power" revolution in the Philippines which resulted last February in the banishing of then President Ferdinand Marcos and the installation of Corazon Aquino as his successor, they said.

If a consensus can be reached at the summit over the Korean issue, it will be incorporated into a joint statement, they said.

They said some Japanese Government officials even hold the Tokyo summit should issue a separate joint statement expressing support for South Korea.

Nakasone plans to stress the importance of the Korean issue when he meets with the leaders of the other summit countries separately for pre-summit bilateral talks, the source said.

They said the prime minister will propose a concerted effort on the part of the Western democracies to support the peaceful reunification of Korea, through North-South dialogue and simultaneous admittance of North and South Korea to the United Nations.

Nakasone will also call for assistance to South Korea in its hosting of the Asian Games this fall and the 1988 Olympics.

Except for the United States, the summit countries have not had strong relations with South Korea in the past, they said. But they said these countries are beginning to show strong interest in South Korea.

They said this is due in part to the fast economic growth in South Korea and the Western countries' closer attention to the situation on the Korean peninsula.

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CSO: 4100/124

14 May 1986

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

PRIME MINISTER URGES SECURITY, TRADE DIPLOMACY

SK240806 Seoul YONHAP in English 0754 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Seoul, 24 Apr (YONHAP)--Thirty-nine Korean diplomatic mission chiefs accredited to North America and Europe met here on Thursday. High on the agenda of the meeting, scheduled to continue through 3 May, are ways to follow through on the achievements made by President Chon Tu-hwan during his European visit, how to improve relations with Third World countries and East bloc nations with which South Korea does not have diplomatic ties, and ways to successfully host the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 summer Olympic games, a Foreign Ministry source said.

In an address to the conference, the second of its kind this year, Prime Minister No Sin-yong said that measures should be worked out to maximize the outcome of Chon's European visit through close consultations with diplomatic missions and pertinent government agencies.

No stressed the need to boost security and trade diplomacy in order to deal with political and economic changes in the international community and with the international situation surrounding the Korean peninsula. No instructed the participants to make the best use of the recent improvements in the global trade climate to accelerate Korea's economic growth and to stabilize the internal situation in Korea.

Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong, on the other hand, said that North Korea, supported militarily by the Soviet Union, has become increasingly impatient with Seoul's growing national prestige within the international community. Pyongyang is expected to resort to every possible sabotage tactic in the next 2 or 3 years to impede the 1988 Seoul summer olympic games and the peaceful change of governmental power, also scheduled for 1988, he added.

Seoul must take the wind out of Pyongyang's sails by enhancing South Korea's economic and defense capabilities through effective diplomatic activities and by successfully hosting the Seoul Olympiad, Yi said.

To maximize the effects of Chon's European visit in the field of economic cooperation, Yi said, the participants should make all-out efforts to establish partnerships between Korean firms and foreign companies, and to develop new fields of activity, such as analyzing the likes and dislikes of foreigners to boost sales of Korean-made goods.

Among those attending the conference held at the Capitol building were Kim Kyong-won, ambassador to Washington, and Kim Yong-chu, ambassador to London.

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S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

AMBASSADOR TO BRITAIN VIEWS THATCHER'S SCHEDULED VISIT

SK300354 Seoul YONHAP in English 0328 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Seoul, 30 Apr (YONHAP)--The scheduled visit to Seoul by British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher early next month will be significant not only for historical reasons, but also because it will continue South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan's summit diplomacy in the wake of his recent visit to four European nations, Kim Yong-chu, Korean ambassador to Britain, said Tuesday.

Thatcher's trip to Seoul will be the first by British prime minister to Korea since the two nations established diplomatic ties more than 100 years ago.

"The British prime minister's visit will give momentum to the reconfirmation of bonds between Seoul and London, which were paved by Korean President Chon's recent visit to Britain," Kim said. "It could be viewed as a return visit, but it also signifies that Korea's position within the international community has been changed and upgraded greatly."

The Korean ambassador came here from London for a temporary stay in order to prepare for Thatcher's upcoming visit to Seoul. He recently attended a meeting here of Korean diplomatic mission chiefs assigned to countries in America and Europe.

In an interview with YONHAP News Agency, Kim said that Chon and Thatcher are expected to hold in-depth discussions on the matter of bringing peace to the Korean peninsula through mutual understanding, as agreed upon at their recent summit talks in London.

"It is believed that Prime Minister Thatcher's visit here will gain sympathy for Seoul's position and will contribute actively to our efforts to achieve the peaceful unification of the divided peninsula and to deter the recurrence of war, as she makes deep, on-the-spot observations of the security situation on the Korean peninsula in her scheduled tour of the truce village of Panmunjom," the Korean ambassador added.

Asked about Britain's expected role in fostering security on the Korean peninsula, Kim said that, from a global strategic perspective, the security situation in northeast Asia, especially Korea, is related to European security.

As the leader of the 49-nation British Commonwealth, and as a member of the European Community (EC), the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the United Nation's Security Council, Britain has a great deal of influence on the international scene, and it could play an important role in contributing to security on the Korean peninsula, Kim said.

He also said that the summit meeting here will boost economic relations between Seoul and London and will bring practical achievements as a result of the cooperative atmosphere created by Chon's visit to London.

Britain's trade volume with developing nations accounts for only 15 percent of its annual total trade volume of nearly U.S. \$120 billion, the ambassador noted.

In order to advance into the British market, which is barely open to developing countries, Korea should develop and try to export high-technology products, such as electronics and automobiles, breaking from its conventional reliance on the exportation of labor-intensive products like textiles and footwear, he said.

The prospects for investments by Korean firms in Britain are "quite positive" Kim said, and many Korean businesses would like to induce British investments here.

Thatcher's visit here will contribute greatly to the development of a "deep and correct understanding" on the part of western leaders of the Korean situation and Korea's position on international economic problems, Kim said.

He pointed out that Thatcher's visit will precede her trip to Tokyo for the summit meeting on the leaders of the seven western industrial powers, scheduled for May 4-6.

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S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

HIGH-POWERED ECONOMIC GROUP TO VISIT EUROPE

SK132235 Seoul YONHAP in English 2210 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Geneva, 12 April (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government plans to send a high-powered economic delegation to Europe to take advantage of the cooperative mood created by President Chon Tu-hwan's current visit to four European nations.

"President Chon's current tour of Europe is expected to open a new era of cooperation with European nations in trade, investment and transfer of technology," said Deputy Prime Minister Kim Man-chae Sunday to a group of Korean reporters accompanying Chon.

Kim said the planned visit to Europe by a Korean delegation, which is one of the Korean government's measures to step up economic cooperation, will be made after the presidential visit ends on April 21.

The Korean president and his entourage that includes tens of leading entrepreneurs visited Britain and West Germany, with their visit to France and Belgium scheduled later.

"The government intends to enhance the effect of import substitute through joint ventures in and the introduction of technology involving auto parts, electronics, and pharmaceuticals, while trying to find ways of making joint in roads with these European countries into third nations in these fields," Kim said.

Kim said President Chon's idea is to diversify the sources of technology introduction and joint ventures, now heavily dependent on the United States and Japan, and to further sophisticate the industries of semiconductors, auto and computers as technology-intensive industry.

"To that end," Kim, who also serves as economic planning minister, went on, "emphasis of the economic diplomacy during the on-going tour has been put on the expansion of technology introduction from European countries."

Kim said Britain, West Germany, France and other major European community members see it desirable and mutually profitable to expand economic cooperation with a country like Korea, a nation on its way of industrial development.

"Through technical cooperation and joint venture with these nations, Korea could serve as a production base not only for market in Asia but also for those in the Middle East and Africa," he said.

The deputy prime minister said leaders and the officials in charge of economic affairs of the countries Chon has visited expressed the hope that Korea could open its market wider and that they could extend their businesses into Korea's banking and service sectors.

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S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

OFFICIALS COMMENT ON CHON'S EUROPEAN VISIT

Chon on Visit: 'Beneficial, Satisfactory'

SK190047 Seoul YONHAP in English 2355 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Seattle, April 18 (YONHAP)--South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan said Friday that his visits to Britain, West Germany, France and Belgium were more beneficial and satisfactory than originally expected.

"I am convinced that my tour of the European countries gave us an opportunity to solidify the traditional friendly relationship between Korea and the nations," President Chon said.

Chon made these remarks in an in-flight press conference while he was flying from Brussels to Seattle winding up his official visits to the four nations.

"My tour will be a cornerstone for us to go into firm partnership with the European countries in the future based on the principles of reciprocity and equality as a result of our nation's enhanced strength and position on the international arena," Chon stressed.

Noting that the tour could be said to provide "an expressway of understanding and cooperation" between Korea and Europe, Chon said it is more meaningful that he and the leaders of the four European nations not only shared the understanding of various international issues but also increased sympathy with each other.

Chon also said, "During my tour, I observed mindfully how the European nations which have traditions as birthplace of democracy have developed and operated their democratic systems," and added, "I have been much encouraged as the leaders of the nations extend support to me and the Korean Government for our efforts to make a tradition of peaceful transfer of political power in Korea."

"Also noteworthy is the fact that the leaders pledged active support our nation's hosting of the 1988 Olympics," the president said.

Chon said his visits provided an opportunity for the peoples of Korea and the countries he visited to form spiritual common field by expanding not only political and economic cooperation but also exchanges in culture, art and sports.

He said all the leaders of the countries he visited pledged, among other things, their supports for the prevention of another war on the Korean peninsula.

"They expressed their support to and cooperation with our position in the simultaneous entry of South and North Korea into the United Nations, cross recognition of the two Koreas by the four superpowers surrounding the Korean peninsula, and the direct dialogue between the South and North," Chon said.

"The European countries evaluate Korea as having the greatest potential next to Japan, and are interested in joint ventures in third countries with us, combining our excellent skilled manpower and their technologies," he said. "The prospect for expansion of economic cooperation and trade with European countries are very bright."

Pointing out that people of the world highly appraise Korea's direction for developments and its position in the international society, he urged the Korean people to step up their efforts to make their nation one of advanced countries.

"For the great goals of the expansion of national power and the settlement of democratic politics, it is time to discard selfishness and to secure stability through patience and moderation," Chon said.

Chon Issues Statement on Return

SK210735 Seoul YONHAP in English 0730 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Seoul, April 21 (YONHAP)--Korean President Chon Tu-hwan said Monday that his tour of four European countries has built a solid bridge of friendship and cooperation between the Pacific and Atlantic regions and that a new era of cooperation has arisen to prepare for the 21st Century.

"The leaders of the four nations and I have reached a consensus that the security of the Korean peninsula is crucial to the stability of northeast Asia in particular and to the peace of the world in general," Chon said. "In that context, Korean security has a direct bearing on European security."

The Korean president made the statement upon returning to Seoul from a 2-week official visit to Britain, West Germany, France and Belgium. He also visited Switzerland in an unofficial capacity.

During his European trip, Chon held summit talks with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, French President Francois Mitterrand and Belgian Prime Minister Wilfried Martens.

In a report he presented to the nation upon his arrival at Seoul's Kimpo International Airport, Chon said it was "exceedingly significant" that his trip has paved the way for the drastic development of practical cooperation.

"A firm foundation has thus been laid for the development of a new partnership based on the principles of reciprocity and equality," he said.

Through the summit talks, Korea and the four European nations that Chon visited pledged to seek "the rapid expansion of two-way trade based on the principle of free trade."

The Korean president said that he and the European leaders also agreed to expedite the exchange of industrial technologies, to encourage investments in each other's country, to promote joint business operations in third nations and to step up other forms of mutually complementary economic cooperation.

"Furthermore, mutual commitments have been made to foster greater understanding and sympathy between our peoples through expanded cultural, academic and athletic exchanges," he said.

"Based on such common perceptions," the president continued, "the four nations have reaffirmed their active support in order to help ensure the success of the '88 Seoul Olympics."

He referred to the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Summer Olympic Games as "the twin major events that will decide the fortunes of the republic" and called for "grand national unity" to successfully stage those two international sports events.

"The springboard that will propel Korea onto the world center stage is labeled 'harmony and unity,'" he said.

Planning Minister Assesses Tour

SK220651 Seoul YONHAP in English 0630 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Seoul, April 22 (YONHAP)--'An expressway linking the economies of South Korea and Europe has been built," Korean Deputy Prime Minister Kim Man-che said Tuesday about President Chon Tu-hwan's recent trip to Europe.

Kim, who concurrently serves as economic planning minister, made the remark at a press conference after return to Korea Monday. He accompanied Chon on his 2-week official visit to Britain, West Germany, France and Belgium.

The "expressway" built during Chon's trip to Europe marked a milestone in economic relations between Korea and Europe, the world's largest economic sphere, based on equality and reciprocity, Kim said.

The economic achievements that came out of Chon's European tour were greater than originally expected. The four European countries, which are competing against the United States and Japan in the global economic arena, accepted Korea as a new trade partner, he said.

Korea has emerged as the 13th largest trading country in the world, with an annual external trade of more than U.S. \$60 billion. Still, Europe accounts for only 10 percent of Korea's total trade volume.

Kim predicted that the trade volume between Korea and Europe will double by 1990 under bilateral agreements reached during Chon's trip to Europe.

While Chon was in Paris, France promised to alleviate its import regulations by raising its import quota for Korean-made color TV sets to the level applied to Japanese-made sets.

In private-level negotiations, Korean businessmen who accompanied Chon on his trip and European businessmen agreed to boost their bilateral trade volume to \$1 billion, Kim said.

During Chon's visit to London, Korea and Britain signed a science and technology cooperation pact, and during his trip to Bonn, Korea and West Germany concluded a science and technology cooperation accord and a nuclear power cooperation agreement. These agreements are expected to contribute greatly to the promotion of scientific and technological exchanges between Korea and Europe, which is the center of modern science and high technology, Kim said.

Korea will carry out some \$1.1 billion worth of civil engineering and plant construction projects with the European countries in third countries--\$590 million worth with Britain, \$185 million worth with West Germany and \$310 million worth with France, he said.

Negotiations are still under way for 30 to 40 other joint-venture projects to be carried out either in Korea or in third countries. Through these joint-venture projects, the European countries will transfer their highly advanced industrial technologies to Korean firms, especially small- and medium-sized business, Kim said.

To translate the economic achievements initiated by Chon during his trip to Europe, the government will develop comprehensive follow-up measures. As part of that plan, a large-scale trade mission will visit Europe in September, Kim added.

Foreign Minister's Comments

SK220728 Seoul YONHAP in English 0714 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Seoul, April 22 (YONHAP)--South Korea Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong said Tuesday that President Chon Tu-hwan made significant diplomatic achievements during his recent 2-week official trip to four European nations.

In summit talks with the leaders of Britain, West Germany, France and Belgium, Chon explained the security situation on the Korean peninsula, Yi told reporters.

The four European nations that Chon visited pledged to cooperate in preventing the recurrence of war on the peninsula, Yi added.

In assessing the major accomplishments of Chon's trip, Yi said that the European leaders promised to support Seoul's formula for the peaceful reunification of the divided country.

They also backed Seoul's position on the cross recognition of Seoul and Pyongyang by the major powers surrounding the peninsula, Yi said.

The European leaders also committed themselves to make efforts to create international conditions conducive to the easing of tensions and the preservation of peace on the peninsula, he added.

South Korea will promote closer economic ties with the nations of Europe through the diplomatic breakthroughs made during Chon's visit, Yi continued.

Yi said that the government, as well as the private sector, plans to develop detailed measures to maximize the president's diplomatic achievements.

Accompanied by First Lady Yi Sun-cha and a 17-member official entourage, Chon embarked on his European trip on April 7 and returned to Korea on April 21.

Greater EC Ties Sought After Visit

SK220221 Seoul YONHAP in English 0209 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Seoul, April 22 (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government has begun developing measures to cement Korea's cooperative relations with Europe in the wake of President Chon Tu-hwan's recent trip to Europe.

Chon returned to Seoul on Monday after making official visits to Britain, West Germany, France and Belgium, and an unofficial trip to Switzerland.

The government will push ahead with a plan to establish offices representing Korea and the European Community (EC) in Europe and in Seoul, Foreign Ministry officials said Tuesday.

In addition, the government plans to hold a high-level consultative meeting between Korea and the EC in Brussels later this year.

The Korean Foreign Ministry will cooperate with the trade and Industry Ministry and other economic-related agencies in arranging a trade ministers' meeting with each of the four European nations this year.

The government also plans to hold joint economic committee meetings with Britain, West Germany, France and Italy.

A government trade mission and two private delegations will visit Europe later this year.

In addition, the government will send a large-scale investment inducement delegation comprising government officials and business representatives to the EC in the latter half of this year as a way of diversifying Korea's trade markets, which have been heavily concentrated on the United States and Japan.

By holding private economic committee meetings with the 10 EC member countries, the government intends to expand trade with European countries.

In an effort to expedite Korea's importation of advanced technologies from Europe and to strengthen technological cooperation, the government will arrange joint meetings on science and technology with European countries.

Korea plans to promote cooperation in the fields of semiconductors, computers, machinery and energy technologies with Britain: automation and material industry technologies with West Germany: precision chemical industry technologies with France: and engineering, metallic and electronic industry technologies with Belgium.

In accordance with these efforts, the government will also take a variety of diplomatic measures to gain EC support for South Korea's position in the new found of trade talks and the multi-fiber arrangements. The EC countries exercise substantial influence in the world's major economic forums, including the summit conference of the seven Western industrialized nations, the meeting of "group-five" finance ministers and the organization for economic cooperation and development.

A government official said that Korea's opportunity to make inroads into the EC market are greater now than at any other time, due to Chon's recently concluded European tour, as well as improved international economic conditions stemming from the appreciation of the Japanese yen and the decline of international interest rates.

The government also plans to promote bilateral cooperation between Korea and the nations of Europe in establishing peace on the Korean peninsula, the official said. He pointed out that the EC countries have close relations, both political and economic, with third world nations, including east European countries.

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S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

ECONOMIC OFFICIAL DISCUSS STEPS FOR IMPROVED TIES WITH EC

SK290029 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 29 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] Senior officials from economy-related ministries gathered in a meeting yesterday to provide concrete measures designed to expand economic ties with the United Kingdom, West Germany, France and Belgium as the nation and they agreed to visit there earlier this month, during President Chon Tu-hwan's visit.

Sources at the Economic Planning Board (EPB) said topics at the meeting concerned promotion of trade, joint ventures and technology transfer.

The meeting, held at the EPB, was chaired by Assistant Minister Hong Che-hyong, who is leading the International Policy Coordination Office at the EPB.

During Chon's visit to the four European countries, Korea reached agreements with them to form joint ventures worth more than \$1 billion for advancement to third countries.

The sources said the government is weighing measures to give tax or financial benefits to Korean importers of machinery and parts from the four European countries, while strengthening activities of branch offices of the Korean Traders Association and the Korea Trade Promotion Corp. in the European countries.

Earlier, Deputy Prime Minister Kim Man-che said the nation will dispatch a high-powered trade mission, to be led by Minister of Trade and Industry Kum Chin-ho, to the countries in September, in a move to expand economic ties with them.

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CSO: 4100/126

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

JSP CHAIRMAN ACCEPTS NKDP VISIT INVITATION

SK281116 Seoul YONHAP in English 1106 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Tokyo, 28 Apr (YONHAP)--Masashi Ishibashi, chairman of Japan's main opposition Japan Socialist Party (JSP), may visit South Korea in late May at the invitation of the New Democratic Korea Party (NKDP).

Ishibashi accepted the invitation, when floor leader Kim Tong-yong of the Korean opposition party, paid a call on him and asked him to visit Seoul next month.

Kim arrived here Sunday night on his way back home from a U.S. tour.

Emerging from a 40-minute meeting with Ishibashi, Kim said the NKDP will arrange the itinerary for the Japanese politician's visit to Korea.

Kim said the Japan Socialist Party's policy toward the Korean peninsula had a considerable distance from reality, but the distance could be narrowed through exchanges between the two parties.

Officials at JSP said that Ishibashi expressed his intention to visit Seoul late in May if he gets cleared for entry visa.

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CSO: 4100/126

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

GOVERNMENT TO ALLOW IMPORT OF UNCONTRACTED LIBYAN OIL

SK300409 Seoul YONHAP in English 0311 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Seoul, 30 Apr (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government plans to allow the import of 1.5 million barrels of uncontracted Libyan crude oil now aboard a Norwegian-chartered tanker in the southeastern port city of Ulsan.

The oil aboard the "berge big" was sent by Libya to Korea under "policy considerations," Korean Energy and Resources Minister Choe Chang-nak said Wednesday. Libya sent the oil to Korea, assuming that Korea would accept it, but failed to inform the Korean Government of its shipment because of the U.S. air attacks on Libya.

Korean Government had not been notified of the Libyan shipment before the chartered tanker, the "berge big," appeared in Korean waters and sent a telex message to Yukong, an oil firm here, inquiring about docking rights last Friday.

The oil was reportedly sent by Kim U-chung, president of the Daewoo Group, as a Libyan payment for construction projects carried out by Daewoo in the North African country.

Kim, who returned home from Libya last Saturday, said Tuesday, however, that he arranged only the charter for the Norwegian tanker while he was in Libya.

The Libyan state-run oil company had planned to send officials to Korea to hold negotiations with Korean firms over the prices of the oil before the oil arrived in Korea. But the plan did not materialize, due to the political instability in Libya, Kim said.

The Korean Government intends to allow the importation of the uncontracted Libyan oil, pending, however, negotiation with Libya on the appropriate pricing based on features market, Minister Choe said.

Korea has imported 20,000 barrels of Libyan crude oil per day since 1982 under a policy of diversifying its sources of imported oil.

Korea has to pay U.S. \$13,000 a day for the services of the Norwegian tanker. The government will not however, allow the unloading of crude oil that is brought in as payments for construction projects being carried out by Korean firms, Choe said.

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CSO: 4100/126

14 May 1986

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

LIBYAN SITUATION DISCUSSED--With the people's attention focused on the issue of the safety of workers in Libya, prompted by its unstable political situation, including rumors of military coup, a meeting of working-level officials from the relevant government offices, including the Economic Planning Board, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Construction, and the Ministry of Labor Affairs, was held on the afternoon of 18 April, chaired by Pak Su-kil, first assistant foreign minister. In view of our delicate diplomatic position, situated between the United States and Libya, the meeting that day was held in closed-door session. The Foreign Ministry, which convened the meeting, did not make a decision regarding whether it should hold the meeting in open or closed-door session until just before the meeting, thus failing to make advance preparations for the meeting. The Foreign Ministry side even committed the senseless act of forcibly driving reporters from the meeting hall. After the meeting, a relevant Foreign Ministry official said that "our diplomatic position is faced with various delicate situations, including one whereby the Libyan consulate in Korea misunderstood our government and the reports by our mass media. It appears that the sparks caused by the conflict between the United States and Libya have fallen on us, the innocent side." [From the column "Tidbits"] [Text] [Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 19 Apr 86 p 3 SK] /8918

MEETING OF DIPLOMATIC MISSION CHIEFS--Seoul, April 18 (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government will hold the second meeting of Korean diplomatic mission chiefs here from April 24 through May 3, the Korean Foreign Ministry announced Friday. Thirty-nine ambassadors and consuls general assigned to European and American countries will attend the 10-day meeting, according to the ministry. The envoys will be briefed on the Korean Government's major policy goals and foreign policy guidelines for this year, it added. They will also discuss ways to expand diplomatic and economic relations between Korea and their host countries in the wake of Korean President Chon Tu-hwan's recent 2-week official tour of Europe, a ministry official said. On April 7, Chon embarked on his European trip, which took him to Britain, West Germany, France, Belgium and Switzerland. During the upcoming meeting, the mission chiefs will also discuss ways to boost assistance from their host countries in preparing for and staging the 1986 Asiad and the 1988 Olympiad, both scheduled for Seoul. While in Korea, they are scheduled to tour major industrial facilities and to visit front-line areas. Last March, the government held its first meeting of diplomatic chiefs assigned to Asian, Middle East and African countries. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0301 GMT 18 Apr 86 SK] /8918

NORMALIZING DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS--Seoul, April 19 (YONHAP)--South Korea and Uganda have agreed to normalize their relations, which were unilaterally suspended by the Ugandan Government in 1984, the Korean Foreign Ministry reported Saturday. The Korean Government Saturday appointed Chong Po-yong, consul general to the north Pacific island of Guam, which is under U.S. jurisdiction, as its new ambassador to Uganda. Seoul and Kampala cut off diplomatic ties in September 1984 when the Ugandan Government, under Milton Obote, who was then president, expelled Korea's ambassador, Kang Sok-hong, from Uganda to protest reports in Korean media about human rights violations in Uganda. The Kampala Government asserted that the Korean media had damaged the external image of the Central African country through "distorted" news reports. Since he took office in January, Yoweri Museveni, Uganda's current president, has reportedly pursued a policy of maintaining good relations with South Korea and other foreign countries. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0227 GMT 19 Apr 86 SK] /8918

CSO: 4100/122

TRADE MINISTER OPPOSES U.S. PROTECTIONISM PLANS

SK220246 Seoul YONHAP in English 0239 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Miami, Florida, 21 Apr (YONHAP)--South Korean Trade and Industry Minister Kum Chin-ho asserted Monday that if the United States implements its protectionist legislation, the U.S. economy will suffer substantially, due to restrictions it would inevitably bring to U.S. exports. Kum said that U.S. President Ronald Reagan's veto early this year of a textile bill aimed at sharply curbing foreign imports reflects the view that long-term profit should not be sacrificed for the sake of short-term profit.

The Korean minister made the assertion in an address delivered at the inaugural Economic Council meeting between Korea and seven southeastern U.S. states. Kum implied that it is not appropriate for some parties in the United States to regard Korea as an advanced country because of its recent trade surplus with the United States.

He pointed out that Korea's per capita GNP of U.S.\$2,000 is only one-eighth that of the United States and one-fifth that of Japan, and that it remains far [behind] the levels of its Asian neighbors--Taiwan, Singapore and Hong Kong. Korea, with an external debt of \$46.5 billion, is the world's fourth largest debtor nation. Korea has a heavy burden of spending one-sixth of its GNP on defense, Kum added.

Trade between Korea and the United States has expanded 70 times in the last 20 years, and Korea has emerged as the United States' seventh largest trading partner and the eighth largest importer of U.S. goods, the Korean official said. Kum noted that the \$3.6 billion surplus that Korea recorded in its trade with the United States in 1984 is only one-tenth, one-fourth and one-third the surpluses that Japan, Canada and Taiwan, respectively, recorded in their trade with the United States. He also pointed out that Korea recorded a deficit in its trade with the United States in 18 of the 25 years that the two countries have had trade relations.

The Korean market has been widely opened, Kum said, although Korea, unlike Japan and its other neighbors, still records overall deficits in its external trade. In addition, Korea depends on imports for 36 percent of its GNP, compared with 11.2 percent in the United States and 9.7 percent in Japan.

Attending Monday's meeting were some 30 Korean business leaders, including Nam Tok-u, president of the Korea Traders Association. Among the 150 U.S. participants were governors of the states of Florida, Virginia and Tennessee.

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CSO: 4100/123

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

FIRST MONTHLY SURPLUS RECORDED IN CURRENT ACCOUNT

SK190051 Seoul YONHAP in English 0034 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Seoul, 19 Apr (YONHAP)--South Korea recorded its first monthly surplus (U.S.\$116 million) in its current account in March, due to a sustained export drive that began in January, the Bank of Korea reported Friday. As a result, Korea's current account deficit decreased by \$285 million, from \$579 million in March last year to \$294 million this year.

March exports totaled \$2.6 billion, up 15.3 percent from the same month last year, and imports increased by 11.5 percent, to \$2.3 billion, registering a trade surplus of \$169 million.

Footwear exports rose by 55.6 percent, those of machinery increased by 41.2 percent, and those of textiles climbed 17.9 percent.

However, the importation of crude oil declined by 30.3 percent, and that of timber fell by 8.3 percent.

In its balance of invisible trade, however, Korea sustained a deficit of \$114 million in March, compared with a \$58 million deficit in March 1985, due primarily to poor receipts from overseas construction projects. Korea brought in only \$65 million in receipts from overseas construction projects in March, compared with \$145 million a year earlier.

Income earned from overseas construction projects in the first quarter of this year totaled \$143 million, down 55.6 percent, according to the Central Bank report.

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CSO: 4100/123

14 May 1986

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

BRIEFS

ROK-U.S. TEXTILE TRADE FRICTION--Seoul, 16 April (YONHAP)--The trade subcommittee of the Korean National Assembly's Trade and Industry Committee Tuesday held a meeting to deal with friction in Korean-U.S. textile trade. The subcommittee members discussed ways to help Korean textile exporters extend, through negotiations, the period covered by the multi-fiber arrangement (MFA), which is scheduled to expire in July. They were also briefed by Assistant Trade and Industry Minister Kim Chol-su and Chu Tong-sik, vice president of the Korean Federation of Textile Industries, on difficulties facing textile manufacturers. To ease these difficulties, the subcommittee will send a trade mission to the United States in May in order to conduct trade diplomacy, an official said. Yi Sang-hui, chairman of the subcommittee, said, "the trade mission will meet with U.S. congressmen who have proposed bills to regulate the importation of textile products." With the approach of congressional elections, he [words indistinct] increasing number of bills aimed at restricting the inflow of textiles have been introduced. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0201 GMT 16 Apr 86 SK]

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NORTH KOREA/MILITARY AFFAIRS

MILITARY STRUCTURE, READINESS DESCRIBED

Tokyo GUNJI KENKYU in Japanese Mar 86 pp 196-205

/Article by North Korean research specialist Kim Wom-pong: "North Korean Armed Forces, Part I; North Korean Military Officers and Organizations and Systems"/

/Text/ The North is always watching the South; it aims to unify the Korean Peninsula. For this reason, although the North Korean Armed Forces are divided into the army, the navy, and the air force, the navy and the air force do not maintain general staff departments, and the General Staff of the People's Armed Forces; the main pillar of which is the army, controls the operations of the entire armed forces.

Special Systems of the North Korean People's Armed Forces

To describe the military forces of North Korea, it saves time to begin with the special aspects of its military structure. Nevertheless, it does not mean that the military forces of North Korea alone maintain special organizations, compared with other countries. However, its organizations are quite different from those of the military forces of the free nations.

It is similar to other countries in that the military forces of North Korea are composed of three services, the army, the navy, and the air force. Their title is the "People's Armed Forces of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea."

The main force of the People's Armed Force is the ground force. Neither the navy nor the air force has an independent military staff department. The General Staff of the People's Armed Forces with the ground force as the main force controls the operations of the entire armed forces. This General Staff appears to be the only pipeline connecting the armed forces with the supreme commander. From top to bottom, this structure shows the following system. The president of the state--the National Defense Commission of the Central People's Committee--the Ministry of People's Armed Forces--the General Staff--Ground Force, Navy, and Air Force commands.

Separately and under the direct control of the Chief of the General Staff are independent organizations such as the Military Police Bureau, the General Political Bureau, the Military Court Bureau, the Military Procurators

Bureau, and the General Rear Services Bureau. The General Political Bureau is designed to play a large role in turning the People's Armed Forces into Kim Il-song's private army, and moreover, it also performs the function of preventing military coup d'etats.

The General Staff Ordered the Terrorist Bombing at Rangoon

Under the General Staff are 14 bureaus led by the Operations Bureau, and the Kim Il-song Military University, the Kang Kon Military Officers' School, and the Non-commissioned Officers' School. The title and functions of each bureau are described below.

Operations Bureau. This bureau is in charge of all military operations-related sectors, including the formulation of general operations plans of the regular forces, the army, the navy, and the air force, and of paramilitary structures, including the Red Worker-Peasant Militia and paramilitary training units; the formulation and transmission of operations orders; the compilation of operational statistics on each service of the armed forces; and the control of military organizations and war history records.

Military Training Bureau. This bureau executes tasks concerned with the education, training, and inspection of the People's Armed Forces, and is in charge of general military education and training, including school education by military service and service branch. It is also in charge of the military technical training of the armed forces and the training planning of the Red Worker-Peasant Militia and paramilitary training units. It also takes charge of the compilation of war history based on operational history data recorded by the Operations Bureau.

Military Mobilization This bureau is in charge of military drafts, call-ups, and discharges. It has the function of a general staff department, and takes charge of military replacements by requesting each province and city military mobilization bureau for drafts in accordance with the replacement requests of the Ranks Replacement Bureau. It is in charge of call-ups of the Red Worker-Peasant Militia, including discharged personnel.

Weapons Bureau. This bureau carries out the development and research of various types of weapons and is in charge of management and administration in accordance with the supply and demand plans of each military command, including the supply and demand plans of various types of weapons and ammunitions for each armed forces service.

Ranks Replacement Bureau. This bureau is in charge of all personnel work, including requesting the Military Mobilization Bureau for replacements based on the request for increase of military personnel by the armed forces, and classifying and assigning military personnel to various units.

Confidential Affairs Bureau. This bureau classifies, takes custody of all documents of military secrets, formulates plans for encoding, decoding and security, and executes inspection.

Reconnaissance Bureau. This bureau is in charge of collecting military intelligence, and has the special assignment to execute armed operations against South Korea. To the Reconnaissance Bureau are assigned the Special 8th Army Corps, 907 Military Unit, 198 Military Unit, 448 Military Unit, and a special marine operations unit. The major duties of these units are focused on armed operations against South Korea, including the collection of various types of military intelligence, assassination and kidnapping of important persons and their escort to North Korea, and the destruction of important state facilities, strategic objectives and main industry facilities. This bureau was in charge of and ordered the terrorist bombing at Rangoon.

Military Engineering Bureau. This bureau executes such duties as the construction of military facilities necessary for military operations, the control of materials, and the installation of obstacles and land mines. Under it are independent engineering units, and it controls the engineer non-commissioned officers' school.

Cadres Bureau. In contrast to the Ranks Replacement Bureau which takes charge of all personnel work related to officers, the Cadres Bureau is in charge of all personnel work related to promotions, records, and statistics of military officers.

Communications Bureau. This bureau is charged with the operation and supervision of wire and radio communications of each armed forces service, and the radio frequency control, surveillance, and monitoring of the armed forces.

Geology Bureau. This bureau is in charge of the study of topography, meteorology, military map making, and weather forecasting.

Inspection Bureau. This bureau executes all inspection work related to the armed forces, including attitude investigation activity of the army, the navy, and the air force and such paramilitary organizations as the Red Worker-Peasant Militia, the People's Constabulary, and the Red Youth Guards.

Military Publications Bureau. This bureau publishes and distributes all periodical and non-periodical data and books each armed forces service needs.

The Kim Il-song Military University, the Kang Kon Officers School and the Non-commissioned Officers School will be described later.

Functions of the General Political Bureau Are Enormous

The General Political Bureau belongs to a separate system; the Central Committee of the Workers Party--the Military Department of the Party Secretariat--the Party Committee of the People's Armed Forces--the General Political Bureau. However, since O Chin-u is concurrently Chairman of the Party Committee of the People's Armed Forces, Director of the General Political Bureau, Vice Chairman of the National Defense Commission of the Central People's Committee, and Minister of the People's Armed Forces, the General Political Bureau is, in fact, directly under the minister of the People's Armed Forces.

This military organ called the General Political Bureau cannot be found in the armed forces of the free nations. The North Korean Armed Forces are combat groups as well as political organizations. It may be said that the management of the armed forces is always carried out with priority for political judgment over military judgment. At this point, the internal bureaus and functions of the General Political Bureau are described.

General Political Bureau has 11 posts and 4 organs.

Organizational Planning Department. This department is charged with the duty of planning function to formulate and guide the general implementation of organizational plans of all tasks performed by the General Political Bureau.

Party Organization Department. This department is in charge of all organizational work such as the expansion and inspection of party organizational work within the People's Armed Forces.

Socialist Workers Youth League Guidance Department. This department organizes, guides, and oversees Socialist Workers Youth League work within the armed forces.

Propaganda and Education Department. This department organizes and guides political ideology education and propaganda work within the armed forces.

Cultural Department. This department is in charge of strategic psychological warfare, and manages psychological warfare within the armed forces.

Special Political Department. This department is in charge of the planning and management of all works for implementing party lines and policies within the armed forces.

Inspection Department. This department carries out the inspection of general party work within military units.

Public Information Department. This department organizes and executes work related to news and public information within the armed forces.

Statistical Department. This department is in charge of collection and custody of all statistical data related to political work, and of compilation of statistical data within the armed forces.

Cadres Department. This department is in charge of all personnel matters related to political officers within the armed forces.

Enemy Attack Department. This department is commonly called 563 Unit. In peacetime this department plans operations to contact and kidnap South Korean soldiers and to force them to North Korea, and is in charge of loudspeaker broadcasts and the distribution of publications along the demilitarized zone. In wartime this department is in charge of civilian affairs and the apprehension of reactionary elements in the occupied areas, and the estimating of South Korean capabilities.

People's Armed Forces Publishing Office. This office is in charge of publication and issuing of various printed materials and books related to the armed forces.

People's Armed Forces Newspaper Office. This office is in charge of editing and publication of KOREAN PEOPLE'S ARMY NEWS.

2.8 Movie Studio. This studio is in charge of making movies related to the armed forces and their distribution to each service and its subordinate units.

2.8 Physical Training Group. This group fosters and manages professional physical training teams within the armed forces, and guides their participation in various sports competitions.

People's Armed Forces Concert Band. This band is an entertainment group within the armed forces and performs for military units.

General Rear Services Bureau as the General Manager of Military Supply Structure

Next, the General Rear Services Bureau is the system which manages all supplies needed by the armed forces. This is one of the characteristics of the North Korean Armed Forces. The General Rear Services Bureau has 1 headquarters and 14 departments.

General Rear Services Bureau Headquarters. This headquarters is comprised of the Organizational Planning Section, the Military Training Section, the Inspection Section, the Transport Section, the Communications Section, the Administration Section, the Confidential Affairs Section, the Cadres Section, the Ranks Section, the External Affairs Section, the Political Section, and the Political Security Section. Each section is charged with general administrative tasks related to the General Rear Services Bureau, and personnel matters and training of rear branches.

Organizational Planning Bureau. This bureau is comprised of the Management and Procurement Department, the Procurement Coordination Department, the Storage Coordination Department, the Supply Coordination Department, the Relief Coordination Department, and the Security Planning Department. This bureau is in charge of planning and coordination of management, procurement, supply, relief, and security.

Food Control Bureau. This bureau is comprised of the Procurement Supply Department, and the Food Warehouse Department. It carries out the supply and demand administration of food for each armed forces service and is in charge of storage of military food supply.

Clothing Bureau. This is comprised of the Procurement Department, the Repair Department, the Supply Department, and the Clothing Warehouse Department, and is charged with the manufacturing, storage, repair, and supply of clothing for each armed forces service.

Fuel Bureau. This bureau is comprised of the Procurement Section and the Fuel Supply Office. It is charged with the supply and demand, and storage of various types of military fuel supply needed by each armed forces service.

Vehicle Bureau. This bureau is comprised of the Procurement Department, the Storage Department, the Repair Department, and the Driver Training Department. It is charged with the supply, repair and maintenance of various types of military vehicles, and the training and education of military drivers.

Construction Bureau. This bureau is comprised of the Organizational Planning Department, the Administrative Staff Department, the Technical Department, the Control Department, and 24 construction battalions. It is charged with all works related to construction, including military facilities and buildings.

Road Control Bureau. This bureau is comprised of the Construction Department, the Storage Department, the Traffic Control Department, and 3 independent military road control units. It is in charge of the construction, control, repair and maintenance of roads for military operations.

Medical Bureau. This bureau consists of a Staff Department, the Central Hospital, four rear hospitals, and front line field hospitals. It is in charge of general administrative and medical treatment activities for military medicine, and is responsible for leadership of the Military Medical Officers' School and of all grades of military hospitals.

Veterinary Bureau. This bureau is comprised of the Staff Department, the Veterinary Hospital, the Military Veterinarian Officers' School, and the Equine Training Brigade, and is in charge of the training, breeding, and custody of military animals, and also controls the training of military veterinarian officers.

Finance Bureau. This bureau is comprised of the Budget and Accounting Department, the Paymaster Department, and the Inspection Department, and is in charge of general administrative work concerning all military finance and accounting.

Military Munitions Production Bureau. This bureau is comprised of the Organizational Planning Department, and the Inspection Department, and controls general work concerning the production and production plans for all types of munitions needed by each armed forces service.

Transportation Bureau. This bureau is comprised of the Road Department, the Railroad Department, the Marine Transportation Department, and more than 10 transportation battalions. It is in charge of general military transportation work, and controls and manages independent transportation units.

Military Industry Bureau. This bureau is comprised of the Organizational Planning Department, the Control Department, and the Inspection Department. It is in charge of the sales of various necessities needed inside and outside the armed forces, and management and control of sales and supply of rationed goods to military families.

Building Custody Bureau. This bureau is comprised of the Facilities Department, the Materials Department, and the Control Department, and is in charge of such duties as the maintenance and repair of military buildings and facilities for all armed forces.

Four Paramilitary Organizations

In addition to above, North Korea has a system of paramilitary structures. These are the Training Units which are the reserves of the ground corps, the Red Worker-Peasant Militia and the Red Youth Guards as militia. In peacetime these are under the Military Department of the Party Secretariat. Furthermore, the Public Security Department and its subordinate People's Constabulary are separately under the Military Department of the Party Secretariat.

Each of these will be explained.

Paramilitary Training Units Can Be Organized into 20 Divisions in 24 Hours

Paramilitary Training Units are organized with 20 to 40 year old discharged soldiers among workers at factories and enterprises of grade 3 and higher. Patterned after the organization of the regular forces, these are organized into divisions, regiments, battalions, and companies according to the size of factories and enterprises. Commanders and staff officers of each echelon are active duty officers, and divisions belong to rear corps. The chain of command is dually controlled by the party committees concerned and by the Ministry of People's Armed Forces.

In peacetime, these units are assigned the duty of local defense in the rear. However, when wartime mobilization orders are proclaimed, these members are immediately incorporated into regular forces with their active duty ranks for combat duties. The current strength is 260,000, and they can be organized into 20 divisions within 24 hours after mobilization orders are issued.

Red Worker-Peasant Militia Incorporates Even Able-Bodied Old People

The Red Worker-Peasant Militia is organized of workers, peasants, and students aged 15-45 years. In the case of general enterprises, the majority of young people belong to the Paramilitary Training Units at work, and in the countryside the majority of young people belong to the Red Worker-Peasant Militia. The organization of the Red Worker-Peasant Militia is patterned after the organization of the regular forces. Thus, under the control of the Military Department of the Party Secretariat the Red Worker-Peasant Militia command is established, and the Red Worker-Peasant Militia is organized in provincial and directly administered city at corps level, city and city district (in Pyongyang City) and kun at regimental level, ri and tong at battalion level, and village and unit work place at company and platoon level. The Red Worker-Peasant Militia at various levels are under the guidance and supervision of party military committees at provincial, directly administered city, city, district, and kun levels. Commanders of echelons at all levels, in the majority of cases, are the secretaries of the party committees concerned.

Females 18-30 years old also become members of the Red Worker-Peasant Militia, and they undergo training mainly in small arms, anti-aircraft machine guns, and medical aid.

The basic mission of the Red Worker-Peasant Militia is defined as "to defend with (their) lives the Party Central Committee led by the leader Kim Il-song, to unconditionally defend to the last at all outposts of socialist construction, party lines and policies proposed by the leader, to firmly defend the achievements of the socialist fatherland and revolution against enemy encroachment, and to struggle for the unification of the fatherland and the nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution." In peacetime, they are charged with local defense such as anti-air defense. In wartime, they are mobilized as reserve forces and charged with the defense of the rear areas and the escort and support of military supply transport. Also, they become replacements for the regular forces. Their total strength is said to be 1.7 to 2 million.

There are supposed to be age limits for the members of the Red Worker-Peasant Militia. However, this is only in principle. In reality, as long as they are able-bodied, even fairly elderly people participate in firing trainings. Such scenes are frequently shown in North Korean television for domestic consumption. Kim Il-song's two admonitions--"return of the life cycle at the 80th birthday" and "the flower of the revolution must be kept blooming"--do not allow the older people to idle their lives away. Accordingly, there is a possibility that the actual strength of the Red Worker-Peasant Militia is over 2.5 million.

Even Children Become Regular Forces in the Red Youth Guards

The Red Youth Guards are organized with boy and girl students (14-16 years old) who are in the 5th and 6th grades of the advanced classes of higher middle schools in each village. With school as the unit they are organized into company-level echelons. In peacetime they are commanded and controlled by the Military Department of the Party Secretariat, both when mobilized for training they are under the Education Commission of the Administration Council.

The duty of the Red Youth Guards is literally to defend to the death the high-ranking cadres of North Korea. At the same time, it's main duty is to expose and eliminate "counter-revolutionary elements" hidden in North Korean society. Also, as the guards of the cadres the training to improve their combat capability is very strict and thoroughgoing. They undergo two months' training in camps every year, and their marksmanship is reputed to be high.

The draft age is 16 years. When servicemen enter the military service, they have already completed much of the basic military training, so in 6 months after joining the military service, they win a gold stripe on a solid red background rank insignia and are promoted to the rank of private first class. Therefore, in emergency the Red Youth Guards perform the duty as reserve forces and death bands to replace low rank cadres of the armed forces. This is nothing but the unique North Korean system of fully exploiting and utilizing children's naivete. There are not a few cases of tragedy where children denounce their real parents as "counter-revolutionary" without really knowing what "counter-revolutionary elements" are. It may be said to be due to the success of education from the nursery in, that neither warm dialogue nor life between parents and children exist.

People's Constabulary as the Armed Forces of the Ministry of Public Security

The People's Constabulary is under the 5th Guard Bureau of the Ministry of Public Security (national police) of the Administration Council. Its low ranking soldiers are selected from draftees for the regular forces, and undergo 3 to 4 months basic training at the new recruit training center of the Ministry of Public Security, and are assigned to field units. Its officers are selected from non-commissioned officers of the Constabulary, and undergo regular education at the Officers' School of the People's Constabulary. The People's Constabulary is comprised of the Railroad Constabulary, the Coast Constabulary, the International Border Constabulary, the Islands Constabulary, the Local Constabulary, the Factory Constabulary, the Pyongyang Special City Constabulary Regiment, and the Kaesong District Constabulary Regiment. The People's Constabulary was organized about 1959 from the nucleus of the 38th Parallel Constabulary which was disbanded after the Korean War. At the beginning it recruited certain numbers of young people discharged from the armed forces for 15-day shift duty to strengthen the guarding of coastal areas, international borders, and islands.

The Military Has Priority Over the "State" and the People's Armed Forces Are a Tool of Aggression

It is well known that before the political regime was established on 9 September 1948, North Korea already inaugurated its regular military forces on 8 February 1948. Therefore, the North Korean armed forces are not troops for the "defense of the state," but are troops rooted in proletarian internationalism, and for war which leads to revolution.

In plainer terms, they are the armed forces organized for the unique purpose of causing wars in the Korean Peninsula to carry out the communist revolution throughout the peninsula. In other words, the North Korean People's Armed Forces were organized at the outset solely as the "tool" for the communist unification of the Korean Peninsula.

The fact that the military forces of North Korea are solely for the purpose of aggression can be traced to its origin in Stalin's view of war: "War must be avoided, but war cannot be avoided; and revolution entails war, and war brings about revolution." These words of Stalin's made Kim Il-song an anomaly who established armed forces for aggression before the birth of the "state."

Then Kim Il-song organized political organizations within the armed forces in order to convert them completely into his private forces and to use them as he wished as the tool for aggression. This is the highest system for watching and controlling armed forces.

Political Organizations Within the Armed Forces Bound Hand and Foot

Not only do the People's Armed Forces of North Korea have political organizations within the forces, but other communist nations such as the Soviet Union also have political departments in the armed forces. To begin with, the origin of political organizations established within the armed forces lies in the establishment in 1918 of the principle of exercising the influence of party organizations over armed forces when the Soviet Red Worker-Peasant Forces were inaugurated as the armed forces by the communist party.

Since the military organizations of North Korea were modeled after the military organizations of the Soviet Union, it would be strange if no political organizations existed within the armed forces of North Korea, and such organizations naturally exist. Article 46 of the Rules of the Workers Party stipulates: "The Korean People's Armed Forces are the revolutionary armed forces of the Korean Workers Party," which clearly confirms that the party rules over the armed forces. As Kim Il-song emphasizes the importance of political work within the People's Armed Forces is the "basic policy that the party firmly holds and it is an important work," the power of political organizations within the People's Armed Forces is extremely strong. Without the consent of political deputy commander, even army corps commanders and division commanders cannot issue any order or instruction. Needless to say, this is true with regiment, battalion and company commanders.

There are three political pillars in the armed forces. One system is the Party Central Committee--the Party Committee of the armed forces--the General Political Bureau--the party committee of the corps--the party committee of the division--the party committee of the regiment--the primary level party committee of the battalion--the party cell committee of the company--the party team of the platoon. Another system is the General Political Bureau--political deputy commander--political deputy division commander--political deputy regimental commander--political deputy battalion commander--political deputy company commander--platoon director. The last system is the General Political Bureau--the Central Committee of the Socialist Workers Youth League--the people's committee of the Socialist Workers Youth League--the people's committee of the Socialist Workers Youth League--the Corps Socialist Workers Youth League committee--the division Socialist Workers Youth League committee--the regimental Socialist Workers Youth League committee--the battalion Socialist Workers Youth League committee--the company Socialist Workers Youth League primary level committee--the platoon Socialist Workers Youth League team.

As can be seen from this the General Political Bureau, as expected, has authority over all of the systems. Besides this, there are the secretariat organizations under the Secretariat. Indeed, the political organizations are bound hand and foot.

Party Committee in the Armed Forces Draft, Control, and Oversee Even Operations

In accordance with the stipulation of Article 47, Chapter 7, of the Party Rules adopted at the 4th Party Congress in October 1961 that "military party committees of the Korean People's Armed Forces are organized comprehensively with the components of the party organizations of all level units within the Korean People's Armed Forces," North Korea organized party committees of the People's Armed Forces directly under the Party Central Committee, and has developed political work under its guidance.

Armed forces parties are directly under the Central Party Secretariat, and the chairman of the party committee of the People's Armed Forces is concurrently the director of the General Political Bureau of the People's Armed Forces. Under the party committee of the People's Armed Forces, party committees are organized at all units, ranging from corps party committee to platoon team, and carry out their work in accordance with the "rules of the Workers Party and instructions and rules ratified by the Party Central Committee."

Duties of armed forces parties include (1) the determination of military line and policy directions of the party, (2) the drafting, guidance, control, and supervision of all military operations and training plans within the armed forces, and (3) personnel management to suit the purposes of the party.

Political Departments as Workers Party Organizations Within the Armed Forces

From its founding the People's Armed Forces had its "cultural departments" take charge of political work. At the end of the 1960's the "cultural department" was reorganized as the "political department." At the 4th Party Congress, the General Political Bureau was newly established within the Armed Forces further to strengthen the activity of past political departments.

Article 51 of the Workers Party Rules stipulates: "The General Political Bureau and its subordinate political organizations as executive structures of the party committees concerned organize and implement political work of the party." Thus, the political departments are assigned substantive functions as the executive structures of political work within the armed forces. In accordance with the rules of the Central Party and instructions and rules ratified by the Party Central Committee, the political departments as the political executive structures execute, direct, and oversee political work decided by armed forces party committees through armed forces party committees and Socialist Workers Youth League committees at all levels.

Duties of the political departments include (1) the execution and disposition of decisions of the party committees, (2) the study and dissemination of communist theories, (3) political ideology education, (4) the investigation of ideological trends of soldiers, (5) propaganda activity, and (6) psychological warfare.

Political Officers and Secretariat Organs with Powerful Authority

In January 1969 North Korea introduced the political commissar system at the 4th plenary session of the 4th Armed Forces Party, according to which political secretaries selected by the Secretariat of the Central Committee for the purpose of building the unique ideological system of Kim Il-song are assigned to various units to supervise general military tasks, including military affairs and politics. Secretaries, that is, political commissars, are dispatched by the Ministry of the People's Armed Forces and are assigned down to the brigade level, including independent brigades. Political deputy commanders are dispatched as directors to small units without political secretaries for the execution of these duties.

They are expected to exercise the right to ratify and sign all orders and instructions for military operations. They exercise powerful authority within the armed forces, and their influence is enormous.

In the structure of secretariat organs, the party secretariat is established in the Central Party, the secretariat in the Ministry of the People's Armed Forces, and responsible secretaries are directly dispatched by the Central Party and assigned to corps, political commissioners to divisions and regiments, and political directors to battalions and companies.

Their duties include (1) political work for the implementation of party policies, (2) the establishment of Kim Il-song's unique ideology, (3) the supervision of general military affairs, (4) the coordination and supervision of political and party work, (5) the ratification of orders and plans, and (6) the prevention of formation of factions within the armed forces.

Socialist Workers Youth League as the Engine for Ideological Armament Within the Armed Forces

On 16 January 1946 North Korea organized the Democratic Youth League as a means of strengthening party organizations and as an organization to unite non-party members under party guidance, and assigned to it the supreme duty of waging a dedicated struggle for political, economic, and cultural development. The activity of the Democratic Youth League within the armed forces was developed under the cultural department. At the 5th Party Congress on 16 May 1964, the Democratic Youth League was renamed the Socialist Workers Youth League, and new rules were also adopted. The Socialist Workers Youth League, a "mass communist organization," is the militant reserve of the party, and an alternate for communist construction. Its basic character calls for arming North Korean youth with the ideological system of the party, unconditionally defending and implementing party lines and policies, indoctrination of socialist patriotism and the spirit of proletarian internationalism through the study of Marxism-Leninism and Kim Il-song ideology, and better and faster building of socialism and communism.

Primary level organizations as combat units that directly execute party policies and decisions of superior League organizations are the basic organizations of the Socialist Workers Youth League. They must be established at all units with more than 3 League members. Accordingly, the Socialist Workers Youth League is organized also within the People's Armed Forces, and it develops work in accordance with the guide lines ratified by the Central Committee of the League and instructions of the General Political Bureau of the Korean People's Armed Forces.

As an organization to unite non-party members in the armed forces under party guidance it plays the role of an auxiliary party organ to make the daily life of all military personnel conform to the behaviour or zealous party members. It is an organization to control the ideology of soldiers and the performance of their military duties through the publicity of party lines and policies and ideological education.

The Socialist Workers Youth League establishes its most basic combat units, primary level organizations, at companies. It has platoon and squad sub-teams at platoons and squads. and establishes Socialist Workers Youth League committees at battalion level and higher. Thus, the Socialist Workers Youth League in the armed forces is managed in the same system as the party. Based on the rule that League organizations with the armed forces perform work under the guidance of party committees and political organs, League organizations are directed and supervised by the party committees and political organs concerned.

The main duties of the Socialist Workers Youth League within the armed forces are (1) the acceleration of socialist and communist construction, (2) the unconditional defense and implementation of party lines and policies, (3) the arming of the armed forces with the unique ideological system of Kim Il-song, (4) the study of Marxism-Leninism and Kim Il-song ideology, and (5) the guidance of soldiers to lead their military lives enthusiastically as revolutionary warriors.

The Three-Lines Three-Days Reporting System for Kim Chong-il Who Distrusts Movements of the People's Armed Forces

In North Korea, to report accurately on everything within the armed forces, to grasp accurately the movements of the armed forces, and to suppress independent actions by the armed forces, Kim Chong-il declared in the spring of 1983 a three-lines three-days reporting system throughout the entire armed forces.

The "three-lines" means (1) the political department line, (2) the staff system line, and (3) the command system line. The "three-days report" means reporting plans and decisions 3 days before planned action regarding (1) movement of a platoon or higher level unit over from the divisional area, (2) the movement of tanks and armored vehicles to the outside of the heavily armed areas, and (3) the movement of weapons ranging from motors to missiles outside of the heavy fire arms areas.

However, since then, requirements for reporting have become gradually more detailed, and even movements within areas must be reported. When reporting is made on a certain plan, unless reports from the political officer, from the staff officer, and from the commanding officer completely match, Kim Chong-il does not grant permission. If the three-lines reports do not match, the reasons for discrepancy are strictly sought. To avoid this trouble, the three-lines officers consult in advance and confirm the gist of reports, but in some cases officers break a promise and file reports of different content. In other words, there are "betrayal lines" for the purpose of ingratiating themselves as reportedly found often in the "political line."

For instance, in order to facilitate the permission from Kim Chong-il, when the movement of two companies is agreed on to be the movement of one company, reports from the three-lines must match, but the line which does not abide by the promise steals the match.

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