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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

NORTH KOREAN INFILTRATORS DESCRIBED

Twelve Spies Arrested

Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 19 Dec 83 p 1

/Article: "Twelve Spies in Three Rings Arrested" "National Security Agency: Five Under Arrest Includes Japan Detour Infiltrators and Mibop Island Fixed Spies" "Attempted To Win Over Personages of Military and Political Circles; Founding Political Parties Pushed; and Social Disorder Schemed"/

/Text/ The National Security Agency arrested a total of 12 spies who had belonged to 3 spy networks. Five of them were placed in legal custody and were indicted on the charge of espionage or abetting espionage. They attempted, in compliance with the North Korean puppets' directives, to infiltrate political and military circles, to build up underground parties, and to bring about social disorder by means of violence. They belonged to two espionage networks whose members detoured through Japan in their infiltration or to /another network/ of fixed espionage, whose strongpoint was in Mibop Island, Kanghwa, Kyonggi Province, and whose members were getting secret national security information for a period of 30 years. (See page 11 for criminal charges.)

On 19 December, the National Security Agency announced as stated above and added that "five of them who received money from spies or who failed to report to the authorities were placed under examination without putting them in custody; and two of them were given warning and released."

According to the National Security Agency, Yu Chae-son (48; representative of the Songil Trade Firm), who was placed in legal custody and who had detoured through Japan in infiltration, established a "Peace Democratic Party"--tentative name--whose promoters were more than 10 former leaders of the Rehabilitation Movement. Putting up advertisements in newspapers, he schemed to win over personages of various circles. He asked his brother, who was formerly a leader of the Republican Party, to provide him with financial assistance. He secured an operation strongpoint in the military circles and attempted to bring about violent demonstrations and revolts.

Furthermore, Yu received operation funds from North Korean puppets in the amount of $17,000, 9,100,000 Japanese yen, and 500,000 won. During a period

of 14 years, he dispatched 20 persons to Japan, including those who wanted to go to Japan to get a job, and let them establish formal contact with Pak Tong-ch'un, who was a North Korean Puppets' operation advisor in Japan. Making a total of 32 trips to Japan and Southeast Asia, he provided Pak, through reports, with lists of military officers on the reserve list, the political background of the disobedience incident in the Republican Party, the administrative white paper for the year of 1982, and personal history data of National Assemblymen and political party leaders.

Chong Yong (42; labor), Chong Chin-yong, (67; labor), and Hwang Chong-im (62; wife of Chong Chin-yong) are fixed spies at the Mibop Island strongpoint. They provided Chong Chin-ku, a spy dispatched to the south, with all kinds of information.

Kim Snag-won (23; runs the Chongam Advertisement Firm), who was arrested together with those spies cited above, collected, in compliance with the directives of Yim Su-ung, a North Korean puppets' operation advisor in Japan, data regarding the 1988 Olympic Stadium, military secrets, and data regarding industrial facilities and won over fellow travelers. Establishing strongpoints in Seoul and Yech'on, he was engaged in secret maneuvers.

The National Security Agency revealed that "those spies who were arrested recently not only collected information but also attempted to win over influential personages, including their school alumni, politicians and high ranking officers whose native places are the same as those of the spies; and that they even schemed to establish a 'Peace Democratic Party'--tentative name." An analysis given by the agency says that "it is a characteristic feature that they were dispatched to the south with instructions for a drastically violent struggle to be launched to give rise to a major disorder by means of en masse massacre of South Korean leaders."

Those who were placed under examination without being placed in custody are as follows:

Cho Tal-ho (42; fictitious name; runs a cosmetics firm agent; Yu Chae-son's high school junior alumnus); Yim, Yong-cha (51; fictitious name; farmer; mother of Kim Sang-won); Kim Chong-su (59; fictitious name; farmer; father /of Kim Sang-won/); Kim Sang-ch'ol (26; fictitious name; elder brother /of Kim Sang-won/); Hwang Chong-ch'i (48; fictitious name; a nephew-in-law of Yim Su-ung, a North Korean puppets' operation advisor in Japan).

Spy Discusses Childhood Education

Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 19 Dec 83 p 10

/Article: "Born-Again Life in Tadaep'o": "A Personal Note by Con Ch'ung-nam, a Spy Captured Alive"--"Exclusively Obtained by /KYONGHYANG SINMUN/" "The Childhood in Which He Was Taught Only About 'Kim Il-song' While He Grew Up" "Did Not Tell Who Invented Han'gul: in Mathematics Class: 'Killed one Out of Three, How Many Left?'" "Bow to Portraits of Kim Il-song and His Son Every Day"/

/Text/ Those children I saw in hotels, department stores, and large children's parks in the city of Seoul were pretty and lovely. I saw freedom and rich vigor in their every movement. They were playing and jumping around as they pleased with clothes of all kinds of colors which could hardly be seen in North Korea. The moment I saw them I suddenly recollected my childhood days.

Very few children in North Korea are growing up this freely. If any, they are perhaps the son and daughter of Kim Chong-il who visited the unit in which I was working in May 1980. Kim Chong-il brought his son and daughter there. He came to an island (Kuk-do) between T'ongch'on and Abyongdan aboard a sightseeing boat "Ch'ungsong-ho or Loyalty." I was exhibiting a diving performance for his view; I caught conches, sea cucumbers, and ear shells and other marine animals and presented them to Kim.

The children in North Korea are growing while learning the leader's childhood stories by heart. In the case of their clothes, too, they only wear the black or gray student uniforms given to them as presents on Kim Il-song's birthday.

The people's school or primary school in North Korea is a 4-year school. All they learn in the people's school is the leader's childhood stories--nothing else. Although they have the communist moral class, Korean language class, and mathematics class, all they teach in these classes are revolutionary activities of Kim Il-song.

In the mathematics class, too, additions and subtractions are being taught in the following manner: under the title of "Our enemy U.S. imperialism," "Out of three American enemies, one is killed. And so how many are left?" In the people's schools, too, a political organization called juvenile corps is organized; and students must attend a meeting called "life critique" once a week and present a self-criticism.

Even if he did not do anything wrong, he has to make up deliberately a story that he did something wrong and present about a 2-minute self-criticism in the "life critique" hour. They are having a hard time in conducting self-examination in terms of loyalty by asking themselves: "Did I not do anything unsuitable for the party's unitary ideology system and the unitary guidance system?"

To that question, they have to say unconditionally: "I did something wrong." Therefore, they sometimes tell a lie just to please /the authority./ In the activities of the juvenile corps, they wear red ties and juvenile badges and join marches or war games.

I did not know who made Han'gul, which I used for 27 years in North Korea. We, too, learned the niun, tigut, riul, ... /basic components of Han'gul/, nobody taught us who made them and so there was no way for us to know that. I thought "how could they do that to us?"

Even if it is all right for them to teach us that we should respect Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il, how could they possibly educate us in such a way that we were left ignorant of who made the letters we were using?--I really feel bitter and resentful. The history of Three Kingdoms and Koguryo was taught only up to the 1st year level of the middle school; and, from the 2nd year level on, such a history course was dropped entirely and, all of a sudden, "the revolutionary history," in which Kim Il-song's great-grandfather comes up, was the only /history lesson/ given. The revolutionary history begins in 1866 when "Kim so-and-so, great grandfather of Kim Il-song, was said to have sunk a U.S. warship, the Sherman, which sailed into Pyongyang."

The students of the people's schools and even the university students today do not know anything about the Korean history of Three Kingdoms and Koryo--the history before the incident of sinking the Sherman.

Assignments given to students are designated to make them study Kim Il-song's works, memoirs, and virtues. There is no assignment that requires reading of children's story books, etc like the assignments given in South Korea. During the morning reading (reading books) hour and in the evening, cells (life units) each of which has 5 to 20 members study and discuss school assignments. Those students who do not study and are dubbed "tchilt'ong" (those who are disobedient and do not study) are failed or removed from school and are sent to concentration camps. Even notebooks, textbooks, and pencils are hard to buy.

Students in North Korea do not have enough time to study hard, because they have to go to rural mobilization, social mobilization, and military training. They have to work at cooperatives or farms in villages; they have practically no time to read a book. Under the pretext of "extracurricula activities" or "the movement for doing good things," students are driven hard at the time of rice transplanting and autumn harvest.

When they reach the 2nd and 3rd year level of the middle school, students are to join the agriculture volunteer movement. Every time they are mobilized to join the movement, they have to stay /in the movement site/ away from home for 50 to 70 days.

There are miles of difference between what the children in South Korea are learning at school and /what those in North Korea are learning at school./ When an opportunity comes to me from now on, I want to tell the children in South Korea the truth about the children in North Korea.

While I was walking around the downtown streets of Seoul, I saw parents buying presents when Christmas was getting near; I saw in every department store children who were shopping holding the hands of their fathers and mothers You rarely see such a scene in North Korea.

During the /briefing/ education given prior to infiltration, I learned that "the Christmas, Children's day, and New year's day are major holidays in South Korea." But I could never imagine that /the people here in South Korea/ were enjoying such an affluent life. The only presents that North Korean

children are getting are a box of candies, pencils, school bags which they get on 15 April, Kim Il-song's birthday. Except for high ranking party officials, /no parents/ can buy or give presents to their children.

When I came home from school, I often found my mother not home--she went to work at the farm; so often I had the meal alone. Returning home, I must bow to the portraits of Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il and take a chicken feather out of a box called "the devotion box" and wipe the portraits with that feather. When no one was watching, I used a rag to wipe them; but if you are found, you will be in trouble. Comrades of the political department come to inspect /the portraits/ once in a while; if they find dust on the portraits, serious criticism is imposed.

I can recall nothing special of my childhood--this may be because I grew up in such a way as stated above. Engrossed in the learning of the unitary ideology of Kim Il-song and in military training, I can find no beautiful reminiscence in my childhood, in which I find nothing but dreary memories.

The life in North Korea is such that you cannot afford to feel concern about what others are doing, and that you cannot have friends. The youths who only know Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il and nothing else are growing up in North Korea today.

Good Time in Great Park

Chon Ch'ung-nam (27) and Yi Sang-kyu (22), who were captured alive while infiltrating the sea off the shore of Tadaep'o, Pusan, came on 18 December, on a holiday to the Children's Great Park in Nung-dong, Songdong-ku, Seoul, and played, fully in juvenile mind, with those children who came to the park on their vacation which coincidentally started around that day.

On that day, for their /Chon and Yi/ outing which lasted for more than 2 hours, Yi Ung-p'yong, an air force major, who defected from North Korea, accompanied them from the beginning to the end of that outing, as if he were their real elder brother. They drew our attention.

They and Major Yi exchanged with one another openly frank jokes, such as: "How many bricks can you crush with your bare hands?" and "Some day we will have competition," etc. They looked like brothers who had a reunion after a long time.

When they came to the Indoctrination Hall, more than 20 children came to them and called them "Uncle Taedaep'o" and climbed up around their necks.

When they came to the model underground tunnel for infiltration to the south, Chon and Yi said: "Even in North Korea, the story of underground tunnels is widespread among the people."

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CSO: 4107/056

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

KCNA CITES WORKERS' RESOLVE TO DEFEND NATION

SK140501 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1514 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Feb (KCNA)--The entire party members and working people of Korea, upon receiving the information on a joint meeting of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Central Military Commission of the party, firmly resolve to live in a strained posture and work in a militant manner as required by the obtaining situation, denouncing the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique for answering our proposal for tripartite talks with naked war moves by staging the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises, far from responding to it affirmatively.

Yun Ha-su, director of a department of the Ministry of Railways, said that the answer of the enemy to our proposal for tripartite talks with war moves is a vicious provocation and challenge to the entire Korean people and world peace-loving people who desire peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification. He went on:

The danger of war is growing hourly on the Korean peninsula due to his frantic war provocation maneuvers. It is entirely a justifiable step for the joint meeting to adopt a letter of the party Central Committee to the entire party members and for the Central Military Commission of the party to send an order of the supreme commander of the Korean People's Army to the entire units of the Korean People's Army, the Korean peoples' security forces, the worker-peasant Red Guards and the Red Young Guards members in view of the tense situation created in the country.

Kim Hyong-su, head of the Pyongyang first long-distance motor transport corps, said: Justifiable, indeed, is the self-defensive step taken by our party in face of the large-scale "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises. We will increase freight transport in the spirit and the fighting will of the heroic soldiers who carried ammunitions and weapons to the front during the past fatherland liberation war.

An Chang-kil, workshop head of the Nakwon machine plant, said: The entire workers in Nakwon are filled with the determination to firmly defend the socialist homeland from the invasion of the enemy. With no maneuvers

for the provocation of a new war can the U.S. imperialist and the South Korean puppet clique ever frighten our people who are closely rallied round the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. We will never allow the aggression of the U.S. imperialists against us.

Kim Won-ik, chairman of the management board of the Tongnim cooperative farm, Mundok County, said: Our agricultural working people are firmly determined to reliably defend a post of the agricultural front by organizing every work in a revolutionary way and working in a militant manner in face of the enemy's frantic war provocation moves, in hearty response to the letter of the party Central Committee to the entire party members and the order of the supreme commander of the Korean People's Army.

With ardent desire for reunification, we will produce more grain by pulling our full weight on agricultural production in the militant spirit with which we ensured wartime food production during the past fatherland liberation war.

Sin Tong-chol, room chief of the Institute of Construction Science under the Academy of Sciences, said: We will effect a new upsurge in scientific researches, while making thoroughgoing political and ideological preparations to defend the socialist fatherland and the gains of revolution from the armed invasion of the U.S. imperialists, in response to the demand of the prevailing situation.

Though the U.S. imperialists are brandishing weapons in South Korea, there is no change in our stand to solve the Korean question in a peaceful way through tripartite talks. Our people will patiently wait for an answer of the United States to the proposal for tripartite talks.

CSO: 4100/066

REPORTAGE ON DELIVERY OF ROK PRESIDENT'S LETTER TO DPRK

Letter Conveyed to N. Korea

SK140235 Seoul YONHAP in English 0229 GMT 14 Feb 84

[Text] Panmunjom, Korea, 14 Feb (YONHAP)--Two North Korean "liaison officers" received a letter signed by South Korean Prime Minister Chin I-chong at 10 am (0100 GMT) Tuesday at the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in this truce village, some 40 kilometers north of Seoul. It was the first contact between the two sides in 3 and a half years.

The letter addressed to Pyongyang's Premier Kang Song-san was handed over by two South Korean liaison officers.

South Korea had said it would deliver the letter last Friday morning in answer to Pyongyang's 11 January letter proposing three-way talks involving the United States and South and North Korea to discuss unification of the divided Korean peninsula.

Shortly before the proposed delivery of the letter on Friday morning, North Korea counterproposed to send two liaison officers Tuesday morning to pick up the letter.

Delivery Meeting Analyzed

SK160752 Seoul YONHAP in English 0731 GMT 16 Feb 84

["News Analysis" by Kim Chang-hoe]

[Text] Seoul, 15 Feb (YONHAP)--The first contact between South and North Korean officials in 3 and a half years was made during the 8-minute delivery of South Korean Prime Minister Chin Ui-chong's letter Tuesday at the truce village of Panmunjom where they last met in 1980 to arrange a meeting of two Koreas' prime ministers. The meeting was aborted shortly after the last contact.

Two South Korean liaison officials handed Chin's letter addressed to North Korean Premier Kang Song-san over to their North Korean counterparts at

the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in the truce village which was the venue for on-and-off inter-Korean dialogue between 1971 and 1980.

Chin's letter, which renewed Seoul's standing call for an inter-Korean dialogue, was a formal reply to Pyongyang's 11 January letter Seoul received through international mail on 24 January.

The North proposed in its letter the so-called tripartite talks involving the United States and the two Koreas to discuss unification of the divided Korean peninsula. North Korea already had made its request public during an official radio broadcast 13 days before. Yi was later promoted to the state vice presidency.

A government official here said: "North Korea deliberately avoided a direct channel which had been prepared through mutual agreement, by sending its letter through international mail instead of Panmunjom."

"This raises suspicion about their truce desire for a dialogue," he said.

During the delivery of Chin's letter, South Korea further proposed to reopen the direct telephone line between Seoul and Pyongyang and the Panmunjom channel of contact, but received only an unfavorable response from the North Korean officials who came to pick up the letter.

Chin emphasized in his letter that national reconciliation and unification can only be achieved through "our own efforts," because they are "issues of our own." "No other country can provide solutions to these problems on our behalf."

Denouncing the North's refusal to admit the truth and apologize for its terrorist bombing in Rangoon, Burma, as "hardly an attitude conducive to dialogue," Chin called on the North to take "acceptable" steps regarding the bomb attack.

In line with unification Minister Son Chae-sik's 11 January statement in response to the North Korea proposal for three-way talks, Chin also made it clear that larger forums either U.S. proposed four-way talks involving China or the Japanese formula to add Japan and the Soviet Union could also be considered.

He further called for realistic measures other than mere propaganda to resolve national problems, by proposing the exchange of letters and visits between all people in the two parts of the divided country, especially among those of dispersed families.

Observers said it looks almost impossible to find any consensus soon because Pyongyang's proposal for three-way talks is ultimately aimed at establishing direct contact with the United States and forcing the withdrawal of U.S. forces stationed in South Korea.

South Korea, however, wanted to use Tuesday's delivery of Chin's letter as an opportunity to improve inter-Korean relations, which have deteriorated following the Rangoon bombing last October, they said. The attack narrowly missed visiting President Chon Tu-hwan but instead killed 17 South Koreans, including four cabinet ministers.

CSO: 4110/067

REPORTAGE ON DENUNCIATION OF 'TEAM SPIRIT 84' EXERCISE

Socialist Media Reaction

SK101041 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1029 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 10 Feb (KCNA)--The Czechoslovak paper RUDE PRAVO 2 February said that the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique are aimed at hastening preparations for a "forestalling attack" on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and examining its preparedness. The paper branded it as a product of Reagan's "policy of strength" and a scheme to obstruct the peaceful reunification of Korea.

Other Czechoslovak papers PRACE, ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY and LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE 2 February also denounced the "Team Spirit 84" military exercises.

The 2 and 3 February issues of the GDR paper NEUES DEUTSCHLAND said that the "Team Spirit 84" is a provocation against the Korean people and an act further keying up the tensions on the Korean peninsula.

The "Team Spirit 84" came under fire in other GDR papers BERLINER ZEITUNG and JUNGE WELT, the Hungarian papers NEPSZABADSAG, MAGYAR HIRLAP, NEPSZAVA and MAGYAR NEMZET and the Polish paper RZECZPOSPOLITA 2 February, the Bulgarian paper NARODNA ARMIYA 1 February and Hungarian Television 1 February.

Meanwhile, the Romanian papers SCINTEIA, ROMANIA LIBERA and SCINTEIA TINERETULUI 1 February reported the content of the NODONG SINMUN commentary on the military exercises.

Foreign Media Denounce Exercise

SK111030 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 Feb (KCNA)--Foreign mass media vehemently denounce the aggressive "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique.

The Indian paper JAN YUG 5 February pointed out that the main purpose of the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises is to carry out joint operations of the U.S. forces and the South Korean puppet army in case they start a war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and to make haste with the formation of a Washington-Tokyo-Seoul three-way military alliance.

Noting that the DPRK's proposal for tripartite talks is the most reasonable and justifiable one for easing tension on the Korean peninsula and solving the reunification question of the country in a peaceful way, the paper demanded that the United States immediately stop the "Team Spirit 84" and withdraw from South Korea without delay, taking along all its aggression armed forces, as demanded by the world peaceloving people.

Radio Afghanistan in its special program on 31 January noted that the United States seeks in the current joint military exercises to step up the attainment of its strategic purpose in South Korea, confirm the targets of its aggression in the deep rear of North Korea and arm the South Korean puppet army with new combat equipment.

The United States, said the radio, is working shamelessly to inveigle the armed forces of the Japanese militarists into the military exercises and further convert the territory of Japan into its advance base.

The Iranian paper KAYHAN, the Algerian paper AL CHAAB and the Pakistani paper MULSIM 2 February, the Afghan paper HEWAT 4 February, the Pathet Lao News Agency 30 January and the Algerian Radio 1 February bitterly denounced the clamorous war exercises of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique.

Meeting Ordering Vigilance Reported

SK131051 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1037 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Feb (KCNA)--Foreign mass media gave wide publicity to news of the joint meeting of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee, and the Central Military Commission, of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Noting that the joint meeting was presided over by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chairman of the Central Military Commission of the party, the Romanian paper SCINTEIA 5 February said:

The joint meeting discussed the strained situation created by the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique.

The Central Military Commission of the WPK conveyed the order of the supreme commander of the Korean People's Army to all the units of the Korean People's Army and the Korean people's security forces, the Worker-Peasant Red Guards and the Red Young Guards members to heighten revolutionary vigilance and strengthen the posture of combat mobilization to cope with a possible invasion on the part of the U.S. imperialists.

This is a measure of self-defence against the war provocation moves of the U.S. imperialists.

A similar report was carried by other papers ROMANIA LIBERA and SCINTEIA TINERETULUI 6 February.

Pointing out that the joint meeting discussed the strained situation created in Korea by the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises, the Yugoslav paper BORBA 8 February said that the joint meeting adopted a letter of the party Central Committee to the entire party membership to cope with the critical situation.

The joint meeting was reported by other Yugoslav papers POLITIKA, VJESNIK, DELO, MAGYAR SZO, POBJEDA and NOVA MAKEDONIJA 8 February and TANJUG, Radio Belgrade and television 7 February.

The Cuban paper GRANMA 6 February conveyed the summary of the letter to the entire party membership adopted at the joint meeting and the TRABAJADORES on the same day exposed the scope of the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises and said that the joint meeting reclarified the proposal for tripartite talks.

Another Cuban paper JUVENTUD REBELDE 5 February and PRENSA LATINA and radio and television 4 February reported the news of the joint meeting.

The Vietnamese paper NHAN DAN 7 February reporting about the joint meeting said that a letter to the entire party membership was adopted and an order of the supreme commander of the Korean People's Army was conveyed at the meeting.

The joint meeting was also reported by the SHIHATA News Agency and Radio of Tanzania, the Middle East News Agency and Central Television of Egypt, the Finnish paper HELSINKI SANOMAT, the Ethiopian paper ETHIOPIAN HERALD, the Syrian papers AL BAATH and AL THAWRA, and the Kuwaiti papers ARAB TIMES and KUWAIT TIMES 5 February, the SANA News Agency and radio and television of Syria 4 February and the Finnish paper KANSAN UUTISET, the Indonesian paper MERDEKA and Radio Cairo of Egypt 6 February.

Socialist Papers Flay Exercise

SK141042 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1031 GMT 14 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 Feb (KCNA)--Foreign papers carried articles denouncing the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique.

Denouncing the exercises, the Yugoslav paper EDINSTVO 2 February pointed out that mobilized in the military exercises are 207,500 U.S. troops and South Korean puppet troops and a large quantity of weapons and military equipment.

The 4 February issue of the GDR paper NEUES DEUTSCHLAND carried a report under the title "Against Military Exercises" that peaceloving forces held demonstrations against the "Team Spirit 84" before military bases in Okinawa and other parts of Japan.

A similar report was carried by another GDR paper JUNGE WELT on 4 February.

The BERLINER ZEITUNG 4 February carried an article titled "Nuclear Threat To the DPRK" and "U.S. Forces in South Korea Hold 'Forestalling Attack' Exercises."

The Czechoslovak paper MLADA FRONTA 2 February said that the "Team Spirit 84" shows it is a part of the execution of the policy of the United States to maintain its position on the Korean peninsula.

The Cuban paper TRABAJADORES and the Swiss paper NEUE ZURICHER ZEITUNG 2 February also reported the start of the "Team Spirit 84."

CSO: 4100/066

VRPR DENOUNCES 'TEAM SPIRIT 84' EXERCISE

SK140245 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] In this hour we will discuss the criminal Team Spirit '84 joint military exercise which is being staged in earnest. The Team Spirit '84 joint military exercise, which started on 1 February despite strong opposition and rejection at home and abroad, is being staged in earnest, revealing its aggressive nature more unscrupulously with each passing day.

According to a report, an advance party of the U.S. 25th Division in Hawaii and an advance party of the mixed aviation group belonging to the I Corps stationed in the U.S. state of Washington arrived in Pusan in the afternoon of 12 February to participate in the Team Spirit '84 joint military exercise. This is not only a criminal act, but is also a challenge to the masses at home and abroad who want the elimination of tension on the Korean peninsula, peace in Korea, and its peaceful reunification.

As you know well, the Team Spirit '84 exercise is participated in, from the U.S. side, by a division headquarters, an infantry brigade, a brigade headquarters, an amphibious task force consisting of an aircraft carrier battle group, two amphibious groups, a naval task force consisting of naval surface combatant units of the U.S. 7th Fleet, and various units of other major commands of U.S. military services. Reports say that this military exercise, which will continue till mid-April, will be participated in by U.S. forces stationed in South Korea, the U.S. mainland, the Pacific, and Japan, and the South Korean Army--over some 207,000 personnel.

Reviewing the military troops and equipment to be mobilized and the content of operations, we can easily see that the Team Spirit '84 exercise is not only a war exercise to further aggravate tension on the Korean peninsula and to hinder the peaceful reunification of our country, but is also a grave preliminary war and nuclear test war to stage a preemptive attack against the North.

Because of such war preparation maneuvers by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring, a strained situation in which another 25 June Korean war may break out at any moment has been created on the Korean peninsula today.

This is why not only our people but also the broad international society are expressing great concerns about this military exercise and are strongly calling for its suspension. This notwithstanding, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring is continuously staging the war provocation maneuvers for a northward invasion, while disregarding this demand. This is an intolerable criminal act.

The Team Spirit '84 joint military exercise is a product of the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression designed to block our country's reunification, to expand the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule over South Korea to the entire Korean peninsula, and, furthermore, to dominate other countries in Asia. This exercise is also an expression of the policy of force pursued by Reagan.

In order to alleviate the tension created on the Korean peninsula and to solve the question of the Korean peninsula peacefully, the line of military confrontation should not be pursued but the parties responsible for the solution of the question of the Korean peninsula should sit face to face and have dialogue and negotiations.

The proposal for tripartite talks advanced recently by the North is a positive measure to correctly solve this question and is a realistic, practical, fair, and aboveboard proposal.

If the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan ring have the slightest degree of willingness to peacefully solve the question of the Korean peninsula, they should not stage such a war exercise as the criminal Team Spirit '84 military exercise to aggravate the situation but should actively respond to the North's proposal for tripartite talks.

If they continue to pursue their war policy, while turning a deaf ear to this, they will be burned to death in the flames that they have ignited.

CSO: 4110/075

REPORTAGE ON SUPPORT FOR TRIPARTITE TALKS

Socialist Countries Publish Support

SK100821 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0811 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 10 Feb (KCNA)--Publications of socialist countries widely carried articles supporting the DPRK's proposal for tripartite talks.

The Bulgarian paper RABOTNICHESKO DELO 2 February in an article titled "Appeal for Just Dialogue" said the new initiative for tripartite talks is very timely in view of the present-day acute situation created on the Korean peninsula. The situation on the Korean peninsula, it said, has become more strained as the United States has turned South Korea into a powder magazine, a base for the stockpiling of nuclear weapons; it threatens a touch-and-go danger.

The "Team Spirit" joint military exercises annually held are not mere military exercises but something akin to a real war for invading the DPRK.

The DPRK is convinced that the only way of a durable peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification is to hold a constructive dialogue.

The Hungarian paper MAGYAR NEMZET in a commentary 27 January stressed that if the DPRK's proposal for tripartite talks is carried into effect, it will be possible to create a precondition for a dialogue for reunification between the North and the South.

The Hungarian magazine HUNGARY 29 January said: The DPRK showed through this step that it was making positive efforts to remove the tensions. It also proved that it was making sincere efforts to achieve a durable peace on the Korean peninsula and realize the peaceful reunification of the country. Now the question of peace or war entirely depends upon the United States and the South Korean authorities.

The Polish magazine PERSPEKTIWY 3 February in an article titled "Realistic Appeal" stressed the importance of the proposal for tripartite talks. This proposal evokes world-wide repercussions, it remarked.

KCNA Cites Foreign Media Support

SK111024 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 Feb (KCNA)--Foreign news media expressed full support to the DPRK's proposal for tripartite talks.

The Liberian paper DAILY OBSERVER 12 January printed a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and reported about the new step taken at a joint meeting of the Central People's Committee and the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for a peaceful solution of the Korean question.

The Bangladesh paper NAYA JUG 21 January said the DPRK's proposal for tripartite talks is a most fair and aboveboard one for removing the tensions on the Korean peninsula and reunifying the country independently and peacefully. The United States and the South Korean authorities should give an affirmative answer to the constructive and reasonable proposal for tripartite talks, it stressed.

The 24 January issue of the Peruvian paper LA PRENSA emphasized that the DPRK's proposal for tripartite talks is a just one acceptable to anyone who wants the reunification of Korea. The DPRK's initiative proves what active and sincere efforts it is making to preserve peace in the Far East, said the paper.

The Nepalese paper PRAKASH 29 January stressed that the proposal for tripartite talks is a completely new and just one.

Another Nepalese paper NEW LIGHT 19 January stressed that this proposal was of weighty significance in creating a precondition for peace in Korea and her reunification.

Support to the DPRK's proposal for tripartite talks was also voiced in articles of the Afghan paper ANIS 25 January, the Syrian paper AL RIYADIH 31 January, the Nepalese papers WEEKLY MIRROR 24 January and SANDEZ and JANA CHETNA 1 February, the Peruvian papers EL OBSERVADOR and EL DIARIO respectively 27 January and 21 January, the Togolese paper LA NOUVELLE MARCHE 28 January, the Pakistani paper NAWA-E-WAQT 13 January, the Norwegian paper NORDLYS 19 January, the Zimbabwean paper THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE 20 January, the Austrian paper VOKSSTIMME 24 January, the Swedish papers NORRSKENS FLAMMAN, PROVINSTIDNINGEN DALSLAND and NORRLANDSKA SOCIALDEMOKRATEN 12 January, the ANTA News Agency of Madagascar 26 January, the AZAP News Agency of Zaire 27 January, the Rwandan News Agency 31 January, Sierra Leonean Radio 29 January and Maltese Radio 22 January.

French Group Supports Proposal

SK110355 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0341 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 Feb (KCNA)--The Political Bureau of the United Socialist Party of France issued a statement on 3 February in support of the appeal

of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly to the parliaments and governments of all countries of the world.

The statement says: The Political Bureau of the United Socialist Party of France considers that the new proposal for tripartite talks advanced by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a reasonable and realistic step for solving the Korean question independently by peaceful means.

This new proposal which now enjoys international support will be greatly conducive to guaranteeing peace and security on the Korean peninsula and in the world.

The United Socialist Party of France fully supports the DPRK's proposal for tripartite talks.

Japanese Groups Support Proposal

SK110826 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0812 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Text] Tokyo, 9 Feb (KNS-KCNA)--The 14th lecture on the Korean question in Akita Prefecture, Japan, was given on 28 January when voices supporting the DPRK's proposal for tripartite talks were growing louder. An appeal supporting tripartite talks was adopted there.

Noting that the DPRK's proposal for tripartite talks is a most realistic and reasonable one for making a breakthrough in removing the tensions on the Korean peninsula, the appeal expressed full support to it.

A resolution on smashing the scheme to form a U.S.-Japan-South Korea military alliance and promoting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea was also adopted in support of the proposal for tripartite talks at a New Year's meeting for Japan-Korea friendship which was held on 25 January under the co-sponsorship of the Mitonishi District Council of the Osaka area headquarters of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo) and the Minato branch of Osaka Prefecture of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryon).

The Council of Saitama Women for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea adopted a resolution on 1 February in support of the DPRK's proposal for tripartite talks.

Foreign Nations Support Talks

SK130537 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2200 GMT 12 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Feb (KCNA)--The proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for tripartite talks is supported in various countries.

In its statement issued on 1 February, the Finnish Committee for the Study of the Chuche Idea said: The DPRK proposal for tripartite talks is a most fair and realistic one.

If the U.S. authorities truly desire peace, they must accept the proposal for tripartite talks and come out to the proposed talks. The South Korean authorities must unconditionally accept the new proposal of the DPRK. We fully support this proposal.

The Nicaraguan Committee for Solidarity Among Peoples in a statement made public on 2 February expressed firm support to the new initiative on tripartite talks and stressed that the U.S. Government and the South Korean authorities must give a positive reply to this.

A. Shija, member of the National Executive Committee of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania and secretary of the Dar Es Salaam Regional Party, in his talk issued on 4 February, said: The proposal for tripartite talks advanced by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea fully accords with the unanimous desire and interests of all the peace loving people of the world, to say nothing of the entire Korean people desirous on peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

The proposal for tripartite talks is a most realistic one for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

He who truly desires peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification cannot turn his face away from the new proposal of the DPRK.

Guinea Expresses Support

SK120932 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0840 GMT 12 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Feb (KCNA)--A message of solidarity came to the Foreign Ministry of our country from the Foreign Ministry of the Guinean Revolutionary People's Republic supporting the appeal to the parliaments and governments of all countries in the world adopted at the third session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which discussed the item on the agenda "on providing a guarantee for peace in Korea and promoting the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland."

The government and people of the Guinean Revolutionary People's Republic express full support to the DPRK's new proposal for tripartite talks, the message said, and stressed: The government of the Guinean Revolutionary People's Republic and the militant Guinean people consider that this new proposal is not only a fair and reasonable, peaceful one but also accords with the desire of the entire Korean people to put an end to the illegal division of Korea and achieve peaceful reunification and the desire of the justice- and peace-loving peoples the world over.

They highly estimate this proposal as a new peaceful initiative which would go a long way in easing the dangerous situation created on the Korean peninsula and guarantee security and peace in the Far East and the world.

They express full support and solidarity once again for the friendly Korean people in their sacred cause of struggle.

Meetings Support SPA Resolution

SK120957 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0851 GMT 12 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Feb (KCNA)--Meetings warmly hailing and supporting the resolution of the Supreme People's Assembly on providing a guarantee for peace in Korea and accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland were held from 28 January to 10 February. Placed on the platforms of the meeting places were portraits of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song.

Seen there were slogans reading "warm welcome and support to the resolution of the Supreme People's Assembly on providing a guarantee for peace in Korea and accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland!" "let us realise at an early date the proposal for tripartite talks for providing a guarantee for peace in the country and for its peaceful reunification!" "the United States and Seoul authorities must immediately respond to our reasonable proposal for tripartite talks" and so on.

Speakers at the meetings said our new proposal for tripartite talks for removing the tension and achieving a durable peace in Korea is an expression of our sincere efforts for peacefully resolving the grave situation on the Korean peninsula by means of dialogue and negotiation, and warmly hailed and supported the proposal.

There is no reason whatsoever for the United States still sitting face to face with us as a signatory to the Korean Armistice Agreement at Panmunjom and the South Korean authorities, another party responsible for the aggravation of the tensions, not to accept the proposal for tripartite talks, they declared.

Recalling that the U.S. imperialists have staged provocative "Team Spirit" joint military exercises since 1976, they noted: The U.S. imperialists hold this military rehearsal under the pretext of "threat of southward invasion" from the North. But this is a smokescreen for veiling their true colour as an aggressor.

The speakers stressed: The U.S. imperialists are trying to use force of arms from the "stand of strength." But there is no change in our stand to solve the Korean problem in a peaceful way through tripartite talks. We will patiently wait till the United States comes out to the talks.

Koreans in Japan Support Talks

SK131054 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1046 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] Tokyo, 12 Feb (KNS-KCNA)--The proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for tripartite talks is welcomed and supported by Koreans in Japan.

Pak Tong-chon, chairman of the Association of Korean Journalists and Publishers in Japan, said: We warmly hail and fully support the proposal for tripartite talks, regarding it as an epochal national-salvation measure in breaking the present difficulties created in our country and solving the Korean question in a peaceful way.

Noting that a grave situation which may touch off a war any moment has been created in our country, he said: Such a situation demands that all members of the Korean nation, whether in the Korean soil or abroad, turn out resolutely to the patriotic movement for realizing the proposal for tripartite talks at an early date.

Yi Yong-haeng, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the Union of Korean Students Studying at Japanese Schools, said: The proposal of the DPRK for tripartite talks is a most just and reasonable national-salvation measure acceptable to anyone. If the United States truly wants peace, it must sincerely respond to the DPRK proposal, giving up the war provocation maneuvers.

Chang Tae-song, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the Federation of Korean Buddhists in Japan, stressed: We will actively struggle for the realization of the proposal for tripartite talks, regarding it as a greatest task to remove the danger of nuclear war and safeguard peace in Korea.

Foreign Sailors Support Proposal

SK131112 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1102 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Feb (KCNA)--Crewmen of the Panamanian ships "Ineka No 3," "Matsushima" and "San Ireland No 1," the Bulgarian ship "Georgi Benkovski" and the Japanese ships "Atsushima-Maru," "Seiko-Maru" and "Taisei-Maru No 8" held a joint meeting at Chongjin Port in support of a new proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for a peaceful solution of the Korean question and sent a letter of solidarity to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The letter says:

The initiative of your government on holding tripartite talks between the DPRK, the United States and the South Korean authorities is an important event of epochal significance in the struggle for peacefully solving the question of Korea on the brink of war and safeguarding peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

We hold that the United States and the South Korean authorities must ponder over this just initiative and take an affirmative attitude to it.

We actively support the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by your excellency President Kim Il-song, the great leader, regarding it as a most fair and aboveboard proposal for the reunification of Korea at present.

The letter sincerely wished the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song good health and a long life.

Madagascar Assembly Head Hails Talks

SK140409 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 14 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 Feb (KCNA)--Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, received a message of solidarity from Lucien Xavier Michel Andrianarahinjaka, chairman of the National People's Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, supporting the new proposal for a peaceful solution of the Korean question adopted at the joint meeting of the Central People's Committee and the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and the appeal of the SPA to the parliaments and governments of all countries of the world.

Expressing full support to the new proposal on convening tripartite talks between the DPRK, the United States and the South Korean authorities for a peaceful solution of the Korean question and for relaxation of tension in Korea, the message stresses:

We consider that your new proposal is a fair and aboveboard step for peace on the Korean peninsula and a principled step acceptable to anyone.

We are also convinced that this proposal will contribute to promoting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The Malagasy people and all the deputies to the National People's Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar who are always faithful to our stand supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and myself reiterate fraternal and militant support to the new peaceful initiative of the DPRK.

Foreign Circles Support Proposal

SK140844 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0803 GMT 14 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 Feb (KCNA)--The Yemen Association for Friendship With Korea and Support of Korea's Reunification in its statement dated 5 February expressed full support to the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for tripartite talks, saying that it is a most realistic, fair and aboveboard initiative.

The statement strongly demanded the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique to accept the DPRK's fair proposal, conclude a DPRK-U.S. peace agreement and adopt a declaration of non-aggression between the North and South at the tripartite talks.

The Setubal City, Portugal, Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea in its statement dated 1 February stressed: The proposal for tripartite talks is a timely one to remove the danger of war and achieve a durable peace. The United States must stop at once the "Team Spirit 84" war rehearsal extremely aggravating the situation in Korea and respond to the proposal for tripartite talks.

A resolution adopted at the Seventh General Meeting of the Mie Prefectural People's Council of Japan-Korea Friendship on 4 February said: The proposal for tripartite talks is a most realistic and peaceful one for making a new breakthrough in the settlement of the Korean question and a fair and timely one which no one can oppose if he truly desires the reunification of Korea.

We strongly demand that the United States and the South Korean authorities respond to the tripartite talks at an early date for preventing the danger of nuclear war and realizing the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The Pakistan Peace Council and Pakistan Trade Unions Federation in their statements issued on 26 January stressed that they fully support the DPRK's new proposal on holding tripartite talks in view of the present situation created on the Korean peninsula.

They expressed full support to the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by the great leader President Kim Il-song.

Alfredo Fernando Carvalho, chairman of the Cascais City, Portugal, Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, in his talk issued on 31 January said: If the tripartite talks are successfully held, the military confrontation will be removed, tension eased, the burden of military expenses lessened accordingly and a favorable condition for the development of national economy and the betterment of people's living be provided and a big stride will be made in safeguarding and consolidating peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

Swiss Socialist Party Hails Talks

SK150440 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0402 GMT 15 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Feb (KCNA)--Dario Ghisletta, deputy general secretary of the Swiss Autonomous Socialist Party, contributed to his party organ POLITICA NUEVA a commentary supporting the proposal for tripartite talks advanced at the joint meeting of the Central People's Committee and the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In the commentary published on 27 January, he said: The proposal of the DPRK for tripartite talks is a very timely and most reasonable one for easing tension created on the Korean peninsula, achieving the reunification of Korea and preserving her peace.

We firmly approve and support this proposal for tripartite talks.

The preservation of peace on the Korean peninsula is a main link for peace in the world and security in Asia.

The peaceloving forces of the world should express active support to the proposal for tripartite talks.

CSO: 4100/066

MINJU CHOSON DENOUNCES CHON'S 'JARGON'

SK111118 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1106 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 Feb (KCNA)--The traitor Chon Tu-hwan prattled that the standard of "propaganda" for this year should be put on "building harmony" and "stability," press activities be conducted in such a way as to "place national interests" above anything else and all acts undermining "political stability" be prevented with the approach of "general elections to the National Assembly." Commenting on this, MINJU CHOSON today says:

"Harmony" and "stability" on the lips of the Chon Tu-hwan group are a deceptive slogan to paralyse the national and class awakening of the people and their fighting spirit and subordinate them to its fascist terror rule and war policy.

How can the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, having put a gag on the democratic press, shamelessly talk about "standard of propaganda" and the "direction of the press activities"?

His babbling that the press activities must be conducted in the direction of "giving priority to the national interests" proceeds from his sinister intention to make the press more reptile and place it under "government" control and thus use it as a propaganda means for beautifying his fascist rule.

By deceiving and flouting the people and misleading public opinion at home and abroad with its shameless jargon, the Chon Tu-hwan group plans to dampen the mounting anti-U.S., anti-"government" fighting spirit of the people, save itself from the serious political crisis and thereby realise its wild ambition for long-term office.

The South Korean people will never be deceived by such blatant preaching of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan.

CSO: 4100/066

KIM CHONG-IL REVERED IN SOUTH KOREA

SK101105 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1050 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 10 Feb (KCNA)--Boundless reverence for the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is daily deepening among people of all walks of life in South Korea. Holding him in high esteem as the great lodestar of the nation, they all wholeheartedly wish him good health and a long life on the threshold of his birthday.

A leaflet distributed by the "Saenal (New Day) Society" among Pusan citizens reads:

"February 16 is a great auspicious day when Mr Kim Chong-il, the leader and the great lodestar of the nation, was born. Let us on this day make a deep bow to the sagacious leader Mr Kim Chong-il, warmly congratulating him and wishing him longevity."

A Yi residing in Pusan said: "The sagacious leader Mr Kim Chong-il is not only a great thinker and theoretician and a genius of revolution and construction who perfectly personifies the noble intention and rare intelligence of the general but also a tender-hearted father who has warm love for the people and great magnanimity, deepest humanity and noble virtues.

"It is the greatest honour and happiness of our nation to hold sagacious Mr Kim Chong-il in high esteem as a great leader of the nation."

A journalist surnamed Choe residing in Songdong District, Seoul, gave his impressions of what he had seen in an alien land in the following words: "Everywhere I went I saw newspapers and books highly praising the greatness of Mr Kim Chong-il, carrying his portraits, and witnessed people being absorbed in reading them. This made me feel greater pride and honor as a member of the Korean nation. Our nation has a long history of 50 centuries. But had it ever had such a bright future as today? It is, indeed, the greatest pride and happiness of our nation to have Mr Kim Chong-il."

A churchman in Kwangju, South Cholla Province, said to his family: "General Kim Il-song and the dear leader Kim Chong-il are great men who descended from heaven. I trust them as I do heaven. Our family should live with a

grand future, in accordance with the ideology and idea of General Kim Il-song and Mr Kim Chong-il, holding them in high esteem through generations."

The chairman of the "Society of Hyangdosong (Lodestar)" in Kwangju, South Cholla Province, said: "Mr Kim Chong-il is our benefactor and a symbol and hope of victory. We see in his good health a firm guarantee for national reunification and the accomplishment of the cause of chuche. Therefore, we members of the society wholeheartedly wish Mr Kim Chong-il good health and a long life."

CSO: 4100/066

KCNA REVIEWS RECENT 'SUPPRESSION' IN SOUTH

SK111018 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 Feb (KCNA)--The South Korean puppet clique are getting more frantic with fascist crackdown. The fascist clique on 10 January arrested Yi Yong-hui, former professor of Hanyang University, Kang Man-kil, former professor of Koryo University, and pastor Cho Ssong-hyok, chairman of the Christian Social Affairs Institute of South Korea, on charges of having demanded the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, by invoking the notorious "National Security Law."

They also rounded up three students on charges of agitating an anti-"government" demonstration in Seoul in mid-January, by invoking the fascist "Law on Assembly and Demonstration."

The puppet clique crack down also on the inhabitants who opposed criminal military exercises. They arrested on 10 January Choe Ho-chong, a young man residing in Sokcho, South Korean Kangwon Province, on charges of boycotting a training of the "Homeland Defence Reserve Forces."

On 21 January the fascist clique set up a combat police corps control section within the puppet police headquarters and installed one more police station in Masan, South Kyongsang Province, and on 23 January issued a "special emergency crime prevention order" to the puppet Seoul City police to drive the police into suppression round the clock. On 25 January they hurled more than 2,000 mobile detective corps to the outskirts of Seoul where many workers and poor people reside for a "checkup and search" campaign.

They arrested more than 140,000 guiltless people during the renewal of "resident registration cards" which was carried out all over South Korea from November last year to January this year.

These facts show that the "building of a society free from violence" much vaunted by the traitor Chon Tu-hwan is a sheer fraud and the puppets are tightening the noose of fascist suppression to dampen the patriotic desire of the people for the democratization of society and the reunification of the country this year.

CSO: 4100/066

MINJU CHOSON NOTES 'EVIDENCE OF SUPPRESSION' IN SOUTH

SK101032 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1024 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 10 Feb (KCNA)--The South Korean puppet police announced on 6 February that it arrested and jailed more than 140,000 people in the period for the renewal of "resident registration cards." In this connection MINJU CHOSON today carries a commentary titled "Evidence of Brutal Suppression."

The author of the commentary says:

This number announced by the puppet police itself shows that the renewal of the "resident registration cards" is not aimed to lessen "inconveniences in life" and promote "social stability" which had been advertised by it but a fascist step to intensify the crackdown upon the people.

Recalling that while renewing the "resident registration cards," the puppets forced people to have photographs and fingerprints taken and rounded up all those who go against the grain with them including those who had already been "blacklisted," the paper goes on:

Facts prove with increasing clarity that the renewal of "resident registration cards" by the puppets is a suppressive move to watch, control and crack down upon those who have anti-"government" sentiments and are disobedient to the fascist rule.

Through the fascist renewal of the "resident registration cards" the Chon Tu-hwan group tries to put down the mounting anti-U.S., anti-"government" fighting spirit of people and realise the "security of its power" and its wild ambition for long-term office. This, however, is a miscalculation.

The puppets' suppression will only give rise to more powerful anti-"government" struggle of the people.

CSO: 4100/066

DAILY FLAYS SOUTH'S RENEWAL OF RESIDENCE CARDS

SK110417 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0402 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 Feb (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today, commenting on the South Korean puppets' renewal of the "resident registration cards," says this is an allout reactionary offensive for ferreting out and arresting the anti-U.S., anti-fascist patriotic forces in South Korea.

The deceptive nature of the renewal of the "resident registration cards" was laid bare by the fact that in the period of the renewal more than 140,000 inhabitants were rounded up, the author of the commentary notes, and says:

From the beginning the puppets forced every inhabitant to come out by himself to receive his new "card," and have now launched a long-term "wholesale checkup in the streets" till the end of March throughout South Korea under the name of "rounding up those without registration cards."

All this is not accidental. Under the pretext of the renewal of the "registration cards" the puppets try to remove by all means all those who are obstructive to the "security of their power."

Why is the traitor Chon Tu-hwan kicking up the suppressive racket behind the smokescreen of the renewal of the "resident registration cards"? Even the U.S. masters who advocate "defence of human rights" are afraid to lose their face owing to the too harsh violence of Chon Tu-hwan the puppet. The situation is so serious that even the traitor himself is compelled to put up the deceptive signboard of "expulsion of violence" and "peaceful exchange of power" in an attempt to veil his dirty colors as a murderer and warmaniac.

It was the renewal of the "resident registration cards" that the traitor Chon Tu-hwan in a dilemma invented to find a pretext for fascist offensive against the forces of independence, democracy and reunification.

As long as the puppets violate the sovereignty of the people, the struggle of the people will mount higher no matter what forms of suppression they may employ.

CSO: 4100/066

UNIVERSITY GRADUATES IN SOUTH UNEMPLOYED

SK140853 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0813 GMT 14 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 Feb (KCNA)--Jobless university graduates number more than 163,000 in South Korea, even according to published figures. The employment rate this year is below that of last year.

In the universities in Seoul, the employment rate dropped 17 percent in Yonsei University and 15 percent in Hanyang University compared with last year.

The employment rate of expectant graduates this year is far below last year's in Seoul University, Koryo University and other universities, too.

In Pusan Women's University where the employment rate last year was 30 percent it is less than 10 percent this year. The figure is below 10 percent in other universities of Pusan.

The employment rate of expectant graduates of technical colleges in Seoul and Kyonggi Province is less than 50 percent of last year's. In particular, the figure is only 8 percent in women's colleges.

Most of the college graduates in South Korea joined the army of the unemployed last year. The number of college graduates out of employment for 2 years till this year is more than 41,200.

As the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique devastated the national industry of South Korea and led the economy as a whole to an irretrievably catastrophic situation, unemployment is increasing and the door of employment is shut to university graduates.

CSO: 4100/066

AGENT OUTLINES SOCIAL CONDITIONS IN NORTH

Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 22 Dec 83 p 6

[Article: "From the Dairy of Chon Chung-nam, North Korean Agent Captured Alive; More Study on Kim Chong-suk Required in School"]

[Text] North Korea is a society where there is no opportunity for a man and a woman to associate with each other freely. They cannot get married as they will. Although it is under a co-education system up to high school, it is subject to criticism for "engaging in an act of liberalism" when a boy is found meeting with a girl. I was in the same situation, but North Korea's young people are not allowed to go near girls until they complete their military service. Yet no matter how hard restriction and criticism may be imposed, it appears basic desire cannot be checked. Discreetly or covertly, many "sex incidents" are taking place and all kinds of sex-related crimes are being reported.

When I was undergoing task force training in Wonsan, a member of our unit sneaked out of the compound during the night in a jeep and visited a girl. Due to his poor driving skills, he drove the jeep into a rice-paddy and got it stuck. He left the jeep there, and then immediately upon his return to his unit, he shouted: "The vehicle is gone." At last truth was revealed and he received criticism. But he was not expelled from the unit, thanks to his special relationship with people in high places. He also heard of sex-related incidents. "Gangsters in Wonsan city were arrested for raping women." Salary and the amount of rice ration can be different in North Korea depending on one's job. Your luck can be different whether or not you are a party member. Many virgins lost their chastity after having been seduced by party officials.

I heard on numerous occasions that "party officials violated virgins for their false promise to make them a party member." North Korean women also are keenly attentive to make up. They want to wear vinyl-made high-heel shoes. In doing so, they must be attractive. I lived there 27 years, but I have never talked with any woman other than family members. In South Korea it seems there are many love affair-related things on television or on the streets. This never happens in North Korea. The type of jobs which are popular to North Korea's women include managers, clerks and librarians who work at small offices. Such a job is easy and comfortable with a good supply

of clothing. To obtain such a job, one must have a good connection with people in high places.

In North Korea, just because a man and a woman know each other well, that does not mean they can go out together or they can get married. To get married, one must have a good socio-economic class background and the party must approve of one's identity.

After the approval is granted, one can then get married. According to their family background and job, North Korea's young people are limited in their choice for marital partner. They are not allowed to marry Koreans who were repartriated from Japan.

Guidance personnel at the Ministry of Public Security and the Ministry of Defense are most popular to women as good husband material. North Korean girls are experiencing great difficulty in marriage because they cannot find nuptial-age youth as the rural young men are either assigned to major construction projects or put into the military.

When a man marries a rural girl, he must live in a rural village. Urban young people rarely get married to rural girls. At one time, among the people living in Pyongyang City, those who came from rural communities or those who have any ties with rural areas were forcibly sent to rural communities. At that time, a lot of people who had wives from rural communities divorced so as not to return to rural areas. After this, women from Pyongyang City did not even think of getting married to young people from rural communities.

Depending on the situation, the party designates housing for married couple. Since both of them have to work, they cannot spend time together. In the case of women, they return home late at night from farm or other jobs, and then they are required to study "Great Features of Kim Chong-suk," the former wife of Kim Il-song.

Prior to the 1970s, the revolutionary history of Kim Song-ae (Kim Il-song's present wife) was widely publicized. But ever since the emergence of Kim Chong-il, it has totally disappeared and is no longer required study.

Women lead a life almost the same as men do. What they learn in school is also similar. In school, the only additional subjects for girls are practice for girl students and hygiene. Girl students are not learning to be good wives, good daughters-in-law or good mothers but are learning how to live and die for the revolution.

I was surprised to see that the South Korean women I saw at the department stores and in the streets were all beautiful and kind. I have never been out with girls. In North Korea, it is impossible. If girls are attractive, they are to become toys of party officials. Since there were so many incidents of this nature, it has been reported recently that if any one violated virgins abusing his official position, he will be punished. When

I was trained or taught on the situation in South Korea [Southernization Training] I saw a film in which women in swimming suits were playing. At that time, we watched the film which criticized the "American imperialist whores" for actively engaging in so-called "foreign exchange earning." They are also mobilized in picking mushrooms on a mountain or in catching fish. I did not know well when I was in North Korea, but according to South Korean investigators, foreign exchange earning activities were necessitated to service foreign debt. Foreign exchange earning activities went on for a month once a year with all workers participating.

Because they did a lot of physical labor, people complained in abusive language whenever they were mobilized for the foreign exchange earning activities. "Bad Bastards...doing all kinds of crazy things only to feed blacks and Japs." Thus they grumbled, but no one used this kind of language openly.

In North Korea, people wear clothing in uniformity; therefore, women cannot make themselves appear more attractive with clothing. They try to make themselves [more] attractive by wearing head scarves and shawl. But because of extremely insufficient materials, they cannot do it well. I was told that "women give away their chastity when they are given a head scarf or shoes.

CSO: 4107/060

OVERSEAS PUBLICATION HITS 'CHON CLIQUE' ON REUNIFICATION

SK111611 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1543 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 Feb (KCNA)--The 20 January issue of NO YON TONGSIN, a publication of Koreans published in West Germany, carried an article exposing the crime of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique in obstructing the reunification of Korea.

Noting that the puppet clique is suppressing the discourse of South Korean people on unification, it said:

The question of unification must not be disposed of arbitrarily in accordance with the will of a handful of those in "power." If they truly desire unification, they must allow the people to freely speak what they think about unification.

It would be impossible to achieve national unification which the people want under the conditions where those who said things different from what those in "power" thought were rounded up on charges of "sympathizing with the North."

Saying that the South Korean rulers are not concerned for national unification, but are afraid of unification, it continued:

If the North and the South are unified, foreigners would be unable to meddle in our internal affairs and, moreover, foreign troops would be unable to entrench themselves any longer in the South.

Those who are afraid of it are only the flunkeyist traitors who seized "power" by depending on outside forces and maintain it only in reliance upon them.

CSO: 4100/066

BRIEFS

EXPELLED STUDENTS FORM GROUP--Pyongyang, 14 Feb (KCNA)--South Korean students expelled from universities by the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique formed a "National Council," a fighting organization for their reinstatement, and strongly demanded a wholesale reinstatement of expelled students and professors, according to a UPI report. Nine representatives of the students expelled from the campus because of their participation in the anti-"government" struggle on 11 February called a press conference in Seoul and declared that they formed a "National Council," an organization for reinstatement of over 1,400 expelled students. In a statement issued that day, they demanded an unconditional reinstatement of all the dismissed students and professors. In the statement, they also demanded an immediate release of all the students who had been arrested because of their participation in the anti-"government" struggle. [Text] [SK140832 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0800 GMT 14 Feb 84]

STUDENTS EXPELLED 'EN MASSE'--Pyongyang, 11 Feb (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique expelled 38 students and "disciplined" 686 others at the University of Foreign Studies in Seoul on the threshold of the new academic year, according to a radio report from Seoul. The puppets expelled 83 students and gave "warnings" to 457 others at Inha University in Inchon. The fascist clique also removed 270 students from campus registers and gave "warnings" to 1,352 others at four universities and colleges in North Cholla Province, including Chonbuk University, Chonju College and Kunsan College, on preposterous pretexts. The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique foolishly attempt through this disciplinary campaign to remove from universities the patriotic students who desire campus freedom and democracy in society and to block their anti-U.S., anti-"government" action. [Text] [SK110813 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0806 GMT 11 Feb 84]

S. KOREA 'NUCLEAR ARSENAL'--Pyongyang, 13 Feb (KCNA)--The 10 February issue of the Czechoslovak paper RUDE PRAVO noted that South Korea under the U.S. military occupation has turned into a dangerous nuclear arsenal with nuclear-capable "Lance" missiles and fighter bombers. It noted that the United States plans to deploy "Pershing 2" and cruise missiles and neutron weapons in South Korea. Pointing out that the U.S.-South Korea joint military exercises "Team Spirit 84" are aimed at "demonstrating strength" against the DPRK, it said: The DPRK has put forward many proposals including the recent proposal to hold tripartite talks of the DPRK, the United States and South Korea for a peaceful settlement of the explosive situation on the Korean peninsula. [Text] [SK130430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0335 GMT 13 Feb 84]

CSO: 4100/066

DAILY CRITICIZES 'ONE-SIDED' CRACKDOWNS

SK110759 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 10 Feb 84 p 2

[Editorial: "The Social Trend of Being One-sided: Goals Should Be Pursued With a Sense of Balance"]

[Text] One of the chronic trends of our society is being one-sided. Often, being swept away by the trend of the times, the cart is put before the horse. The representative symptom is the social trend of trying to reach goals without caring about the propriety of the process in reaching them.

The lopsided pursuit of the goal of growth, for example, gave rise to a wide gap in people's earnings; impartiality in distribution was ignored. It goes without saying that the destruction of the environment has been severe, because a sense of balance between development and preservation has been lacking.

Everyone knows that industrialization fostered social maladies and that crime increased as its byproduct. Crime is thought of as a shadow over society. In addition, it cannot be denied that the mentality of crime is not caring about means and methods as long as just a little money is gained.

The often spoken of legitimate procedures are important not merely because they are the proper method for reaching a goal but also because they are precisely linked with pursuing a goal without losing balance. When the sense of balance is lost, a goal might be pursued through a short-cut, often creating large side-effects. Because of that, we should never forget to pursue goals without falling into one-sidedness.

The so-called crackdown upon smokers of foreign-brand cigarettes, which has become a topic these days, could not have been excepted as a matter of course. Under the current law, smoking foreign-brand cigarettes is illegal and should, of course, be cracked down upon. The ethics of obeying laws are demanded from public officials. It goes without saying that there should be deep self-restraint among them prior to a crackdown.

When there is a crackdown, however, it should be in accordance with the just legal procedure. Consideration must be given to protecting the realm of privacy. Also, any punishment resulting from the crackdown cannot cross the limits of the current law.

Regrettably, the process and outcome of the present crackdown do not seem to have kept that principle faithfully. It is thought that there was, in the end, an "excessive crackdown," in lopsidedly pursuing the goal of deterring the use of foreign contraband.

It is believed that there could be discussions about various things, including new legislation and the tax policy, that should be employed to deter the use of foreign contraband goods, including cigarettes. However, anything that is defined as illegal in the current law, should be upheld as such until the law is revised. Particularly, public officials should set an example in obeying the law.

In that respect, we cannot help repeatedly urging self-restraint and self-reflection by public officials. The symptom of one-sidedness that has been disclosed in the process of the crackdown, however, should not be overlooked.

A healthy society should not only be lawful in establishing its goals but should also be lawful in pursuing those goals. If the balance between the end and the means were lost and the pathology of becoming lopsided were not dealt with, the health of the society would be hard to regain.

Even if the trend of the times were eastward, someone should think westward, maintaining the society's balance. If all were swept away eastward by one who runs out in front, social balance would crumble and only scars would be left.

We are not talking about today's social trend merely over the case of the crackdown on smokers of foreign contraband cigarettes. That is no more than one part of our social trend which has been disclosed; it is merely one example of a small incident. Regaining a balance devoid of one-sidedness under the principle of lawful goals and legitimate procedures, indeed, cannot but be the weighty task of our society.

CSO: 4107/088

SOVIET WEAPONS DEPLOYMENT IN SAKHALIN STUDIED

Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 14 Dec 83 p 4

/Article: "To Counter Korea-U.S.-Japan Encirclement, Soviets Deploy New Weapons in Far East"/

/Text/ Japan's Defense Agency authorities have not yet confirmed the reports about the Soviet Union's deployment of Mig 31's in Sakhalin. They are rather taking the position of discounting the story. According to a certain Japanese military intelligence source, they take such an attitude because there is a possibility that the information might very well have originated on the Soviet side.

What could be their motive if the information really has come from the Soviet side: In analyzing the Soviet's intentions, the Western world must keep in mind the Soviet Union's basic strategic objectives, which have often become apparent.

Seven years ago, Brezhnev frankly revealed the Soviet Union's national strategic goals. At the 25th Party Congress held in 1976, he stated: "We do not conceal the fact that we view the easing of tension as a process in the creation of various favorable conditions for the construction of peaceful socialist and communist states." Previous to this, Grechkoff, the defense minister at the time, had made a similar statement. He said: "Soviet military power is an important element in creating 'favorable external conditions' for the construction of communism in our country, for the development of all the socialistic countries, and for the people's struggles for independence."

Viewed from such a context, the buildup of the Soviet military in the Far East is clearly an expression of active promotion and implementation of their consistent expansionist policy. Analysts view that the Soviet Union deliberately made clear its intentions for the consumption of the Western world.

Recently, the Soviet Union rejected or unilaterally suspended talks on the reduction of intermediate nuclear missiles in Europe (INF) and the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (START). Such a move can be viewed as a tactic to gain time to achieve military superiority over the Western world. At the same time, it has become necessary for the Soviet Union to counter the anti-Soviet encirclement in the Far East.

The Soviet Union may view U.S. President Reagan's visits to Japan and Korea, Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone's visit to the PRC early next year, Zhao Ziyang's visit to the United States, and Reagan's forthcoming visit to the PRC as a sign of the U.S.'s efforts to form an encirclement ring around the Soviet Union.

According to analysts, it appears that as a response to the formation of the encirclement ring, the Soviet Union has decided to show its strength by deploying SS 20's and other frightful weapons in Sakhalin.

The strategic fronts that the Soviet Union considers crucial in Asia consist of four regions. They are as follows: 1) the Iran-Afghanistan-Pakistan front, including the Persian Gulf and the Arabian Sea; 2) the Chinese mainland front centering around the northeastern region; 3) the Korean peninsula and the Japanese archipelago including the Pacific region; and 4) the northern Pacific and the waterways of the western Pacific leading to the Indian Ocean. Depending on the changing circumstances, the area of emphasis changes accordingly.

The Soviet territory extends from Europe to Asia, covering 5000 km north and south, and a distance of about 11,000 km from east to west (2,000 km longer than the distance between the Korean peninsula and the west coast of the American continent). This vast territory is divided into 15 military districts, where the army, navy, and air forces are deployed. Among the regions, the region facing western Europe is the most important one. This region is subdivided into six or seven military districts with the Odessa-White Russia-Karr Military District as the foremost area, and the Kiev-Moscow-Leningrad Military District as its vertical depth.

Despite the fact that the European region covers only a fourth of the entire Soviet territory, this region is so finely subdivided, on the other hand, that the remaining three-fourths of the territory has only four military districts. These are the following: Central Asia, Siberia, Baykal, and the Far Eastern Army. In addition to the European front, the Soviet Union, which is ever mindful of excessive defensive strategy as a result of its expansionist policy, is concerned with the Chinese mainland front, and the Korean peninsula and the Japanese archipelago, among the areas pointed out earlier, 2) and 3). The Soviet Union feels it is necessary to display its power, especially in the Korean-Japanese area.

In the 4 southern Kurile islands, where Japan claims its territorial rights, the Soviet Union has already deployed ground attack helicopters (M-24 Hind) and division-size combat forces equipped with 130 mm long-range artillery, which is unconventional in the normal formation of the division. Since September of last year, the Soviet Union has been flying its long-range strategic bombers, the Backfire, very close to the Japanese archipelago. Such actions of the Soviet Union are clearly meant as a counter-measure against the Nakasone government, which is more closely in tune with U.S. strategy than at any time before.

In spite of this, it appears that Japan's public opinion is being manipulated by the Soviet peace strategy, which aims to achieve unilateral disarmament by paralyzing the people's view on the question of security and defense. The SANKEI SHINBUN, which is regarded as a right-wing minority mouthpiece, is the only newspaper which reported the deployment of Mig 31's in Sakhalin as a major development. The NHK broadcasted it only once, and treated the story lightly. Thus, the Japanese news media are rather silent about it.

At atmosphere of this sort is a weakness which can be exploited by Soviet world strategy. Such a weak point constitutes one of the so-called "favorable external conditions" for the Soviet Union's construction of communist nations and for the development of all socialistic nations. With the view of the western nations as being capitalistic, imperialistic, and militaristic powers, the Soviet Union concludes that they are aggressors. The Soviet Union insists that its increase of armaments and its exercise of military power are defensive measures. The people's war of liberation also belongs to that category. Therefore, the Soviet Union expands its military power in the Far East under the pretense of "defensive measures." It is unpredictable what sort of "measures" will ensue.

There is always a possibility that if the socialist revolutionaries come to power in Japan and abrogate the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty, that the Soviet Union will take "measures" aggressively. It is also possible that its surrogate, the North Korean puppets, would do exactly the same thing on the Korean peninsula. The Soviet's deployment of new arms in Sakhalin, right after the KAL incident, which brought a deep sense of resentment and sadness upon the detained Korean nationals in Sakhalin, should be looked at in the earlier context. (Tokyo, Yi Do Yu, Special Correspondent)

12474
CSO: 4107/052

NORTH KOREA SET FORTH 1984 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Seoul NAEWOE PRESS in Korean No 361, 9 Dec 83 pp 1c-5c

/Article: "II. Economic Plan for 1984 Is Set Forth"/

/Text/ (Seoul--NAEWOE) During the period ranging from 29 November to 1 December 1983, the North Korean puppets proceeded to hold meetings for reports and discussion about "the 1984 National Economy Development Plan." The meetings, over which Kim Il-song presided, were attended by Standing Committee members of the Political Bureau of the North Korean puppets' party, members of the Political Bureau, members of the Central Committee, members of the Central Auditing Committee--the Highest ranking officials of the party. Hong Song-ryong, vice premier of the State Administration Council and chairman of the State Planning Committee, made a report on the main agenda issue.

The recent 8th Plenary Session of the 6th Party /Central Committee/ was this year's 2nd Plenary Session of the party regularly held for the second half period of the year. Discussing and deciding on the economic tasks for 1984, the final year of the Second 7-Year Plan, were placed as the first item of the agenda at the meeting.

Hong Song-ryong, the reporter at the meeting, repeatedly emphasized that the major tasks the North Korean puppets are currently facing are the implementation of the Second 7-Year Plan and the attainment of 10 major prospective targets. In order to accomplish those tasks, he set forth 1984 priority projects that should be carried out by developing and strengthening the existing capital industry bases, including "the Sunch'on area front," "the Ch'ongjin area front," "the Hamhung area front," "the Anju area front," and "the Namp'o area front."

Such a line of the 1984 economic activities proposed by the North Korean puppets shows the utmost they can do--to accomplish the planned targets at least to a certain extent by doing their best in developing the major capital industry bases in view of the fact that next year is the final year of the current Second 7-Year Plan. On the other hand, that shows that they do not have time to turn their eyes to any new projects. The above-cited five area fronts designated as the objective areas of the 1984 priority projects are the areas representing the root and trunk of the North Korean

puppets industrial facilities today. Since the 6th Party Congress (October 1980), they have been developed as important centers for the implementation of the Second 7-Year Plan, the 1980 economic construction, and the prospective targets.

The Sunch'on area in South Pyongan Province is an area being promoted as a chemical fiber production base: at present the construction project of 100,000-ton capacity large-scale vinalon plant is going on there. In the Ch'ongjin area, expansion projects of the Kimch'aek Iron Plant and of the Ch'ongjin Steel Mill are going on now. The Hamhung area, combined with adjacent areas where a non-ferrous metal production base is located, is becoming a metal machine industry base. In the Namp'o area, the Namp'o lock gate construction project and the expansion project of the 3 million-ton capacity Kangsan Steel Mill are going on. And the Anju area is emphatically being promoted as a coal mine development base. Various construction projects and development works which are going on in these 5 area fronts are being pushed in line with the implementation of the current Second 7-Year Economic Plan and of the 10 major prospective targets. They were set forth in the framework of the party policy so far every year at the annual plenary session of the North Korean puppets party; they have been regarded as nucleus policy-oriented works of the North Korean puppets' economy. For example, the targets of capturing the non-ferrous "1 million-ton base" and "1.5 million-ton height," which were set forth at the recent plenary session, too, represent the figures for the accomplishment of the Second 7-Year Plan and the 1980's prospective targets. In order to accomplish this non-ferrous metal production target, North Korean puppets held last year the 6th Plenary Session of the 6th Party /Central Committee/ and planned to establish a large-scale non-ferrous metal production base which centers around the areas of South Hamhung Province, Komdok, Tanch'on, and Yanggang Province. The plans were designed to meet the domestic demands by actively producing lead, zinc, and magnesite and to liquidate the shortage of raw materials and resources in the field of the metal machine industry.

The Tanch'on and Hyesan areas, which North Korean puppets are emphatically planning to develop as a non-ferrous metal production base, are a region where those major large-scale mines, including Komdok, Ch'onnam, and Sinp'a, are located. This region in fact is covering 80 percent of the lead and zinc output and 70 percent of the copper output of North Korea today.

However, the North Korean puppets' present non-ferrous metal production capacity has been at the level of 244,000 tons a year since 1976. Therefore, in order to accomplish their original production plan targets, it is imperative for them, by our count, to increase present production capacity more than 4 times at least within 2 or 3 years, or increase it more than 6.1 times within 6 years. We cannot help observing that the possibility of their accomplishing such plans, which are unreasonable, is scanty under the North Korean puppets' present circumstances in which extracting facilities are not mechanized nor professionalized. The reason in the background of the North Korean puppets' pushing the production increase of non-ferrous metals is to ensure the great amount of materials in order to earn foreign

currencies. However, this, too, is a difficult task under the circumstances in which the metallurgical and processing facilities for manufacturing export goods are still outdated.

Furthermore, the introduction of press forging, the introduction of stamp forging, and the issue of realizing the welding revolution and insulator revolution--the important issues the recent session set forth for the development of machine industry, too, were set forth for the first time at the 6th Plenary Session of the 6th Party /Central Committee/ held last year. What was planned, in effect, is that an overall enhancement of the introduction of press forging is to be effected in the field of machine processing, and thereby that the production and qualitative enhancement of large model presses are to be stepped up.

In developing these fields, North Korean puppets have depended entirely on the Soviet Union for the past 20-odd years. Therefore, as actual circumstances indicate, it would be next to impossible for the North Korean puppets to produce on their own large model presses and stamp forging equipment. Therefore, North Korean puppets have a long way to go to reach the point where they can effect an overall introduction of press forging and of stamp forging in the production of machined products within 2 to 3 years, unless an epoch-making assistance is rendered by the Soviet Union. What can be expected of them are that labor productivity may be increased; that steel materials and machine tools may be economized; and that the quality of existing manufactured goods may be enhanced.

Meanwhile, in order to raise the quality of their machined products up to the level of the international high quality, it is urgent for North Korean puppets to discard, above all, the present production system of manual industry type electric machines and welding machines, to introduce the advanced welding and electric machine equipment technology, and thereby to effect mechanization and professionalization in these fields. However, the actual circumstances are that they are presently facing foreign loan difficulties; therefore, there is a strong probability that the welding revolution and the insulator revolution may simply end up as economic agitation slogans.

Furthermore, the North Korean puppets, at the 8th Plenary Session of the 6th Party /Central Committee/, urged successful accomplishment of the tasks of fulfilling the Second 7-Year Plan and 10 major prospective targets, including capturing "the chemical height and cloth height" and coal production goal. However, in view of the present record of implementation of the Second 7-Year Plan--with a low accomplishment rate of 45 percent, the prospective circumstances on their part are that during the next year, too, it is difficult to expect them to accomplish economic tasks in every field to get over the present economic difficulty.

7989
CSO: 4107/055

HEAVY CHEMICAL INDUSTRY EXPORTS AMOUNT TO $10.9 BILLION--UP 17.5 PERCENT

Seoul HANGUK KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 1 Dec 83 p 3

/Text/ Coming into this year, export trade has started to come off the bottom, and has been on the road to recovery. The structure of the export commodities shows that the export of heavy chemical goods is running way ahead of light industrial products, which proportionally declined 3.9 percent over the same period last year, from 43.2 percent to 39.3 percent. This means that heavy chemical goods are leading our country's export trade.

The amount of exports of light industrial goods dropped 1.7 percent, and stopped at $7.78 billion. Because of this development, the export proportion of heavy chemical goods has made a big jump from last year's 50.8 percent to 55.2 percent this year. In contrast, the light industrial goods have dropped from 43.2 percent to 39.3 percent.

Among the principal items, the exporting of ships amounted to $3.161 billion. The exporting of textiles, one of the principal items, stopped at $4.92 billion, down 3 percent; iron and steel goods amounted to $2.236 billion, down 1.2 percent; metal goods were at $739 million, down 6.3 percent; $471 million for synthetic resin, down 5 percent; $175 million for cement, down 43.7 percent; and the exporting of toys and dolls is down 7 percent. The following items have newly come up as being promising goods for export: textiles, ships, electronic products, iron and steel goods, shoes, metal goods, synthetic resin products, electrical appliances, tires, and deep sea fish. These are listed in order, with the most promising first.

By region, although North America and the Middle East have been good, all other regions show stagnation in trade.

Our exporting to North America of electronic goods and ships has increased by 13.4 percent, which occupies 14.9 percent of the total.

Exports to the Asian region amounted to $5.322 billion, which was a drop of 2.9 percent, caused by trade stagnation on the part of Japan. Exports to Europe reached $3.069 billion, down 4.2 percent. Exports to Central and South Americas amounted to $416 million, down 33.4 percent. Exports to Oceania reached $334 million, down 1.5 percent. Exports to Africa amounted to $451 million, down 24.9 percent.

Table: Shifts of 10 Major Export Goods

Period	1970		1977		1981		1983 (1~10)	
Rank	Item	Amount of Money	Item	Amount of Money	Item	Amount of Money	Item	Amount of Money
1	Textiles	341.1 (40.8)	Textiles	3,039.3 (30.3)	Textiles	6,186 (29.5)	Textiles	4,920 (24.8)
2	Plywood	91.9 (11.0)	Electronic Goods	1,051.2 (10.5)	Iron and Steel Goods	2,343 (11.2)	Ships	3,161 (16.0)
3	Wigs	90.1 (10.8)	Ships	733.7 (7.3)	Electronic Goods	2,219 (10.6)	Electronic Goods	2,409 (12.2)
4	Minerals	31.8 (5.9)	Shoes	502.6 (5.0)	Ships	1,404 (6.7)	Iron and Steel Goods	2,236 (11.3)
5	Electronic Goods	28.8 (3.5)	Iron and Steel Goods	452.4 (4.5)	Shoes	1,049 (5.0)	Shoes	1,032 (5.2)
6	Fruits and Vegetables	19.5 (2.3)	Plywood	389.0 (3.7)	Metal Goods	981 (4.7)	Metal Goods	739 (3.7)
7	Shoes	17.3 (2.1)	Deep Sea Fish	332.1 (3.3)	Synthetic Resin Goods	605 (2.9)	Synthetic Resin Goods	471 (2.4)
8	Tobacco and Its Products	13.5 (1.6)	Synthetic Resin	320.1 (3.2)	Tires	459 (2.2)	Electrical Appliances	359 (1.8)
9	Iron and Steel Goods	13.4 (1.6)	Metal Goods	273.4 (2.7)	Deep Sea Fish	428 (2.0)	Tires	290 (1.5)
10	Metal Goods	12.2 (1.5)	Machinery	230.5 (2.3)	Plywood	392 (1.9)	Deep Sea Fish	261 (1.3)
	Subtotal	660.6 (77.1)	Subtotal	7,324.3 (72.9)	Subtotal	16,066 (76.5)	Subtotal	15,878 (80.1)
	Grand Total	835.2 (100.0)	Grand Total	10,046.5 (100.0)	Grand Total	20,993 (100.0)	Grand Total	19,812 (100.0)

By country, the United States, Saudi Arabia, Canada, India, the Netherlands, Kuwait, France and Singapore have been good for exports, whereas Japan, the United Kingdom, Hong Kong, West Germany, Norway, Liberia, Indonesia, Panama, and Australia have shown trade stagnation.

Thus, 10 major exporting countries have changed hands. In order, they are: the United States, Japan, Saudi Arabia, the United Kingdom, W. Germany, Hong Kong, Canada, and India, Kuwait, and Singapore.

12474
CSO: 4107/035

S.KOREA/ECONOMY

MINISTER BRIEFS CHON ON SATELLITE PROJECT

SK130527 Seoul YONHAP in English 0256 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] Seoul, 13 Feb (YONHAP)--South Korea will make a final decision on its communications satellite project by the end of June, Communications Minister Kim Song-chin said Monday.

He said the feasibility study has established the need to begin operating the satellite before the 1988 Summer Olympic Games scheduled for Seoul.

Briefing President Chon Tu-hwan on his ministry's major policies for 1984, Kim said the satellite should accommodate three television broadcast channels, two relay channels and 4,000 radio transmission channels.

He added the project will cost 219 billion won ($273.75 million U.S.; the U.S. dollar is qorth about 800 won).

He also said the nation will complete the construction of its fourth earth station this year, and will finalize plans for the fifth station by March. The fourth station will begin operating in 1985 and replace the worn-out station No 1.

Currently, South Korea runs two earth stations.

In addition, the ministry will also secure rights to use eight channels of international underwater cables to dualize connections between Korea and the United States this year, Kim said.

The ministry also will lay an additional 93 kilometers of optical fiber communication lines between the central cities of Pyongtaek and Taejon.

Last year, the ministry finished laying 84.2 kilometers of optical fiber lines between Seoul and Pyongtaek, the first stage of its project to link Seoul and the southern port city of Pusan with a 470 kilometer line by 1986.

In an effort to modernize the nation's communications systems, the ministry will spend 40.7 billion won on research and development projects to produce Korean versions of teletex and videotex as well as 3,000-channel electronic switchboard systems.

In October, the ministry will begin a test run of a TV conference system linking the integrated government offices in Seoul and Kwachon, south of Seoul, for State Council meetings and vice ministers' conferences.

International electronic post office box dervice in the English language will be available beginning in March. A Korean language service is due in 1985, Kim said.

The ministry will provide international postal money order service to five more countries--Malaysia, Argentina, the Philippines, Singapore and Colombia--in addition to the present 17 nations.

The number of coutnries with which Korea has express international postal service also will rise to 20 this year from the 16 as of the end of 1983, Kim added.

He further said the ministry will provide 1,030,000 more telephone lines to urban subscribers, which will raise the nation telephone supply ratio from the 12.1 per 100 persons to 13.8 this year.

For Seoul and its vicinity, 3,000 car phone lines will be supplied for the first time this year, Kim added.

In the meantime, the ministry plans to train 230 communications technicians at foreign firms, including the American Telephone and Telegraph, International Telephone and Telegraph of the United States and L.M. Ericsson of Sweden. The first 50 will be sent this year.

Kim added the Third General Assembly and the Eighth Management Committee meeting of the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity (APT) will be held in Seoul 6-16 November.

CSO: 4110/068

GOVERNMENT TO ENFORCE LAND BROKERAGE LAW

SK110037 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Feb 84 p 8

[Text] The government announced a decree to enforce the Land Brokerage Law yesterday. It is designed to stamp out wide-spread real estate speculation in urban areas. The proposed bill, due to go into effect from 1 April, calls for anyone hoping to become a real estate broker to pass two state-administered qualifying tests.

Applicants for the examinations must be 20 or over, it says.

It stipulates that city mayors and county chiefs can limit the number of land brokerage firms as well as the number of brokers in an area where speculative land transactions are feared to occur.

The subjects in the first test include national ethics, civil code, real estate transaction law and local tax and land appraisal law.

The preliminary test will have multiple choice questions.

Applicants should make over 60 points in the examination to be able to take the second test which will be an essay examination.

The bill proposes to allow incumbent realtors to become licensed brokers automatically if they had reported their businesses to the authorities before 30 November 1983.

Under the planned bill, those eligible for real estate dealing will be divided into three categories.

One, those working with a real estate brokerage firm.

Two, those certified and individual real estate brokers.

Three, unlicensed real estate agents who have experience in real estate transactions.

Operators of a real estate firm and certified relators should be insured against damages done to their prospective clients, the bill says.

The amount of insurance coverage for each real estate firm should exceed 20 million won and that for a certified realtor should be more than 5 million won.

The decree also provides that a real estate company should include two certified realtors and one certified public accountant.

CSO: 4110/068

BUSINESSMEN'S ASSOCIATION SURVEYS PUBLIC ATTITUDES

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 20 Dec 83 p 2

/Article: "Opinion Survey by National Businessmen's Association: The Biggest Task Is Technology Development"/

/Text/ The National Businessmen's Association on 19 December released the results of a nationwide survey taken in 76 areas of 5,000 people on their opinions about how they view the economy.

According to the survey results, people in our country generally consider that business performs the leading role in the economic life and believe that business should be continuously developed along with technology development in order to be internationally competitive. But the public has a critical opinion about business management organization, how the business is passed on to successors, and tax payment.

Together with this, there was much negative response about businesses being supported too much by government in the development stage and that there is a pursuit of profits that impairs growth.

Also, even though it is apparent that the tendency is for people to believe that businessmen are becoming better, there is still doubt about trusting and respecting them and it is felt that they live luxuriously. Below is the summary of the survey.

Business: As for the role of business, 63.06 percent of all respondents said business in our country has been playing the leading role in economic life.

On the issue of business expansion, it had been known that some public opinion criticized it. Some 68.53 percent of the respondents said business should continue to expand in order to be internationally competitive. The survey showed that 17.80 percent of the respondents opposed expansion.

Some 87.31 percent of the respondents expressed sympathy for the necessity of technology development.

But there was much critical opinion concerning the growth process of business.

Some 75.19 percent of the respondents answered that developing businesses in our country were supported too much by government.

Some 40.32 percent of the respondents said business growth consists of the improper pursuit of profits. Critical opinions such as this appeared more among people who have higher academic backgrounds and among intellectuals such as professors and clergymen.

Some 64.52 percent of respondents perceived that business managers are selected more on the basis of friendships and blood-relationship rather than ability. Some 30.79 percent responded that it is proper for businesses to be given to family descendants while 47.7 percent said that is not right.

Also, there was strong critical opinion about the taxation of businesses. The opinion that businesses pay less tax than they should in accord with their income was given by 52.17 percent of the respondents. People with higher academic backgrounds, artists, professors, clergymen, and civil servants were inclined to give that opinion.

As for wages and welfare facilities given by businesses, there was a slight critical appraisal with 31.16 percent saying they are good, 34.79 percent saying they are midiocre and 32.76 percent saying they are poor. Some 58.10 percent said they are not satisfied with the service on household goods after they are purchased.

A negative opinion prevailed concerning advertisements.

Businessmen: Some 52.2 percent of the respondents said management activity by businessmen concerns the people's life and, as for the issue of businessmen's consciousness, 49.78 percent said the social consciousness of businessmen has recently become better.

As for trusting businessmen, 30.48 percent of those who responded said they had some trust, and the percentage of people saying they had little trust (36.78 percent) was higher than those who responded that they had much trust (31.06 percent).

This tendency appears more among people who have higher academic backgrounds, such as college graduates. Residents of big cities showed a more critical attitude than those living in towns and townships.

On the degree of respect toward businessmen, negative responses (35.10 percent) were greater than positive respondes (23.22 percent).

Also, 58.08 percent of the respondents said businessmen enjoy luxurious and comfortable lifestyles such as those depicted in TV dramas.

As a measure of judging businessmen, the tendency to consider management ability as the most important element was shown. However, lawyers, doctors, teachers, civil servants, and students who have a high level of income and/or education consider social contributions instead of management ability as the most important.

Economy Overall: As for the people's economic life, 42.85 percent said it is stable and 75.69 percent had optimistic expectations about the future. As for the present economic problems, price stabilization was the greatest concern, 34.38 percent, followed by foreign debt repayment (11.13 percent), the housing shortage (6.93 percent), and speculation (6.91 percent).

As for income groups, the higher income group takes a more serious view of the foreign debt repayment than of price stabilization.

As for the efficiency of the economic policy, 39.58 percent said the economic policy is efficient, 32.86 percent said it is mediocre and 25.89 percent said it is inefficient.

As for the fairness of economic policy, 52.03 percent said the policy places relative importance on giving benefits evenly to the people. However, professors, students, and higher income big city residents showed a negative opinion on this subject.

As for the rate of interest, 37.80 percent of respondents said the current interest rate is guaranteed for price stabilization, 34.77 percent said it is not guaranteed, 26.73 percent said they are not sure.

Some 56.27 percent said taxes are generally high. As for the reason that it is difficult to borrow money from banks and agricultural cooperatives, 32.4 percent said it is because businesses borrow too much money and 28.41 percent cited the complexity of lending procedures. As for recent government stabilization efforts to control real estate speculation, 27.18 percent said speculation would be controlled as the government intends. Some 25.56 percent said it will not be controlled just because the government tries to do so and 21.5 percent said government policy already is too late.

12486
CSO: 4107/057

S.KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

HEALTH MINISTER'S BRIEFING STRESSES FAMILY PLANNING

SK150706 Seoul YONHAP in English 0640 GMT 15 Feb 84

[Text] Seoul, 15 Feb (YONHAP)--The Health and Social Affairs Ministry plans to revise its national medical insurance system to penalize couples for having more than two children this year in an attempt to hold down population growth.

Under the planned system, parents will pay higher premiums into the system and pay a larger percentage of their families' total medical costs if they have more than two children.

The current system provides equal coverage for children's medical expenses although it does not pay the delivery expenses of a family's third child or successive children.

While briefing President Chon Tu-hwan on the ministry's 1984 policies, Health and Social Affairs Minister Kim Chong-nye said her ministry also plans to change sexist-oriented laws to help ease the nation's burgeoning population. The country's population hit the 40 million mark last July.

In a bid to discourage the long-standing preference for male children and to upgrade women's status, the ministry also plans to grant medical insurance benefits to wives' parents before the end of June. Currently, only paternal parents are eligible for the insurance.

Families which have a child and undergo sterilization operations will be given preferential treatment in receiving housing loans up to 10 million won (about $12,500 U.S.; $1 is worth about 800 won), the minister said.

To prevent crowding at general hospitals, the ministry will force patients first to receive medical examinations at health centers and private clinics within their residential area.

Those requiring first aid and hospitalization because of the seriousness of their ailments will not be subjected to the system which will take effect after June.

Under the ministry's program, 283,000 more people will benefit from the medical insurance system than last year's 13.8 million.

The ministry will vaccinate people against eight contagious diseases, including cholera, for a total of 14 million. [Sentence as received]

In a bid to exterminate Japanese encephalitis, the ministry plans to vaccinate 9.6 million, 2.93 million more than last year.

The ministry will also build mental hospitals to accommodate the insane, who account for 1 percent of the country's population.

CSO: 4110/068

NEW ERA OPENED WITH KOREAN LANGUAGE COMPUTER

Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 30 Nov 83 p 1

/Text/ Now that the Korean language computer age has arrived, even those with no knowledge of the English language can use the computer. The problem of Koreanizing programming language, which had been the final hurdle for the Korean computer business community, has been solved, and now all programming can be done in our language. This means that even kindergarten and elementary school children will be able to adapt themselves easily to the computer. The research and development of the Hangul (Korean language) computer, which is acclaimed by computer specialists as "an epochal achievement," was undertaken by an unknown student of electronic engineering.

The man in the limelight is Mr Kim Jong-myong, 29, a junior majoring in electronic communication at Hanyang University. He took a leave of absence from the school in May of last year to develop the Koreanized software. After a year and a half of hard work, he has come up with this "surprising device."

Computer experts hope to speed up the popularization of the computer and of home automation, and want to give computer education an early start as soon as the Korean language computer becomes widely available. Moreover, Korea can now take pride in the computer since no other country in the world, except for Japan, has its own language computer at the present time.

The command language of personal computers manufactured in our country is entirely in English. For example, to get the word "Hanguk" (Korea) on the screen, one had to command the computer to "print Hanguk," but the command word "print" has now been replaced with our word "pyoshi." Therefore, the command is "pyoshi Hanguk."

After excluding those universally used signs such as + and - from 160 basic English command terms used in the personal computer, Mr Kim changed the remaining 120 command terms into Korean terms, and let the Interpreter memorize the words.

To Koreanize computer technology, Mr Kim first started working on the restructuring of the computer hardware. Since the Koreanization of the existing personal computer hardware was impossible, he had to redesign the hardware to suit the Korean language.

The keyboard that Mr Kim used was the standard keyboard approved by the Korean Science and Technology Agency. On the black and white screen, altogether 1,000 words--25 lines horizontally and 40 words each vertically--can be accommodated simultaneously. Mr Kim stated that the Korean language computer is capable of handling information 1.5 times as fasr as the existing machines, yet the price will be in the same range as the existing machines.

Mr Kim pointed out that the greatest difficulty he experienced during his research was finding certain parts within the country and the specialized reference books in the field. For those parts that he could not find in the electronic business district of Chonggyechon, he had to turn to friends residing in Japan and the United States.

Mr Kim also revealed that in replacing the command terms with Korean, he took care to select the most precise terms.

Table: Principal Command Terms in Korean

Command Terms in English	Command Terms in Korean
Clear	Hwakbo
Close	Dadum
End	Gut
Erase	Jium
Field	Gusong
For	Byonwha
Get	Doip
Go sub	Hochul
Go to	Jinhaeng
Kill	Chwiso
List	List
Name	Byongyong
Open	Gaebang
Print	Pyoshi
Ready	Junbi
Run	Silhaeng
Return	Bokkwi
Save	Girok

12474
CSO: 4107/036

DAILY STRESSES INDUCEMENT OF ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY

SK140047 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 14 Feb 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Unfair Knowhow Transfer"]

[Text] Advanced technology is essential to the industrial development by which sustained economic growth can be achieved.

Technical knowhow starts with the application of science and can be developed by accumulating skills and expertise, which often includes borrowing or learning from advanced foreign knowhow.

Accordingly, further cementing our own scientific basis and inducing advanced technology are both indispensable for technical development.

Especially important for a nation like Korea, which started rather late in developing its own industrial technology, is increased investment in the research and development (R&D) of technology, along with the introduction and application of advanced foreign knowhow.

The importance of R&D for the nation's industrial development is growing, in that all industrialized nations, and developing countries as well, are concentrating their efforts on the attainment of sophisticated high technology to survive in the ever-intensifying international industrial competition.

Technical development is undoubtedly a shortcut to raising industrial productivity and value by improving the quality of products.

It is then important to see to it that the technical knowhow transferred from foreign countries will serve the development of the national economy to the maximum. In this connection, we have to study closely whether any unfavorable terms are involved in agreements on the acquisition of foreign technology.

It is unfortunate to learn that there have been many unfair agreements on the transfer of advanced technology from abroad.

According to the Economic Planning Board, about 40 percent of the total international agreements signed between 1981 and the end of last year were found to involve unfair provisions to the disadvantage of Koreans.

The unfair accords reportedly include provisions calling for the exclusive use of raw materials and parts and components designated only by the suppliers of the technology, the discontinuation of the use of the foreign technology after the contracted period, and limitations on the export of products produced with the use of the contracted technical knowhow.

In worst cases, there have been regulations on domestic business activity, and provisions that the suppliers of the technology bear no responsibility for any technical defects involved in the transfer of the contracted expertise.

It is encouraging, however, that some of the unfair international agreements have been amended or abrogated since the government authorities concerned ordered them corrected.

Greater attention should be given to circumstances in which local industries have had to accept such disadvantageous terms, circumstances often promoted by their attempts to monopolize the domestic market with the use of foreign expertise.

On the other hand, a close analysis of information should be made in order to acquire up-to-date and promising technology.

For instance, Japan was reported as having spent as much as 2 percent of its export amount to induce advanced foreign technology in the early 70's, to emerge as one of the world's top-ranking economic powers today.

In a sharp contrast, in 1982 Korea paid only $110 million, or 0.61 percent of that year's export amount, for the use of foreign expertise.

It is indeed high time to put more emphasis on the frantic expansion of investment in R&D and effective inducement of advanced foreign technology without any unfair terms involved.

CSO: 4110/068

BRIEFS

CHON BRIEFED ON TECHNOLOGY PROJECT--Seoul, 14 Feb (YONHAP)--The Science and Technology Ministry soon will organize an inter-ministry panel to deal with technical renovation, Science and Technology Minister Yi Chong-o said Tuesday. The ministry also will initiate a special course for "elite" students at the government-run Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology in 1986, Yi said. The proposed inter-ministry panel, tentatively dubbed "the Technology Promotion Council," will be headed by a cabinet-level official and composed of vice ministers from relevant ministries. Reporting to President Chon Tu-hwan on the ministry's policy programs for this year, Yi said his ministry will spend 35 billion won ($43.75 million U.S.; $1 is worth about 800 won) in the field of research and development this year. It will also induce $12 million in loans from the World Bank to help support attempts by universities to promote the study of basic science, which Yi said is the base of technical development. In addition, the ministry will urge private businesses to promote the development of new technology and establish a "software engineering center" to develop software technology and secure sophisticated software personnel, Yi said. [Text] [SK140319 Seoul YONHAP in English 0300 GMT 14 Feb 84]

CSO: 4110/068

BRIEFS

EVACUATION FROM BEIRUT EMBASSY--Seoul, 11 Feb [YONHAP]--Forty-one South Koreans evacuated Beirut, Lebanon, Friday night, leaving only three Korean Embassy staff members and four-member resident family in the war-torn city, the Foreign Ministry said Saturday. Quoting a report from the Korean Embassy there, the ministry said 21 embassy officials and their families left a Beirut Port, to which they were flown by a U.S. military helicopter at 11:30 p.m. KST (14:30 GMT) Friday, on board a U.S. ship. The Koreans are bound for Cyprus. Earlier, 19 Koreans technicians from Lucky-Gold Star Co. and one Korean resident left the Port of Juniye, 25 kilometers north of Beirut, on board a freighter at 7 p.m. KST (10:00 GMT), the report said. They are now heading for Cyprus. A Foreign Ministry official said those Koreans who left Beirut Friday will arrive at Cyprus Saturday. He said the remaining seven Koreans also will leave Beirut if the situation further deteriorates. The official said west Beirut is now comparatively calm, but sporadic gun and artillery fire is being exchanged on the green line which divides east and west Beirut. The Foreign Ministry Thursday ordered the Korean Embassy in Beirut to evacuate its officials, dependents, technicians and other Koreans residing there immediately to Cyprus. [Text] [SK110330 Seoul YONHAP in English 0323 GMT 11 Feb 84]

CONFERENCE HELD FOR ROK AMBASSADORS--Seoul, 13 Feb (YONHAP)--The Foreign Ministry Monday opened this year's second conference of chiefs of South Korean diplomatic and consular offices in foreign countries. During their 10-day session, 53 South Korean diplomats will discuss establishing basic policy guidelines to deal with the aftermath of the 1 September Soviet downing of a Korean airliner and the 9 October Rangoon bombing by North Korean agents. The diplomats, stationed in Europe, the Middle East and Africa, also will seek ways to improve South Korea's relations with communist bloc countries and other nations that have no diplomatic ties with Korea, a Foreign Ministry official said. Economic matters, including South Korea's direct trade with communist nations, will be another topic for discussion, the official added. Last month, the ministry held its first diplomatic chiefs conference with 38 ambassadors stationed in America and Asia attending. [Text] [SK130254 Seoul YONHAP in English 0230 GMT 13 Feb 84]

DKP, DSP MEET IN SEOUL--Seoul, 11 Feb (YONHAP)--South Korea's leading opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP) and the Japanese Democratic Social Party (DSP) are scheduled to hold their Third Annual Conference in Seoul for 4 days beginning 21 March, a DKP spokesman said Saturday. Each party will send a 10-member delegation to discuss the tense situation in northeast Asia, peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula, and Korean-Japanese relations. DKP Rep Son Sae-il, who is now in charge of coordination with the Japanese opposition party, said, "the March meeting will help Japanese politicians understand our problems accurately." The Japanese party delegation will be led by Rep Masao Nakamura. [Text] [SK110646 Seoul YONHAP in English 0638 GMT 11 Feb 84]

REINSTATED PROFESSORS FIND NEW JOBS--Among former college professors granted reinstatement last year, 15 had secured new teaching posts by yesterday. The government announced measures last year allowing 86 professors dismissed under its purification drive in 1980 to resume teaching again at colleges. Of the 86 professors, 53 had taught at Seoul colleges and universities and the remaining 33 at provincial schools before their dismissals. The Ministry of Education reported that 14 of the 33 provincial college professors had been reemployed by Monday. Of the 53 professors dismissed from Seoul schools, only one had secured a new teaching post. A ministry official said most Seoul professors were insisting that they be allowed to return to their former schools. Announcing the reinstatement of the dismissed professors last year, the government said they will only be allowed to teach at schools other than their former institutions. The 15 professors who have secured new teaching posts include Min Chun-sik, former president of Chonnam National University. He will teach at Wonkwang University. [Text] [SK120004 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 12 Feb 84 p 8]

CSO: 4110/068

REPORTAGE ON CHERNENKO ELECTION, SOVIET POLICY

Daily Analyzes Chernenko Election

SK150030 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 15 Feb 84 p 4

[Editorial: "New Soviet Leadership"]

[Text] The choice of Konstantin Chernenko as the new top leader of the Soviet Union appears to be an inevitable option or compromise made by the leading party cadres and generals making up the Moscow hierarchy, presently dominated by old guards.

After all, he is the most senior member of the Communist Party's ruling Politburo, who was appointed to head the funeral committee for Yuri Andropov--a position that has usually been tied to succession of a deceased party leader in the Soviet practice.

With the average age of the 12-man Politburo standing at 68 and that of prominent members in their mid-70's, there have been prevailing observations that the ascent to power by a younger man would be regarded as a risk for the old generation, although the grooming of a younger leadership has been a lingering issue for the Soviets.

But then, Chernenko at 72 is the oldest man ever to assume power in the Kremlin--3 years older than his immediate predecessor, Andropov, who served only 15 months because of ill health.

The new party general secretary, who climbed up the Soviet hierarchic laddder as a protege of Leonid Brezhnev, has also been known as lacking a sufficient personal power base and, for that matter, the military backing--factors which led him to bow to Andropov in the succession race upon Brezhnev's death in November 1982.

Besides, Chernenko's whole career was described as having been in policy implementation, rather than initiation.

Thus, if Andropov proved himself a caretaker due to his early death last week, Chernenko may be viewed as destined to be another interim leader, who will be in charge of keeping the Soviet hierarchy in shape while a younger man builds himself up to be an ultimate leader.

A clearer picture of his destiny will be presented by the forthcoming power realignment: whether he can capture the two other leading posts of the state presidency and supreme military command, as his two predecessors did, or whether he will simply settle down by retaining a collective leaderhsip in the form of a triumvirate or some other formula.

Despite the constraints and uncertainties he faces, it is noteworthy that the new Soviet leader has made a forthright start in taking the helm of the communist superpower.

In an address made upon his appointment, he called for "peaceful coexistence" with Western powers, though he was quick to stress that the Soviet Union would not permit the military superiority of the United States.

He was essentially repeating the hard-line foreign policy of Brezhnev and Andropov. Indeed, no sharp changes in Soviet external policy are likely under Chernenko's rule, which will be marking yet another chapter in the post-Brezhnev transition period.

Notwithstanding, guarded hope is voiced for a shift in Moscow's policy implementation toward a more conciliatory line in the long run--partly counting on his background as a staunch supporter of East-West detente during Brezhnev's reign.

Barring rash wishful thinking, the Soviet Union, being hard pressed by economic setbacks, may eventually soft-pedal its intransigent stand on such impending issues as arms control, especially the reduction of nuclear weapons, although the task requires Chernenko to be on better terms with his military colleagues than he apparently is now.

For the immediate future, the existing East-West stalemate is likely to persist, permitting neither optimism nor pessimism. Yet it may not necessarily be a sheer daydream to hope that the two septuagenarians, Chernenko and U.S. President Ronald Reagan at 73, will somehow find grounds for a breakthrough in the superpower confrontation.

Daily Examines Soviet Policy

SK150037 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 15 Feb 84 p 4

[Editorial: "New Soviet Leader"]

[Text] With little surprise, Konstantin Chernenko has been named the new Soviet leader. His roles before and during his predecessor Yuri Andropov's reign supported much of the speculation that he would become party general secretary. Apparently sealing the decision was his selection to head Andropov's funeral, a position which has consistently indicated the next leader.

The tenor of the Kremlin's policy, at least in the foreseeable future, will continue much in its present form as Moscow's policies, especially foreign, are likely to be made collectively.

Upon election, Chernenko called for "peaceful coexistence" but not at the cost of America's military superiority. The White House was quick to call him to work with the United States toward "greater mutual understanding and constructive cooperation."

Unquestionably, these actions are welcomed, especially in view of the two superpowers' awesome nuclear capability. It is naturally tempting to look upon the new leader with hopes for an improvement in U.S.-Soviet affairs. However, much remains to be seen until the transition becomes stabilized.

By all indications, no sharp changes are likely in Soviet foreign policy at the moment. This means it is unlikely to expect a rapid thaw in Moscow's frosty relations with the West despite overtures from President Reagan and other Western leaders.

At this juncture, we cannot but be concerned about the chill now existing between the superpowers that is perhaps at its worst in decades. It is hoped that the new Soviet Government will at least promote global disarmament through steady efforts on the part of the superpowers.

It is unlikely, however, that Chernenko, 72, the oldest man to assume power of the Soviet Union, will attempt a bold policy change at the risk of damaging his endeavor to consolidate a power base. It might be possible only when or if he establishes his base. But considering his insufficient clout within the Kremlin inner circle and, more importantly, his age, it seems to be a remote prospect.

The Politburo is divided between Brezhnev and Andropov lines--further compounded by factions between generations. This leads one to suspect that Chernenko may have to steer the Kremlin through a collective system for the time being before he is able to wield power unchallenged. Otherwise, he may eventually find himself just another transitional leader.

While voicing pacification, Chernenko let it be known that the Soviets will not back down in their military power buildup. He seemed quite mindful of the military, whose influence has visibly increased during Andropov's short reign.

Considering that Chernenko has not held a military-related post and has little foreign policy experience, he is likely to rely much upon Defense Minister Dmitri Ustinov and veteran Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko in those areas. This indicates that his foreign policy is likely to be determined by a consensus of the same group of the Politburo as under Andropov.

Taking into account the group's dislike for Reagan, the Kremlin does not seem likely to do anything significant--especially in arms reduction talks--that might help him in this election year.

But the Kremlin leaders should recall what has prompted the superpower relations to drop to their present ebb: Soviet expansionism. The unsavory Soviet behavior such as the downing of a South Korean jetliner--a brutality that drove the East-West relations to the present chill--must be brought to reflection on Moscow's part. Chernenko's peace rhetoric may hold much promise. But our ardent desire is to see it proven in concilliatory and constructive deeds.

CSO: 4110/068

KIM CHONG-IL AIDS 'PUBLIC SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS'

SK110834 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0815 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 Feb (KCNA)--The Sinhung Restaurant located at the foot of beautiful Mt Tonghung in Hamhung, is a modern public service center. This building boasting of its graceful beauty of national architecture was built in 1980.

The Sinhung Restaurant with a total floor space of 7,500 square meters serves more than 10,000 people on a daily average. It has above 100 rooms with accommodation ranging from 3-4 to more than 300 people. All the dishes served by it including kuksu (Korean noodle) are popular for their high quality.

Associated with the Sinhung Restaurant is the benevolent love of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il to provide our people with better living conditions.

When he was acquainting himself on the spot with the prospect for the construction of Hamhung City, the dear leader learned that the construction of this building was interrupted by other major construction objects. Saying that the construction of public catering facilities was no less important than other construction objects, he encouraged functionaries to build it in a big way for the sake of the people. And he personally solved all problems arising in its construction including its style and scale.

When the building was completed, he went out there in person and expressed deep satisfaction, saying that the restaurant had been built well and a mere glimpse of the building world [as received] elevates the taste of kuksu.

Then he established the supply system of necessary raw materials and foodstuff so as to properly operate the restaurant in keeping with the differing tastes of people, and saw to it that it was furnished with fine service facilities and furniture.

His deep love for our people reached not only the Sinhung Restaurant but also the public service establishments built in all parts of the country, including the Ongyu Restaurant and the Chongnyu Restaurant in Pyongyang, the Kumgang Restaurant in Wonsan, the Chilsong Restaurant in Anju, the Waudo Restaurant in Nampo, the Amnokgang Restaurant in Sinuiju and the Songdo Restaurant in Kaesong.

CSO: 4100/065

DAILY URGES ORGANIZATIONAL, POLITICAL WORK

SK131356 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2240 GMT 12 Feb 84

[NODONG SINMUN 13 February editorial: "Let Us Vigorously Carry Out the Organizational and Political Work of Bringing About a New Production Upsurge"]

[Text] The recent meeting of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and the Central Military Commission of the party Central Committee set forth a militant task, urging all party members and workers to become highly vigilant in a revolutionary manner to cope with the current strained situation and to bring about a great upsurge in socialist construction. Today, our party organizations are assigned the honorable task of strengthening the revolutionary ranks to meet the current situation, upholding the letter of the party Central Committee, and of vigorously forging ahead with socialist construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The question of whether or not we attain success in all work totally depends on how successfully party organizations carry out their work.

Party organizations are political staff headquarters that responsibly organize and guide all the work of implementing party policies in sectors concerned. Only when party organizations briskly move and successfully carry out organizational and political work can they thoroughly implement party policies by helping party members and workers fully display their revolutionary zeal and creative positivity.

Success in achieving our militant task greatly depends on how smoothly party organizations at all levels assume their roles.

As is pointed out in the letter from the party Central Committee, we should achieve the magnificent prospective goal ahead of schedule by accelerating construction work on fronts in the five districts and should rapidly develop production by operating all plants and enterprises at full capacity so that we can epochally improve the standard of the people's living. This is a very difficult task and all sectors and units are urged to endeavor to wage a strained struggle.

By strengthening organizational and political work, party organizations should help all functionaries, party members, and workers to struggle, showing loyalty to the party and the leader. The secret of attaining a greater victory in production in all sectors rests with the organizational and political work of helping the people display zeal.

In carrying out the political work of vigorously forging ahead with today's struggle, party organizations should, above all, concentrate on encouraging party members and workers to thoroughly safeguard and implement party lines and policies in all circumstances whatsoever, firmly believing in these lines and policies.

Today, nothing is more honorable and worthwhile for our party members and workers than unconditionally safeguarding and implementing all lines, policies, decisions, and directiges, including the decision of the Sixth Party Congress, firmly believing in them. Party organizations at all levels should help bring about a new change in socialist economic construction in accordance with the party's intent by vigorously carrying out the political work of encouraging party members and workers to thoroughly achieve today's militant task. In particular, they should make all sectors and units overflow with the spirit of brilliantly achieving the assigned revolutionary duty with the burning loyalty and fighting spirit that were displayed in the postwar period of the great Chollima upsurge. Thus, they should help all plants, enterprises, workshops, work teams, and individual workers bring about a high production upsurge and achieve daily militant assignments without fail.

Helping all party members and workers display the revolutionary spirit of effecting continuous innovations and of making continuous advances poses an important question which we should grasp in carrying out the party's political work.

It is the unique trait of revolutionaries not to boast of their victory, not to give in to difficulties, and that to continuously struggle and advance.

Furthermore, the assigned tasks and the created situation urgently demand that we eradicate idleness and slackness and work and live in a revolutionary manner. The party organizations at all levels and the party functionaries should see to it that the party members and workers constantly effect renovation by spurring themselves on in a more revolutionary manner than any time before and by working in a tense and militant fashion. Along with this, they should also see to it that the party members and workers valiantly break through bottlenecks and difficulties to the way of advance and, thus, enact constant upsurges in production by carrying out this year's plans without fail every day, every 10 days, every month and quarter.

The party's guidance to economic work should be enhanced so that the party organizations can vigorously push ahead with the struggle for upsurges in socialist construction. With a viewpoint and stand of wholly taking responsibility for the economic tasks assigned to them, the party organizations

and functionaries should concretely plan and coordinate to correctly organize and mobilize the masses to the performance of this year's combat tasks. In particular, the party organizations and functionaries should encourage and lead economic guidance functionaries to conduct economic organizational work and to command production well with a high sense of responsibility. Along with this, they should firmly adhere to the party's plan to execute its economic policies and pay deep attention to the party's intentions, thus helping to thoroughly put into practice the plan and intentions in a timely manner without even the slightest deviation.

The party organizations in the sectors of coal, power, and metallurgical industries and transportation should be deeply aware of the importance of responsibility assumed by their own sectors and should vigorously carry out organizational and political work to conduct this year's combat in accordance with the party's intention.

Today's tasks and situation demand that the party functionaries effect a turn in their work ethos and method. As demanded by the great leader's work method, all party functionaries should voluntarily go down to combat sites which are surging with the struggle to create the speed of the 80's; substantially conduct political work--work with people; tangibly grasp the status quo; on this basis, operate and push ahead with all work; and responsibly help settle in a timely manner all problems which are raised in reality. To this end, the responsible functionaries of the party in particular should show good example.

Our party's militant slogans and mass movements are displaying great power in effecting constant upsurges in socialist economic construction by arousing the masses' zeal. The party organizations at all levels should vigorously wage the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions, the movement to follow and learn from the examples of the unsung heroes, and the struggle to learn from art films and adhere to the party's revolutionary slogans, including the slogan reading: "Production, Study, and Life--All in Manner of Anti-Japanese Guerrillas!" and thoroughly embody them, thereby helping the party members and workers live and fight like the anti-Japanese revolutionary martyrs, the unheralded heroes, and the heroes in art films, and enact renovation in carrying out the three revolutions of ideology, technology, and culture.

To counter the prevailing tense situation, the party organizations and functionaries should consolidate as firm as rock the unity and cohesion of the entire party and all people around the party and the leader and concentrate their efforts on making everyone live and fight in a revolutionary manner while maintaining a tense and mobilized posture.

All party organizations and functionaries should effect great revolutionary upsurges in socialist construction by vigorously conducting organizational and political work, upholding the militant appeal of the party and the leader.

CSO: 4110/076

DAILY URGES IMPLEMENTING CHONGSAN-RI METHOD

SK111534 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1508 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 Feb (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today in an editorial dedicated to the 24th anniversary [of the creation of] the chongsan-ri spirit and chongsan-ri method by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, calls for thoroughly implementing the chongsan-ri method.

The chongsan-ri spirit and chongsan-ri method is a revolutionary method of work created on the basis of the experience of method and feats in leading the masses in the protracted course of our revolution, the editorial notes, and says:

Our party regards the chongsan-ri spirit and chongsan-ri method created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as a precious asset for carrying our revolution through to completion and maintains the policy of grasping and implementing it consistently.

Our party raised the problem of leadership method as a key problem decisive of the victory or failure in the revolution and construction and the main content of inheriting the cause of the leader and sees to it that the history of leadership of the leader is glorified eternally. As a result, the anti-Japanese guerrilla style method of work, the chongsan-ri spirit and chongsan-ri method, created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, was firmly established in the whole party.

Today in our country the kindred ties between the party and the masses have been greatly strengthened and the authority of the party is rising day by day among the masses. Under such conditions it becomes an important demand for the functionaries to work [word indistinct] more tested and experienced method and art of leadership.

The most important thing for the functionaries in applying the chongsan-ri method is to faithfully follow the example personally set and shown by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in directing the masses.

If one works in accordance with the method of leadership shown by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, he finds nothing impossible and no problem insoluble.

It is the policy laid down by our party in the method of work to follow and apply as it is the great leader's method of work, chongsan-ri method.

What is important for the functionaries in working as required by the chongsan-ri method is that they go down deep among the masses and conduct political work well for arousing them to implement the party policy.

The important way of improving the method and style of work of functionaries is to continually conduct the work of following the hero of the feature film "County Party Chief Secretary" in an effective way.

All the leading personnel should hold fast to and apply the chongsan-ri method, the great leader's method of work, and thereby thoroughly carry out the tasks set forth in the letter of the party Central Committee and powerfully accelerate socialist construction, stresses the editorial.

CSO: 4100/065

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

KIM CHONG-IL'S EQUIPMENT MANAGEMENT DISCUSSED

SK102319 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2213 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 10 Feb (KCNA)--The "model machine movement of loyalty to emulate lathe No 26" is gaining momentum in all domains of the national economy in Korea. This is a glorious movement which struck its roots deep into the precious tradition of equipment management established by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, and a mass movement to defend and glorify his immortal feats forever.

Lathe No 26 is in the Pyongyang textile machine factory. The lathe is associated with imperishable records of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. In April 1961 when socialist construction entered a new stage of development in Korea, the dear leader guided the factory on the spot and set an example of equipment management.

Pointing out that care for equipment is an expression of patriotism, he said that a large number of machines and equipment our people sent to the factory through hard struggle in the difficult postwar period should be cared for and managed properly to be a precious wealth of eternal value of the country.

Noting that the workers should be well versed in their machines to constantly renovate their technical conditions, he clearly expounded the problems arising in equipment management. He set an example of equipment management at lathe No 26 and kindled the flame of the "model machine movement" in the factory.

In those days lathe No 26 became the first "model machine of honor" in the factory and the factory was awarded the honorable title of "model machine factory of emulating lathe No 26."

Over the last 1 year and a half, more than 400,000 functionaries and workers from industrial establishments across the country visited the Pyongyang textile machine factory to learn from good experience gained in the management of machines and equipment.

A great turn has been effected in equipment management through the vigorous "model machine movement of loyalty to emulate lathe No 26" at all industrial establishments from June 1982.

In this course the technical conditions of machines and equipment have been improved and a large number of equipment renovated at all industrial establishments of the country.

The workers of the blooming mill of Kangson have increased the capacity level of the rolling machine from 700,000 tons to 1,000,000 tons by introducing 68 new technical innovation proposals over the last 1 year and a half.

The Tanchon youth electric locomotive corps manufactured 1,700 accessories by itself to repair 47 electric locomotives including "Pulgungi (red flag)" No 1 and carried more than 188,000 tons of freight outside the plan.

The flames of this movement swept all factories and enterprises of the country including the Sungri general automobile works, the February 8 vinalon complex and the Supung power station.

Over the last 1 year and a half since the start of this movement, more than one million machines and equipment have been rehabilitated to their original state and over 463,600 model machines, 29,200 model machine work-teams, 2,600 model machine workshops and 568 model machine factories have been produced.

The "model machine movement of loyalty to emulate lathe No 26" is giving a powerful impetus to the drive for the creation of the "soeed of the 80s" and is greatly contributing to the struggle to attain the 10 long-range objectives of socialist economic construction.

CSO: 4100/065

YOUNG KIM'S GUIDANCE PRAISED FOR BUILDING THEATER

SK141555 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1518 GMT 14 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 Feb (KCNA)--A new modern theater made its appearance in the heart of the industrial city of Hamhung, the capital of South Hamgyong Province. The grand and beautiful theater for the workers of Hamhung is a fruit of the energetic guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and his warm care.

The dear leader personally examined the design of the theater, chose its site and gave on-the-spot guidance in its construction several times. Saying that there is nothing to spare for the workers, he sent manpower, machines and materials without stint. Thus the Hamhung theater was built splendidly into one of new style suited to the ideological and cultural sentiments of the workers.

The Hamhung theater with a total floor space of some 50,000 square meters, or 1.7 times that of the Pyongyang grand theater, has 2,500 seats. The length of the building is 145 meters, its width 125 meters and its topmost height 43 meters. It has a small theater with 700 seats.

The stage consists of an elevator stage, a sliding stage, a magic stage, an elevator stage for the orchestra, a revolving stage and so on for the performance of all programs including circus. The stage is 22 meters wide and 12 meters high at its opening and the stage is 41 meters deep and there are more than 90 curtain rods.

What is characteristic of the structure of the stage is that there is no borderline between its space and the auditorium so that the audience may go deep into the drama world, breathing with the actors. The stage apparatuses are all modern and lighting is automatic.

The fan-vaulting of the auditorium well meets the acoustic requirements.

The building is seven-storied in front and nine-storied in the rear.

The theater has nearly 800 rooms including over 100 rehearsal rooms and dressing rooms as well as creative rooms, preparatory rooms and fine art rooms.

The theater has excellent lobby, exhibition hall, restaurant and shop and a nursery for those coming with babies.

The entrance hall of 1,300 square meters is flanked by spiral staircases without pillars and fountain ponds. A number of big chandeliers and many marble pillars in and around the hall add to the grandeur and beauty inside the building.

The theater gives a dynamic impression in its architectural aesthetics with its semicircular facade and its fan-shaped flanks in cross-sectional view.

The theater will make an axis together with the youth park now under construction before it and the 100 meter high school children's palace to be constructed behind it.

A people's study hall, a TV hall, a circus theater, a gymnasium and other mass cultural facilities will make their appearance in Hamhung in the future.

CSO: 4100/065

REPORTAGE ON FOREIGN STUDY OF KIM CHONG-IL TREATISE

Seminars in India, Zimbabwe

SK101115 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1105 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 10 Feb (KCNA)--A seminar on "On the Chuche Idea," a treatise of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, was held at the Chuche Philosophy Study Committee of India on 26 January. Placed on the platform of the seminar hall were a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Speeches were made by Chairman of the Committee Anil Guvoa and others. The speakers said that this treatise of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il gives a perfect understanding of the chuche idea and scientific world outlook to the world people advocating chajusong (independence) and advancing along the road of independence, thus helping them accelerate the struggle for the building of a new, independent society at a faster pace.

A message of greetings to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il was adopted at the seminar.

Meanwhile, a seminar on "The Philosophical Principle of the Chuche Idea," the second part of the treatise of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il "On the Chuche Idea," was held on 26 January at the Theory and Practice Center of Kimilsongism in Zimbabwe. A portrait of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il was hung on the background of the platform of the seminar hall.

The reporter and speakers stressed that the immortal chuche idea founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is being developed and enriched by the energetic ideological and theoretical activities of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, an outstanding thinker and theoretician.

A letter to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il was adopted at the seminar.

Peruvian Magazine Carries Treatise

SK110401 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0347 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 Feb (KCNA)--The Peruvian magazine INKA in its February issue carried an article explaining "The Workers' Party of Korea Is a Chuche-Type Revolutionary Party Which Inherited the Glorious Tradition of the DIU," a treatise of Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea. The magazine prints a photograph of Comrade Kim Chong-il on the platform of the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

It says: The Workers' Party of Korea is a party with a long history of more than half a century.

In his treatise Comrade Kim Chong-il clarified that the historical roots of the Workers' Party of Korea began to be laid since the formation of the Down-With-Imperialism Union (DIU) by the great leader President Kim Il-song in October 1926.

The formation of the DIU was a historic declaration of a new start of the Korean revolution and it became the starting point of the struggle for the building of a chuche-type revolutionary party.

The programme of the DIU became the basis of the programme of the Workers' Party of Korea, the principle of chajusong adopted by the DIU served as the principle of the building and activities of the Workers' Party of Korea and the revolutionaries of the new generation which the DIU began to rear became the hard core for the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The formulation of the historical roots of the Workers' Party of Korea by Comrade Kim Chong-il reflects his noble intention to defend the revolutionary cause of chuche started by President Kim Il-song to the end and successfully carry it forward.

Treatise Published in Madagascar

SK120924 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0836 GMT 12 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Feb (KCNA)--"The Workers' Party of Korea Is a Chuche-Type Revolutionary Party Which Inherited the Glorious Tradition of the DIU," a treatise of Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, was brought out in booklet on 7 February by the Malagasy National Publishing House.

In the preface the booklet says: The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il published the treatise "The Workers' Party of Korea Is a Chuche-Type Revolutionary Party Which Inherited the Glorious Tradition of the DIU"

on 17 October 1982, on the occasion of the 56th anniversary of the formation of the Down-With-Imperialism Union (DIU) by the great leader Kim Il-song.

He reviewed the glorious path of the struggle of the Workers' Party and people of Korea covering more than half a century and gave an allround exposition of the questions of principle arising in further strengthening and developing the Workers' Party of Korea into a chuche-type revolutionary party forever.

The treatise is a programmatic work, an inspiring banner lighting the path ahead of the parties and revolutionary peoples of all countries who are struggling for the building of socialism and communism.

Our publishing house deems it an honour to publish the historical treatise of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il in Malagasy on the occasion of his birthday.

CSO: 4100/065

REPORTAGE ON ETHIOPIAN GOVERNMENT DELEGATION'S VISIT

Delegation Arrives

SK150620 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2217 GMT 14 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Feb (KCNA)--A government educational and cultural delegation of Socialist Ethiopia arrived in Pyongyang on 14 February by air for a visit to our country. The delegation headed by Bililign Mandefro, member of the Central Committee of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia and minister of education, consists of Girma Yilma, member of the Central Committee of the commission and minister of culture and sports affairs; Fasika Sidelil, member of the Central Committee of the commission and acting head of the Economic and Social Affairs Department of the commission; Taye Gulillat, commissioner of Commission for Higher Education; Haile-lul Tazirfe, commissioner of Science and Technology Commission; Tsegaw Ayele, commissioner of Sports and Physical Culture Commission; and others.

It was met at the airport by Chairman of the Education Commission Choe Tae-pok, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Yong-sop, Vice-Minister of Culture and Art Chang Chol, Vice-Minister of External Economic Affairs Om Tok-hwan, Vice-Chairman of the State Scientific-Technical Commission Yi Kon-sik and Vice-Chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee Kim Tuk-chun.

Delegation Meets Kong Chon-tae

SK150625 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2201 GMT 14 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Feb (KCNA)--Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae on 14 February met and had a friendly talk with the government educational and cultural delegation of Socialist Ethiopia headed by Bililign Mandefro, member of the Central Committee of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia and minister of education, which paid a courtesy call on him.

Present on the occasion were Chairman of the Education Commission Choe Tae-pok and other personages concerned.

Attends Banquet

SK150532 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0419 GMT 15 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Feb (KCNA)--The DPRK Government arranged a banquet yesterday evening at the People's Palace of Culture for the visiting government educational and cultural delegation of Socialist Ethiopia.

Invited to the banquet were the members of the government educational and cultural delegation of Socialist Ethiopia headed by Bililign Mandefro, member of the Central Committee of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia and minister of education.

Present at the banquet were Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae, Chairman of the Education Commission Choe Tae-pok, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Yong-sop, Vice-Minister of Culture and Art Chang Chol, Vice-Minister of External Economic Affairs Om Tok-hwan, Vice-Chairman of the State Commission of Science and Technology Yi Kon-sik, Vice-Chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee Kim Tuk-chun, and other personages concerned.

The banquet was addressed by Chairman of the Education Commission Choe Tae-pok and head of the delegation Bililign Mandefro.

The attendants at the banquet raised glasses to the good health and long life of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and to the good health and long life of respected Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam.

The banquet passed in a friendly atmosphere.

CSO: 4100/065

BRITISH FIGURES' IMPRESSION OF DPRK PUBLISHED

SK111618 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1547 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 Feb (KCNA)--Secretary General Granville V. Stone and Literary Secretary Esme Stone of the British Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification who had visited our country published their impressions titled "Wonderful Things."

Stressing that Korea, led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, has achieved the people's paradise, they said the historic task of industrialisation has been realised successfully in a very short span of time in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

They stressed that as the industrialisation was carried out strictly according to the idea of chuche the independence of economy has been further consolidated.

They continued: We envy the Korean people in having such a leader as President Kim Il-song who has led the building of the Workers' Party with its roots deep in the people.

We were shown how the chuche idea works for medicine with the emphasis on prevention and the combination of modern and traditional methods. We have seen the cheerful and healthy people of Korea and know that the guidance of both the great leader Kim Il-song and the dear leader Kim Chong-il has enabled chuche medical practices to produce such a people.

Referring to their visit to Panmunjom, they said: The U.S. occupying forces must leave Korea for Korea's reunification. We feel also that those traitors to the nation within the governing group in South Korea must also leave with their masters.

We are sure that the differing ideologies and social systems in the two parts of Korea should not be allowed to stand in the way of reunification. With such things in mind your great leader Kim Il-song formulated his policy for the creation of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo in October 1980 and the 10 point policy is a just and sensible way forward.

In countries throughout the world we must build our supporting committees into stronger, more powerful bodies in an attempt to finally isolate U.S. imperialism. Should we fail history will not forgive us.

CSO: 4100/065

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM MALAGASY LEADER

SK150430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0346 GMT 15 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Feb (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message of solidarity from Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, supporting the new proposal for a peaceful solution of the Korean question put forward by the joint meeting of the Central People's Committee and the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the appeal sent by the Supreme People's Assembly to the parliaments and governments of all countries of the world.

The message dated 10 February reads:

Excellency,

We have the honour of informing you that we received the appeal sent to the parliaments and governments of all countries of the world, along with the news of a joint meeting of the Central People's Committee and the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

I welcome the new just initiative taken by your excellency and democratic state organs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for peace in East Asia and for the reunification of Korea.

The Malagasy people and I myself assure you of our invariable solidarity with your excellency and the Korean people.

For world peace we earnestly hope that the tripartite talks between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the United States and the South Korean authorities will be realised.

With highest and fraternal considerations.

CSO: 4100/065

GHANAIAN CHUCHE GROUP LEADER INTERVIEWED

SK130829 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0805 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Feb (KCNA)--The Ghanaian delegation for the study of the chuche idea headed by Emmanuel Aidoo Haizel, director of the Institute of Legon University, Ghana, was interviewed by a reporter of the Korean Central News Agency in Pyongyang prior to its departure for home after visiting our country.

Speaking on the occasion, the head of the delegation said: The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who embarked upon the road of revolution in his early years founded the chuche idea and have led the Korean revolution along the road of victory and made the Korean people a most proud people with nothing to desire more in the world.

The chuche idea is a new man-centered philosophical idea. This precisely is a difference of the chuche philosophy from other philosophical ideas.

The chuche idea expounded the question of the guidance of a leader in the revolutionary struggle, the question of remaking society, nature and people in the struggle for the chajusong (independence) of the popular masses and the question of maintaining an independent stand and a creative stand in the revolution and construction and other new questions.

Today the chuche idea is evoking widespread repercussions among the world people for its validity and great vitality.

Referring to impressions he received while touring various places, he said all the successes made by the Korean people are a brilliant fruition of the chuche idea. He stressed: The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il directs all work energetically and wisely. He is a great leader giving a big encouragement to the people.

We will make a deeper study of the chuche idea and disseminate it among many people.

CSO: 4100/065

FILM ON KIM CHONG-IL'S PRC TOUR SCREENED ABROAD

SK150542 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0426 GMT 15 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Feb (KCNA)--The documentary film "China Visit of Comrade Kim Chong-il, Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea" showing the visit of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il to China was screened in various countries.

The film was shown in Geneva on 19 January, at the Nepal Korea Friendship Association on 26 January, and at the Dassa-Zoume District, Zou Province, Benin, and the group for the study of the sun of chuche in Tunisia on 28 January. The attendants expressed boundless respect and reverence for the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Michel Okalahan working as an engineer in Geneva said: His Excellency Kim Chong-il is a great leader who has inherited as it is the leadership style of the great leader President Kim Il-song and is leading the Korean revolution along the road of victory.

The China visit of his excellency respected Kim Chong-il was a historic visit of epochal significance in consolidating and developing down through generations the friendship and unity sealed with blood between Korea and China.

Rajendram, director of the Southwest Asian region of the World Meteorological Organisation, stressed: The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il was warmly welcomed by the Chinese people during his visit to China. This is an expression of the Chinese people's deep respect and reverence for the dear leader.

The chief of the group for the study of the sun of chuche in Tunisia noted: Through the film I clearly realized that dear Comrade Kim Chong-il who has perfectly grasped Kimilsongism is a great thinker and theoretician who is performing imperishable exploits in the history of human thought, an outstanding external activist and a genuine leader of the people. I keenly felt that dear Comrade Kim Chong-il who was accorded most cordial hospitality and welcome by the Chinese people is an outstanding leader enjoying ardent reverence among the world people.

CSO: 4100/065

BRIEFS

REPLY FROM CAMEROONIAN LEADER--Pyongyang, 15 Feb (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message from Paul Biya in reply to his message of greetings on the latter's election as president of the Republic of Cameroon. The reply message dated 7 February reads: I was deeply moved by the message you sent to me on my election as the head of my country in the name of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and yourself. Sincerely thanking you for this, I assure you of my firm resolve to make efforts to consolidate and diversify the beneficial cooperative relations excellently existing between our two countries. Please accept assurances of my high considerations. [Text] [SK150427 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0337 GMT 15 Feb 84]

ENVOY MEETS ST VINCENT AND GRENADINES HEAD--Pyongyang, 14 Feb (KCNA)--Robert Milton Cato, prime minister of St Vincent and the Grenadines, met Pak I-hyon, Korean ambassador to his country, on 7 February. The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the prime minister. Expressing deep thanks for this, the prime minister asked the ambassador to convey his warm greetings and those of the government and people of St Vincent and the Grenadines to his excellency President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people, and to Comrade Kim Chong-il. He wholeheartedly wished good health and a long life to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il. He asked the ambassador to convey to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il that the government and people of St Vincent and the Grenadines hoped for an early reunification of Korea and would make all efforts possible for the reunification of Korea. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK140545 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2158 GMT 13 Feb 84]

WPK GREETS DANISH SOCIALIST PARTY--Pyongyang, 15 Feb (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea sent a message of greetings on 14 February to the Central Committee of the Socailist People's Party of Denmark on the 25th anniversary of the founding of the party. The message says: The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea extends warm congratulations to you and, through you, to the entire members of your party on the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Socialist People's Party of Denmark. Over the past 25 years, the Socialist People's Party of Denmark has conducted brisk activities against the war policy of the

imperialists and for world peace and security and for the democratic rights of the working people and social progress, and achieved many successes in this course. Expressing firm solidarity with your party's just cause, we take this opportunity to sincerely wish you greater success in your future work for the development and strengthening of the party. [Text] [SK150602 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2207 GMT 14 Feb 84]

NICARAGUA'S ORTEGA RECEIVES SPA DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 15 Feb (KCNA)--Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Council of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, on 2 February met the delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of our country headed by Son Song-pil, vice-chairman of its Standing Committee, which had attended the Venezuelan presidential inauguration ceremony, according to a report. The head of the delegation conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the coordinator of the council. The coordinator expressed deep thanks for this and asked the head of the delegation to convey his warm greetings to the great leader. Noting that he would always remember his significant and friendly meeting with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song during his visit to Korea, he said he often recalled it. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK150614 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2214 GMT 14 Feb 84]

ENVOY TO HUNGARY PAYS FAREWELL CALL--Pyongyang, 15 Feb (KCNA)--Kim Yong-sun, ambassador to Hungary, on 9 February paid a farewell call on Comrade Janos Borbandi. The first secretary expressed deep thanks for this and asked the ambassador to convey his heartfelt greetings to the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il. He said he sincerely wished respected Comrade Kim Il-song a long life in good health and greater success in his work. Referring to the friendly relations between Hungary and Korea, he said Hungary affirmatively estimated the DPRK proposal for tripartite talks, which is an important measure for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question. Pointing out that the measure taken by the Workers' Party of Korea to counter the war provocation moves of the enemy is a just one, he expressed solidarity with it on behalf of the Hungarian party and government and on his own. The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK150611 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2210 GMT 14 Feb 84]

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