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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

OVERVIEW OF SOVIET-N. KOREA-S. KOREA RELATIONS EXAMINED

Seoul HANKUK ILBO in Korean 25 Oct 86 p 5

[Article by Sin Sung-kwon, professor of political science, Hanyang University]

[Text] The most important task facing Gorbachev immediately is overcoming the serious economic stagnation that was caused by structural contradictions, and further developing the economy. In order to deal with this task, the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union adopted a principle governing the policy of giving first priority to economic development and announced a series of economic reform measures. In order for the USSR to push economic development, it is imperative that they maintain stability toward foreign countries. Shevardnadze, foreign minister, asserted at the Helsinki conference that was held in July of last year that: "The USSR needs a lasting peace in order to implement large-scale economic reform." Such an assertion may be regarded as a frank indication that the USSR is not strong enough to seek a policy of positive expansion in terms of its foreign and military affairs, rather than as a routine peace offensive and thus that the USSR is seeking some bases for stability vis-a-vis foreign countries.

Gorbachev's new plan for Asian policy set forth in Vladivostok on 28 July 1986, too, can be understood in the same context. In terms of a long range plan it is not an exaggeration to say that the key to the economic development of the USSR is in the development of Siberia. More than 50 percent of the petroleum resources, more than 60 percent of the coal resources, and more than 40 percent of forests resources in entire Soviet Union are concentrated in Siberia. Thus the BAM railroad, the construction of which cost over 20 billion, was completed 2 years ago; and the USSR is giving impetus to the development of Siberia in all fields. In view of this reality, it is essential for the USSR that the international situation in Asia become stable. This means that the USSR is going to have a prevailing influence in Asia.

After taking power, in order to sweepingly transform foreign diplomacy into his own style, Gorbachov, in July of last year, promoted Gromyko, who had been involved as foreign minister mainly with the United States and Europe, for 28 years, to chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the USSR. He then appointed Shevardnadze, who was an out-and-out outsider in foreign affairs, to the position of foreign minister. Furthermore, he appointed Dobrynin who had been ambassador to the United States for the past 23 years, to chief of the

International Department, Central Committee of the party. And Gorbachev is launching a bold strategy in his foreign diplomacy. Along with these moves, he has made big changes in the personnel in key positions of Asian affairs in order to take positive in his Asian policy. And those anti-PRC and anti-Japanese specialists who had been holding fast to the USSR's exclusive leadership in the international communist movement (including the China Mafia) have been demoted on a large scale. On the other hand, Troyanovskiy former representative to the United Nations, who is an intimate [friend of] Dobrynin, was appointed ambassador to the PRC.

This signifies that the rank of the position of ambassador to the PRC has been raised to a top level position among the diplomats of the Soviet Union. As for the post of ambassador to Japan, Solovyev who is fluent in speaking Japanese and former director of the No 2 Far East Department, was appointed to it.

As for the post of the director of the Far East Research Institute, an organization directly attached to the Central Committee of the party, which is a research institute for the policy toward Asia of the USSR. Government, (Svladkovskiy) who is the chief of the China Mafia, was demoted from the post and Titarenko was appointed to it. Furthermore, departments within the Foreign Ministry were also reorganized: No 1 Far East Department, No 2 Far East Department, and Southeast Asia Department--departments which were exclusively dealing with Asian affairs--were reorganized, through expansion, into the Asian Socialist State Directorate, the Pacific Cooperation Directorate, and the Asian Directorate.

Emphatically pushing such a new step in Asian foreign affairs as cited above, Gorbachev is actively mapping out his plan for Asian policy.

As indicated in his Vladivostok speech, Gorbachev's Asian policy plan will be launched in line with the following: placing a major emphasis on the improvement of relations with the PRC and Japan; checking the U.S. blockade of the Soviet Union; denuclearizing the Asian region; and opening an Asian security conference to eliminate U.S. influence.

In such a plan of his, the central item is the improvement of relations with the PRC and Japan.

Above all, the Soviet Union feels it is necessary to improve relations with the PRC and Japan in order to push the development of Siberia.

Furthermore, it is necessary also for the Soviet Union to improve relations with Japan and the PRC in order to block strategic cooperation between the United States, the PRC, and Japan. The Soviet Union would then be able to utilize that as a card for negotiation with the United States.

At least, the Soviet Union would be able to achieve its goal in dealing with the PRC. As long as the PRC needs to improve relations with the Soviet Union in order to seek its own modernization, and as long as it is necessary for the PRC to use the improved relations with the Soviet Union as a card in negotiation with the United States, Sino-Soviet relations should gradually develop on a nonconflict course, even if it is impossible to [improve] the relations in the area of party relationships.

As for the development of relations between the Soviet Union and North Korea, a conspicuous diplomatic change has taken place following the emergence of Gorbachev. It is in the area of military relations and is noteworthy. The Soviet Union, in 1985, supplied North Korea with some modern military equipment including 25 MG 23's (a total of 50 of them are scheduled to be supplied), T-72 tanks, new model helicopters, and Scud missiles. To pay the price of such military aid from the Soviet Union, North Korea allowed the Soviet Union aircraft to pass over North Korea's air space from Vladivostok to Cam Ranh Bay; and North Korea took measures to allow the Soviet Union's ships to use their seaports.

The above cited moves began when the Soviet Union and North Korea took the same stands and had the same perceptions regarding the recent trend of developments: the military movement of the United States in Asia; and the strategic cooperation among the United States, the PRC, Japan, and the ROK.

It became essential that the Soviet Union suppress or block North Korea's following moves, as soon as they were made: that North Korea sought to approach the United States and Japan through the PRC, including the proposal for the tripartite talks; and that North Korea showed an inclination toward the PRC in implementing the strategy of economic development, including the enactment of the Joint Management Law. Improved relations with North Korea meant the Soviet Union would be able to employ them as leverage in improving relations between themselves and the PRC. However, what the PRC and the Soviet Union are strategically aiming toward regarding North Korea is not so much having North Korea join their own exclusive influence sphere. In this connection, in its relations with North Korea, the Soviet Union has recently been somewhat successful in foreign North Korea to turn from its limited inclination toward the PRC to a limited inclination toward the Soviet Union.

Since the PRC began pushing an open door policy toward the West and stepping up unofficial exchanges with the ROK, North Korea has been attempting to use a "Soviet Union card" to check such a move by the PRC. Furthermore, North Korea came to realize that an economic structure of the Soviet type cannot be improved and reinforced without Soviet economic aid. This was discovered when the PRC type Joint Management Law failed to score any tangible success. And, in addition, the Soviet Union's assistance is essential for increasing military strength.

However, the Soviet-North Korean relations are being fundamentally restrained in terms of the following points: first, since the PRC is the most important policy element in the Soviet Union's perception of its policy toward Asia, any close alliance with North Korea which is distasteful to the PRC is impossible. In the competition for the influence-setting toward North Korea, the Soviet Union has been traditionally behind the PRC. This can easily be seen through the frequent exchange of visits between the leaders of the PRC and North Korea. Therefore, North Korea's close alliance to the Soviet Union is impossible; and it cannot be ignored by the PRC either.

Second, the Soviet Union thinks that, if they make North Korea a military base, the United States would rearm Japan. Therefore, the U.S. forces' stationed in the ROK would be less a burden than the rearmament of Japan. Third,

challenges in North Korea to the system of succession to Kim Ilsong are increasing and thus, the power system of North Korea is in an unstable condition. Therefore, it is hard for the Soviet Union to implement a positive foreign policy toward North Korea. Fourth, North Korea's chuche-oriented foreign policy is restricting its unilateral inclination to the PRC or the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union's policy toward the Korean Peninsula should be dealt with within the structure of Sino-Soviet relations. While the Soviet Union is not capable of enjoying much greater superiority over North Korea than the PRC's superiority over North Korea, the PRC has been seeking improvement of its substantive relations with the ROK by means of openly supporting a two-Korea policy, and participating, on a full scale, in the Seoul Asian Games.

In view of the fact that the two-Korea policy is one which the Soviet Union has actually pursued since the time of Brezhnev, it is easily expected that Sino-Soviet competition in connection with the ROK will soon surface. The Soviet Union does not have any reason to have its initiative in implementing the policy of seeking capitalistic cooperation with the ROK while developing the socialist solidarity with North Korea taken away by the PRC.

If the Soviet Union substantially improved relations with the ROK, it would be able to utilize the ROK's economic and technological capacity in the development of Siberia which is geographically close to the ROK; and it would be able to employ "the ROK card" as leverage in terms of relations with North Korea, the PRC, the United States, and Japan. The Soviet Union has so far been paying particular attention to unofficial exchanges between the ROK and the PRC; and it is planning to compete with the PRC in closer relations with the ROK. And this issue may be condensed to an issue of the Soviet Union's participation in the Seoul Olympic Games.

It seems that the Soviet Union will participate in the Seoul Olympic Games. This can be explained by the following: first, in view of the fact that the Soviet Union itself is positively mapping Asian policies as an Asian-Pacific nation, and is proposing an Asian security conference, it is necessary for the Soviet Union to take part in the Seoul Olympic games for the purpose of creating a peace-seeking image and expanding its influence in Asia. Furthermore, the Soviet Union does not have any reason whatsoever to boycott the Olympic games just because they are in Seoul. Second, in view of the fact that it is crystal clear that the PRC positively will take part in the Olympic games would result in lessening the Soviet Union's influence regarding the problems of Korean Peninsula.

Third, the Soviet Union's not participating in the games would force the nations of the East Europe not to participate in the games, and therefore it is expected that nations of East Europe would sharply repulse such a Soviet move. In view of the recent conflicts between the PRC and the Soviet Union concerning East European nations (the recent East European tendency of becoming pro-PRC, repercussions of the Soviet Union's non participation, if any, in Eastern Europe would be unexpectedly great and they would speed up turning East Europe pro-PRC.

Fourth, North Korea's efforts for blocking the Seoul Olympic Games are failing, internationally. Despite North Korea's obstruction campaign, the Asian Games

were successfully held. North Korea's campaign for obstructing the Olympic games is being banned in various international conferences, including the conference of nonaligned nations. At the meeting of foreign ministers of nonaligned nations held in Rwanda in 1985, the summit meeting proposed for 1986 suffered a setback. At the summit conference of nonaligned nations held in Zimbabwe in 1986, the plan for inviting a meeting of foreign ministers of nonaligned nations to be held in Pyongyang prior to the 1988 Seoul Olympic Games suffered a setback.

This is indicative of the fact that there is an international atmosphere that international tensions not be keyed up around the time of the 1988 Olympic Games. North Korea failed to block the PRC's participation in the Asian Games. And, even after that, there has been no indication whatsoever of PRC-North Korean relations turning tense.

It seems that Kim Il-song's visit to the Soviet Union, made in late October, was primarily aimed at blocking the Soviet Union's participation in the Seoul Olympic Games; but that attempt, too, seems to be ineffective. The recent theory about a close alliance between the Soviet Union and North Korea can be paradoxically interpreted as the Soviet Union's persuasion of North Korea for participation in the Seoul Olympic Games. Furthermore, in view of the fact that it is almost certain that the PRC will take part in the Seoul Olympic Games, North Korea cannot use the issue of participation in the Olympic Games to pressure the Soviet Union.

Fifth, the Soviet Union is desiring to improve its relations with the ROK. If the PRC's unilateral approach to the ROK is successful, the strategic cooperation among the ROK, the United States, the PRC, and Japan against the Soviet Union would be likely.

The Soviet Union must actively block such a move; and the improvement of relations with the ROK would make that possible. Furthermore, the Soviet Union is hoping that the ROK will take part in the development of Siberia. In his Vladivostok speech, Gorbachev emphasized that in order to develop Siberia, it is more important than anything else to improve living environment conditions. However, the Soviet Union's own economic strength is not capable of sustaining that improvement. Therefore, the Soviet Union needs to get heavy and light industrial products, daily necessities, and agricultural produce of an Asian-Pacific region nation, in particular, the ROK which is closed and whose prices are low. Namely, the Soviet Union is thinking about economic cooperation with the ROK in the fields of consumer goods, industries, and construction.

The Soviet Union's participation in the Seoul Olympic Games would imply a tacit recognition of the ROK--an event of very important significance. The Soviet Union is now making a decision on its participation in the Seoul Olympic Games. Or it may be that the Soviet Union has already decided to take part, and that the only problem left is now to persuade North Korea.

The Soviet Union is now actually approaching us. The political, economic, diplomatic, and military effects of the improvement of relations with the Soviet Union would be very great. The ROK now must diversify its diplomacy and implement an active diplomatic policy.

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S. KOREA/ECONOMY

RESTRICTIONS ON FOREIGN INVESTMENTS THROUGH FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS NOTED

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 29 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] The Korean Government has put a halt on the inflow of new foreign investments through financial institutions, including bank loans and bonds, in an attempt to contain overseas liability in the face of improved current account conditions. Also, the government will expedite repayments of foreign loans by financial institutions.

On 20 September authorities said that reductions in international interest rates and heightened Korean financial institutions' credit rating have created an ideal environment for the influx of foreign capital. However, they said, the improved current account, now in the black, makes it unnecessary to bring in new foreign capital, adding that only those bank loans and bonds that have already been contracted will be approved.

Initially, the government had set the new capital ceiling for this year at \$2.4 billion, but the ban on new investments will greatly lower the actual supply.

By the end of August this year, newly committed bank loans and bonds had totaled \$1.4 billion, and government officials said the volume will stay at that level. As of the end of August, foreign capital principal balance in bank loans and bonds introduced by financial institutions was estimated at \$9.7 billion.

As a result of the latest restrictions, incoming capital based on cash delivered and net increase in foreign capital based on repayment terms will significantly drop. Bank loans, for instance, had registered a net increase of \$727.8 million between January and August in 1985, but during the same period this year payments surpassed incoming capital by \$90.3 million. The government had planned to pay back \$1.2 billion in bank loans and \$50 million in bonds for a total of \$1.25 billion on outstanding foreign debts this year, but Korea may be able to return \$200 million to \$300 million more than that thanks to the arrival of the surplus current account sooner than projected.

Most banking institutions are reporting reduced foreign debts this year. The Bank of Korea reported that by the end of August, foreign debts had decreased by \$481.8 million, while overseas assets had risen by \$273.5 million.

Foreign debt drops included the Bank of Korea's reduction in withdrawal from the International Monetary Fund by \$45.7 million and \$90.3 million cuts in bank loans received by savings banks.

Short-term trade credits among banks went down by a whopping \$1,177,300,000, and overseas advances also decreased by \$268.1 million.

Overall, savings banks' foreign debts had dropped by \$443.6 million between January and August, which represented a drop of \$1.566 billion from the same period a year ago when the volume rose \$1,122.5 million.

Korean institutions' foreign assets grew by \$273.5 million due largely to increased foreign currency reserve, or up \$866.8 million from the same period a year ago.

Terms of borrowing from other countries by Korean banking institutions also improved. Bank loans, which required the additional 0.52 percent the first 4 years and 0.75 percent the remaining 4 years have shifted to 0.5 percent the first 2 years and 0.52 percent the remaining 6 years. Also, bonds have been lowered from 7.525 percent the same period a year ago to 6.525 percent.

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S. KOREA/ECONOMY

BUSINESS LEADERS' BACKGROUND SURVEYED

Seoul MAIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 14 Nov 86 p 5

[Article by reporter Kim Chin-su]

[Text] One Out of Five Leaders of Financial Circles Come from Outside, Information Industry Association Surveys on 8,757 Leading People; Forties and Fifties Occupy 82 Percent; Ph D Degree Holders: 130; 42 Percent of People at the Level of Chairman of Board of Directors Are Launching Social Activities

By age, the forties and fifties make up the main force of individuals in the domestic financial circles. By educational level, those who studied abroad come to 12.1 percent.

Among people in financial circles, 11.0 percent are holding concurrent positions in other business enterprises. By career designation, 21.6 percent are originally from academic circles, research circles, government officials, and military circles.

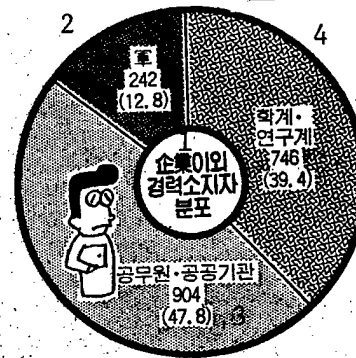
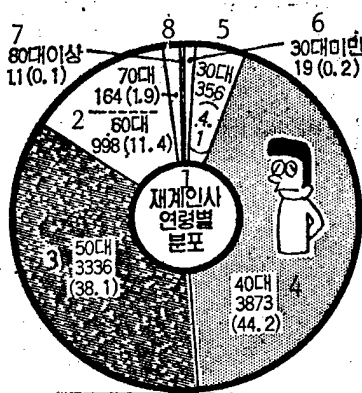
What has been cited above is the result of a survey, made on 8,757 people (higher than the rank of member of the board of directors), by the Korean Information Industry Association or Han'guk Chongbo Sanop Hyophoe, on the basis of "The Directory of People in Korean Financial Circles" which was published in 1986.

According to the result of the survey, the distribution, by age and by position, of people in the financial circles, is as follows: those younger than 30 occupy 0.2 percent or 19; in their thirties 4.1 percent or 356; forties 44.2 percent of 3,873; fifties 38.1 percent of 3,336; sixties 11.4 percent or 998; seventies 1.9 percent or 164; and over 80 0.1 percent or 11.

In the case of those at the presidential rank, out of a total of 2,944: 46.2 percent or 1,361 are in their fifties; 29.7 percent or 876 in their forties; 4.8 percent or 141 in their thirties, the survey shows.

And, in the case of managing directors and executive directors: a majority are in their forties; fifties come next--thus forties and fifties are the main force.

(Unit = Number; Percent)



Key:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Distribution by age of people in financial circles | 1. Distribution of those who have had a career other than business enterprises |
| 2. Sixties: 998 (11.4) | 2. Military: 242 (12.8) |
| 3. Fifties: 3,336 (38.1) | 3. Government employees and public employees: 904 (47.8) |
| 4. Forties: 3,873 (44.2) | 4. Academic and research circles: 746 (39.4) |
| 5. Thirties: 356 (4.1) | |
| 6. Less than 30: 19 (0.2) | |
| 7. Over 80: 11 (0.1) | |
| 8. Seventies: 164 (1.9) | |

By level of education, among people in the financial circles: 61.1 percent of them are university graduates; 25.1 percent are graduates of the graduate schools; and 7.8 percent high school graduates.

Among people in the financial circles, those holding PhD degrees occupy 1.5 percent or 130. And those who finished their studies abroad occupy 12.1 percent or 160.

The distribution of those people who studied abroad, those in their forties and fifties are the greatest in number and make up the main force.

Among people in the financial circles, those who are holding concurrent positions in other business enterprises occupy 11 percent, which denotes a considerable number. Among those who are holding concurrent positions, those who are concurrently holding position in one other business enterprise company come to 8 percent or 701; those who are holding concurrent positions in two other business companies come to 3 percent or 262. Among those who are holding concurrent positions, those who are holding the ranks of chairman of the board of directors, inspector, and president are the greatest in number.

And, among people in the financial circles, 13.4 percent of them or 1,173 are beginning new activities in various organizations. Those who are holding the positions of chairman of the board of directors, president, and advisor are starting new activities in various organizations, the analysis says. In the

case of those who are holding the position of chairman of the board of directors, 42.9 percent of them are holding prominent positions in various organizations, and busily launching activities there.

Among people in the financial circles, those who once worked in fields other than business enterprises and who were then induced to join [business enterprises] take up 21.6 percent of the total financial circle; and they are 1,892 in number.

The distribution of these people who have careers in outside fields, by field, is as follows: government employees and employees of organizations connected with the government occupy 47.8 percent or 904, the greatest in number; academic and research circles 39.4 percent; military 12.8 percent or 242. The distribution of them by the position is as follows: advisor or the position similar to that occupy 54.7 percent--the greatest; chairman of the board of directors 41.4 percent; inspector 28.9 percent; and president 22.8 percent.

As for the distribution of people in the financial circles by hobby, playing golf is first and mountain-climbing and playing tennis come next. Among the pollees, people whose hobby is playing golf occupy 22.0 percent of the total; mountain-climbing 11.1 percent; playing tennis and playing "go" respectively 7.2 percent; fishing 4.4 percent; other sports 3.7 percent; music 2.4 percent; and others 5.8 percent.

As for the religious life of these people, Christians make up 14.4 percent, Buddhists 13.9 percent, and others 0.3 percent; and the remainder include 'no religion' or 'no response.'

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CSO: 4107/058

S. KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

CHANGING TRENDS IN STUDENT PROTESTS NOTED

Survey Reveals Differences

Seoul TONGA ILBO in Korean 22 Oct 86 p 7

[Text] The freshmen at Seoul National University in the 1960's often stated that their motives for going to college were to make contributions to society and to learn. The freshmen of the 1980's stress that their reason for entering college is to have a better personal future. Thus, the college students are becoming more pragmatic.

Also the number of students who are indifferent to current affairs is declining sharply while the number of students who express their positions regarding current affairs is increasing. Consequently, polarization exists.

These facts were revealed in a study based on an annual survey of freshman classes conducted by the Student Life Research Institute of Seoul National University (director: Professor Cha Chae-ho) for the past 22 years, from 1965 to 1986.

According to this study, in 1966, 28 percent of the freshmen said that they chose their colleges and majors in order to "make a contribution to society and to refine their character." This figure has steadily declined: 12 percent in 1971, 9 percent in 1974, 4.9 percent in 1980, and 2.3 percent in 1986.

On the other hand, the number of freshmen who said they went to college and selected their majors in order to get a job suitable to their temperament, or to enjoy their future has sharply increased. These numbers were 34 percent in 1965, 71 percent in 1974, and 82 percent in 1982. This reflects the change in times: that the young people are becoming increasingly pragmatic.

At the same time, the proportion of students who chose their majors mostly on the basis of the possibility of being admitted to a college than on the basis of their personal aptitudes has risen. In 1967, 7.4 percent of the freshmen responded that they chose their majors because they had a better chance of being admitted, but this year, 54.1 percent of all the respondents said that it was their primary consideration.

There has been a great change in the college freshmen's response to current affairs issues. In 1965, 79 percent of the freshmen were indifferent towards current affairs, but this figure has progressively declined - 42 percent in 1966, 27 percent in 1979, and 19 percent in 1980. This indicates that the students are gradually showing more interest in current affairs.

But the pro and con opinions of students regarding involvement in current affairs also became clearer as the years passed. In 1970, 58 percent were in favor and 33 percent were opposed, and in 1980, 49 percent were in favor and 30 percent were opposed. Although more students were in favor, it showed that their opinions were clearly polarized.

Also, the 1986 freshmen, as did their predecessors 20 years ago want their professors to put more stress on the human aspects in dealing with students (40 percent) rather than to merely transmit knowledge (15 percent). This was interpreted as a concern for lack of human relationships between teachers and students.

Popularity of KATUSA

Seoul HANKUK ILBO in Korean 21 Oct 86 p 11

[Article by Yun Sung-yong]

[Text] The college students who are scheduled to be drafted into military service are so eager to join the KATUSA (Korean Augmentation Troops to U.S. Army) that they are frantically preparing for the required examination.

Since the Department of Defense in 1981 changed the method of selection of personnel to join the KATUSA from random selection to a written examination, the number of applicants has increased sharply each year. The competition is so keen that the number of applicants who submitted their application for the examination (26 Oct.) for the second half of this year is ten times greater than the number of openings. The deadline for the application was the 14th of September.

The reason for the increase in applications is the opportunity to become fluent in conversational English while they are living and working with U.S. soldiers.

Since the period of service is the same as the period for other draftees, the applicants would rather join the KATUSA, believing that "all other options being equal, choose the better one." As the number of applicants grows and the minimum passing grade is raised, the students refer to the examination for the KATUSA service as the "Ka Exam" and the "Ka Test" as they do for the state examination for judicial and administrative officials. Many applicants have failed three or four times.

With the increase in interest in the KATUSA examination fever rises, books on how to prepare for the examination and private institutes that teach preparation for the KATUSA examination have appeared and their business is increasing.

At a college book store a giant size poster on which the words "The KATUSA Examination, A Way to English Conversation" was eye-catching. Most college book stores have a separate section for "Books on the KATUSA Examination." According to a sales person working at the section where KATUSA examination preparation books are sold on the fourth floor of a Chongro book store, an average of about ten of the books were sold daily during summer vacation, but as examination day approaches, more than thirty books are sold daily.

The examination preparation books, put out by five publishers including H Company and S Company contain about 500 pages, and some of them even contain analysis of the types of questions likely to be asked.

Two weeks to two months intensive courses are offered by more than ten institutes in Seoul including the H Foreign Language Institute and the J Foreign Language Institute. A 90 minute a day special KATUSA examination preparation course is given with the tuition between 20,000 won to 40,000 won. Because most of the students are currently enrolled college students, these institutes schedule their classes for early in the morning or in the evening. The H institute runs four 40-student classes. According to the promotional pamphlets of the H institute, the minimal points for admission to the KATUSA has been raised about eight points a year for the past few years which shows increasing interest.

To be eligible for the examination for joining the KATUSA as an enlisted man one must be between the ages of 17 to 23 with at least of middle school education. Because they would be ineligible when they graduate from college due to their age, those who apply to join the KATUSA are primarily freshmen and sophomores. The subjects for examination are English (50 questions), National History (25 questions), and National Ethics (25 questions). Because the English examination has become increasingly difficult, successful candidates are mostly college students.

At the examination for the first half of this year, given in May, more than 8,000 applicants from Seoul area alone and more than 15,000 applicants nationally competed for x number of openings.

A student by the name of Kim (20 years old) from K University who had already failed twice, remarked that "during the summer vacation, I got together with three or four friends and studied for the examination." He went on to say, "Because the examination has become harder, it is common to flunk once or twice."

Commenting on the situation, officials in charge agreed that, "As the enlistment qualification for the KATUSA has changed from random selection of middle school graduates to the selection through examination, the educational level of applicants has risen to high school graduates or college students." They also commented the reason for the sudden KATUSA boom, "If they achieve fluency in conversational English, it will be so much easier to find employment. Therefore, most people want to improve their conversational English skill while they serve in the military."

Radical Students Shunned

Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 20 Oct 86 p 11

[Text] Since the university wall poster incident at Seoul National University, the campus demonstrations have lost their appeal.

Especially there is the phenomenon of avoidance of the student movements by a great many students who in the past, participated in the campus demonstrations and supported student movements. They are not only staying away from the on-campus assemblies but are even going to the extent of avoiding contacts with the student activists.

At the central library of Seoul National University (SNU) in the afternoon of the 16th, when the first on-campus demonstration since the wall poster incident of the North Korean organ paper "MINJU CHOSON" article appeared, was staged. The first 400 seat reading room was fully occupied, but suddenly emptied by more than half when the demonstration started.

Kim, (22 years old, a junior in economics) a student of the College of Social Sciences [SNU] packed up his book bag and commented, as he was leaving the library, "Unto now, I have never left the library, no matter how violent the demonstration, even when the demonstrators invaded the library, I did not leave, but since the wall poster incident, I leave the library. I am afraid of running into the student activists." He continued, "I decided to leave in fear that the radical students might invade the library and read out loud the contents of North Korean broadcasting."

Also, around one o'clock in the afternoon of the 17th [Oct], about 200 students assembled on the Acropolis square and started a meeting, but as time passed, the crowd thinned out. By three o'clock in the afternoon, only about 50 radical students remained and staged a dispirited rally in front of the school entrance.

At Seoul National University, usually there were one to two hundred student spectators at the student rallies, but since last week's subversive wall poster incident the numbers have greatly diminished.

On the 16th [Oct] So Kang University's General Student Association also planned to stage a protest rally against the school for closing during the Asian Games, but the rally did not materialize because there were no participants. One o'clock in the afternoon of the 17th, they held an assembly at the Sanmin Square on the campus, but barely 100 students attended and the meeting ended without a rally for lack of support from the general student body.

In October, known with May for intense student rallies, there has not been a single on-campus rally staged at the Korea and Yonsei Universities since the subversive wall-poster incident on the 10th at SNU. This reflects the effect the shock the subversive wall poster had throughout the college campuses.

Commenting on the recent phenomenon of avoiding rallies, a student named Hwang (23 years old) at the College of Engineering in SNU expressed his feelings, "The time of students joining in slogan chanting or rallies simply out of youthful spirit even though they did not believe in the cause has passed. I cannot help but be shocked to find that fellow students, studying on the same campus prepared the wall poster by copying a North Korean newspaper."

Also, student Chung (21, junior in International Relations) at the Korea University said, "In the past, whenever follies were staged there was an atmosphere of acquiescent support by ordinary students but now the new phenomenon is that the students, in general try to avoid even associating with those student activists who are infected by the ideology that accommodates communism. Unless the student movement is purely aimed at democratization, I can never go along with the left leaning ideology movements aimed at creating a communist society."

An official of SNU also commented, "What the subversive wall poster incident means is that the student movement has reached its dead end. Those handful of radical leftwing students will inevitably be shunned by the students in general and the situation is developing in that direction."

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S. KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

ECONOMIC PLANNING BOARD ANALYZES CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1985

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 4 Dec 86 p 3

[Article by Som Hong-sop]

[Text] Editor's Note: The Statistics on the causes of death in 1985 recently announced by the government were prepared from death notices taken from censuses conducted according to the Family Registration Act and the Statistics Act and then classified according to an international nosology of deaths from disease. Because advances in health and medical care in contemporary society have artificially regulated the causes of death, these recent statistics on the causes of death can be seen as directly indicating people's health standards and at the same time showing the major social and environmental causes of death. This article summarizes these statistics on death.

Among the 231,171 total deaths reported, the Bureau of Research and Statistics of the Economic Planning Board was able to classify the causes of 200,062 deaths (86.3 percent).

If we first examine the causes of these deaths by category, we see that circulatory diseases, such as heart disease, occupy 31.8 percent of the total; deaths from various cancers 15.1 percent; and traffic accidents and various other accidents 11.6 percent. Therefore, these three causes of mortality occupy 58.5 percent of the total.

In addition, the statistics show us that a single cause of death--chronic liver disease--accounts for 5 percent of total deaths, a proportion higher than the 4.1 percent represented by all respiratory diseases.

This is interpreted as meaning that as society becomes more complex, the rate of death from various accidents goes up, and that according to changes in our diet and lifestyle, the diseases in Korea characteristic of advanced countries have grown to epidemic proportions.

If we look at the causes of death by gender, we can interpret them as meaning that deaths from liver cancer, chronic liver disease, and cirrhosis as well as deaths from various accidents have gone up for men whereas the percentage of women who have died from respiratory diseases is high, and that differences

between men and women in living habits and participation in economic activities exert an influence on the causes of death.

To look in detail at the causes of death, cerebral vascular diseases, such as strokes, appear head and shoulders above the rest, accounting for 13.5 percent of mortality. Heart infarctions and other diseases related to high blood pressure account for 8.5 percent. Heart disease and pulmonary circulatory diseases, such as pneumonia, make up 8.3 percent. Stomach cancer accounts for 5.8 percent, and chronic liver disease and cirrhosis total 5 percent.

By age, the 1-to-4 age groups shows 14 percent of deaths due to pneumonia, 13.8 percent due to traffic accidents, 13.5 percent to unforeseen accidents, 5.6 percent to congenital abnormalities, and 4.5 percent to falls. The rate of death in this age group due to carelessness by parents or guardians remains high. Among those 5 to 14 years old 15.8 percent died in unforeseen accidents; in comparison, 14.7 percent died of pulmonary circulatory diseases and heart disease, 10.8 percent died of pneumonia, 8.8 percent died in traffic accidents, and 4.2 percent died of leukemia. In this latter age group, many died of disease.

In the age group 15 to 44, 10.4 percent of deaths were due to pulmonary circulatory and heart diseases, 9.1 percent were due to traffic accidents, 8.9 percent were due to unforeseen accidents, 7.7 percent were due to chronic liver disease and cirrhosis, and 6.4 percent to suicide.

On the other hand, in the 45-to-64 age group, 14.9 percent of deaths were caused by cerebral vascular disease, 11.4 percent were due to diseases related to high blood pressure, 9.4 percent to stomach cancer, 9.2 percent to chronic liver disease and cirrhosis, and 7.6 percent to pulmonary circulatory and heart diseases. Among those 65 and over, 17.6 percent of deaths resulted from cerebral vascular disease, 9.3 percent from diseases related to high blood pressure, 7.6 percent from pulmonary circulatory and heart diseases, 4.4 percent from stomach cancer, and 3.4 percent from bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma. These figures show us that differences in causes of death are related to human growth and development.

On the one hand, 318 of every 1,000 deaths were due to circulatory diseases and 151 from malignant neoplasms, such as stomach cancer and liver cancer. Of these deaths, 51.2 percent occurred in the 45-to-64 age group, and this is analyzed as meaning that the incidence of cancer is high in middle age. In other words, the phenomena of stress and overwork are conspicuous among the middle-aged.

If we look at causes of death by area, 170 of every 1,000 deaths in the cities were caused by various cancers (excluding stomach cancer), compared with 135 outside the cities; 16.7 out of every 1,000 deaths in the cities resulted from diabetes, 8 outside the cities; and 143 deaths out of every 1,000 in cities were due to traffic accidents, and 92.6 outside. These figures show us that among city people, the rate of so-called geriatric diseases is high and traffic accidents are frequent.

On the other hand, 37.8 of every 1,000 deaths in cities were caused by contagious and intestinal worm diseases, but 43.4 outside the cities; 53.1 of every 1,000 deaths in the cities were due to stomach cancer, 61.9 outside. These figures show that country life is unhygienic and that a salty, spicy diet is reflected among the primary causes of disease.

These primary causes of death have been drastically changing because of changes in living conditions over the last 5 years. The rate of death from malignant neoplasms, such as stomach cancer, rose from 10.5 percent in 1981 to 15.1 percent in 1985; deaths from diabetes rose from 0.6 percent to 1.2 percent; and deaths due to chronic liver disease and cirrhosis rose from 3.1 percent to 4.9 percent.

However, deaths from contagious diseases, such as tuberculosis, and from intestinal worm diseases rose from 3.9 percent to 4.1 percent in the same period. This shows that diseases characteristic of underdeveloped countries still rage in Korea. Traffic accidents rose from 1.9 percent in 1981 to 3.2 percent in 1985, and the suicide rate rose from 1.6 percent to 1.8 percent over the same period. These figures indicate that as our social structure has become more complex, stress on the job has become severe and is a cause of disease, and that this increasing stress, together with smoking and drinking, is having a complex effect--the day-by-day spread of geriatric diseases.

As for the increase in traffic fatalities, the distribution of automobiles among the population has grown, and drivers and pedestrians are as careless as before. The rise in the suicide rate means that family discord has increased, as has the number of people becoming world-weary because of such things as failure to enter college and problems in love affairs.

If we compare the makeup of these death statistics with that in foreign countries, we can see that whereas the mortality rate in Japan for contagious and intestinal worm diseases is 1.5 percent and in the United States 0.9 percent, the rate in Korea is 4.1 percent. Among these diseases, the rate for tuberculosis in Korea is as much as 3.1 percent, a rate that the advanced countries do not even approach.

But the rate of death in Korea from malignant neoplasms, such as stomach cancer, is 15.1 percent, a distribution more similar to the comparable rates in Japan and the United States--24.6 percent and 21.9 percent, respectively. In the case of traffic fatalities, although the rate in Korea (2.8 percent) is slightly higher than Japan's 1.6 percent and America's 2.2 percent, in terms of numbers it is 15 to 30 times greater: in Japan 2 out of every 10,000 people die each year in traffic accidents, in the United States 2.7, but in Korea the rate is 68 per 10,000.

Generally speaking, in other words, Korea's death rate from contagious diseases, which are characteristic of underdeveloped countries, is higher than that of advanced nations such as Japan and the United States but less than that of such underdeveloped countries as Thailand. At the same time, our death rate from circulatory disease and various cancers, which are characteristic of advanced countries, doesn't reach the level of that in advanced countries such as Japan

and the United States but is higher than that in underdeveloped countries. If we look at some of the characteristics of death causes, we see that in the case of circulatory heart diseases such as angina, the rate in Western Europe is high and in our country low, because of dietary differences. But our dietary patterns are gradually Westernizing, and along with that there is a trend toward an increase in this cause of death.

Deaths from colon cancer are also seen to be higher in advanced countries, but in our country the rate is very low. This seems to originate in a dietary pattern in which there is a greater intake of fiber.

The mortality rate for stomach cancer among Koreans is, along with that in Japan, one of the two highest in the world. The reason for this has yet to be traced.

In particular, the 33 out of every 1,000 deaths in Korea due to liver cancer is the highest rate in the world. This rate is influenced greatly by drinking habits, such as heavy drinking.

If we put together all these causes of death, we see that Korea is gradually drawing away from the pattern in underdeveloped countries and approaching that in advanced countries.

On the one hand, if we look at trends in the death rate per 1,000 people, we see that it is decreasing year by year: it averaged 12.8 persons from 1956 to 1960, 9.5 from 1966 to 1970, 36.8 from 1976 to 1980, and 23.5 in 1985. These decreases are analyzed as indicating a general lowering of the death rate due to such things as expansion of health and hygiene facilities in conjunction with our country's economic development.

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S. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

MAJOR CONTRACTS FOR NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS AWARDED TO U.S. FIRMS

Seoul TONGA ILBO in Korean 30 Sep 86 p 2

[Text] All three major contracts for construction of nuclear power plants Units 11 and 12, which will cost 2.161 trillion won in domestic funds and \$710 million in foreign capital for a total of 2.72 trillion won (or \$3.133 billion in 1985 constant U.S. dollars), have been awarded to U.S. firms.

The Korea Electric Power Corp. (KEPCO) announced on 30 September that the contractors selected in international bidding are: Combustion Engineering (U.S.), reactor installation; General Electric (U.S.), turbine generators; and Sargent & Lundy (U.S.), design supervision. These three U.S. firms will work as subcontractors to two principal contractors--Korean Heavy Industries for reactor and turbine generators and Korean Electric Technology Corp. for design phase--and are expected to sign their contracts by February 1987.

Nuclear power plants Units 11 and 12, each with a capacity of 900,000 kW, are to be built at Chunnam Yongkwang where Unit 7 is operating and Unit 8 is under construction.

Groundbreaking for Units 11 and 12 is scheduled for June 1989 with construction to be completed by March 1995 (Unit 11) and March 1996 (Unit 12).

According to KEPCO, the U.S. contractors have agreed to transfer core technology for the two plants to Korea so the Koreans will be able to build Unit 13 and future plants solely with their own technology and without foreign company participation.

Also, in view of past disputes that often resulted in adverse consequences for Korean participants, the new contracts stipulate that the Korean language document will take precedence over the English version.

When completed, nuclear plants Units 11 and 12 will increase South Korea's total nuclear electric power output capacity to 9,415,700 kW, surpassing thermal power plants as the number one power source and accounting for 36.8 percent of the nation's total production capacity of 25,589,000 kW. In actual power generated, nuclear plants will represent 48.2 percent of the total.

Currently, six nuclear plants (Units 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7) are in service and three more (Units 8, 9, 10) are under construction. With completion of Units 11 and 12 there will be a total of 11 nuclear power plants. No plans have been finalized for plant Units 13 and beyond.

Previous contractors for nuclear plants included the U.S. Westinghouse (Units 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8), AECL of Canada (Unit 3), and Framatom of France (Units 9, 10).

Nuclear Power Plants in Korea

Plant	Location	Capacity (10,000 kW)	Contractor		Status
			Reactor	Turbine	
1	Kori, Kyongnam	58.7	Westinghouse (U.S.)	GEC (UK)	In operation
2	"	65	"	"	"
3	Wolsung, Kyongbuk	67.8	AECL (Canada)	Parsons (Canada)	"
5	Kori, Kyongnam	95	Westinghouse (U.S.)	GEC (UK)	"
6	"	95	"	"	"
7	Yongkwang, Chonnam	95	"	Westinghouse (U.S.)	"
8	"	95	"	"	Under construction
9	Uljin, Kyongbuk	95	Framatom (France)	Alstom (France)	"
10	"	95	"	"	"
11	Yongkwang, Chonnam	90	CE (U.S.)	GE (U.S.)	Bids awarded
12	"	90	"	"	"

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S. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

SAMSUNG JOINS INTEL CORP TO PRODUCE 16 BIT MICRO-CONTROLLERS

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 26 Nov 86 p 7

[Article: "Single Chip Micro-Con Will Be Produced On a Full Scale"]

[Text] "Shipment of 16 Bit Will Be Made Before Year's End"; "Samsung Transistor, Cooperating with U.S. Intel Corp, Produces 4 and 8 Bit"

One chip micro-con or microcontroller, in which a single chip that is smaller than the little finger can function as a computer, began to be produced domestically and shipped abroad on a large scale. This will greatly contribute to the improvement of competitive power of applied manufactured products in this area.

According to [an announcement made in] the business circles on 26 November, the Samsung Transistor Communications, which has been producing 4 bit and 8 bit microprocessors in technical cooperation with the Intel Corp of the United States, has recently manufactured 4 bit and 8 bit micro-con or microcontrollers; and it is planning to begin producing 16 bit micro-con or microcontrollers, too, in late December.

A microprocessor is a single chip transistor that carries out the function of the CPU (Central Processing Unit), which carries out the roles of controlling and calculating in a computer, whereas a micro-con or microcontroller is a transistor in which a single chip plays all the roles of a computer--calculating, controlling, memory saving, inputting and outputting.

The Samsung Transistor Communications, following up [the production of] microprocessors, has been producing micro-con or microcontrollers of 4 bit and of 8 bit. It is supplying them to domestic [consumers] and exporting them abroad. And the 16 bit, too, will be produced from December in cooperation with the Intel Corp of the United States. They will not only be exported but also be sold in domestic markets.

A micro-con or microcontroller will be sidely applied to home electronical appliances, including calculators, controllers, VTR timers, thermo-regulators for electronic ranges, and electronic rice cooker timers.

The world market scale of micro-con or microcontrollers and microprocessors reached \$5.3 billion in 1985--with the U.S. share more than 80 percent.

Microprocessors are being produced not only by the Samsung Transistor Communications but also by the Kumsung Transistor and the Hyundai Electronics.

Micro-Con: Micro-con means a microcontroller. It transfers the roles of a small computer to a single chip, which carries out the functions of calculating, controlling, memory saving, inputting and outputting.

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S. KOREA/ SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

STATUS OF OPTIC FIBER COMMUNICATIONS INDUSTRY REPORTED

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUM in Korean 24 Nov 86 p 7

[Article by reporter Chun Hu]

[Text] Optic fiber communication is called the dream medium of communications. An optic fiber can transmit more signals and do it faster than the conventional copper cable signal transmission. Optic fiber communication has been receiving attention in Korea due to its increased use in information handling, and this medium became very significant.

Until last year, optic fiber communication was in its infancy. This technology was introduced into Korea but, being an underdeveloped nation, it approached the new technology with care. The only firm that has hegemony in the optic fiber communication field is Korea Electric and Telegraph Co.

This firm has become more and more involved as activity in this field has increased. Soon, optic fiber communication in Korea will be a reality and will be used widely.

Optic fiber communication was developed in the United States in 1960. Spurred on by the discovery of the laser, optic fiber communication has been developing ever since. In 1966, the first optic fiber signal transmission line was installed. In Korea, optic fiber communication technology began to develop at the Electronic and Communication Laboratory. The uses and the modes of optic fiber communication are increasing day by day.

As far as the production of optic fiber is concerned, multiple and single fibers are in the mass production stage, and there are no problems in production technology..

Future planning includes the development and production of metal fluoride optic fiber and polarized optic fiber.

Also, in the peripheral of optic fiber signal transmission, the technology for the design and production of a 90 Mbps transmitter is secure. However, the production technology for its parts is imperfect. The future plan is to produce a high speed optic fiber transmitter which can utilize wide-band photoreceiver. Optic element production is in the test production stage. Soon,

the optic fiber communication industry will concentrate on the production of its peripherals. The United States and Japan are still in the early stages of peripheral production and Korea will narrow the technological gap between itself and the developed countries in peripheral production.

In spite of such high enthusiasm, as of the end of 1985, the demand was only 18 billion won which is a quite small. But the demand increased to 27 billion won as of October 1986. In the Sixth 5-Year Plan period, the annual market increase will average 80 billion won per year. According to this projection, the market size will increase more than 1,000 billion won by the year 2,000. For this reason, many producers are increasing both their development of related technology and their marketing strategies.

The amounts of the contracts given by Electric and Telegraph Inc. to subcontractors as of October are: Kumsung Cable 5.87 billion won, which is the top, Samsung Semiconductor and Communication 5.563 billion won, Daehan Cable 5.529 billion, and Daeu Communication 5.092 billion won.

Each of these four firms had a comparable share of the market. As far as the optic fiber communication related materials are concerned, Kum Sung Electric delivered 4.742 billion won.

However, this sum is not sufficient for the total production of optic fiber communication related output, or for the development of a large number of installations. Productivity is only about 30 percent, therefore, it is imperative that an export market be developed. To cause an international market to materialize, the optic fiber communication industry must integrate industry, academe, and research and development laboratories to structure a research and development system. In addition, an effective and continuous policy must be set up.

Since optic fiber communication related technology is developing rapidly in the United States and Japan, optic fiber communication related firms in Korea must be ready for relentless changes.

The major optic fiber markets are the United States, Japan, Europe, and Southeast Asia. The largest markets are the United States, Japan, and Europe, but these market areas are controlled by either the United States or Japan both of which are leaders in the development of optic fiber communication related technology and, therefore, it would be very difficult to build a wedge into those markets.

What we must do is develop markets in Southeast Asia.

The technical development strategy is: (1) education and securing of manpower by academia and government institutions, (2) installation of cooperative research institutions from academe, industry, and government, and (3) performance of the ground work necessary for the basic research which would bring about leadership in technology.

It is apparent that advanced material development can be achieved by a synergistic and organized research by the related research organizations through the codevelopment of application instruments and systems.

Current status in the optic fiber communication industry in Korea has reached a basic level through the introduction of technology from abroad. Now the task is to cultivate and stimulate the related technology so as to export products manufactured by that technology to the world market.

For such a goal to materialize, according to the experts, it is necessary to set up long-term research and development, to widen the domestic optic fiber market and to carry out these tasks on a long-term basis.

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S. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

OPENING OF POHANG INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY ANNOUNCED

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 3 Dec 86 p 7

[Article by reporter Hang-su Chun]

[Text] The Pohang Institute of Technology, which opened on the 3d of this month, boasted about its facility and its 1 to 5 professor to student ratio. It said it is the "Caltech of Korea."

This is the first research oriented university in Korea, and its president is Hokil Kim. The institute is located in Pohang-shi, Hyoja-dong, and the lot is 370,000 pyung or 16,700 pyung building area. Pohang Steel Works donated 43.6 billion won and it took 16 months to complete.

The Pohang Institute of Technology has a humanity building, an engineering building, a library, a computer center, other education related buildings, housing for the professors, and a 2-in-1 dormitory which can accommodate the entire number of students.

It will have the highest capacity computer, VAX 8800, of any of the Korean universities and the most advanced lab equipment, audiovisual materials, and other computer systems.

The teaching staff, which currently numbers 66, are Koreans who were educated abroad and were invited by the institute. Ten of them were given high marks by the Korean Government.

The institute, complete with facility and professors, has recruited students for 3 disciplines in natural science and 6 disciplines in engineering with a total number of 249 students comprising the first group. The aim of the institute is to produce superior quality students at a 1 to 5 professor to student ratio.

The first semester will start in March of 1987, with student groups of 21 each in mathematics, physics, and chemistry and 31 each in metallic materials, chemical engineering, mechanical engineering, electronics and engineering, industrial engineering, and computer science.

It is planned that 80 percent of those registering will be on scholarships; a plan for study abroad is also under consideration.

In order to serve the future industrial society, a basic science education and computer science will be emphasized in the lower class, and interdisciplinary study will be emphasized in the upper class. This program will certainly secure manpower for the future industrial society. Furthermore, to prepare for the international society, one foreign language will be taught, and the usage of the language should be proficient through dormitory life and extracurricular activities.

In short, the institute will be severed completely from the traditional lecture oriented school, and it will concentrate on laboratory and research as well as hands on education. Ultimately, it will produce independent scientists and experts.

Since the opening of the institute, it had the look of a research oriented institute, and the first such impression was Caltech. Caltech has 850 undergraduate students and 950 graduate students and has produced more than 20 Nobel Laureates. The institute, which began as an insignificant technical school, has become the most highly esteemed technical institute. The only reason for this is that it is research oriented and retains top rate scientists who are allowed to concentrate on their own research and study.

Also, there are institutions funded by industry which are solving technical problems for industry. Such industry-academe cooperative institutions are Stanford University in the United States, Sheffield University in England, and Aachen Engineering College in West Germany.

Pohang Institute of Technology will gradually increase its enrollment. For example, in 1988, 9 graduate departments will be installed, and 6 more engineering related departments will be added for a total of 15 departments, 2,000 undergraduates, and 950 graduate students. This will be the highest graduate to undergraduate ratio in Korea, and it will be maintained in the future.

There are more than 300 professors with PhD degrees and the professor to student ratio is 1 to 7 in the institute for the education of students.

In addition, the institute, which plans to develop a sister university relationship with Caltech, University of California at Berkeley, and Sheffield University and Birmingham University in England, also plans to carry out joint research, exchange professors, and exchange research to encourage international exchange in science and engineering.

12482
CSO: 4107/059

THREE-WAY COMPETITION IN AUTO INDUSTRY PUSHES R&D PROJECTS

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 1 Dec 86 p 5

[Article by Sung-won Kim]

[Text] The three automobile makers are in a hot fuel-efficiency war, which is becoming more and more serious. The automobile makers have been conducting research and development and tests for fuel efficient cars.

In 1987, Kia Industry will produce passenger cars, and this will step up the fuel efficiency war among the 3 major automobile makers.

Apparently, the first round of this war began last summer between Hyundai and Daewoo Automobile. This year, fuel prices have gone down so, naturally, concern over fuel prices faded away. The price of fuel and the price of passenger cars are inseparable, and these two factors are the key in passenger car sales.

Because of the two fuel shortages which occurred in 1973 and 1980, fuel efficiency has become an important factor for the automobile industry.

In spite of the lower fuel price, the gasoline price is still expensive making the fuel cost the main portion of the overall car maintenance cost. For this reason, the price of a car is dependent on the fuel economy of that car.

Hyundai and Daewoo have introduced front wheel driven cars which have increased their fuel economy making them much better than conventional cars. For city driving, the auto makers boasted that their cars can run 15 to 17 km per liter.

The government is also encouraging the production of fuel efficient cars as a means for conserving energy. This is another reason for developing various fuel efficient cars. The automobile makers' aim is to increase fuel efficiency to about 20 km per liter.

The methods for improving fuel economy are: increase engine performance, make it lightweight, and develop proper and improved design.

The very first task is to improve engine efficiency, i.e., it will be necessary to perfect the mechanical imperfections in engines so as to raise the engine standards to that of the developed nations. Some automobile makers are hastening to bring in engine technology as a joint venture with AVL Co of Austria, which is an engine research and development firm.

Daewoo Heavy Industry has already codeveloped diesel engines for trucks and buses with AVL, and they announced that the efficiency of their diesel engine has increased by 15 percent. At the same time, Hyundai Automobile and Kia Industry have contracted with AVL for various engines and related equipment.

In addition to improving engine performance, it would be desirable to use an electronic system, namely, a computerized carburetor and electronic fuel injection. A minicomputer controlled carburetor will control the fuel delivery depending on the temperature of the engine, the exhaust gas, and the road conditions, all of which are monitored to give the optimum air to fuel mixture. Currently, Daewoo Precision and Changwon Carburetor are developing such a system independently and/or importing its related technology from abroad.

The next task is to import an electronic fuel injection system. This system does not use a carburetor, instead fuel is precisely injected into the engine under computer control.

A multiple point injection system was adapted in the Grandeur, Hyundai's luxury model passenger car; Daewoo has adapted a similar system, EPI, to one of its passenger cars, the Royal Salon.

The automobile makers will adapt this system to their small size cars by 1989. This system will monitor the air-intake, -compression, -explosion, engine temperature, coolant temperature, speed, oxygen concentration, and cruising conditions, then the fuel injection will be controlled. Lately, Japanese automobile makers have adapted this system for their export models and the response has been favorable.

The second method for improving fuel economy is through the reduction of the car weight. There is a reciprocal relationship between car weight and engine performance. The automobile makers are so concerned about this that they are doing everything possible to reduce the weight.

To achieve this, the automobile makers are replacing steel products with lightweight plastic material and aluminum. Reinforced plastics are used in the bumpers, interior materials, and other composite interfacing parts. In Korea, the use of reinforced plastics is only 5 percent. By 1989, this rate will be increased to 12 percent in Korea where the automobile makers have been studying in order to increase its uses to 30 percent which is the current usage by European automobile makers.

Aluminum material has been used for radiators and wheels. And it will be used instead of steel.

The current weight of a passenger car is 890 to 910 kg. The plan is to reduce the weight to around 800 kg in the first stage and then to around 700 kg in the second stage.

Third, they are developing new designs which reduce the drag of a car thereby improving fuel economy. In Korea, Pony Excel and Le Mans are considered to have comparatively low drag coefficients. Their drag coefficients are 0.32 to 0.38.

These drag coefficients are on a par with those cars produced in the developed countries. The automobile makers in West Germany are planning to reduce the coefficient to around 0.30. Development of the design not only creates a beautiful body but it also decreases the drag coefficient by an adaptation of antivortex devices.

With such heated competition to improved fuel economy, the Korean automobile makers will very soon produce energy efficient automobiles.

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S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

GOVERNMENT REVISES FOREIGN CAPITAL INVESTMENT POLICY

Pusan PUSAN SANGGONG in Korean Nov 86 pp 64-65

[Article by Kim Yong-hun, director of the International Technology Transfer Research Center of Korea: "The Law Concerning the Introduction of Foreign Capital: A Summary of the Law's Revision and How the Revised Provisions Are Being Enforced Relative to the Investment Activity of Foreign Nationals"]

[Text] Basic Direction of the Policy Governing the Investment by Foreign Nationals

Working toward the established objective of providing systematic support to active inducement of foreign investment beneficial to the sound development of our national economy and to the improvement of our balance of international payments; to the protection of those enterprises with capital investment by foreign nationals; and to the facilitation of the conduct of business by such enterprises, and acting in consort with its overall policy orientation toward economic liberalization and the free economic system, the government has been pursuing a drastic liberalization policy designed to opening the door in a broad scale for the investment activity by foreign nationals.

In accordance with this policy, the government has been expanding the investment opportunities for foreign nationals by repeatedly revising the Law Concerning the Introduction of Foreign Capital, with a special effort focused on the diversification of investment clients, a disproportionate majority of whom has come from the United States and Japan to date.

The System Governing the Investment by Foreign Nationals

The main points of the Law Concerning the Introduction of Foreign Capital, as amended recently (September 1986) and currently being enforced by the government, are explained below:

I. Types of Business Open to Foreign Investment

A. Method of Notification

As the means of notification concerning allowable investment by foreign nationals, the "negative list system" is being used--a system whereby only

those types of business not open to foreign investment, i.e., those in which foreign investment is either prohibited or restricted, are selected and made public. At present, this notification is being handled in accordance with the "Guideline for Approval of Foreign Investment" issued by the minister of finance (Notification No 85-15 of the Ministry of Finance, dated 14 October 1985).

Of note in this connection, however, are certain changes in the application of the law resulting from the 22 September 1986 revision relative to Article 3 (investment scale) and Article 4 (classification of small and medium enterprises) of the aforementioned approval guideline; these changes are summarized below:

In the area of those types of business that are unique to the small and medium enterprises--the area which, as a rule, has been restricted for domestic investment by any large foreign concern, such investment will now be approved provided the investment ratio of the foreign concern is less than 50 percent and the investment is in the form of a joint venture with a domestic small enterprise; the participation by a foreign concern in the manufacture relating to existing production lines, which has been allowed only in the case of a joint venture, will now be allowed without such restrictions provided the scope of the foreign investment involved stays within the bounds of the small enterprise; and the minimum level of no less than \$100,000 required for a foreign investor will now be lowered as low as to \$50,000 in the event that the foreign investor is to provide technology and to operate the business as a joint venture with a domestic small enterprise.

B. The Basis for Classification

The classification of business types is done in accordance with the subdivision set forth in the "Standard Industrial Classification of Korea" (Notification No 71 of the Economic Planning Board, dated 26 January 1984); the said subdivision classifies the business into a total of 1,048 types.

Overview of Foreign Investment by Sector

Industries		Foreign investment		
Sector	Total No. subdivisions	Prohibited	Restricted	Allowed freely
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries	40	13	19	8
Mining	26	-	5	21
Manufacturing	522 (100%)	6	33	483 (92.5%)
Electricity, gas, water supply	6	3	-	3
Construction	31	-	-	31
Wholesale, retail, restaurant and lodging	139	7	27	105

[Continued on following page]

Industries		Foreign investment		
Sector	Total No. subdivisions	Prohibited	Restricted	Allowed freely
Transportation, warehousing, communications	53	6	31	16
Banking, insurance, real estate, and service	75	5	39	31
Social and personal services (including those industries that cannot be subdivided)	107	13	30	64
Total	999 (100%)	53	184	762 (76.3%)

C. Types of Business Open to Foreign Investment

Of the total of 1,048 business types, 49 are in the areas that are fundamentally closed to foreign investment--administrative and educational institutions, religious and political organizations, etc. Of the remaining 999 types, those currently open to foreign investment number 762 or 76.3 percent. Especially in the manufacturing sector, which is subdivided into a total of 522 categories, 483 categories, or 92.5 percent, have been thrown open to foreign investment to date.

II. Types of Business Closed or Restricted to Foreign Investment

A. Determination Criteria for the Types of Business Closed to Foreign Investment

1. Public-service enterprises run by the government or public institutions: water supply and drainage service, postal service, telephone and telegraphic service, railway transportation service, tobacco and steamed-and-dried ginseng manufacturing business, etc.
2. Business activities detrimental to the preservation of public health and sound environment: noxious business activity leading to environmental pollution, etc.
3. Business activities clearly contrary to laudable customs and sound traditions: operating a gambling house, etc.
4. Other business activities designated by the president: a newly-developing industry, the radio broadcasting business, the production of grain products, etc.

B. Types of Business Restricted to Foreign Investment

1. Determination Criteria for Such Restrictions

- a. A business receiving special subsidies from the government.

- b. A business prone to excessive waste of energy and/or relying on excessively high proportion of its raw materials on imports.
- c. A business prone to causing a high degree of pollution.
- d. A business with a high propensity toward luxury and consumption.
- e. A business with potentially harmful impact on the livelihood means of the farmer and fishermen.
- f. Other investment activities directed to such industries that are in the early stage of development and for which government protection for a certain period of time is deemed necessary from the standpoint of industrial policies.

2. Exceptions Allowed

In order to further expand the opportunities for foreign investment, approval will be granted to foreign investment even in those types of business normally restricted to such investment provided the investment meets any of the following criteria as set forth in the "Guideline for Approval of Foreign Investment":

- a. If it is additional investment for an approved business activity by an enterprise that has already been approved for foreign investment.
- b. If the total production of the enterprise resulting from the foreign investment is wholly for export purposes.
- c. If the purpose of the investment is to establish an all-round recreational facility that meets the standard as set forth in the Tourism Business Law.
- d. If the investment is for one of the specific types of business for each of which a general standard for the approval of foreign investment has already been established by the minister of finance in consultation with the head of the competent ministry.

III. Procedure for Approval of Foreign Investment in Certain Types of Business Open for Such Investment

A. Wholesale and Retail Businesses

In the following cases, the decision to approve or disapprove is made by the finance minister in consultation with the head of the competent ministry:

1. General Wholesale Business

- a. If the business is to engage in the handling and sale of the goods carrying foreign trademarks.

b. If the business is to engage in the handling and sale of imported goods.

2. Retail Business

a. If the business is to have a single store with a counterspace of 700 square meters or more.

b. If the business is to establish two or more stores.

B. Construction Business

As no new licenses are being issued so as to prevent excessive competition with this sector, foreign investment in the construction business will be limited to joint ventures with holders of the licenses already issued.

IV. Investment Ratio

The previously imposed restrictions on the ratio of foreign investment, under which a 50-percent limit was placed for certain types of business and a 100-percent investment was allowed for certain other types, have been abolished.

V. Tax Exemption System

Although the benefits of tax exemption will continue to be accorded to foreign business investors, the basis for such exemptions will shift from the uniform exemption formula of the past which was based on the type of business to a functional formula based on the degree of contribution to the national economy.

Moreover, in terms of the exemption period, whereas in the past a 100-percent exemption was granted for the initial 5 years starting from the year when the business was initiated followed by a 50-percent exemption for the next 3 years, the revised system currently in effect allows a 100-percent exemption for a period of 5 years only, which may be taken at the discretion of the investor at any time during the 10-year period subsequent to the registration of his business.

VI. Automatic Approval System

Whereas investment by foreign nationals must be approved by the government in accordance with the Law Governing the Introduction of Foreign Capital and such an approval must take into account the opinions of the concerned ministries and agencies, for the sake of procedural simplification of the handling of foreign investment requests, an approval is to be granted within 10 days following the submission of the request without referring the case to other concerned ministries or agencies for their opinions if the proposed investment is for less than 50 percent in ratio, less than \$1 million in amount, and without accompanied by an application for tax exemption benefits.

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NODONG SINMUN ON PARTY'S LEADERSHIP

SK060002 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2117 GMT 25 Dec 86

[NODONG SINMUN 26 December special article: "An Epochal Change in Realizing the Party's Leadership Toward the Overall Domestic Revolutionary Movement"]

[Text] On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's personal organization of the operational committee of the domestic party during the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, our party members and workers look back, with deep emotion, on the proud path along which the WPK has traversed. Our party's history, which began to take a root from the glorious Down-With-Imperialism Union [DIU], is a proud history in which a new road of building a chuche-oriented revolutionary party has been pioneered and which has been embroidered with immortal achievements in carrying out the revolutionary cause.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's organization of the domestic party operational committee was an important event in the brilliant history of our party, which has trod the single road of victory and glory in the flames of arduous and harsh struggle. The imperishable achievements and precious experience which the great leader attained in the course of organizing and guiding the domestic party operational committee are, indeed, precious theoretical and practical assets in strengthening and developing our party into a chuche-based revolutionary party forever and in expediting the realization of the chuche revolutionary cause.

The party of the working class is the headquarters of revolution. The fate of revolutionary struggle and construction work totally depends on the party's leadership role, and the party's leadership is a basic guarantee for victory in revolution and construction.

Based on his deep insight into the status and role of the party in its leadership over the revolutionary movement, the great leader steadily strengthened and developed the work of building party organizations during the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. Thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who set forth the original policy of founding a party based on the chuche idea and formed the first party organization--the origin of our party--the struggle to found a new party originated from the DIU, a chuche-oriented revolutionary party, was vigorously staged.

With the first party organization as a basis, the great leader expanded party organizations at many places and formed the party committee of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army [KPRA], thus establishing a unified organizational guidance system. With the formation of the party committee of the KPRA, the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the work of building party organizations were able to be more vigorously conducted by relying upon more organized chuche-oriented revolutionary forces.

The subjective and objective situation of the Korean revolution in the latter half of the 1930's demanded that party organizations be widely expanded at home; the unity of the whole nation be achieved under the anti-Japanese banner; the system of unified guidance of the party organizations be orderly established; and the party's leadership toward the overall Korean revolution be firmly realized.

A strong guidance organization which could reliably take charge of the work of building party organizations at home needed to be formed in order to successfully carry out this work without deviation by successfully realizing the great leader's unitary leadership over the domestic revolutionary movement under circumstances in which the fascist suppression of our people's anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle by the Japanese imperialists was more tyrannical with each passing day, but communists at home were not prepared to cope with this.

This urgent demand was brilliantly met as a result of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's putting forth of the outstanding policy of forming the domestic party operational committee at the Donggang conference in May 1936 in the wake of the Nanhutou meeting.

At that time, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: We should organize the party operational committee to discipline and nurture united party members into indomitable revolutionary fighters, to expand party organizations at home, and to guarantee a unified guidance of the work of preparing for founding the party.

The great leader's original policy of forming the domestic party operational committee--a policy which most correctly reflected the demands of the prevailing situation and of the construction and development of party organizations--was a leading guideline which should be adhered to in firmly realizing the party's leadership over the general domestic revolution. Forming the domestic party operational committee was a wise measure which made it possible to more powerfully accelerate organizational and ideological preparations for founding the party by organizationally uniting the communists at home, by expanding party organizations at home, and by realizing unified guidance of the work of organizing party organizations.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song wisely organized and led the work of forming the domestic party operational committee and enhancing its role. Giving weighty significance to the work of organizing the domestic party operational committee, the great leader deeply grasped the status of communists at home and nurtured them into core elements. A personal

letter from the great leader to the communists at home was of great significance. His personal letter powerfully aroused the communists at home to the road of a new struggle to carry out the revolution under the banner of the chuche idea. As a result, chuche-oriented communists were able to be brought up.

[Words indistinct] success attained during the first half of the 1930's along with these preparations, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song [convened] a historic meeting in the forest of Mt Paektu on 31 October 1936 to organize the domestic party operational committee. At the meeting, the great leader emphasized a need to form a guiding organization, which would unifiedly guide the work of building party organizations at home, and the significance of its formation, and elucidated the mission, duty, organizational rules, the principles of activities, and tasks of the domestic party operational committee. The great leader said that the basic mission of the domestic party operational committee was to expand party organizations, to accelerate the work of preparing for founding the party, and to guarantee a unified guidance of the party organizations at home. Along with this, the great leader taught that the communists at home should be armed with the chuche-oriented lines and policies of the Korean revolution; the domestic infrastructures of the Fatherland Liberation Society should be expanded by strengthening party organizational life among them; a broad range of anti-Japanese masses should be united; and these masses should be organized and mobilized to the work of aiding the KPRA. Also, the great leader stressed that the principle of democratic centralism should be thoroughly abided by in the organization of the domestic party operational committee and the principle of secret activities of the underground party should be strictly adhered to in its activities.

Indeed, the teachings of the great leader at the meeting were a lustrous beacon, which indicated the road of the struggle of communists at home who were at a loss because they did not know about the road of revolution, and a programmatic guideline which helped to smash the maneuvers of the Japanese imperialists and the factional flunkeyists who blocked the development of the revolutionary movement and to expand party organizations over a wide area at home.

At the meeting, the great leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il-song was upheld at the head of the domestic party operational committee, and the domestic party operational committee, composed of responsible functionaries of the KPRA party committee and Comrade Pak Tal, was formed.

The formation of the domestic party operational committee was the precious fruition of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's energetic activities and wise leadership, and was a brilliant embodiment of his idea and theory of building the chuche-oriented revolutionary party. The domestic party operational committee was a party guidance organization which was to realize the unified guidance over the domestic party organizations and the activities of communists under the leadership of the party committee of the KPRA organized and led by the great leader.

Thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who formed the Donggang party operational committee and the Changbai party committee following the organization of the domestic party operational committee, the party organizations were rapidly expanded in the broad areas of Manchuria and the border areas in the north of our country and guidance system of party organizations was established in good order.

The formation of the domestic party operational committee was a historic event with great significance in expanding the revolutionary party organizations into the country and in establishing the unified guidance system over them, as well as in firmly ensuring the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's monolithic leadership in overall domestic revolutionary movement.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee, has indicated: With the nationwide expansion of the party organizations and with establishment of the unified guidance system of the party ranging from the party committee of the KPRA to local party organizations, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's monolithic leadership over all party organizations and the overall revolutionary movement in our country was firmly ensured.

The historic significance in forming the domestic party operational committee was that an epochal turning point was opened in strengthening and expanding the revolutionary party organizations throughout the country and in establishing the unified guidance system of party organizations.

The party is the weapon to realize the leader's ideas and leadership. Only when the party is expanded and its organizational guidance system is established can one advance the revolution according to the leader's ideas and intent. In particular, rapidly expanding party organizations throughout the country in the alter stage of the 1930's was the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's profound idea. The domestic party operational committee began to actively expand party organizations among the working masses including the workers and peasants under the guidance of the party committee of the KPRA by upholding the respected leader's wise leadership and profound ideas.

In (Isipdo) District in Changbai Prefecture in May 1937, the great leader revolutionarily indoctrinated domestic communists, including Comrade Pak Tal, and formed a party organization. He advanced principled questions and practical measures for founding a party organization within the Fatherland Restoration Society [FRS].

Following the great leader's wise measures, Comrade Kim Chong-suk, an indomitable communist revolutionary fighter, organized the (Singal) Chapter of the FRS in June 1937 and formed a party organization of the chapter consisting of the cadres she personally reared.

Since then, a number of party organizations were formed in the border areas in the north of our country. With expansion of the party organizations into broad areas of the country and with establishment of the unified guidance system of the party, the party's guidance over the domestic revolutionary movement was thoroughly ensured through the domestic party operational committee. The formation of the domestic party operational committee served as a new turning point in promoting democracy within the party and establishing centralized discipline. With formation of the domestic party operational committee, the unified guidance system was established for domestic party organizations and party organizations, and communists who were active within the country were organizationally linked with the headquarters of the Korean revolution. Thus, the great leader's monolithic leadership of the overall Korean revolution was successfully realized.

The historic significance in forming the domestic party operational committee next was that through the formation, the unity and cohesion of domestic communists were attained under the revolutionary banner of chuche and the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle was led to victory by closely linking the preparatory works for founding the party and the movement of the FRS with the mass struggle.

Unity and cohesion are the great foundations of the revolution. If people are united, the revolution will be victorious, but if they are divided, the revolution will fail.

The domestic party operational committee armed the domestic communists, who were scattered in the country, with the great leader's revolutionary ideas and the chuche-type lines of the Korean revolution and attained their organizational unity, thus realizing the unity and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks. The domestic party operational committee made the party members and communists deeply realize the lines and policies of the Korean revolution. It included members who were nurtured in the revolutionary organizations, including party organizations, and disciplined them organizationally and ideologically.

The domestic party operational committee inspired party organizations and FRS organizations to actively support the military activities of the KPRA so as to rapidly expand the anti-Japanese armed struggle throughout the country. The domestic party operational committee took measures to offer materials on the enemy situation and to send support materials to the KPRA. Party organizations in border areas in the northern district, including party organizations of Sinpa and Yonsa areas, collected materials on the enemy situation, including those of troops and military equipment of the Japanese imperialist border garrison, and the rascals' plans and activities, and made a report to the great leader.

The organizations of the domestic party operational committee served as an important occasion for closely linking the preparatory work for founding the party and the movement of the FRS with the anti-Japanese struggle, and for pushing them ahead in a unified manner. The domestic party operational

committee saw to it that the role of the guiding cadres was strengthened and paid great attention to restoring and expanding the destroyed party organizations and the FRS organizations.

The domestic party operational committee included communists and cadres who were dispersively carrying out activities in the party organizations through individual procedures in accordance with the great leader's measure and reared them to be indomitable revolutionary fighters.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song dispatched a messenger to Kapsan district, South Hamgyong Province, early in May 1938 and saw to it that the linkage with the communists who were active in country was maintained and the destroyed revolutionary organizations restored. The great leader dispatched Comrade Kim Chong-suk, an indomitable communist revolutionary fighter, to Yonsa district in June 1939. Comrade Kim Chong-suk, who came to Yonsa district, organized the Yonsa district party organization and the Yonsa district committee of the FRS in Sajidong, Yonsa Myon, Musan County. From that time, party cells and party's subgroups were formed in construction sites in Sodusu, Yonsa-up, and Sinyang, which were major areas where the FRS organizations carried out their activities. The Yonsa district party organization and organizations of the Yonsa district committee of the FRS were of great significance in expanding nationwide preparatory work for founding the party and the movement of the anti-Japanese united national front and mass struggle.

Indeed, the formation of the domestic party operational committee was a historic event with immortal significance in firmly ensuring the leadership of the great leader in overall domestic revolutionary movements, including the work of building of the party within the country, expanding and developing armed struggle in the country, and the struggle to closely link the preparatory work for founding the party and the movement of the FRS with mass struggle.

Based on successes and experiences obtained in building party and organizations of the domestic party operational committee during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle period and on achievements and experiences obtained from party's leadership in the revolutionary movement, the great leader founded our party without delay amid complex and difficult circumstances after national liberation. Since its foundation, our party has led the revolution and construction along the single path of victory while constantly strengthening and expanding the party ranks. The party successfully carried out the democratic revolution and socialist revolution by leading the people and masses. The party turned our country into a socialist country with independence, self-reliance and self-defense by vigorously accelerating socialist construction.

Through a long period of the revolution, our party won the absolute support and trust from the people and masses and has been strengthened and developed into an indomitable party which has attained firm unity and cohesion and which has abundant experiences and refined leadership.

Upholding the great leader and under the wise leadership of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, our party has perfect traits as a chuche-type revolutionary party, ranging from its guiding ideology and theory to the revolutionary principle of building party organizations and the method of party's activities.

Brighter prospects will unfold in the future of our people, who advance upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and following the wise leadership of the glorious party center. Pioneering the road of revolution by struggle is the traditional revolutionary trait of our party. All of our party members and workers should strengthen and develop our party into a guide of socialist and communist society by loyally upholding the leadership of the great leader and the party center, and should brilliantly accomplish the chuche revolutionary cause.

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N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY ON ANNIVERSARY OF CHOLLIMA MARCH

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[NODONG SINMUN 28 December editorial: "Let Us Make the 30th Anniversary of the Opening of the Great Chollima March Shine With High Production Upsurges"]

[Text] We are now meaningfully marking the 30th anniversary of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's giving the historic on-the-spot guidance to Kangson steel plant and of his opening the great Chollima march.

At the December plenary meeting of the party Central Committee held in the postwar period in 1956, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song called for the creation of great revolutionary upsurges. On 28 December the same year he gave on-the-spot guidance to the Kangson steel plant and delivered a historic speech there calling for increasing production of steel products by mobilizing inner reserves to the fullest extent.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The working class at the Kangson steel plant should uplift the flames of the collective renovation movement higher, upholding the decisions of the December plenary meeting of the party Central Committee, thus making them flames that call the entire working people in country to great upsurges in socialist construction.

Upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's call "Let Us Run in the Spirit of Riding the Chollima," the working class at the Kangson effected unprecedented revolutionary upsurges. As a result, the amazing great Chollima march came into being.

The torch of the great Chollima upsurges raised high in the land of Kangson spread throughout the entire country and expanded and developed into the great Chollima movement, the communist mass march movement.

The creation of the history of the great Chollima march was a great honor and pride for our party and people.

The Chollima march, which has been brilliantly adorned in the history of socialist construction in our country, was a great epic and a proud work of art of modern history which has been achieved thanks to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's tested leadership.

Looking back with emotion on how the torch of the Chollima march was lit and in what manner it had been transformed into a march of the speed battle, our people are now remembering with burning hearts that a proud history of march can be created only when a great leader [yongdoja] is upheld.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's organizing and leading the Chollima march was a historic event of great significance. The Chollima march has enabled our country to complete the historic cause of industrialization within a short historic period of time after overcoming all sorts of ordeals, despite the difficult conditions in which the scars of war had not yet been completely healed. [Words indistinct] also enabled our country to display its honor and dignity as Chollima Korea.

The enormous significance of the Chollima march lies in the particular fact that it has produced the endlessly noble revolutionary Chollima spirit and traditions. The Chollima march has implanted deep in the hearts of the people the conviction that they will be able to open the road of victory and to create miracles if they struggle with firm trust in the party and leader no matter how great the difficulties they may encounter and however complicated the situation may turn out to be. As a result, our people have come to cherish a noble revolutionary spirit, the Chollima revolutionary spirit, to defend and safeguard their own leader [suryong] under any circumstances, to share the weal and woe with the party, and to expedite socialist construction at an extraordinary speed following the party.

Indeed, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has established at one stroke a prosperous socialist industrialized country out of the ruins of war by opening the glorious Chollima era and thereby uplifting the position of the fatherland and unfolding endlessly expansive prospects for the revolution. This is an immortal exploit which will shine forever in the pure history of the fatherland.

Only when we always boundlessly value this exploit and brilliantly inherit the Chollima spirit and traditions can we advance socialist construction on an upward path to constant victory and achieve the perpetual prosperity of the country.

The party's leadership has been a decisive factor in the succession of the great Chollima upsurges as it was in its opening. Over the past period, our party has wisely led the struggle to brilliantly inherit the Chollima revolutionary spirit and traditions.

The march of the speed battle, organized and led by our party, was a new epochal milestone for inheriting the Chollima spirit and traditions. Our party has seen to it that the Chollima march continues without interruption by creating the march of the speed battle, and the sound of bugle signaling the forward march is heard more vigorously.

Amid this march an era of great national prosperity was unfolded, a large number of monumental creations of the era of the workers party were erected, and the appearance of the country was dramatically changed for better.

Reality vigorously demonstrates the wise nature of our party's leadership which has caused the Chollima Korea to display its honor and unfold a still brighter prospect for our fatherland by adding the speed battle to Chollima.

Through their practical living experience, our people have come to have a conviction that uninterrupted victory and prosperity lie in upholding the party's leadership and in cherishing deep in their hearts the noble revolutionary spirit of adding the speed battle to Chollima, following the party.

Our party now attaches importance to the issue of making the immortal exploits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who organized and led the Chollima march, shine forever and of inheriting the battle spirit and traits of the era of the great Chollima upsurges.

Our functionaries and working people should explore the future of socialist construction in the spirit and traits of launching the Chollima march by cherishing the party's intentions.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Our country has not yet been reunified and the revolution has not yet been completed. Under such circumstances, we should continue to march vigorously by putting spurs to the running Chollima.

Inheriting the spirit of Chollima, the revolutionary spirit of the speed battle, is a very important and sacred work to expedite the cause of imbuing society with the chuche idea. The source of the decisive strength behind the cause of imbuing society with the chuche idea is the revolutionary spirit, the spirit of unity, of our people who are determined to realize the intentions of the party by firmly uniting around the party and leader.

Constantly boosting this very revolutionary spirit is the Chollima spirit, the spirit of the speed battle. The Chollima spirit to advance, braving all difficulties with firm conviction in the party and leader under any circumstances, is the powerful driving power behind the chuche cause.

When all functionaries and working people live and struggle in this noble spirit, our unity in one mind will become stronger and the chuche cause will be tenaciously accelerated thanks to its might.

Displaying the Chollima spirit is also a pressing demand for brilliantly realizing the party and leader's plans for a staggering economic construction at present under the banner of the three revolutions.

In order to provide our people with still greater happiness and to achieve boundless prosperity of the era of the Workers Party, the respected and beloved leader is energetically carrying out his leadership over the realization of his vast idea on economic construction and our party is now brilliantly organizing and leading the struggle to carry out the [words indistinct].

All of these blueprints, mapped out by the party and leader [suryong], serve as milestones for our march movement. If we are to successfully carry out the tasks of economic construction now facing us, it is imperative to think and act in the spirit displayed at the time when the Chollima march was launched.

Displaying the Chollima spirit, the revolutionary spirit of the speed battle, has emerged as an honorable and worthy task to make next year, which is a most significant year, shine to the fullest extent.

The most important thing in displaying the revolutionary spirit of the era of the great Chollima upsurges is to have a resolve and determination to carry out the revolution under any circumstances, thoroughly on one's own, and under the banner of the chuche idea as wished by the party and leader.

Aspiring to blaze the path of marching toward victory on the strength of our people under any hard circumstances only with firm conviction in their party and leader under the chuche banner has been the principal spirit of the Chollima spirit.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's chuche idea is the militant banner which advances the revolution on a victorious path braving all difficulties by mobilizing the popular masses' creative power to the maximum extent.

The Chollima spirit is the chuche revolutionary spirit, the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, to live and struggle according to the demands of the chuche idea. Without this spirit, it is impossible to think of the fact that we have risen up from the ruins of the postwar period like a phoenix and achieved such astonishing changes in the land of our fatherland.

All functionaries and working people should never forget how they were able to achieve victory during the postwar period of tribulations on the strength of their party and people under the banner of self-reliance, should always defend and safeguard our party's chuche-oriented lines and policies, and should breathe and struggle according to their dictates.

By inducing our masses to have a deep understanding of the history of our march which has achieved victory through the might of chuche and self-reliance, taking advantage of the 30th anniversary of the opening of the Chollima march, and by making them establish a chuche-oriented revolutionary outlook on the world, party organizations at all levels should see to it that they tenaciously struggle only on the chuche path indicated by our party.

What is important in inheriting the traditions and spirit of the great Chollima upsurges is also highly displaying the indomitable revolutionary spirit of carrying out whatever the party and leader want, without distinguishing water from fire. The nucleus of the Chollima spirit lies in the thoroughness and indomitableness of the faith of the people who are determined to open a path for march toward victory by uniting firmly around the party and leader and by carrying out the intentions of their party, no matter what may come.

The fact that the working class at Kangson produced 110,000 tons of metal wire with a machine making bifurcate rolled steel with an official capacity of 60,000 tons in the postwar period was an exploit borne out of an extraordinary determination to fulfill any targets without fail, no matter how high they may be, if the party and leader want.

If today's functionaries do their work in that spirit, they can make the march speedier everywhere, including at the sites of major construction projects, and create astonishing miracles.

We should continue to create endless miracles in all sector of the national economy, including the mining, metallurgical, transportation, and light industry, in the spirit of absoluteness and of endless devotion to the party policy displayed in the postwar period.

Another important thing in inheriting the revolutionary Chollima spirit is for functionaries and working people to launch bold offensive battle with revolutionary optimism. Pulsing underneath the great Chollima upsurges was the revolutionary optimistic spirit in which the functionaries and working people made bold advances even on the heaps of ashes by locating all sorts of potential, without being disappointed. The idea that there is nothing they cannot do as long as the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the party stay with them was the source of strength that enabled our people to rise up like a phoenix at that time.

All economic guidance functionaries should carry out the economic organizational work with a renovative view toward achieving new upsurges in a bold and creative way upholding the intentions of the party and leader.

As has been proven by the history of the Chollima march, the potential for production upsurges always lies among the masses. Party organizations and functionaries should go deep among the producing masses to deepen the work with them by emulating the examples set by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who, after going deep among the masses in the wake of the

December plenary session of the party Central Committee in 1956, summoned them to a revolutionary upsurge. In particular, they should pay greater attention to the work with scientists and technicians so as to do this work more positively and more wonderfully.

How to inherit the history of the Chollima march depends largely on the roles of the party organizations. By inducing the party members and working people to have a deeper understanding of the fact that the history of socialist construction could be decorated as brilliantly as the history of the great upsurges because a great leader [yongdoja] is upheld, party organizations should make them cherish deep in their hearts and endless honor and happiness of carrying out the revolution under the leadership of the party and leader.

Party organizations and functionaries should have a deeper understanding of the enormous significance of the work of making the immortal exploit of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who organized and led the Chollima march, shine and should responsibly organize and carry out this work.

The true way of making history in the Chollima march at present is to vigorously push ahead with the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions being led by our party.

Party organizations should strengthen the party's guidance designed to develop the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions onto a new high stage by adhering to the letter dear Comrade Kim Chong-il recently sent to the participants in the conference of the forerunners of the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions.

Let us all make the epic of the era of the Workers Party shine forever along with the advancement of the revolution by raising the flames of the great revolutionary upsurges, rallying firmly around the party Central Committee led by the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song.

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N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PYONGYANG HAILS KIM IL-SONG REELECTION

SK061106 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0815 GMT 29 Dec 86

[Unattributed talk: "Let Us Firmly Unite Around the Great Leader and Consummate the Chuche Revolutionary Cause"]

[Text] The historic First Session of the Eighth SPA has invariably upheld in high esteem the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the president of the state. Upon hearing this joyful news, the entire country is now seething with endless gratitude and happiness.

Upholding the great leader in high esteem as the president of the state is the expression of our people's unanimous wish and desire to uphold and follow the leader until the sun and moon disappear and the world comes to an end. It is the manifestation of the invincible might of our revolutionary ranks united around the party and the leader.

Indeed, by upholding the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem as the president of the state, an even brighter vista of great national prosperity and growth has opened for our socialist fatherland and our people's prestige and pride will further grow.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Although our nation has a 5,000-year-long history, it was only after it entered the era of the Workers Party that our country earned worldwide renown and ushered in the glorious era in which the peoples of the world began to respect our country.

Today, our republic is displaying its might as an independent and self-reliant state that can defend itself, and is admired as the chuche fatherland by the peoples of the world. This prestige and pride is entirely attributable to upholding the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song, the founder and leader [yongolja] of our republic, in high esteem as the great leader and advancing under his wise leadership by uniting around the leader with a single mind and intent.

During the long period of 60-odd years since he set out on the road of the revolution at the age of 10, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has wisely led the struggle of our party and people for independence and sovereignty and for socialism and communism. By so doing, he has made a fundamental turn in the position of the fatherland and in the destiny of our people and won glorious achievements that will shine forever.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song deeply realized the significance of the question of sovereignty in the revolution and wisely led the struggle to recover the lost country and establish a people's regime in the fatherland. Based on the noble achievement and rich experience won and gained during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to found the people's regime, the great leader swiftly established the people's regime following the liberation and founded the DPRK, the true fatherland of all Korean people.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader, our people's regime blazed an entirely unfamiliar path and led the two-stage socialist revolution, the modern war, and our people's struggle for socialism and communism to victory, thus making the changes of the century in the revolution and construction.

The course covered by our revolution and republic which has advanced along the single road of victory under the leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has been embroidered with the noble guidance of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il who brilliantly inherits the *chuche* revolutionary cause pioneered by the leader. Our glorious party put forth the *chuche*-ization of the society as the general task of our revolution and strengthened and developed the regime of the republic as a powerful tool to brilliantly achieve this historic cause and as a genuine revolutionary regime that firmly defends the interest of the masses of working people. Thanks to the tested leadership of our party, the regime of the republic has victoriously pioneered the path toward the complete victory of socialism and to communism under the banner of the *chuche* idea and the golden age of unprecedented prosperity and growth has opened on this soil.

Our people are the people who have realized deep in their hearts through the struggle of the past in which they overcame countless difficulties and trials that they can accomplish any task when they advance by upholding the great leader in high esteem and uniting around the party and the leader [suryong].

The firm political and ideological unity and cohesion of the entire society in which all the people have united around the party and the leader with a single ideology and will are indeed a decisive guarantee for the victory of our revolution and the source of the invincible might of the regime of the republic. The unity and cohesion of our revolutionary ranks were formed in the flames of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and strengthened through the difficult and complicated struggle to build a new society. Thus, they are the most powerful unity and cohesion.

What is most important in achieving revolutionary unity and cohesion is a firm center. The unity and cohesion of our revolutionary ranks have the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party center at the center and have the people who uphold and follow the party and the leader with pure faith and loyalty and who have firmly united around them. Thus, the unity and cohesion of our revolutionary ranks are unprecedentedly strong. Since we have such invincible unity and cohesion, we fear nothing and only victory and honor await us.

Our unity and cohesion are the fruition of the long, bloody struggle waged by the Korean communists and people. For the present unity and cohesion, numerous revolutionary martyrs suffered countless trials and ordeals and sacrificed their lives. Thus, cherishing the unity and cohesion of our revolutionary ranks more than one's life and strengthening them further are our sacred duty. One of the important ways to successfully accomplish the huge revolutionary task facing us today is also to hold the banner of the unity aloft and struggle unyieldingly by uniting around the great leader and the glorious party center with a single ideology and will.

Accelerating the complete victory of socialism, achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, the cherished desire of the entire nation, and expediting the cause of the chuche-ization of the society are indeed difficult and complicated tasks. As our task becomes heavier, we must vigorously advance with the speed of the Chollima by firmly uniting around the great leader and the glorious party center, just as the young communists and anti-Japanese revolutionary martyrs did in the 1920's.

Loyalty to the party and the leader must be displayed through practical acts and through the accomplishment of the given revolutionary mission. Today, our party calls for the acceleration of the march of the eighties in a way that the Sohae Lockgate was built. We have been accorded with the greatest honor of upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem as the president of the state and as the head of the republic. Thus, now is indeed the time for us to create even greater miracles at our revolutionary guardposts and to display the honor of the warriors of the party and the leader more than ever.

Let us all firmly unite around the great leader and the glorious party, bring about new upsurges on all fronts and in all areas of the socialist construction, and vigorously struggle to consummate the chuche revolutionary cause.

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N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

SO YUN-SOK SPEAKS AT RALLY MARKING KIM IL-SONG'S REELECTION

SK080018 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0500 GMT 4 Jan 87

[Speech by So Yun-sok, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, responsible secretary of the South Pyongan Provincial Party Committee, and chairman of the South Pyongan Provincial People's Committee, at the 3 January South Pyongan Provincial mass rally to hail Kim Il-song's reelection as DPRK president and to implement tasks set forth in his policy speech--with recorded portions]

[Text] [Begin So Yun-sok recording] Comrades, the First Session of the 8th SPA, which was held at a time when the cause of modeling the entire society on the chu-he idea is vigorously forging ahead under the banner of the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--and new upsurges are being effected in all fields of socialist construction, marked another brilliant chapter in the history of our fatherland and was held successfully. The SPA session, which was held amid great interest of all the people and all the progressive people of the world, elected invariably and with high esteem Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and people, as DPRK president, reflecting the will and yearning of all the people and the entire nation. [applause]

Because we have the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the head of revolution, our people have become the most dignified and happy people enjoying independent and creative lives, ending the long history of national hardships and extricating themselves from humiliation, mistreatment, and poverty. In this land we are in an era of creation, upturns, growth, and prosperity in which the chuche idea is being comprehensively realized.

All the epoch-making changes and progress taking place in our country and the endless happiness and glory which our people are enjoying are the noble fruition of the outstanding and refined leadership and the ceaseless energetic struggle of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who has victoriously led all the revolutionary struggle of our people with his original ideology and theory, outstanding leadership, and iron will.
[end recording]

The speaker continued: All the people in South Pyongan Province regard it as the utmost glory and happiness for our fatherland and fellow countrymen and the great festive event for the entire nation to have reelected the respected and beloved leader--the genius of revolution, legendary hero, and a great man of the world--who has devoted himself to the freedom and happiness of the people, to the victory of the socialist and communist cause, and to strengthening and developing the international communist movement and the anti-imperialist cause for independence for some 60 years since he embarked on the road of revolution, taking total responsibility all by himself for the fate of the fatherland and the nation and scoring immortal achievements for the fatherland, the people, the times, and mankind. The speaker added that he extends the greatest honor and the warmest congratulations to the great leader with inexhaustible reverence, admiration, and blazing loyalty for him. The speaker continued:

[Begin recording] The position shared by our South Pyongan Province in the economic development of the country is very great. As the great leader has taught, in order to rapidly develop the country's economy and to enhance the people's standard of living, we should effect a new upturn in economic work of our South Pyongan Province. All the party members and working people in the province should uphold the great leader, cherish the high honor and pride in carrying out revolution deep in their hearts, and create miracles and innovations on all fronts of socialist economic construction, thereby responding with loyalty to the great trust and expectations of the respected and beloved leader.

Above all, we should concentrate our efforts on increasing the production of coal. As the great leader has taught, the important task for our South Pyongan Province is to increase coal production.

The rural economic sector of the province should thoroughly implement the thesis on the question of the socialist rural areas of our country and effect a new upturn in the agricultural production. By efficiently carrying out preparations for next year's farming, we should reap a bumper harvest again this year.

The prospects for us are bright and shiny, and our struggle targets and implementation methods are clear. Let us all unite firmly around the party Central Committee headed by the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song and wage a more vigorous struggle to accelerate the complete victory of socialism and the independent reunification [as heard] of the fatherland.

Long live the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song!
[chants of hurrahs; applause]

Long live the glorious WPK, the organizer and encourager of all victories of the Korean people! [chants of hurrahs; applause]

Long live the DPRK, our glorious fatherland! [applause] [end recording]

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N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KANGWON LEADER SPEAKS AT MASS RALLY

SK080030 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0500 GMT 4 Jan 87

[Speech by Yim Hyong-ku, responsible secretary of the Kangwon Provincial Party Committee and chairman of the Kangwon Provincial People's Committee, at the Kangwon provincial mass rally held on 3 January to hail Kim Il-song's reelection as DPRK president and to implement tasks set forth in his policy speech--portions recorded]

[Text] [Begin Yim recording] The current SPA session, which was held amid the great interest of all of our people and the progressive people of the world, invariably held in high esteem Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and people, as president of the DPRK, reflecting the will and desire of all of the Korean people and our nation. [applause]

Invariably holding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem as president of the republic is an expression of the absolute trust and loyalty of all of the people toward the respected and beloved leader. It is also not only the infinite glory and happiness of our fatherland and compatriots but is also a great, happy national event. [applause]

Greeting this great, happy national event of invariably holding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem as president of the republic, all party members and people in the province, together with the people throughout the country, are not only overflowing with infinite emotion and joy, but are also seething with the burning determination to achieve brilliant victory in the implementation of the revolutionary cause of chuche under the leadership of the party, upholding the respected and beloved leader eternally.

I take this occasion to respectfully extend the utmost glory and warmest congratulations, together with infinite reverence and loyalty of all of the people in our province, to Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and people, who opened the new era of independence with the brilliant rays of the great chuche idea, who has built a powerful socialist country enjoying independence, self-reliance, and self-defense on this land, and who has devoted his whole life for the freedom of the people,

for the prosperity of the fatherland, for the victory of the socialist and communist cause, and for the development of the world revolution. [applause]

Comrades, upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, whom our people have greeted and held in high esteem for the first time in their history of 5,000 years, in the front of the revolution eternally with infinite loyalty to him is precisely the greatest honor, the greatest happiness, and the infinite revolutionary will of our party and people.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the genius of the revolution, legendary hero, and sun of the nation, is the great leader who opened the new era of socialism and communism in our country under the banner of the immortal chuche idea, who has devoted his all for the sacred revolutionary cause and for the independence of the masses of working people, who has thus registered immortal achievements in the history of the fatherland, and who is leading our party and people on the single path of brilliant victory.

Indeed, our leader is a great leader who possesses matchless extraordinary wisdom, outstanding leadership ability, and a noble communist character. He is also the great leader of the working class who has newly pioneered modern history and glorified it with profound revolutionary theory and through great revolutionary practice. He is the benevolent father of the people who has excellently led the entire course of the protracted revolutionary struggle with infinite devotion to the revolutionary cause and warm love toward the people.

Upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the forefront of the revolution, our people have been able to put an end to the protracted history of national ordeal and to extricate themselves from slavery, contemptuous treatment, and poverty eternally. Thus, they have become the most dignified and happy people enjoying an independent and creative life and have entered the era of creation, prosperity, and grandeur on this land where the chuche idea has been extensively embodied.

Holding the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem as president of our republic and the great leader of our party and people and under the wise leadership of the party and the leader, our people without fail will achieve the complete victory of socialism, reunification of the country, and the final victory of the revolutionary cause of chuche and, at the same time, will demonstrate to the world our glorious fatherland's honor and dignity of holding the great leader in high esteem. [applause] [end recording]

The speaker indicated that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song made the historic policy speech "For the Complete Victory of Socialism" at the first session of the 8th SPA, elucidated the future path of the government of our republic, and bestowed upon our people the ideological and theoretical weapons for the completion of the socialist and communist cause.

He also said that the great leader's historic policy speech is not only a programmatic document which clearly elucidates the victorious future path of the revolutionary cause of chuche, but is also an immortal document which has extensively elucidated the inevitable course in building a communist society in which the independence of the masses of working people will be realized completely.

The speaker said that all party members and the working people in the province should firmly struggle along the path indicated in the respected and beloved leader's historic policy speech, while cherishing in their hearts the infinite glory and happiness of invariably holding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem, so that they can actively contribute to achieving the complete victory of socialism and the independence and peaceful reunification of the country.

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DAILY URGES TRUST IN PARTY, LEADER

SK081228 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2318 GMT 4 Jan 87

[NODONG SINMUN 5 January special article: "Absolute Trust in the Party and the Leader Is Our People's Noble Ideological and Spiritual Feature"]

[Text] Our people's noble ideological and spiritual feature of endlessly trusting and holding in high esteem the party and the leader has been much more highly demonstrated with the lapse of time, the advance of the revolution being the momentum.

Reflecting the unanimous intent and desire of all the people, the First Session of the Eighth SPA once again held the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem as the president of the DPRK. This was a significant event that clearly demonstrated how firm our people's will was to complete the revolutionary chuche cause by holding the great leader in high esteem and following our party.

Absolute trust in the party and the leader, which overflows in the entire party and society, is based on the firm belief developed through experience, acquired over a long period of time, that one will attain victory without fail if he struggles and by trusting the party and the leader. Such an ideological and spiritual feature of our people is a firm guarantee for further consolidating single-hearted unity around the great leader and completing the chuche revolutionary cause by overcoming any storms whatsoever.

1. Our people's noble ideological and spiritual feature of trusting and following the party and the leader is a deep-rooted ideological feeling developed and solidified through the historic, protracted, and grim struggle of the Korean revolution.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee, has pointed out: The Korean communists have the revolutionary belief that when they follow the great Comrade Kim Il-song, they will attain victory without fail, overcoming any difficulties whatsoever. Our people have pioneered the future path of the revolution under the leadership of the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song. Our people have realized this deep in their hearts by experience while traversing the trial-ridden road of struggle for more than half a century.

To carry out the revolution to the end, the people should have a faith. The road of revolution is distant and rough, and there are trials and difficulties beyond imagination along the road followed by those who carry out the revolution.

What revolutionaries believe while struggling along the grim road of struggle constitutes a life line that determines their destinies.

The revolution is pioneered by the leader, becomes victorious, and advances. Through the leadership of the leader, revolutionaries firmly believe in victory for the revolution; recognize the justness of their cause; and develop an indomitable fighting will. Accordingly, the faith of revolutionaries is fundamentally faith in their leader. It is the true faith of revolutionaries for them to firmly believe that when they trust and follow a leader who is outstanding in ideology, leadership capability, and personality, their destinies will be saved and that they will be assured of victory in the revolution and of their bright future. It is also the true faith of revolutionaries for them to be firmly determined to devote their lives to the revolutionary cause. Such an ideological and spiritual feature cannot be developed automatically. This feature develops and is solidified through practical life--over the course of struggle to hold the leader in high esteem.

Our people's noble ideological and spiritual feature of endlessly trusting and following the party and the leader has a distant historic origin. The Korean revolution is a glorious revolution that has been victorious thanks to the existence of true revolutionaries who are absolutely determined to hold in high esteem and follow the great Comrade Kim Il-song.

During the initial stage of the Korean revolution, the young communists held the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem as the guiding star of the revolution and as the center of unity. Completely entrusting the leader with their own destinies, they pioneered their future path. While making a new start, the young communists, including Kim Hyok and Cha Kwang-su, firmly took the oath of the revolution, saying: We should not be involved in a factitious struggle, as were nationalists and initial-stage communists in the past. Trusting Comrade Hanbyol only, we should open the path for advancement in the Korean revolution.

This do-or-die resolve emerged from faith that was developed in the bloody struggle fought in severe trials and in turns and twists in which the great leader was not held in high esteem and from the firm faith that one can achieve the liberation of the fatherland and victory in the revolution only when he trusts and follows the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song, who has pioneered the future path of the revolution, upholding the banner of chuche.

Their trust in the leader was pure and fiery. The will to trust the leader and to carry out the revolution became a matchlessly precious lifeline for the Korean communists and their prominent, basic character. Firm trust in the leader of the revolution has been the strong ideological

and spiritual inspiration for helping the Korean communists and people tenaciously advance along the road indicated by the party and the leader without the slightest wavering and win victories at each step, overcoming any trials whatsoever.

The noble spirit of trusting and following the leader of the revolution has been a source for invincible strength to help the Korean communists achieve single-hearted unity and vigorously advance the revolution with this strength.

The revolution begins with the ideological and spiritual unity of those people who want to trust and follow the leader, and wins victory by the strength of this unity. Therefore, the might of unity depends [words indistinct] nature of the revolutionaries' trust in the leader, the center of unity.

Unity based on trust in the leader is a source of the invincible might of the revolutionary ranks and the decisive factor for all victories. The Korean communists, who had to wage a grim struggle against the powerful Japanese imperialists, could not struggle, nor could they maintain their existence without uniting around the great leader. As a result, the banner the Korean communists always held aloft was the banner of unity around the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, a great banner of single-hearted unity.

Trust in the leader was a great ideological and spiritual basis for achieving the resolutely guarding this single-hearted unity as the apple of one's eyes.

For the Korean communists who embarked down the road of struggle to win back the lost fatherland, abandoning families and ignoring comfortable living, the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song was a revolutionary bosom with which they could completely entrust their own destinies. He was a great leader who could lead them to brilliant victory.

Through their lives and experience, the Korean communists, who mastered the truth of revolution and who were brought up to be true fighters under the care of the great leader, believed that the general was the destiny of Korea and the sole center of unity. Accordingly, to safeguard the headquarters, they intercepted the enemy's bullets with their breasts, unhesitatingly cut their own tongues, and struggled and rose again like a phoenix.

The ranks of the Korean communists, who struggled in firm unison with a single mind and intent, considering the act of safeguarding the great general under any circumstances whatsoever to be their primary duty, were the ranks of single-hearted unity, which shared weal and woe with one another after designating the center of unity with a faith and fidelity that they refused to abandon even after death and were a pure body of ideological and spiritual unity. This unity sealed in blood between the

leader and warriors was the mighty strength that defeated the piratic Japanese imperialists and achieved the cause of liberating the fatherland.

Because our people were determined to trust and follow the party and the leader, they brilliantly achieved the cause of founding the party, the country, and the army after liberation; rose to build a new fatherland after holding the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem in its supreme position, and resolutely safeguarded the headquarters of our revolution by decisively smashing the maneuvers of factitious antiparty and antirevolutionary elements that challenged the party.

The Korean revolution faced many difficult trials in the past. However, the lineage of the Korean revolution has been inherited by loyal fighters who have indomitable faith, and along this course their single-hearted unity has been deepened more firmly.

Today, our people are advancing forward, holding aloft the slogan, "Let Us Become the Kim Hyok and Cha Kwang-su of the Eighties." This clearly shows their firm faith and will to resolutely carry out the revolutionary cause to the end by firmly rallying around the leader [yongdoja] of the revolution.

Because all of the people, both the old and new generations, have been advancing, while struggling and holding the leader in high esteem with this single aspiration and will, our single-hearted unity has been firmly inherited, and boundless might has been demonstrated in the revolution and construction.

There is no might in the world that can break up this single-hearted unity, that has been firmly rallied around the party and the leader, and our people's future shines with even greater victory and glory.

The noble and lofty spirit of trusting and following the leader [yongdoja] of the revolution has been the boundless ideological and spiritual source that has made it possible for our people to highly demonstrate peerless devotion and popular heroism in the revolution and construction.

The revolution is arduous. To break through all the difficulties lying in the path of the revolution, a spirit of devotion, sacrifice, positiveness, and enthusiasm is needed. Such spirit is highly displayed only when revolutionaries cherish firm faith in their leader [yongdoja].

Faith in the leader is synonymous with a firm belief that there is no task that cannot be carried out when revolutionaries follow the party and the leader with firm faith in the greatness of the ideology and leadership of the party and the leader. This is why our revolutionaries have struggled, devoting their all and going through fire and water, under the leadership of their leader.

The revolutionary spirit, party spirit, working class spirit, and people-mindedness of our revolutionaries--their inherent characteristics--emerge only from their firm faith in the leader. Their firm principle, integrity, indomitable spirit, and clear revolutionary duty not to back down on their

pledge once they have made it, also come from their firm faith in the leader. Therefore, how the ideological and spiritual world of revolutionaries are made noble and how the revolutionaries [words indistinct] in their revolutionary struggle completely depend on the faith that they have cherished in their hearts.

In the past, when the Korean communists started the revolution under the leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, all things had to start from nothing. They did not have any modern arms with which to fight against the Japanese imperialists, nor did they have any theory of (?experience) in carrying out the armed struggle against the Japanese imperialists.

At that time the Korean communists relied solely upon their firm faith and belief in the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's ideology and leadership. Therefore, when the respected and beloved leader appealed, saying "arms are our life" and "let us counter arms with arms," the Korean communists armed themselves by seizing the weapons of the enemies and thus bravely fought, going through the rugged and steep valleys of Mt Paektu, upholding general's armed struggle line.

Firmly cherishing in their hearts their faith in the leader of the revolution and breaking through all difficulties were precisely the devoted and heroic struggle course of the Korean communists. If they did not have such faith, we could not speak of the indomitable fighting spirit of the heroic fighters of Wolmi Island who fought bravely against a large army of 50,000 U.S. imperialist troops with only two pieces of artillery during the fatherland liberation war and, at the same time, we could not think of the devoted struggle of our working class and people who effected the great upsurge of chollima by smashing the maneuvers of the enemies at home and abroad during the difficult and arduous past of our revolution.

The stately chollima movement, which has brought a great leap and change to this land, was a mass marching movement that has vigorously demonstrated what kinds of miracles and exploits people who have firm trust in and follow the party and leader can create.

Over the course of this strong march, which was launched over the postwar ruins out of trust in the party, the maddening anticommunist commotion of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys were shattered, difficulties that faced the revolution were overcome victoriously, and our fatherland, which had been left far behind, was made to reach the high mountaintop of socialism.

They can defeat whatever strong enemy and accomplish any feat if they follow the party and leader--this is the rock-firm will which our people have clung to while braving arduous and treacherous difficulties.

Whenever we look back over the entire course of the difficult but rewarding Korean revolution, we come to realize how proud and dignified it is to carry out the revolution with trust in the party and leader and to firmly resolve to continue the tenacious struggle, drawing strength and courage from it, whatever difficulties we may encounter.

The practical experience of our revolution firmly demonstrates that the faith of the people who trust and follow the leader [yongdoja] forms the backbone of the revolutionary struggle and construction work. People can display unimaginably great strength when they are firmly convinced that they will achieve victory when they are under the leadership of the leader and they truly uphold the party and leader.

People who have confidence in the leader [yongdoja] are invincible. Such people will remain great, powerful, dignified, and proud people capable of vigorously advancing the revolutionary cause in the future, as they have up to now.

2. The noble spirit of endlessly trusting and following the party and leader has become the ideological and spiritual mettle that firmly dominates our society, and the basic traits of the entire population.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Our people, who have traversed the arduous but rewarding road of the revolution and construction together with the party, endlessly trust and follow our party with their unwavering faith, hardened through their living experience, and trust their fate to our party.

The leader [yongdoja] of the revolution plays a decisive role not only in the pioneering and advancement of the revolution, but also in the struggle to consummate the revolution. This being the case, people should continue to have firmer faith in upholding and following the party in proportion to the new height onto which the revolution raises and develops itself. This is an important problem, to decide the fate of the revolution and the future of the nation.

Only when the revolutionary spirit of endlessly trusting the party firmly dominates the people's ideological and spiritual world will the revolutionary cause be purely inherited and consummated to the end. Our people's noble ideology and their emotion of looking up to and endlessly admiring the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song and of upholding the party and leader become warmer with the passage of time. In this way, a proud work of art, in which the entire people trust their fate to the party and leader and vigorously carry out the revolution and construction by firmly uniting behind the party, is now unfolding.

Today's reality shows that absolute trust in the party and leader has become the basic mettle of our society as well as a revolutionary disposition inseparable from our people. The revolutionary traits of our people who trust the party and leader lie primarily in its being pure and clean.

If the revolutionary struggle is to be triumphant, the uniformity of the leader's ideology and his leadership should be firmly guaranteed. The guarantee comes from the purity of the ideological and spiritual world of the revolutionaries following the leader.

Essentially, the revolutionaries uphold the leader of the revolution out of genuine faith, not on the advice of others, and then take the firm stand that they know only the party and leader and no one else.

Because he firmly cherishes a single faith, a revolutionary's way of thinking and acts constantly course in the direction designed to better uphold the leadership of the party and leader.

Today, our people find nothing more rewarding than the struggle to uphold the party and leader at the cost of everything they have. In our society, the people may be assigned to different guard posts and different duties, but they share the same will--the pure mind of upholding the party and leader.

To greater please the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and to better uphold the leadership of the party and leader, regardless of whether they are mining in the blind end of a mine gallery thousands of meters underground or fishing in waters far away from the fatherland, is the trait that has become part of our people's daily work habit.

Purity of faith is at once the purity of ideology. The faithful revolutionary who truly trusts the party and leader and who is determined to single-mindedly uphold them sees only one principle--to think as dictated by the party and leader and to act as dictated by them.

Today, our people assume it as their iron rule to conduct their business and lead their lives as dictated by the party's ideology and will, whatever work they are engaged in and wherever they may be.

Through the practical experience of our revolution and through today's reality, our people have arrived at the firm conviction that the road indicated by the great chuche idea, that is, all of our party's lines and policies, including the lines of the three revolutions--ideology, technical, and cultural--and lines for building a self-reliant national economy, are all exceedingly just and that they are the one and only correct road that leads socialist and communist construction to victory, not only in the past, but also today and tomorrow.

For this reason, our people hear our party's voices only and reconcile their own thoughts and views to the voices of the party and do work and lead their lives according to the work habits and modus vivendi taught by the party.

The pure appearance of our people lies in their constant thinking of our party's intentions and in guaranteeing the forming of a perfect ideological and volitional whole.

Even under today's circumstances in which the imperialists and the class enemy viciously attempt reactionary ideological and cultural infiltration, our revolutionary ranks remain pure and our society seethes with a sound revolutionary atmosphere. This is inconceivable without the spiritual

world of our people who worship the ideology of the party and leader. For this reason, elements that cut against the grain of the ideology of the party and leader, however trifling they may be, cannot be tolerated, nor can they be allowed to penetrate into our society.

The revolutionary trait of our people, who endlessly trust and uphold the party and leader, is also clear-cut resolute. As far as the revolutionary struggle is concerned, defending and safeguarding the leader [yongdoja] is from start to finish the fundamental question. This being the case, a revolutionary's faith is to be centrally expressed by how resolute and clear-cut the revolutionary can be in the practical struggle to uphold, defend, and safeguard the leader [yongdoja].

While he can be generous and magnanimous in normal social life, he does not make any concession when it comes to the work of upholding the leader [yongdoja]. This is the immutable stand and attitude of a revolutionary.

Because of its drawing a strict line between private and public matters and because of its being thorough and clear-cut in political life, the spiritual world of the revolutionaries is noble.

Today, our people assume the resolute stand that they cannot afford even the slightest deviation in defending and safeguarding the authority of the party and leader. This is the traditional mettle of the Korean communists which has been highly demonstrated over the course of the arduous struggle to defend and safeguard the leader of the revolution.

Our party members and the working people now thoroughly defend and safeguard the authority of the party and leader in the spirit of the fallen anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters who were as brave as angry lions in defending the headquarters and who did not allow even the slightest deviation when it comes to the authority of the leader.

The noble mettle of our people is to think of the party's authority in every work and to prove their worth by carrying out anything that is intended by the party at any cost. As a result, the accomplishments attained by the party are being brought to full flower in all sectors of the revolution and construction, and the party's authority has become something absolute that no force on earth can tear apart.

The resoluteness of the faith of following the party and leader [words indistinct] primarily in the struggle to defend the ideology of the party and leader and then put them into practice. In this matter [not even] the slightest deviation can be tolerated.

Not only do our people accept the party's lines and policies as just at all times, but they also display the revolutionary mettle of unconditionally and thoroughly carrying them out without distinguishing water from fire.

For our functionaries and working people who have come to realize that they will be victorious in our revolution and that they will find happiness in their future only when they advance by following the leadership of the party and revolution, nothing could be more honorable and rewarding than to defend and implement party policies.

That every one of us has gone to the sites of the seething nature-remaking construction for realizing our party's great plans designed to completely solve the issue of food, clothing, and housing--a great work--and that they are effecting great changes in carrying out the three revolutions--ideological, technical, and cultural--proves the thoroughness and resoluteness of our people's faith concerning the party's lines and policies.

Because the economy is run and managed according to the demands of the Tae'an work system, the socialist rural community is being built as indicated by the rural theses, and all problems arising in the revolution and construction are solved in a way that suits our reality, miracles and exploits are being endlessly created in our revolution and construction.

Also, the revolutionary mettle of our people who endlessly trust the party and leader is something that does not change without being influenced by the environment or conditions.

Environment and conditions can change as the revolution advances. However, revolutionary faith should remain firm even if everything changes. To the revolutionaries the stand and attitude to struggle at the cost of everything for the party and revolution do not change under any circumstances, regardless of whether they are propitious or adverse.

This is why the life and struggle of the revolutionaries are so noble and the revolution can advance along a straight road without deviation by such faithful fighters.

Our people are now carrying out socialist construction in a propitious environment and under circumstances entirely different from the period of the anti-Japanese revolution when we had to fight by shedding blood and from the postwar period of rehabilitation during which we had to struggle with tightened belts. However, the very spirit in which they carried out their struggle to defend and safeguard the great general, under such grave circumstances as having to eat grass roots and tree bark to stay alive and being placed on a scaffold, without abandoning their revolutionary principles, remains unchanged.

Even guard posts located in remote places and which therefore are not easily noticed by people are manned by true revolutionaries whose hearts pulse with the breath of the party. Faithful fighters who uphold the party's plans are to be found everywhere--seething construction sites, plants, rural communities, and elsewhere.

Our reality in which unsung heroes and unassuming men of meritorious services who sincerely do their work to one day realize the party's plans

of decades are emerging en masse eloquently shows how firm is the spiritual world of our people, who tenaciously struggle for the party and revolution without noticing whether they are being observed or not.

Faith in the party should be invariably cherished in normal business and life. Only when they remain unwavering during normal times can they become faithful revolutionaries capable of sharing weal and woe with the party under any adverse circumstances.

Our people are now carrying out their day-to-day work and living based on loyalty to the party and revolution with clear aspirations and goals. Our functionaries and party members, who are determined to live a worthy life no matter how brief their lives may last, realizing that they cannot be content as far as the upholding of party is concerned, always set high standards for themselves, harden themselves in terms of ideology, and cultivate themselves, all without interruption.

Because they routinely cherished such an ardent desire and uncommon resolve to defend and safeguard the leader [yongdoja], such heroic deeds as countering the enemy that descended upon them with a rain of gun fire with their bare bodies under such difficult circumstances without the slightest deviation, as the fishery workers of (Kosong) did, have been demonstrated.

This proudly shows that our people are fully prepared politically and ideologically to keep their pledges to the party and leader to the end and struggle under any circumstances, whatever difficulties may swoop down upon them.

The purity, thoroughness, and immutability of the faith to the party and leader has become our people's basic ideological and spiritual mettle at present.

This makes our people display themselves as a most revolutionary people endlessly loyal to the revolutionary cause and as a proud people who are advancing, with conviction toward a bright future under the leadership of the party while breaking through any ordeals. Since all the people fight with absolute trust in the party and the leader in their minds, our revolution and construction are advancing powerfully and the victory of the chuche cause is being guaranteed.

3. Our people's revolutionary trait of endlessly trusting and upholding the party and the leader is permanent and unchanging and fully manifested as the times pass and the revolution advances. This makes us firmly convinced of the promising future of the Korean revolution.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee, has noted: The revolutionary faith of the Korean communists and people who uphold the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song with loyalty is firm, immovable, eternal, and unchanging.

The revolution continues. As long as the revolution advances with the nature of inheritance, the faith of revolutionaries should be inherited. The future of the revolution and the ideological and spiritual traits of the people in the future totally depend on the traditional nature of faith in the party and the leader and its invariability.

The Korean revolution has advanced far. Over a long 60-year period, generations and circumstances have changed. However, faith in the leader [yongdoja] of the revolution which is overflowing in our revolutionary ranks--the spirit of being resolved to carry out the revolution while trusting the party and the leader--has not changed in the least. Today's reality in which all people staunchly fight to consummate the chuche cause while endlessly trusting the party and the leader confirms that the Korean revolution will be brilliantly perfected by the ideas and leadership of the great leader [yongdoja] and our society will also be a sound society that overflows with trust in the party and the leader in the future.

The reason our people's revolutionary traits are permanent and invariable is that, above all, the conviction of the greatness of the party and the leader deepens further with each passing day. The revolutionary traits of the people fully reflect historical reality. When there is a glorious origin and shining reality in which great ideas and leadership are embodied, the people's trust in the party further deepens along [with the advance] of the revolution.

Today, our people live during a glorious era in which the ideas and leadership of the great leader [yongdoja] have been comprehensively embodied in all fields of our revolution and construction and their great vitality is displayed. Our age is led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song with extraordinary resourcefulness and his matured and tested leadership ability.

The respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song is the great leader our nation has upheld for the first time in its thousands of years of history and the teacher and parent of our party and people. Today, up to which he has led the Korean revolution to shining victory over the long period of 60 years, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song still wisely leads the overall work of the party and the state with extraordinary energy.

When they think of the energetic leadership of the great leader who has unfolded a grand program for the eternal prosperity of our fatherland and given on-the-spot guidance at surging socialist construction sites, our people hardly hold back touching feelings and are burning with sentiments of boundless reverence for and trust in the leader. The belief that only when the great Comrade Kim Il-song is upheld at the head can the future of the revolution be pioneered and win victory--belief which has been cherished in the hearts of Korean communists since the origin of our revolution opened--is growing more solid along with the advance of the revolution.

Our people's faith in the victory and future of the revolution is becoming firm as the might of our party leading the revolution and construction is being fully displayed.

Our glorious party, founded and led by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, is a seasoned party that has attained immortal achievements in the revolution and construction and a revolutionary party that overflows with vigor and enthusiasm. Having accumulated rich experience over the course of leading an arduous struggle over a long period of time and grand social reform, our party has seasoned and tested leadership with which it is capable of discharging any difficult and complicated tasks that arises in socialist and communist construction. The leadership of our party, which illuminated a road for carrying out the cause of imbuing the entire society with the chuche idea with extraordinary wisdom, has aroused the entire party, the entire country, and all the people as one with dexterous organizational skill, and has led the march of the eighties with bold operations, is matchlessly powerful.

In recent years, grand monumental creations that reflect the age of the Workers' Party have been built in succession, and the great concept for remaking nature, which was considered inconceivable, is constantly carried into practice. This is clear proof of our party's invincible might.

Today, our people clearly foresee the future of the revolution and their tomorrow from the greatness of the party and the leader and the wise nature of their leadership, and valiantly turn out to respond to whatever calls the party makes. With the spirit of unconditionality--the spirit of doing anything if the party determines--they have completed the construction of the Sohae lockgate which dams the 20-ri rough sea and are displaying heroic mettle in constructing the Taechon power plant and reclaiming the 300,000-chongbo tideland. This confirms how firm our people's trust in the party is.

Thanks to the high zeal of all the people and their matchless devotion, the ideas and leadership of the party display their greater vitality with each passing day, and new miracles and exploits are constantly being created in the struggle to reform the entire society as demanded by the chuche idea. Our people's sense of trust in following the leader [yongdoja] of the revolution to the end cannot be shaken by anything because it is deeply and heartily cherished in this rewarding reality.

Another reason our people's revolutionary traits are permanent and invariable is that the lofty ideological emotion of entrusting the bosom of the party and the leader with all destinies becomes stronger with each passing day.

Most precious to a people implementing revolution is the bosom of a great leader [yongdoja] who grants genuine life and takes care of them. When there is a bosom that embraces and brings them up, revolutionaries staunchly fight without even slight wavering or a sense of fear even though a strong enemy pounces upon them. The faith of revolutionaries is

preciously the emotion of blood ties, with which they consider the bosom of a leader [yongdoja] as that of revolution, and a steel-like creed with which they believe that as long as there is a great bosom taking care of them, there can be nothing fearful or provocative. Therefore, when revolutionaries are linked to a leader [yongdoja] of a revolution with inseparable bonds of blood, their faith becomes a most consolidated belief that nothing can shake.

In our society today, relations between the leader and the fighters and between the leader and the people are becoming most inseparable revolutionary ties based on morality and fidelity and deepen with each passing day. The Korean revolutionaries have been nurtured generation after generation under the care of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and have enjoyed genuine life and happiness in the bosom of the party and the leader.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song wisely leads the struggle at the van to provide a more affluent and civilized life for our people, and our party is devoting everything to the struggle to carry the leader's concept into practice. Today's happiness and glory and the hope-filled future of our people are inconceivable apart from the benevolence of the great leader who grants a precious political life to all people by embracing them in his bosom and energetically working to provide greater happiness for them.

For this reason, our people are firmly convinced that their happiness and the prosperity of ages to come lie in fighting with their destinies entrusted to the party and the leader. All party members, workers, and growing generations always cherish the benevolence of the party and the leader deep in their hearts and are resolved to devote their wisdom and energy to the party even though they live for the moment and fight throughout their entire lives. This is becoming their fidelity. Today, the lofty trait of trusting and upholding the party and the leader has become permanent and unchanging and prevails in our society. This is matchlessly precious in ensuring the victorious advance of the Korean revolution and in laying a bright future.

When the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song embarked down the road of the revolution, there were few revolutionary fighters with invincible faith. It was, however, by those loyal fighters that the minority was changed into the majority, adverse circumstances were turned into favorable circumstances, [words indistinct] revolution has been able to powerfully advance along the straightforward road of victory.

Today, until which the long history of the Korean revolution has passed, the number of our revolutionary ranks has increased thousands of times. The might of our ranks is not found merely in the increase in quantity. Their might lies in the fact that invincible faith and will to hew out tens of thousands ri while following the great leader and the party firmly dominate these ranks. The unanimous will of WPK members and all the

people is to break through hardships and ordeals with the party while sharing their destinies with the party and the leader.

Since there are loyal people who uphold the leadership of our party, with the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song upheld at the apex of the party and the state, our fatherland will further prosper and flourish and the Korean revolution will win one victory after another forever.

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N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KPA UNITS HAIL KIM IL-SONG REELECTION

SK110347 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0700 GMT 7 Jan 87

[Excerpts] On 5 January, rallies of soldiers in the KPA unit to which Comrade Cha Myong-pok belongs and in the unit to which Comrade Kim Paek-kil belongs were held respectively to congratulate the holding of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem as the president of the DPRK at the First Session of the Eighth SPA and to thoroughly implement the tasks put forward by the great leader in his historic policy speech. At the soldiers' rally in the unit to which Comrade Cha Myong-pok belongs, Kim Chang-yong, a KPA general, made a speech.

[Begin Kim Chang-yong recording] At the recent SPA session held amid the great interest of all of our people and progressive people of the entire world, the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song was invariably held in high esteem as the president of the DPRK, reflecting the intent and desire of all the people and the entire nation.

That the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was held in high esteem as the president of the Republic is an expression of the absolute trust in and boundless loyalty to the respected leader by all of the people and KPA soldiers, is an endless honor and happiness for our nation and people, and is a great national festival.

Greeting such a great national celebration to invariably hold the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem as the president of the Republic, our KPA soldiers, together with all of the people of the nation, are overflowing with endless emotion and joy, as well as with firm determination to register bright victory in fulfillment of the chuche revolutionary cause under the party's leadership by permanently upholding the respected leader.

Comrades: Permanently upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, whom our people have greeted and upheld for the first time in our history of several thousand years at the vanguard of the revolution, and rendering loyalty to him are the greatest honor, greatest happiness, and invariable revolutionary will of our party and people.

Indeed, our leader is the great leader of the working class who has uncommon wisdom, outstanding leadership, and noble communist traits which no one has ever had before and who pioneered and glorified modern history with profound revolutionary theory and great revolutionary practice. He is the benevolent father of the people who brilliantly embroidered the entire course of long arduous struggle with endless devotion to the revolutionary cause and with warm love for the people.

All innovations, progress, and boundless happiness and honor that our people enjoy today are a noble fruition of the outstanding and refined leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who led all the revolutionary struggles of our people along the single path of victory with a unique ideology and theory, outstanding leadership, and iron-clad will, and of his tireless, sleepless, and energetic struggle. [end recording]

The speaker noted that holding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem and loyally upholding the leadership of the leader and the party are the decisive guarantee for all victories and stressed that all the officers and men of the unit should create brilliant labor exploits in the construction of the Sunchon vinylon complex, one of the major construction projects of socialist economic construction, while keenly preparing their combat capability and combat readiness.

The speaker pointed out that all the party members and soldiers of the unit should create new miracles everywhere by vigorously waging the movement to win the red banner of the three revolutions and to learn from and follow the examples of unheralded heroes and should make the revolutionary spirit of one-a-match-for-100 overflow everywhere.

Next, Na Ung-su, KPA officer, made a speech. The speaker stressed that holding the great leader at the head of our Republic according to the unanimous desire and will of the entire party and all the people is an expression of the absolute trust in and admiration for the leader by all of the people and is a vigorous demonstration of the indomitability and might of our Republic which is vigorously advancing under the wise leadership of the leader and the party. The speaker continued:

[Begin Na Ung-su recording] The respected Supreme Commander Comrade Kim Il-song has advanced a unique line for building revolutionary armed forces based on the immortal chuche idea and founded the KPA as the genuine revolutionary armed forces of the people which has inherited the revolutionary tradition achieved during the anti-Japanese armed struggle period.

The great leader has had the KPA thoroughly prepare itself politically and ideologically so that it could firmly ensure the chuche revolutionary cause. He has reared the KPA to be the indomitable one-a-match-for-100 revolutionary ranks by strengthening and developing it in terms of military technology.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, always trusting our soldiers firmly, has assigned us to important outposts and has given incomparably warm love and benevolence to our soldiers.

The great leader called the KPA soldiers to the Shhae lockgate construction and had them build a great creation of the era of the Workers' Party in a short period of 5 years by wisely leading them, thus striking the people of the world with admiration. He highly appraised the soldier builders and awarded lofty state citations to them.

Comrades: The respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song, a great ideological theorist and genius of revolution, made a historic policy speech at the First Session of the Eighth SPA, illuminating the path which the government of our Republic should advance and giving our people an ever victorious ideological and technological weapon and immortal revolutionary banner to perfect the socialist and communist cause.

I will deeply study the great leader's historic speech which is of immortal significance in socialist and communist construction and will firmly arm myself with the profound ideas and theory included in the speech. Thus, I will tenaciously safeguard and thoroughly implement the chuche-oriented communist revolutionary cause.

I will always go deep into realities, sharing life and death, joy and pain with the soldier masses. I will vigorously strengthen the political work to organize and mobilize the soldiers in implementing the great leader's on-the-spot teachings. I will encourage the soldiers to vigorously push ahead with construction, timely resolving problems arising in the construction in accordance with the revolutionary spirit of the soldier masses, while qualitatively ensuring the construction project at a high level by properly conducting technological guidance.

I firmly resolve to make a loyal and honorable report to the great leader and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il by completing the construction of the Sunchon vinalon complex within the given time without fail, loyally upholding the great leader's combat order. [end recording]

Finally, Kim Chong-u, a KPA officer, made a speech. He noted that all the officers and men of the People's Army in the unit will rise in implementing the great leader's policy speech, cherishing endless loyalty to the party and the leader and boundless devotion to the revolution. He firmly resolved to become a creator of new miracles and exploits in the construction of the Sunchon vinalon complex.

Meanwhile, Kim Paek-kil, a KPA general, made a speech at the rally of soldiers of the unit to which Comrade Kim Paek-kil belongs. [Begin Kim Paek-kil recording] Comrades: Permanently upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, whom our people have greeted and upheld for the first time in our history of several thousand years at the vanguard of revolution, and rendering loyalty to him are the greatest honor, greatest happiness, and invariable revolutionary faith of our party and people.

The respected Comrade Kim Il-song, the genius of revolution, a legendary hero, and the sun of the nation, opened a new chapter of socialism and communism in our country under the banner of the immortal chuche idea and made immortal achievements in our fatherland's history by dedicating everything to the sacred revolutionary cause to realize the independence of the working popular masses. He is the great leader who is leading our party and people along the single road of brilliant victory.

Indeed, our leader has uncommon wisdom, outstanding leadership, and noble communist traits. He is the great leader of the working class who pioneered and glorified modern history with profound revolutionary theory and great revolutionary practice. He is the benevolent father of the people who brilliantly embroidered the entire course of arduous revolutionary struggle with endless devotion to the revolutionary cause and with warm love for the people.

Our people put an end to the history of our long national ordeal by upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the vanguard of the revolution and became the most dignified and happiest people enjoying the independent and creative life after permanently emancipating ourselves from disgrace, contemptuous treatment, and poverty. The era of creation, reform, and prosperity has been unfolded in this land where the chuche idea is being comprehensively embodied.

At the early stage of the revolutionary activities, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song discovered the philosophical principle which assumes man as the center of everything through unique ideological and theoretical research and creative revolutionary practice. He created the immortal chuche idea which holds the highest and most brilliant place in history of the ideology of mankind. He unfolded the era of chuche--a new era in the history of mankind in which the popular masses, the masters of the world, vigorously advance under the banner of independence. [end recording]

He pointed out with pride that the great leader illuminated the path along which the government of our Republic should advance by making a historic policy speech at the First Session of the Eighth SPA and gave our people the ever victorious ideological and theoretical weapon--the indomitable revolutionary banner--to perfect the socialist and communist cause.

He stressed that the respected leader's historic policy speech "For the Complete Victory of Socialism" is a programmatic document which clearly indicates the path leading the chuche revolutionary cause--our revolutionary cause--to victory and is a militant banner inspiring our people and the soldiers of the People's Army to a new struggle and exploits.

Noting the glorious tasks laid before our people and soldiers of our People's Army to realize a classless society by firmly building the material and technological foundation for the complete victory of socialism while upholding the great leader's policy speech and the banner of the three revolutions, the speaker pointed to concrete measures to fulfill the tasks of construction assigned to the unit within the given period of time without fail.

Won Chong-hui, an officer who spoke next, said that holding again the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem as the president of the Republic is an expression of the absolute trust and boundless loyalty of all of our Korean people and soldiers of the People's Army and is a boundless honor and happiness for the nation and the people. He continued:

[Begin Won Chong-hui recording] Comrades: At the early stage of the revolution, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song elucidated the revolutionary path and the scientific programs of struggle before our people, who were wandering about without knowing the path they should advance, by creating the immortal chuche idea and bearing the destinies of the nation and the people on his shoulder. Thus, he made a genuine start for the Korean communist movement.

The respected leader firmly reared our People's Army into one-match-for-100 revolutionary armed forces. The soldiers of our People's Army who traversed along the victorious and glorious path following the great leadership of the respected leader will in the future, too, excellently fulfill the mission and duty as the core unit and a (?shock brigade) of our revolution in the struggle for victory of the chuche revolutionary cause by upholding generation after generation the great leader at the head of our party, state, and revolution. [end recording] [shouts of slogans, applause]

Officer Kim Yong-il and noncommissioned officer An Yong-ho made speeches at the rally. They unanimously stressed that they will excellently fulfill the glorious missions assigned by the party and the fatherland by vigorously fighting, following the wise leadership of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il and cherishing great honor and happiness in holding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem as the president of the Republic. In particular, they said that they will display again to the entire world the indomitable strength of the KPA which [words indistinct] loyal to the party's leadership by unconditionally fulfilling the assigned construction projects within the given time, more highly demonstrating the sense of incomparable devotion and mass heroism.

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N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

HONG SI-HAK ADDRESSES PROVINCIAL RALLY

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[Excerpt] Mass rallies have been held in plants, enterprises, and cooperative farms in each province to congratulate the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on his having been upheld as the DPRK president at the First Session of the Eighth SPA and to thoroughly discharge the tasks assigned by him in his historic policy speech.

Rallies were held on 4 and 5 January in South Hamgyong Province, the Pyongyang railway management bureau, and the Mangyongdae cooperative farm. Portraits of the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song were respectfully placed at the rally sites. Hung there were slogans reading "Long Live the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "Long Live the Glorious WPK!" DPRK flags were unfolded and models of Mt Paektu were hung from the backdrops of the rostrums at the rally sites. Also seen at the rally sites were such slogans as "We Respectfully Wish the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song a Long Life and Good Health," "Let Us Devote Our Loyalty to the Respected and Beloved Leader Generation After Generation While Upholding Him Forever," "Long Live the Unity and Cohesion of the Entire Party and All People on the Basis of the Great Chuche Idea of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song," "Let Us Thoroughly Implement the Programatic Tasks Assigned by the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his Policy Speech at the First Session of the Eighth SPA," and "Let Us Powerfully Accelerate the March of the Eighties in the Style of the Construction of the Sohae Lockgate."

Attending these rallies were responsible functionaries of the local party committees, power organs, economic and administration guidance organs, mass working organizations, plants, enterprises, and cooperative farms along with workers, employees, and cooperative farm members. The rallies began with the chorus of the "Song of General Kim Il-song." Speeches were delivered at the rallies.

At a mass rally in South Hamgyong Province held at the grand Hamhung theater on the afternoon of 4 January, Comrade Hong Si-hak, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, responsible secretary of the South Hamgyong provincial party committee, and chairman of the South Hamgyong provincial people's committee, delivered a speech first.

[Begin recording] Comrades: The First Session of the Eighth SPA, held during the period while the cause of imbuing the entire society with the chuche idea was being powerfully accelerated and new upsurges in all fields of socialist construction were being effected, added another shining chapter to the history of our fatherland and was successfully completed. By reflecting the will and desire of all people and the whole nation, the First Session of the Eighth SPA, which was held amid the great interest of our people and the world's progressive people, invariably upheld in high esteem the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song as the DPRK president. [applause]

Having upheld the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the state president of the Republic again is an expression of all people's absolute trust in and boundless loyalty to him and a great nationwide festivity. Availing myself of this opportunity, I extend, with sentiments of boundless reverence and loyalty of the provincial people, the greatest glory and the most ardent congratulations to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who opened the new beginning of the era of independence with the lustrous rays of the great chuche idea; has built an independent, self-reliant, and self-defending socialist power in this land; and has devoted his entire life to the freedom and happiness of the people, the prosperity of the homeland, victory in the socialist and communist cause, and the development of the world revolution. [applause and shouts]

Indeed, our leader is the great leader of the working class. He has personified unprecedentedly extraordinary wisdom, outstanding leadership, and noble communist virtue and has newly pioneered and made shine the modern history through profound revolutionary theories and great revolutionary practice, and is the benevolent parent of the people who has brilliantly embroidered the entire course of the protracted revolutionary struggle with endless devotion to the revolutionary cause and warm love for the people.

Through original ideological and theoretical research and creative revolutionary practice during the initial period of his revolutionary activities, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song discovered a man-centered philosophical principle and created the immortal chuche idea which takes the highest and most shining position in the ideological history of mankind, thus unfolding the era of chuche, a new age of mankind's history in which the popular masses, the masters of the world, powerfully advance under the banner of independence.

Today our party and people are vigorously advancing, with firm conviction, toward the resplendent future of socialism and communism, revering and upholding the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il as the great successor to the chuche revolutionary cause and as the sagacious leader of our party and revolution.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song founded the DPRK, the first worker-peasant state, in the colonial country in the Orient and has turned our

country, once backward in the world, into an endlessly prospering independent, self-reliant, and self-defending socialist power and people's paradise.

All people are firmly armed with the chuche idea and united as firm as a rock around the party and the leader. The solid self-reliant national economy, the mighty all-people defense system, and the chuche-oriented national culture are in full blossom; and the independent and creative life of the people is being brought to full blossom. This is chuche Korea's proud reality created under the wise leadership of the great leader.

All epochal changes and strides in our country and the endless happiness and glory of our people are precious outcome of the outstanding and tested leadership and untiring energetic struggle of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who has led all revolutionary struggles of our people to the single road of triumph with his original ideas and theories, outstanding leadership, and steel-like will. [end recording]

The speaker continued: The respected and beloved leader's policy speech, which comprehensively consummates the profound ideas, theories, and chuche-oriented strategies and tactics on socialist and communist construction and concrete ways for carrying them into practice, is a banner that encourages our people, fighting for the cause of imbuing the entire society with the chuche idea, to wage a new heroic struggle and effect exploits, and is an encyclopedic classical work of the revolution and construction in the age of independence.

He also said: With the firm conviction of the justness of our revolution and the future, the workers in the South Hamgyong province, along with all people in the country who hear the historic policy speech of the great leader, are overflowing with a high resolve to enact a new upsurge in socialist construction.

He stressed: All workers in the province should become forerunners and creators of exploits in a rewarding struggle to attain the grand goals for the third 7-year plan, upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song forever and following the wise leadership of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

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N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

CHOE YONG-HAE SPEAKS AT TORCHLIGHT MEETING

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["Report" by Choe Yong-hae, chairman of the LSWYK Central Committee, at the 5 January torchlight meeting of youths in Pyongyang held at Kim Il-song Square--portions recorded]

[Text] [Begin Choe recording] Comrades: Today we are holding a torchlight meeting of loyalty of youths and students in Pyongyang to take the lead in the fulfillment of the assignments for the Third 7-year Plan and of this year's national economic plan cherishing a national pride in invariably holding in high esteem as the president of the nation the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who created and brilliantly embodied the immortal chuche idea, embarking on the vanguard of our revolution at an early date, who achieved the nation's liberation and independence and turned our fatherland into a powerful socialist nation with independence, self-reliance, and self-defense by leading the revolution and construction to victory, who is always leading our party, state, and people along the straight path of victory with refined leadership, and who is making a great contribution to the international communist movement and the anti-imperialist cause.

Holding in high esteem as the president of the DPRK the respected Comrade Kim Il-song who is the great leader of our party and our people and an outstanding leader of the international communist movement is the expression of absolute trust and boundless loyalty of all the people and youths to the fatherly leader and is an endless honor and happiness of our fatherland and people. [Shoutings of slogan "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!"]

All of the people and youths throughout the country, who have a great national pride of invariably holding the great leader in high esteem as the president of the DPRK, are overflowing with boundless emotion and joy. We are firmly resolved to register brilliant victory in the fulfillment of the chuche cause following our party's leadership by upholding the respected leader forever.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song made a historic policy speech at the First Session of the Eighth SPA. The historic policy speech of the respected leader is a militant banner vigorously inspiring our people, who are fighting for the chuche-orientation of the entire society, to new heroic struggles and exploits and is a classical encyclopedic work for the revolution and construction in the era of independence.

The great leader's programmatic speech is a great practical weapon which our people and youths should always and firmly adhere to in their struggle to advance the chuche revolutionary cause onto a new higher stage and to expedite the complete victory of socialism.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song unrolled a grand blueprint of the Third 7-year Plan at the 12th plenary session of the 6th WPK Central Committee and in his historic policy speech. The basic tasks in the Third 7-year Plan unfolded by the great leader is to firmly provide a firm material and technological foundation for the complete victory of socialism by continuously accelerating chuche-orientation, modernization, and scientification of the national economy.

The Third 7-year Economic Plan is a most reasonable, realistic, and revolutionary program of struggle based on the analysis of the inevitable demand in socialist economic development and on overall demands in the development of the national economy in our country.

When the Third 7-year Plan is brilliantly achieved, the nation's militant might will be further strengthened, our people's living standard will be epochally enhanced and a decisive turning point will be effected in the struggle to win the complete victory of socialism.

It is a sacred mission and honor of our youths who are vibrant with life to unanimously rise in and to vigorously open the breakthrough in the work and struggle to fulfill the Third 7-year Plan unfolded by the great leader.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The impending important task in socialist economic construction is to successfully carry out the Third 7-year Plan.

All LSWYK members and youths should demonstrate to the world once again the revolutionary spirit and vigor of the youths of heroic Korea of chollima by unanimously participating in the rewarding struggle to expedite the new prospective plan, cherishing in their hearts infinite loyalty to the party and the leader. [end Choe recording]

Indicating that this year is an important year when the first year battle of the Third 7-year Plan will begin, the speaker stressed that all LSWYK members and youths, as the thorough protectors and executors of the party policy, should vigorously open the breakthrough to attain the goals of the new prospective plan by effecting constant revolutionary upsurges on all fronts of socialist construction.

He continued: [Begin Choe recording] In his historic policy speech, the great leader stressed that the most important problem arising in the fulfillment of the Third 7-year Plan is to vigorously accelerate the technological reforms of the national economy by developing science and technology and by strengthening the technological innovation movement.

Upholding and following the party's policy for the technological revolution, all youths should vigorously wage the massive movement to possess more than one kind of modern technology and should actively wage the youth shock brigade movement for technological innovation and the youth shock brigade movement for automation. Thus, they should actively take part in the struggle to achieve the comprehensive mechanization, automation, robotization, and computerization of the national economy.

Young scientists and technicians should develop sciences and technology of our country onto world level and should smoothly resolve all scientific and technological problems which arise in various fields of the national economy in a timely manner by devoting all wisdom and energies to their science research activities, like unheralded heroes.

Upholding the policy of giving priority to study, all students and youths should study hard and learn deep and broad knowledge that can be useful in the revolution and construction. At the same time, they should actively contribute to the scientific and technological development of the country through energetic study on science and technology and through new inventions.

All youths should boldly take part in the difficult and arduous sectors of the new prospective plan and should fully display their indomitable fighting spirit and mass heroism so that they should create new miracles and exploits which will amaze the people of the world.

Youths in the key industry sector, including the coal, power, and steel industries, should deeply recognize the importance of the position of their respective sectors and units in the fulfillment of the new prospective plan and should modernize facilities and constantly enhance labor productivity. Thus, they should attain the goals of the vast new prospective plan without fail.

All LSWYK members and youths should perform heroic exploits in the construction of major projects, including the reclamation of tideland of 300,000 chongbos and the construction of the Suncheon vinylon complex with a 100,000-ton capacity of production, which are of important significance in smoothly resolving the food, clothing, and housing problems of the people in a high standard and in epochally improving the people's livelihood. At the same time, they should vigorously support the construction of major projects through a mass movement.

Youths in the agricultural, fisheries, and light industry sectors should increase production of grains, meat, vegetable, and marine products and should effect a new revolutionary turn in the production of people's consumer goods by upholding the chuche-oriented farm method, the fisheries policy,

and the policy of carrying out the revolution in the light industry of our party. Thus, they should proudly demonstrate their moral courage as youths and wisdom in the struggle to make our people's livelihood more abundant and sufficient.

In particular, youths and students in Pyongyang City should deeply cherish in their hearts the high dignity and honor of living in the era of the revolution, should become model youths and students in the fulfillment of the national economic plan, and should create new miracles and innovations in the construction of Pyongyang's Kwangbok Street which is of important significance in preparing for the 13th world youth and student festival.

Young builders who are now engaging in the construction of the Northern district railway should vigorously accelerate the construction of the railway by highly demonstrating their fighting spirit and vigor as youths and the indomitable revolutionary spirit.

By highly displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude, youths should bravely break through all sorts of difficulties and trials with their own strength. They should also live and work in a militant manner at any time and any place, upholding the revolutionary slogan, "Production, Study, Life--All in Manner of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas."

In order to vigorously organize and mobilize youths into the implementation of the Third 7-year Plan and this year's national economic plan, it is important to enhance the responsibility and role of organizations and functionaries of the LSWYK. Organizations and functionaries of the LSWYK of all levels should militantly and energetically wage their organizational and political work so as to see to it that the drum of the revolution sounds and miracles and innovations are created at all construction sites where youths work.

By successfully carrying out the first year battle of the Third 7-year Plan, youths should make the year 1987 a proud year which will display to the world once again the mighty appearance of our people and youths who are carrying out the revolution under the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

There is no strength in the world that can block the advance of our people and youths who are struggling under the banner of the immortal chuche idea and upholding and following the leadership of the party and the leader. There will be only victory and glory before us.

Let all of us more vigorously struggle to fulfill the Third 7-year Plan ahead of schedule and to achieve the complete victory of socialism, cherishing infinite loyalty to the party and the leader. [end Choe recording]

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N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

EDITORIAL ON FULFILLMENT OF NEW YEAR TASK

SK090836 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2121 GMT 6 Jan 87

[NODONG SINMUN 7 January editorial: "Let Us All Become Creators of Heroic Feats in the New Year's Battle"]

[Text] Today, all party members and working people, by upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's policy speech, are vigorously turning out in the rewarding march to attain new long-range goals. In accelerating the new general march, our people are filled with lofty revolutionary spirit and the whole country is seething with creative zeal.

Our party members and working people must continue to struggle with such revolutionary spirit. By so doing, they become creators and innovators of heroic feats in accomplishing the great tasks given by the party.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, in his policy speech, has taught: All guidance functionaries and working people must sacrificially struggle with boundless loyalty to the party and revolution and with lofty revolutionary zeal. By so doing, they must brilliantly fulfill the third 7-year plan and once again display the might and honor of the chuche Korea.

Displaying the loyalty to the party and the leader and displaying revolutionary zeal by the functionaries and working people are an important key to the accomplishment of the heavy revolutionary task facing us.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, in his policy speech, put forth the great program to accelerate socialist construction under the banner of the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--for the elimination of class differences, the establishment of a classless society, and the successful fulfillment of the third 7-year plan.

The 12th plenary session of the 6th party Central Committee held at this time appealed that the entire party and all people vigorously struggle to fulfill the people's economic plan for 1987 and make a breakthrough for the fulfillment of the third 7-year plan.

Industry and agriculture must be drastically developed and the construction of the Sunchon vinylon complex and the Sariwon potash fertilizer complex and many other major construction projects must be accelerated. Thus,

tasks which we must accomplish this year are indeed heavy. Accomplishing these heavy but rewarding revolutionary tasks largely depends on our working people's revolutionary zeal and creative positivity.

Everything is decided by ideas. When the working class and farmers turn out, when scientists and technicians make efforts, and when the masses of all strata are fully mobilized, we can occupy any peak. This is the truth shown by the proud history of the great revolutionary upswing of our country. In the postwar period in which everything was destroyed and at the time of the fulfillment of the 6-year plan through the unprecedentedly great construction struggle, our tasks were always heavy and huge. Nonetheless, our people unanimously turned out whenever the party appealed and gave heavy tasks and fully displayed their incomparable mass heroism. By so doing, they brilliantly fulfilled the large long-range plans many times and embroidered the history of our fatherland with the miracle and feat of the century. In this year's battle, we must display the traditional fighting spirit of such mass heroism more fully.

This year, 1987, is the historic year in which we will celebrate the most meaningful and joyful national holidays in the history of our party's revolutionary struggle. We must make 1987 the year that vigorously displays the great honor and pride of the people who participate in the revolution by holding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song forever and the year that fully displays the greatness and invincibility of the WPK which brilliantly consummates the chuche cause with its tested leadership. To this end, the entire party and the whole country must turn out and all people make efforts.

New standards and records must be set in the major construction projects and in all other battle sites of socialist construction. By so doing, the party's intent must be upheld by practical success. There is no other way to more brilliantly glorify this meaningful year.

The fundamental question in making the party members and working people the creators of heroic feats is to more firmly adopt a stand and attitude to uphold the party and the leader with practical success. The honor of the creator of heroic feats is not automatically earned. It is the noble title which is accorded those who have performed labor feats with practical success along the road of the sacred struggle for the party and the leader and for the fatherland and people. Without practice, it is no use to talk about loyalty to the party and the leader and the duty of the revolutionary warriors who uphold the party. Therefore, to become creators and innovators of feats, the party's line and policy must be thoroughly implemented with lofty loyalty.

As is shown by the experiences of the unsung heroes and meritorious workers, success can be won and great contributions can be made to the fatherland and the people only when all energy and wisdom are devoted through flames and floods to respond to the call of the party and the leader. All functionaries and working people must resolve to work and live like them in waging the new year's battle. By so doing, they must create new

miracles in the areas of production, construction, and the development of science and technology as well as in all other areas. All working people must ceaselessly glorify the honor of the true revolutionaries who fulfill the party's plan in practical acts, not in words.

What is also important in making the party members and working people the creators of heroic feats is to display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. Self-reliance is the ideological and spiritual source of overcoming difficulties and trials and displaying the spirit of incomparable dedication and mass heroism in socialist construction. If we arm ourselves with this spirit, we can set forth bold plans and perform our work in a revolutionary manner and prevent the infiltration of impure ideas that have nothing to do with our party's chuche-oriented stand.

All party members and working people must effectively conduct the work to establish a chuche-oriented revolutionary world outlook. By so doing, they must think and act only in accordance with the demand [words indistinct] chuche idea and firmly protect and defend and thoroughly implement the chuche-oriented line and policy of the party in all areas of revolution and construction. At the same time, as they carry out socialist construction under circumstances much more favorable than in the postwar period, the party members and working people must not harbor any self-conceit and thoughts. They must maintain the same tense posture and work in the same militant manner as at that time. They must highly display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle on all fronts of socialist construction. By so doing, we must accelerate the chuche-ization, modernization, and scientization of the people's economy with our own might, technology, and materials and solve the problems arising from this year's battle and from the fulfillment of the new long-range plan by our own efforts. In this struggle in particular, the party members must become models for the masses.

Our party members must always stand at the head of the ranks. As in the past, all party members, in this year's battle, too, must become the forerunners who make a breakthrough of advance before others under the revolutionary banner of self-reliance. They must accomplish their given revolutionary tasks responsibly.

Knowledge is might. Without knowledge, revolutionary tasks cannot be accomplished in accordance with the intent of the party and desire is not enough to perform labor feats. With no exception, those who have performed feats are the ones who possess lofty party spirit and profound knowledge.

In particular, for functionaries, knowledge is a life-and-death matter. All functionaries and working people must continue to learn in order to contribute to the party and the revolution and conduct the work to build up their knowledge objectively and consciously. By so doing, they must become technologically prepared revolutionaries who can accomplish any difficult and complicated revolutionary task given by the party swiftly and competently.

Today, performing feats is unthinkable without science and technology. To perform heroic feats, a technological innovation movement must be vigorously waged. To this end, we must arm ourselves with scientific and technological knowledge.

What is important in encouraging party members and working people to heroic feats is to make the party organizations and functionaries go deep down to the masses and conduct organizational and political work actively. The party organizations are the headquarters of each concerned unit and the functionaries are the members of the commanding staff of the revolution. Our party members and working people depend on the party organizations in their lives and work and it is their custom to depend on the opinion of the party organizations to accomplish important revolutionary tasks. Therefore, being with the masses and working among them must become the regular working methods of the party organizations and functionaries. The party organizations and functionaries must follow the great working method of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who visited the Kangson working class in those difficult days following the war to implant the intent of the party deep in their hearts and to start the beginning of the great chollima upsurge. By so doing, they must always work among the working class, farmers, scientists, and technicians and vigorously organize and mobilize them to win victory in this year's battle.

The party organizations must mobilize all propaganda and agitation means to make the party members and working people deeply grasp the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's policy speech and voluntarily turn out in the struggle to fulfill the new long-range plan. To this end, the party organizations must conduct intensive political and economic agitation work in various ways and forms. At the same time, on the initial stage of the new year's battle, bold targets must be set, the innovators and meritorious workers who create new standards and records must be actively heralded, and the work to swiftly universalize their examples must be properly conducted. By so doing, the spirit of chollima and the spirit of the speed battle must be highly displayed on all fronts of socialist construction.

Labor feats by the party members and working people in socialist construction largely depend on the role of functionaries. Even if the revolutionary zeal of the masses is high, the masses cannot display their creativity and cannot win success in production and construction if specific organizational guidance work is not conducted. All guidance functionaries, in conformity with the high spirit of the working people displayed in launching the new year's battle, must meticulously plan organizational work with specific and scientific methods and ambitiously and competently organize and command the new year's battle on its initial stage.

With their own practical examples, the functionaries must help and encourage every person so that everyone will become forerunners, innovators, and heroes in this year's battle and in the fulfillment of the new long-range plan. They must properly provide material and technological conditions to win even greater success.

As the magnificent milestone has been set for the complete victory of socialism and as the general march has been launched, now is indeed the time for the functionaries, party members, and working people to make even greater efforts and create new miracles and feats on all fronts of socialist construction. We have the great party which leads our struggle to victory. At the same time, we have a scientific revolutionary line and the strong foundation of the self-reliant economy. With new faith and revolutionary optimism, the party members and working people must vigorously turn out and create astonishing miracles and innovations at all battle sites. By so doing, they must glorify our history of socialist construction with the history of ceaseless great upswing.

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N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PYONGYANG MEETING ADOPTS LETTER OF APPEAL

SK090221 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0100 GMT 7 Jan 87

[Letter of Appeal to LSWYK members and youths throughout the country adopted at the torchlight meeting of loyalty held on 5 January at Kim Il-song Plaza in Pyongyang--recorded]

[Text] Letter of appeal to LSWYK members and youths throughout the country: Cherishing in our hearts the great national dignity and revolutionary pride of invariably holding in high esteem the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the genius of the revolution, the sun of the nation, and the legendary hero, as president of the DPRK, today we have held the torchlight meeting loyalty of youths and students in Pyongyang to take the lead in carrying out the Third 7-year Plan and this year's national economic plan.

Holding in high esteem the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the founder and the leader of our party and the Republic, as president of the DPRK is an expression of the absolute trust and burning loyalty of all of the Korean people toward the respected and beloved leader and a powerful demonstration of the invincible might of our fatherland which is vigorously advancing under the leadership of the party and the leader.

Greeting this great, happy national event, all of the people and youths are now overflowing with the burning determination to more vigorously carry out the struggle for the prosperity and development of our fatherland and for the completion of the revolutionary cause of chuche, holding in high esteem the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song eternally and under the leadership of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

At the historic 12th Plenary Session of the 6th Party Central Committee and the First Session of the Eighth SPA the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song unfolded the grand program of the Third 7-year Plan and warmly called on all of the people and youths to take part in its successful implementation.

Unanimously turning out in the implementation of the new prospective plan with courage and vigor of youths and advancing, opening a breakthrough of the [word indistinct] is precisely the revolutionary duty and the proud

struggle task of our youths who are happily living, studying, and working amid the great trust and love of the party and the leader, without having anything to envy in the world.

Youths and LSWYK members of the country who are carrying out the revolution are seething with the firm determination to devote their youths, energies, and lives for the rewarding struggle for the fulfillment of the new prospective plan, looking forward to the brilliant future of the fatherland which will be turned into a socialist paradise, a better place in which to live.

We, who have attended the torchlight meeting here today with the burning loyalty to the party and the leader, are sending this letter of appeal to all LSWYK members, youths, and students in the Republic with the firm and burning faith and determination to honorably perform the historic mission and duty of the WPK [words indistinct] by carrying out the Third 7-year Plan and this year's national economic plan without fail.

LSWYK members and youths throughout the country! When sanguine and gallant youths turn out in the forefront of the general march to expedite the complete victory of socialism with their soaring vigor and indomitable fighting spirit of pulling down mountains and of reclaiming the sea, there is no task that cannot be carried out, and there is no fortress that cannot be occupied.

The key factor in successfully carrying out the Third 7-year Plan and this year's national economic plan is to deeply cherish loyalty to the great leader and the dear comrade leader as revolutionary faith and duty.

All LSWYK members and youth! Let us thoroughly carry out the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the statements of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il in a timely manner and without the slightest wavering by displaying boundless devotion and loyalty, while regarding the teachings and the statements as laws and supreme orders. Thus, let us fully demonstrate the absolute loyalty of the Korean youths toward the party and the leader in the practical struggle to fulfill the Third 7-year Plan and this year's national economic plan.

The Third 7-year Plan is a difficult and vast task and can be, therefore, carried out only when all of the people and youths devotedly struggle, displaying their surging revolutionary zeal and creative positiveness.

All youths! Let us deeply recognize our mission and duty assigned before the times and the revolution, gallantly and vigorously turn out in the general march movement, and thus demonstrate once again the might and wisdom of youths in the sacred struggle to further strengthen the might of our Republic, to achieve the prosperity and development of the fatherland, and to expedite the complete victory of socialism!

The most important problem arising in successfully fulfilling the Third 7-year Plan and this year's national economic plan is to develop science and technology and to vigorously accelerate the technological (?reforms) of the national economy.

Let all of us possess more than one kind of modern technology and vigorously wage the massive movement for technological innovations! Let us also actively wage the activities of technological innovation youth shock brigades and automation youth shock brigades and thus vigorously accelerate the comprehensive mechanization, automation, and robotization of the national economy!

Young scientists and technicians should devote their all to their scientific research work. Thus, they should develop science and technology of our country onto world level and should smoothly resolve the scientific and technological problems which arise in various sectors of the national economy in a timely manner.

All youths and students! Upholding the socialist economic theses propounded by the great leader and the policy of giving priority to the study of our party, let us study hard and occupy the fortress of the latest sciences and technology at the earliest possible date. Thus, let us firmly prepare ourselves to become able men useful in our revolution.

Whether or not the Third 7-year Plan can be successfully implemented greatly depends on how this year's battle is waged. Therefore, only when this year's national economic plan is smoothly fulfilled can we open the breakthrough of the Third 7-year Plan by effecting a new upsurge in socialist economic construction and effect an epochal turn in attaining the 10 major prospective goals set forth by the historic sixth party congress.

All LSWYK members and youths! Let us overfulfill the national economic plan tasks assigned to us in our respective sectors and units daily, every 10 days, monthly and quarterly. Thus, let us brilliantly adorn the year 1987 with high ideological and political zeal and proud labor success!

Youths in the key industrial sectors, including the power, coal, and steel industry sectors, should deeply recognize the importance of the position of their respective sectors in socialist economic construction, should concentrate more efforts on difficult but pressing tasks, and should modernize facilities and constantly enhance labor productivity. Thus, they should perform exploits in attaining the vast production goals set forth in this year's national economic plan and the new prospective plan.

Young builders, who are engaging in the construction of major projects, including the reclamation of tideland of 300,000 chongbos and the construction of the Sunchon vinalon complex with a 100,000-ton capacity of production, which are of important significance in smoothly resolving the food, clothing, and housing problems of the people in a high standard and in epochally improving the people's livelihood, should complete their assigned construction projects at the earliest possible date by fully

displaying their vigor of youths and mass heroism in their rewarding battles for the prosperity and grandeur of the Republic and for the happy lives of the people.

Youths in the agricultural, fisheries, and light industry sectors should increase production of grains, meat, vegetable, eggs and fruits and should effect an epochal turn in further improving the people's livelihood by thoroughly carrying out the chuche-oriented farm method created by the great leader and the fisheries policy and the policy of carrying out the revolution in the light industry which have been propounded by our party.

LSWYK members and youths! Completing the construction of the Northern district railway within the first half of this year is precisely a rewarding and honorable revolutionary duty of our LSWYK members and youths. LSWYK members and youths should actively accelerate the construction of the Northern district railway by highly displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude, cherishing the burning loyalty to the great leader and the dear comrade leader. At the same time, all LSWYK organizations and youths should also more vigorously wage the work of supporting the construction of the Northern district railway.

LSWYK members and youths throughout the country! Let us actively take [part in the] difficult and arduous task of socialist construction and achieve the goals of this year's national economic plan and the Third 7-year Plan [ahead of] schedule. Thus, let us demonstrate to the world once again the heroic spirit and vigor of (?youths of chollima) Korea.

The Third 7-year Plan and this year's national economic plan are the vast battle tasks which should be carried out amid the tense situation caused by the division of the country.

All youths! Let us overcome all sorts of difficulties and trials with our own strength. Let us live and work with a strained attitude, upholding the party's revolutionary slogan, "Production, study, life--all in the manner of the anti-Japanese guerrillas!"

Let us deeply recognize the importance of the heavy mission and the revolutionary duty assigned us, make efforts to become able men with the appearance and ability as revolutionary fighters, and decisively enhance the function and role of LSWYK organizations!

All youths should vigorously wage various forms of innovative movements in all battle sites of socialist economic construction and should make the flames of the movement to create the speed of the eighties blazed by actively unfolding political propaganda economic agitation activities everywhere.

Our future prospect is bright and the way in attaining the goal of our struggle is clear. Let all of us proudly fly the flag of victory over all hills of the Third 7-year Plan and this year's national economic plan by participating in the general march with firm faith in victory and vigor!

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N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY ON OUTLOOK OF SOCIALIST SOCIETY

SK151221 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2126 GMT 10 Jan 87

[NODONG SINMUN 11 January special article: "Chuche-oriented Elucidation of Outlook for a Socialist Society With Complete Victory"]

[Text] Clearly elucidating the outlook for socialist society with complete victory is a theoretical premise for concretely presenting strategic goals over the course of replacing capitalism with socialism. This is a most important issue in implementing the revolution in our era in the advance toward socialism and communism.

In his historic policy speech "For the Complete Victory of Socialism," the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song presented a profound chuche-oriented elucidation on the outlook of a socialist society that has won complete victory. Thus, he gave scientific answers to important theoretical and practical issues in achieving the cause of socialism and communism.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: A socialist society that has won complete victory is a perfected socialist society in which the working classification of the entire society is realized and all of the people enjoy independent and creative lives as equal masters of the nation and society. A socialist society with complete victory is a classless, developed society in which the complete social and political equality of all members of the society and abundant material and cultural lives are ensured.

The classic formalization [chongsikhwa] of the outlook for a socialist society with complete victory elucidated by the great leader in a unique way is a unique formalization based on the immortal chuche idea. The chuche idea is the firm ideological, theoretical, and methodological basis that enables one to review in a most correct way the society and the course of its development with men--the popular masses--as its center.

From the standpoint of chuche, society is a group in which men live and carry out activities. Therefore, what type of men lead what kind of lives and carry out what type of activities is an important barometer to understanding a society. A socialist society should be reviewed from such a

standpoint. Needless to say, a socialist society assumes the establishment of the socialist system as its premise.

However, even after the socialist system is established, all members of a society cannot be remodelled in the form of the working class and their lives and activities are to be restricted due to ideological, technological, and cultural backwardness, a remnant of the outdated society. In particular, erosion of the outdated ideology is to continue while the danger of returning to capitalism remains. Thus, one cannot say that such a society is a socialist society that has won complete victory.

Socialism can win complete victory only when all members of the society enjoy independent and creative lives as equal masters of the state and society after being remodelled in the form of the working class.

The chuche-oriented understanding of the outlook for a socialist society with complete victory contains two aspects closely linked to each other. One is about a classless society in which the working classification of the entire society is being realized. Socialism is, in essence, a society of the working class. This is its very characteristic nature, as distinguished from the former social forms.

Thus, a perfected socialist society that has completely retained its own shape [mosup] is a society of the working class in which the working classification of all domains in society is realized. In other words, in this society, the working classification of all men is realized and social relations have been remodelled after the form of the working class.

Achieving a classless society by realizing the classification of the entire society is an inevitable historic process in developing a society according to the demands of chuche. The working class is the most independent class and has embodied the aspirations and desires of the popular masses--the masters of history--at the highest level.

The working class put forward the slogan of remodelling the class for the first time in history and struggled to realize this slogan. After a socialist system is established, the working class is to realize a classless society by remodelling men and social relations in its own form.

By victoriously realizing the working classification of the entire society, a classless society, the transitional period from capitalism to socialism will end and the low stage in communism will be completely realized, and a perfected socialist society--a society moving gradually to the high stage of communism--will be realized.

Thus, realizing the working classification of the entire society and a classless society is the basic indication of a socialist society that has [words indistinct] victory.

Important next in chuche-oriented elucidation of the outlook for a perfected socialist society is a developed society in which all people are guaranteed complete social and political equality and abundant material and cultural lives as equal masters of the state and society and in which all people enjoy independent and creative lives.

It is during the course of development of a society that the wisdom and role of the popular masses are developed and their independence is realized. Thus, the basic barometer of the development of a society is the position and role of the popular masses and to what degree their independence is realized.

From the viewpoint of the degree of development in the position and role of the popular masses and the degree of realization of their independence, a socialist society with complete victory is a developed society in which all people are guaranteed complete social and political equality as equal masters of the state and society. When the socialist system is established, the popular masses will be emancipated from exploitation and suppression and enjoy socially and politically equal lives as masters of the state and society.

It is during the course of completing the move from capitalism to socialism that such a position by the popular masses will be further strengthened and developed and their equality will be realized at a higher level.

That the position and role of the working masses are strengthened in a socialist society is the result of the revolutionary guidance and struggle of the working class and is the course during which the working classification of the entire society is realized.

The working class is the leading class of the revolution, the core unit, and the most advanced class. When socialism wins complete victory, all the workers reach the level of the advanced working class in their ideological and spiritual traits, in their social and economic situation, and in their political lives.

In particular, peasants, who are the last class in remodelling in the form of the working class, will be genuine possessors of the ideas and culture of the working class, freeing themselves from the restrictions of the outdated ideas and culture, and will be in charge of the state of ownership by all the people over the means of production. The peasants themselves will become agricultural workers and enjoy the same economic situation and social and political position as those of the working class.

Thus, all members of society will be guaranteed complete social and political equality as equal masters of the state and society and everyone will more satisfactorily enjoy independent political lives.

A socialist society with complete victory is a developed society in which abundant material and cultural lives are ensured for all members of the society. When the socialist system is established, the popular masses will be genuine possessors of all the material and cultural assets of the society.

However, even after the socialist system is established, because of ideological, technological, and cultural backwardness inherited from the outdated society, the material and technological foundation of such a socialist system is relatively weak compared to the system of an advanced society and the level of the workers' material and cultural lives does not reach the (?deserved) standard.

From the viewpoint of material life, a socialist society with complete victory is a society in which the material and technological foundation of socialism is firmly laid, in which all workers devotedly struggle by actively supporting and defending socialism with their material and cultural lives reaching a very high standard, and in which socialism has completely defeated capitalism even in terms of material life.

Therefore, even after the socialist system is established, it can be a genuine and powerful system only when all the workers are guaranteed abundant material and cultural lives, together with independent political and ideological lives, by firmly laying the material and technological foundation of socialism. Thus, the complete victory of socialism can be won.

This shows that a socialist society with complete victory is a developed society where all people enjoy independent and creative lives as equal masters of the state and society.

A socialist society that has attained complete victory is organically linked and united as one with the working class orientation of the entire society basic to it. The working class orientation of the entire society helps social members become equal masters of the state and society by elevating their status in the political and economic relations of society to that of the working class. The working class orientation of the entire society serves in the ultimate removal of all types of class differences and the realization of perfect social and political equality by reforming relations between man and society in the style of the working class. The working class orientation of the entire society enables all social members to enjoy independent political and ideological lives and affluent material and cultural lives to their hearts' content by making it possible to remodel all fields of social life in compliance with the aspirations and demands of the working class. The vouchers and traits of a socialist society that has won complete victory are acquired together over the course of making the entire society working class oriented.

The scientific explanation for the traits of a socialist society that has attained complete victory is for an epochal event with great significance in developing theories on communist revolution. The most scientific understanding and clear (?manifestation) of a perfected socialist society were completely given as a result of the elucidation of the traits of a socialist society that has attained complete victory. Along with this, a boundary line on which the historical shift from capitalism to socialism

is completed was indicated, and the lawful course of socialist and communist construction was clearly illuminated. This is a shining achievement that contributes to developing theories on communist revolution.

The scientific elucidation of the traits of a socialist society that has attained complete victory is also an outstanding achievement with great significance in carrying the revolution of the working class toward socialism and communism into practice. As a result of illuminating the traits of a socialist society that has won complete victory, the basic questions and tasks that arise in achieving the complete victory of socialism were profoundly elucidated, and a guideline to make it possible to powerfully accelerate the struggle for the complete victory of socialism with clear directions and ways was firmly provided.

The great leader's classic formulation of the traits of a socialist society that has attained complete victory--a formulation based on the immortal chuche idea--is the most scientific formulation and greatly contributes to developing revolutionary theories and the cause of the working class.

We should actively accelerate socialist and communist construction by solidly arming ourselves with the great leader's theories on the complete victory of socialism.

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CSO: 4110/061

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY ON ORGANIZATIONAL, POLITICAL WORK

SK131241 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2122 GMT 11 Jan 87

[NODONG SINMUN 12 January editorial: "Let Us Actively Conduct Organizational and Political Work To Make This Significant Year Shine"]

[Text] The entire country is now seething with an atmosphere of new innovation. Upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's policy speech, all of the people are now vigorously turning out in the struggle for its implementation. The masses' energetic zeal to illuminate this significant year with new innovations and exploits is now being demonstrated.

Party organizations are now faced with the honorable task of more aggressively conducting organizational and political work in order to make this year shine in conformity with the demands of the heavy revolutionary duty and with the present surging zeal of the masses.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, has indicated: Party organizations at all levels must unconditionally and thoroughly carry out the great leader's teachings and the party's policy by aggressively waging organizational and political work among party members and working people.

In his policy speech at the First Session of the Eighth SPA, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song unfolded the grand plan to expedite the complete victory of socialism and the brilliant blueprint of the Third 7-year Plan.

This year, the first year of the new prospective plan, there are many tasks that our party must carry out. In order to brilliantly carry out the tasks involved in the party's that have been assigned to us this year, and thus to register great success again in socialist construction this year, all party organizations must lead all of the people to actively turn out in this struggle with high revolutionary zeal.

The key factor in opening a breakthrough in the implementation of the new prospective plan by effecting upsurges in production in all sectors of the national economy is to vigorously mobilize the masses into the implementation of this year's battle. This heavy and responsible duty has been assigned to party organizations at all levels.

The year 1987 will greet happy national days that will be recorded in the history of our fatherland. Therefore, the socialist construction struggle to be carried out this year is of particular significance.

This year, we must more highly demonstrate the lofty pride and honor as the people who are carrying out the revolution, upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who has embroidered the history of the revolutionary struggle for more than 60 years with immortal exploits. At the same time, we must vigorously demonstrate the invincible might of our people who have been firmly rallied around the party, which is leading the revolutionary cause of chuche to the single path of victory with its tested leadership.

Party organizations of all levels and functionaries must deeply realize the great significance and importance of the work to significantly greet this year, which will be brilliantly engraved in the chronicle of the chuche cause, and must wage organizational and political work for this more aggressively than ever before.

What is more important in the organizational and political work of party organizations to make this year shine is to firmly grasp the work of strengthening the might of the party and the revolutionary ranks. The might of the party and the revolutionary ranks is precisely the might of cohesion.

It is the greatest pride of our people that all of the people have been firmly united as one mind and will around the party and the leader. This invincible unity and cohesion constitute the basic source of strength not only in successfully fulfilling the vast tasks of this year's plan and the new prospective plan while smashing the enemies' maneuvers for war and aggression, but also in expediting the complete victory of socialism and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

In order to brilliantly carry out the difficult and complicated tasks assigned before the revolution, the greatest effort should be concentrated on further deepening the might of single-hearted unity and cohesion.

The firm unity of the entire party and the entire country and the firmer unity of all of the people around the party Central Committee headed by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is not only an important task that we must invariably firmly grasp this year, but is also the invariable will of our people.

This year, party organizations of all levels must, therefore, firmly grasp the work of further strengthening and consolidating our single-hearted unity and cohesion and must aggressively wage organizational and political work for this.

The solidness and firmness of our party and revolutionary ranks are based on the people's confidence in the greatness of the leader.

Therefore, party organizations of all levels must concentrate great strength on conducting propaganda on the greatness of the party and the leader and must more vigorously and substantially conduct ideological indoctrination work in conformity with the demands of the developing reality.

Party organizations must more extensively and deeply explain and inculcate the great ideology and theory of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the history of his glorious and brilliant revolutionary struggle, and his immortal revolutionary achievements among party members and working people. Thus, they must lead party members and working people to be infinitely loyal to the leader, firmly cherishing in their hearts the national pride and honor of carrying out the revolution, upholding the great leader. Along with this, party organizations must deeply inculcate among party members and working people our history, in which our people have been victorious under the banner of the *chuche* idea, upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's leadership, so that everyone can think and act only according to the demands of the *chuche* idea and struggle only on the path indicated by the *chuche* idea.

Our party has registered great achievements under the slogan of modeling the entire society on the *chuche* idea, and these great achievements will shine forever in the history of the fatherland.

Party organizations must deeply explain and inculcate the loftiness of the party cause; the ideological, theoretical, and practical achievements that our party has produced in the revolution and construction; and the history of the party leadership among party members and working people so that all functionaries and party members can firmly establish among themselves the revolutionary habit of infinitely trusting the party and of unconditionally and thoroughly carrying out the party's line, policies, decisions, and instructions and, thus, can fully demonstrate the invincible might of our revolutionary ranks which have been firmly rallied around the party and the leader.

Important in glorifying this significant year is also to effect constant creation and changes on all fronts of socialist construction. Today, when the struggle for the vast economic construction task, which is unprecedented in the history of our socialist construction, is being carried out, for us, there is no task that is more rewarding than to brilliantly carry out the grand economic construction plan of the party and the leader. Therefore, the major efforts in the organizational and political work of party organizations to glorify this year should be concentrated on unconditionally and thoroughly carrying out the economic construction tasks assigned by the party and the leader by effecting great upsurges in production and construction.

Our party has unfolded various brilliant plans, including the construction of the Sunchon vinylon complex and the Sariwon potassium complex. It has also unfolded various works to develop the key industries and railway transportation and to promote the people's livelihood.

For our functionaries and working people, brilliantly carrying out the tasks assigned to their respective sectors and units is precisely the path of glorifying this year's significant happy days as the greatest national felicitous days.

Party organizations must lead all functionaries and working people to fully display loyalty to the party and the leader by registering practical success in their assigned revolutionary tasks. Thus, party organizations must lead all party members and working people to glorify this year by becoming the creators and innovators of heroic exploits and miracles in production and construction and by registering innovation successes in socialist construction.

Functionaries are the commanding members of the revolution. Party organizations must enhance the functionaries' sense of responsibility and sense of honor and actively assist functionaries so that they can organize and develop their work in a responsible manner with revolutionary zeal and vigor. By so doing, party organizations must see to it that functionaries can not only repay the confidence and expectation of the party through the smooth fulfillment of their economic tasks but also perform the duty as commanding members of the revolution in the eighties.

The working class is the leading class of the revolution. Party organizations must spur and enhance among the working class the awareness and zeal of being the core elements in the performance of the party cause. Thus, party organizations must see to it that the working class can advance, standing at the head of today's rewarding struggle, just as in the past, whenever it marked national events and revolutionary, felicitous events which were of weighty significance in the development of our party and revolution, it always stood at the head of the struggle to glorify these events.

In making this year shine, it is very significant to attain a bumper crop. Therefore, party organizations of the rural economy sector must lead agricultural working people to carry out their farm work with their own strength in conformity with the chuche farm method and with the awareness that all farmland is their own farmland so that they can register a leap forward once again in this year's agricultural production.

In the socialist construction to glorify this year, our party is greatly looking forward to the struggle of scientists and technicians. Therefore, party organizations must decisively improve the party's guidance to the scientific research work and the technological innovation movement. Thus, party organizations must see to it that everyone can present many valuable scientific inventions and suggestions for technological innovation.

Today when we have embarked on the road of the new general advance, our party demands that, as in the period of the great upsurge of chollima, all of the people throughout the country gallantly and vigorously turn out in the struggle of socialist economic construction, sounding the drum of revolution.

Party organizations at all levels must make the entire country seethe with revolutionary zeal and political vigor by aggressively conducting organizational and political work to continuously give life to the struggle spirit that was displayed during the struggle of self-reliance and fortitude in the postwar period. To this end, party organizations of all levels must not only firmly grasp the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il's letter addressed to the participants of the meeting of forerunners of the movement to win the red flag [of] the three revolutions and further deepen and develop this movement, but also highly display the might of various mass movements to make this year shine.

Party organizations are the political general staff in the economic sectors and units. Party organizations must strengthen collective consultation and establish correct implementation measures to carry out this year's economic tasks. At the same time, party organizations must make efforts so that the established implementation measures can be correctly carried out in a timely manner. Party organizations must also firmly grasp all economic tasks in a responsible manner and provide concrete measures for the implementation of the tasks so that all economic tasks, ranging from production organization to enterprise management, can be carried out in conformity with the intent of the party's policy.

Party organizations must vigorously and actively lead the masses of working people so that the voices of the party can be deeply reflected among the masses of working people and the masses can unanimously breathe according to the breath of the party.

The year 1987 is of weighty significance in accelerating our advance to expedite the complete victory of socialism.

By effecting a new turn in socialist construction, all of us must glorify this year as a glorious year which will more highly demonstrate the honor of chuche Korea, which is constantly advancing under the leadership of the party and the leader.

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CSO: 4110/061

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

LEADERS ATTEND TORCHLIGHT MEETING--A torchlight meeting of loyalty of youths in Pyongyang was held at the Kim Il-song square on the evening of 5 January to take the lead in the fulfillment of the assignments for the first year of the Third 7-Year Plan, upholding the programmatic teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the 12th plenary session of the Sixth WPK Central Committee and his policy speech at the First Session of the Eighth SPA. The meeting was attended by Comrade Hong Song-nam, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and first vice premier of the Administration Council; Comrade Kang Hui-won, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, responsible secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Party Committee, and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee; Comrade Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and vice premier of the Administration Council; Comrade Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Choe Yong-hae, chairman of the LSWYK Central Committee; Apk Su-tong, chairman of the UAWPK Central Committee; and other personages concerned together with over 20,000 youths in the city. [Excerpts] [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0100 GMT 6 Jan 87] /9604

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DAILY STRESSES INCREASED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

SK111241 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2122 GMT 9 Jan 87

[NODONG SINMUN 10 January editorial: "Let Us Brighten This Significant Year With a Bumper Crop"]

[Text] Today, functionaries in the agricultural sector and the agricultural working people face the heavy but honorable task of expediting the complete victory of socialism and effecting a new upsurge in agricultural production this year by thoroughly implementing the rural theses, upholding and following the historic policy speech by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the first session of the Eighth SPA. Effecting a great upsurge in agricultural production this year constitutes a particularly significant task.

This year will shine with revolutionary festive days of the most significance in the history of our party and people and is the first year of new march as our country's third 7-year plan begins. Therefore, attaining an unprecedented bumper crop this significant year is the sacred duty that the agricultural working people, who have charge of one of the major sectors of the national economy, must perform. It is also a rewarding struggle to open the first breakthrough in attaining the goal of agricultural production foreseen in the new prospective plan period.

Functionaries in the agricultural sector and the agricultural working people must brilliantly perform their lofty mission by effecting decisive progress in this year's agricultural production.

In his policy speech, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: We must promote the standard of people's lives one step higher by smoothly resolving the food, clothing, and housing problems of the people.

Epochally promoting the standard of the people's lives is one of the most important tasks for us to resolve in the third 7-year plan period, and of particular significance here is to more smoothly resolve the food problem.

The food problem is the most urgent problem in the material life of society. Therefore, to smoothly resolve this problem, it is important to produce various kinds of agricultural products, including food grain crops, by developing agriculture.

When we have enough food by increasing agricultural production, we can provide the people with rich and abundant lives, make the country rich and powerful by accelerating the overall economic construction, and, thus, firmly defend the sovereignty of the nation.

Proceeding from the importance of the food problem in the people's lives, our party has established the policy of giving priority to agriculture and has concentrated great efforts on it. Thanks to this, we have registered proud success in the agricultural sector.

Upholding the party's intent, party organizations in rural areas and functionaries in the agricultural sector must effect a new turn in agricultural production this year, too, by thoroughly implementing the party's policy of giving priority to agriculture.

Thoroughly implementing the tasks set forth in the rural theses is a basic guarantee to epochally increase agricultural production. The socialist rural theses propounded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is uniquely a struggle program of our party to completely resolve the rural problem and achieve the complete victory of socialism by consolidating and developing cooperative ownership and transforming it into ownership by all of the people.

Party organizations in rural areas and functionaries in the agricultural sector must firmly grasp the rural theses and promote the level of ideological will and the technological and cultural level of farmers one step higher by actively pushing ahead with the ideological and cultural revolutions in rural areas. At the same time, they must complete the industrialization of agriculture at the earliest possible date by vigorously accelerating the technological revolution in rural areas.

As taught by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, industrialization of agriculture means turning agricultural production into a modern technical process through the introduction of irrigation systems, electrification, mechanization, and chemicalization to the rural economy. Therefore, only when agriculture is industrialized can we not only rapidly increase agricultural production by developing the rural economy into a large-scale economy based on modern machines and technology, but also eliminate the distinction between agricultural labor and industrial labor and free farmers from arduous labor.

Thanks to the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and our party, the introduction of irrigation systems and electrification in the rural economy have already been achieved in our country. An important task that arises today in realizing the industrialization of agriculture under such circumstances is to rapidly complete comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization of the rural economy while further consolidating and developing the success attained with the introduction of irrigation systems and electrification in the rural economy.

This year, we must increase investments in agriculture to achieve great new progress in the comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization of the rural economy. First of all, we must produce various types of modern farm machinery, including tractors and harvesters, and chemical fertilizer in greater quantities, and supply them to rural areas in a timely manner.

Fertilizer is precisely rice. Grain crops are more abundantly produced when fertilizer is applied. Therefore, from the viewpoint of the need for fertilizer, this year, we must readjust and strengthen the facilities of fertilizer plants in a timely manner and operate them at full capacity. Thus, we must produce and supply more good quality fertilizer of various kinds suitable for the peculiarities of soil and farm crops in our country and, at the same time, we must produce various kinds of agricultural chemicals and supply them to rural areas.

Enhancing the function and role of agricultural guidance organs and, thus, fully demonstrating the superiority of the chuche-oriented agricultural guidance system, is very important to further increasing agricultural production this year.

More important here is to further enhance the role of county cooperative farm management committees. Only when the county cooperative farm management committees, which comprehensively grasp and control state enterprises in countries, such as farm machinery stations, farm tool plants, and irrigation management stations--which serve the rural economy--and which directly organize and guide the management activity of cooperative farms on the spot, correctly perform their function of directly guiding cooperative farms in conformity with their inherent mission, and the function of implementing state material and technological support to cooperative farms, can great upsurges be effected in agricultural production.

The important problem which arises in the role of the county cooperative farm management committee is to further promote the level of its enterprise guidance and the level of its technological guidance, to production in particular.

Technological guidance to agricultural production means leading farmers to carry out farm work in conformity with the demands of the chuche-oriented farm method. Herein precisely lies a great factor to guarantee an increase in agricultural production.

Functionaries of county cooperative farm management committees must firmly grasp the chuche-oriented farm method and be familiar with it. At the same time, they must go down to work teams and subwork teams of cooperative farms and consolidate their technological guidance to farmers so that they can thoroughly carry out the demands of the chuche-oriented farm method in all farm processes.

In particular, they must properly give technological guidance to farmers. In other words, they must guide farmers to thoroughly observe the principles of the right crop at the right place and the right crop in the

right season, to embody [word indistinct] farm policy, to establish a scientific fertilizer applying system, and to scientifically and technologically apply fertilizer in conformity with soil conditions and biological requirements.

All material and technological means and materials from the state used in agricultural production are managed directly under the management committees or supplied to the rural areas through management committees. Therefore, whether or not the management committees more effectively pass along the material and technological support from the state to the rural economy heavily depends on the role of the management committees.

Functionaries of the management committees must deeply realize the importance of the duty they must perform this year, comprehensively grasp the real situation of the rural economy in their county, and, based on this, reasonably distribute and utilize production facilities in conformity with the real situation that is grasped. At the same time, they must more firmly consolidate and strengthen such state enterprises in their counties as farm machinery stations, farm tool plants, and irrigation management stations—which directly serve farm work—materially and technologically so that the material and technological means provided by the state can be more effectively utilized in agricultural production. In this way, they must further accelerate the conversion from cooperative ownership to ownership by all the people by greatly strengthening the direct connection of alliance in production between cooperative ownership and ownership by all the people and by making material and technological means, which are included in ownership by all the people, play a greater role in agricultural production.

Coordinating management organization and improving the level of farm management and operation is another demand presented in increasing agricultural production this year. Thoroughly implementing the system of workteam management and of giving preferential treatment to work teams is important in this. The subwork-team management system, the creation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, is an excellent form of production organization which leads farmers to actively participate in the management and operation of the collective economy and makes them demonstrate a collective economy. It is the most reasonable [word indistinct] for collective activities that helps nurture communist ideology among farmers. By firmly establishing chuche and by correctly putting into practice subwork-teams, guidance workers in the agricultural sector and management functionaries of cooperative farms must more highly display the superiority and vitality of these systems.

While upholding the slogan "The cultivated fields of cooperative farms are my cultivated fields," a slogan that has been presented by our party, cooperative farms must actively wage a struggle to independently do farm work this year. The masters of farming are agricultural workers, and they know very well about farming. When the farmers, who have rich experience in farming and know very well about the chuche farming method, do farm work,

they can further loftily demonstrate the spirit befitting the masters and further increase agricultural production by further successfully implementing the demand of the chuche farming method.

Guidance workers in the agricultural sector, management functionaries of cooperative farms, work team chiefs, and subwork-team chiefs must independently and substantially do farm work by further broadening the range for mechanization of agricultural work through coordination of the management system and by constantly enhancing the political zeal and enthusiasm for endeavors by agricultural workers through reasonable systemization and arrangement for endeavors, through scientific measures for quantity on behalf of labor, and through correct implementation of the socialist principle of distribution.

They must this year concentrate all their energies on preparing agricultural work, a very important agricultural struggle to decide the success or failure of farming for a year.

The new year's struggle goal presented in the agricultural sector is clear and the prospect of it is bright.

By providing various important meetings last year, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has clearly elucidated the struggle goal and the ways to implement this goal--a goal presented during the prospective plan period of the new year in the economic sector of each province and rural area--and taken every necessary measure.

Now, the achievement of agricultural production depends on how workers organize work and how they carry it out. Rural party systems must successfully assist and lead on the part of party workers in the agricultural sector to brilliantly implement the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song by highly demonstrating the spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality, to protect and adhere to the party's agricultural policy by firmly standing on the chuche position, and to responsibly plan strategy and execute command to bring about a great upsurge in agricultural production. Furthermore, they must make all agricultural areas throughout the country further vigorously boil with the struggle to implement the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's teachings and the party's agricultural policies by further constantly and successfully implementing political work by leading agricultural workers by personal example after going deep among them.

Let all of us make this significant year shine as an unprecedented year of abundance through achievement of new progress in agricultural production by upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and by accelerating the new year's march under the leadership of the WPK with hope for and faith in the future.

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N. KOREA/ECONOMY

DAILY ON PRODUCTION IN KEY INDUSTRIES

SK150818 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2121 GMT 14 Jan 87

[NODONG SINMUN 15 January editorial: "Let Us Decisively Increase Production Capabilities in the Field of Key Industries"]

[Text] In his historic speech at the First Session of the Eighth SPA, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song advocated pushing powerfully ahead with socialist economic construction as an important rising task in achieving the complete victory socialism.

We should vigorously wage the struggle to fulfill the Third 7-year Plan, upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's historic policy speech and the decisions of the 12th Plenary Session of the sixth party Central Committee. Important toward this end is to rapidly increase production capabilities in the key industries.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: We should decisively increase production capabilities in the key industries to successfully fulfill the Third 7-year Plan.

Decisively enlarging production capabilities in the key industries is an important demand in solidifying the economic basis of the country and improving the people's standard of living and is an important guarantee toward successfully performing the Third 7-year Plan.

The key industries constitute a basis for developing the overall people's economy. Only when the key industries are developed can the supply of raw materials, fuel, and power urgently needed to develop the overall people's economy be smoothly guaranteed; the sectors of the national economy be equipped with advanced and efficient technological means in conformity with the tenor of modern scientific and technological development, and production be rapidly increased by making the most of already secured production potential.

Proceeding from its familiarity with the status and role that the key industries play in all fields of the national economy and in their development, our party has wisely led the struggle to enhance the production

capabilities of the key industries. Today, the material and technological foundations of our country's key industries have been matchlessly strengthened and serve as a reliable basis for developing the overall national economy.

However, the reality in which the material and technological foundations of the overall national economy are being rapidly enhanced under the party's leaders demands that greater efforts be exerted to develop the key industries and that priority be given to them. In particular, the Third 7-year Plan envisaging a high growth in production demands that production capabilities in the key industries be increased more rapidly. Only when production capabilities in the key industries is increased can electricity, coal, steel, nonferrous metal fortresses, and other important fortresses in the key industries, which are envisaged in the new prospective plan, and fortresses in other fields be successfully captured. Proceeding from this, our party set forth increasing production capabilities in the key industries as an important task in successfully implementing the Third 7-year Plan.

We should continue to powerfully wage the struggle to decisively increase production capabilities in the key industries. It is important for functionaries to plan and coordinate organizational work with a correct perception of and viewpoint on the key industries. Our party's demand to increase production capabilities in the key industries is based on a scientific analysis of the present status quo of and prospects for our country's economic development. Functionaries should correctly perceive the intention of the party and concretely plan and coordinate organizational work to bring it into practice. They should pay primary attention to developing the key industries and conduct organizational work on the principle of making everything serve them.

In particular, functionaries of the State Administration Council and the State Planning Commission should correctly set stages and goals to enhance production capabilities in the key industries and concentrate investment on them. Also, functionaries of state economic organs should conduct dovetailing work well based on the realistic formulation of plans and plan and coordinate economic organizational work by giving first priority to the key industries.

It is also important to replace existing equipment in plants and enterprises in the key industries with more efficient and precise modern equipment and maximize production capabilities. Functionaries should concretely acquaint themselves with the status quo of the plants and enterprises in the key industries and boldly conduct the work of replacing time-worn equipment and backward production processes with modern mechanical equipment and advanced production processes. To this end, they should increase the role of scientists and engineers so that they can make new mechanical equipment and contrive rational devices and creative inventions.

Many modern new plants and enterprises should be built. According to the party's prospective measures, we are now actively accelerating basic construction designed to increase production capabilities in the key

industries, such as the construction of vertical shafts in the Anju coal mine, the construction of the Taechon power plant, and the second-stage construction of the Kim Chaek iron complex. The construction of these major projects is very important and rewarding work designed to enhance the economic might of the country and guarantee the happy future of our people. Functionaries should concentrate efforts on actively accelerating the construction of plants and enterprises in the key industries.

The State Administration Council, committees, ministries, and provincial administration and economic guidance committees should grapple with urgent problems arising in constructing coal mines, metal plants, [words indistinct] and expanding and modernizing plants and enterprises in a timely manner, and concentrate the supply of materials and mechanical equipment on [word indistinct] they are demanded.

Along with this, they should conduct labor administration work to preferentially supply the labor power of youths and middle-aged men to the mining industry, including the coal industry, and major sectors of the people's economy. Thus, they should epochally increase production in the key industries, such as electricity, coal, steel, and metallurgical metal, by rapidly enhancing production capabilities in them, thereby powerfully facilitating the development of the overall national economy.

The interest of and assistance from state economic organs and other fields in increasing production capabilities in the key industries is, of course, important, but the revolutionary fighting spirit of the functionaries and workers in this area is basic to conducting this work. Masters in developing the key industries and enhancing production capabilities in them are functionaries and workers in this sector. Only when masters play the role of being masters can the worth of assistance from other fields be proven and the work of increasing production capabilities be conducted well.

From the firm stand of taking responsibility for developing key industries, functionaries and workers in this area should carry out the work of increasing production capabilities in a daring manner by designing everything and by actively mobilizing inner reserves. With the pride and honor of working in an important sector and at important posts the party has assigned to them because it trusts them, functionaries and workers in this field should discharge the assigned combat tasks without fail, breaking through difficulties in the spirit of crossing a river in flames and treading a muddy road and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude. Also, functionaries and workers should recognize that the work of increasing production capabilities cannot be successfully carried out without technical innovation, and actively solve the scientific and technological problems that arise in conducting such work.

An enormous amount of equipment, materials, funds, and labor is demanded to increase production capabilities in the key industries. These tremendous demands are guaranteed well only when the entire party, the entire country, and all the people assist the key industries in a comprehensive manner.

All areas of the national economy should bear in mind that only when the key industries are advanced can their own sectors and units develop quickly, and preferentially produce and guarantee the supply of materials and equipment needed to increase the production capabilities of this area in a timely manner.

The militant function of party organizations should be further enhanced to meet the demands of the party's policy of decisively increasing production capabilities in the key industries. Party organizations at all levels should widely explain the party's demand for increasing production capabilities in the key industries to functionaries and workers so that they can devotedly struggle to meet the demand with endless loyalty to the party and the leader and high revolutionary zeal.

Let all of us actively contribute to successfully performing the Third 7-year Plan by turning out in the struggle to increase production capabilities in the key industries.

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N. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

NODONG SINMUN URGES S&T DEVELOPMENT

SK131151 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2125 GMT 12 Jan 87

[NODONG SINMUN 13 January editorial: "Let Us Make New Progress by Placing Great Emphasis on Scientific and Technological Development"]

[Text] Our people, who have received the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's historic policy speech with overwhelming gratitude, are now vigorously struggling with new confidence to fulfill the new long-range plan. What is most important in this struggle is to develop science and technology rapidly.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: What is most important in fulfilling the Third 7-Year Plan is to vigorously accelerate the technological improvement of the people's economy by developing science and technology and intensifying the technological innovation movement.

Scientific and technological development is the important task for socialist and communist construction and for the prosperity of the nation. The party of the working class in power must direct deep interest to the scientific and technological development of the country and place great emphasis on it.

In his policy speech, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song elucidated the question of scientific and technological development as the most important task for the fulfillment of the Third 7-Year Plan. This is an opportunity for an epochal turn in rapidly developing the science and technology of the country in accordance with the realistic demand of socialist construction.

Today, science and technology are developing very rapidly and play a decisive role in economic development. It is the main trend of the world economic development to achieve high growth in production on the basis of highly advanced science and technology. Only through rapid scientific and technological development can all sectors of the people's economy be modernized, its infrastructures be perfected, the chuche-oriented economy be successfully established, and the goals of the economic construction be properly attained for the complete victory of socialism.

This year, the Third 7-Year Plan is being launched. During this period, the self-reliance of the people's economy must be further strengthened; the industry, rural economy, and all other sectors of the people's economy must be armed with modern technology; and production must be increased very rapidly.

The huge tasks of the new long-range plan require rapid scientific and technological development and bold and active technological innovation. Only when great emphasis is placed on scientific and technological development and when the great onward march is launched, can the various scientific and technological problems of the new long-range plan be properly solved and the economy of our country be developed to a new high stage.

Our goal for scientific and technological development is high and we have many tasks to be accomplished. However, we have excellent conditions to develop science and technology rapidly. The potential of our self-reliant national economy, which has been established under the party's leadership, is great. Our masses of working people have been disciplined and strengthened in the struggle of economic construction, and we have a great unit of talented scientists and technicians. Since we have the great leadership of the party and the leader leading the socialist construction along the single road of victory and the people are boundlessly loyal to the party's leadership, we can occupy any scientific and technological fortress. All scientists, technicians, functionaries, and working people must turn out vigorously in the struggle to achieve new scientific and technological development in accordance with the party's intent.

Wholeheartedly upholding the plan of the party and the leader and devoting oneself to the struggle to fulfill it are a precondition for rapid scientific and technological development. It is a firm resolve and will of our party to properly solve the scientific and technological problems of socialist construction through the concentration of efforts on scientific and technological problems and to make the scientific and technological level of our country reach the world level at an early date. Loyalty of our functionaries, working people, scientists, and technicians must be displayed in the practical struggle to uphold the plan and intent of the party and the leader and to fulfill them brilliantly.

Making science and technology develop to a high stage is not an easy task. In this course, difficulties and obstacles are faced and a difficult struggle must be waged to overcome them. Therefore, collective wisdom must be pooled to overcome difficulties. Only then, can brilliant success be won in technological innovation. Those who built the Sohae lockgate created such a great miracle. This was because they possess the unconditional and positive spirit to unconditionally fulfill the resolve of the party. Today, this fighting spirit is needed in attaining the high goals of scientific and technological development.

The party organizations, the members of the three revolutions teams, and functionaries must deeply explain the plan and intent of the party and the leader among the masses and intensify organizational and political work to make all people display the unconditional spirit in fulfilling them. By so doing, the country must be made to be enveloped in an atmosphere of scientific research and technological innovation.

At the same time, the 15 April technological innovation shock brigade campaign must be further intensified. By so doing, epochal progress must be made in the tasks to solve the material, fuel, and power problems and in equipping the people's economy with modern technology through brilliant suggestions, bold proposals, and positive practice.

Scientific and technological development largely depends on the responsibility and role of scientists and technicians. Scientists and technicians are in charge of implementing the party's scientific and technological policy. They are the core unit to occupy the fortress of science and technology. Our party expects that scientists and technicians play great roles in solving the scientific and technological problems of the new long-range plan. Scientists and technicians, as the unsung heroic scientists, must display loyalty to the party and revolution, the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle, and the spirit of research. By so doing, they must persistently carry out scientific research and technological innovation work, thus truly contributing to the party and revolution, and to the fatherland and people.

The shock brigade movement of scientists and technicians initiated by our party is a mass innovation movement which combines science and technology with the practice of production. Scientists and technicians must actively participate in the shock brigade movement such as the 17 February shock brigade of scientists and technicians. By so doing, they must intensify creative cooperation with working people and solve the scientific and technological problems of production and construction more properly.

It is important to decisively improve the guidance and supply work over scientific research and the technological innovation movement. Scientific research and the technological innovation movement are difficult and complicated work. They can be successfully carried out only through the proper guidance and supply work of the party and state. The functionaries concerned must possess correct views on science and technology. They must increase investment in science and technology and preferentially solve the problems arising in scientific research and the technological innovation movement.

Scientific and technological development should be achieved through correct targets and plans. The functionaries of the State Science and Technology Committee, other concerned committees and ministries of the State Administration Council, and plants and enterprises for scientific research must work out correct scientific and technological development plans in accordance with the new long-range goals and realistic demand of the socialist construction of our country and in accordance with the trend of the

scientific and technological development of the world, and must actively organize and mobilize the creativity of scientists, technicians, and working people to fulfill them.

Working out scientific and technological development plans and assigning tasks are not everything. Functionaries must regularly check and sum up. They must continue reassignment and persistent struggle. By so doing, they must accomplish the given task without fail.

The party organizations and functionaries must adhere to the party's line of the technological revolution, mobilize the masses of broad strata for the technological innovation movement, and give adequate tasks to scientists and technicians. They must actively help scientists and technicians so that they will win success in scientific research and the technological innovation movement by mobilizing their wisdom and energy. At the same time, they must provide proper conditions for the research work and lives of scientists and technicians. In addition, they must meticulously plan the organizational work to swiftly introduce the success of scientific research into production.

The comprehensive technological improvement of the people's economy is an important goal of the scientific and technological development of our country. If machineries, facilities, and production processes are not improved, the quantitative and qualitative growth of production cannot be guaranteed. Thus, the comprehensive technological improvement of the people's economy is the demand of the scientific and technological development of our country and its economic development. All sectors of the people's economy must vigorously struggle to modernize worn-out and backward facilities and introduce mechanized, automated, robotic, and computer systems in production processes. In particular, the machine industry and other concerned sectors and plants and enterprises must manufacture robotic arms and simple robotic systems through mass movement in accordance with their situation and must aggressively struggle to manufacture highly advanced computerized robotic systems.

The technological improvement of the people's economy cannot be achieved without the machineries, facilities, electronic, and automation elements needed for it. The concerned committees and ministries of the State Administration Council must place great emphasis on the machine industry, microelectronic industry, and the robotics industry during the Third 7-Year Plan. By so doing, they must establish a firm foundation of production in these areas in a short period and must guarantee the production and supply of the various machineries, facilities, and electronic and automation equipment needed for the technological improvement of the people's economy.

Today, thanks to the far-reaching plan of our party, a new vista is opening for scientific and technological development. Let us all make efforts for scientific and technological development. By so doing, let us brilliantly fulfill the intent of our party to effect a great upswing in scientific and technological development.

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N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

CASTRO GREETES KIM IL-SONG--In connection with the reelection of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the DPRK president at the First Session of the Eighth SPA, party and state leaders of many countries sent messages of congratulations to the respected and beloved leader. Messages of congratulations read as follows: Pyongyang--Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK president: I am glad to extend fraternal congratulations to you on your having been reelected as the DPRK president. The reelection is an expression of the Korean people's respect and reverence for you. Wishing you new success in your important and responsible work, I express once again my conviction that the fraternal relations between our two countries and peoples will continue to be strengthened and developed in conformity with common aspirations for socialist construction and peace. I express the loftiest respect to you. [Signed] Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the Councils of State and Ministers. [Dated] 6 January 1987. Havana. [Excerpt] [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1200 GMT 9 Jan 87] /9604

GREETINGS FROM LIBYA'S AL-QADHDHAFI--On the occasion of the new year 1987, Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the great 1 September revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah, sent a message of greetings to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK. The message of greetings is as follows: Pyongyang--His Excellency Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK: On the occasion of the new year, in the name of the people of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah and in my own, I extend warmest greetings to your excellency and sincerely wish your excellency a good health and long life and happiness and wish the fraternal Korean people progress and prosperity. [Signed] Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the great 1 September revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah. [Dated] 7 January 1987. Tripoli. [Text] [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 9 Jan 87] /9604

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