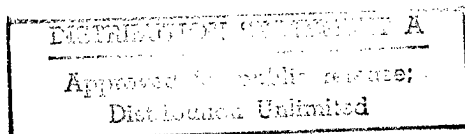


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6 FEBRUARY 1987

Korean Affairs Report



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6 FEBRUARY 1987

KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT

CONTENTS

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

U.S. Presses South Korea for New Won/Dollar Exchange Rate (Pak Tong-kun; MINJU CHOSON, 23 Sep 86)	1
Soviet Ambassador Holds Press Conference 15 January (Pyongyang Domestic Service, 15 Jan 87)	4
TASS Reports DPRK Letter on North-South Talks (Pyongyang Domestic Service, 13 Jan 87)	6
Delegations Issue Joint Statement on Talks Resumption (Seoul Domestic Service, 14 Jan 87)	7
DPRK Commentator Urges South To Respond To North Proposal (Kim Myong-nam; Pyongyang Domestic Service, 12 Jan 87)	10
Pyongyang Commentator Criticizes Two-Korea Maneuver (Kim Kyong-pok; Pyongyang Domestic Service, 6 Jan 87) ...	13
ROK Daily on Recent Situations in East Asia (Editorial; THE KOREA TIMES, 6 Jan 87)	15
KCNA Carries Review of 6 January DPRK Press (KCNA, 6 Jan 87)	17
Pyongyang Commentator on High-Level Talks Proposal (Kim Kyong-pok; Pyongyang Domestic Service, 14 Jan 87)	19
Defecting Agent From North Involved in Helicopter Case (Hong Song-ho; CHUNGANG ILBO, 9 Jan 87)	21
ROK Daily Alarmed Over North's Abduction Attempt (Editorial; THE KOREA TIMES, 10 Jan 87)	22

NODONG SINMUN Assails French Paper's Article on Dam (Pyongyang Domestic Service, 9 Jan 87)	23
Daily Denounces North's Position on 1988 Olympics (Editorial; SEOUL SINMUN, 8 Jan 87)	26
DPRK Daily on Suppression in South From Outset of New Year (Pyongyang Domestic Service, 8 Jan 87)	28
Radio Denounces Police Repression of Students in South (Kim Myong-nam; Pyongyang Domestic Service, 8 Jan 87) ...	30
NODONG SINMUN on Suppression of Workers in South (Pyongyang Domestic Service, 12 Jan 87)	33
Pyongyang Assails Anticommunist Campaign in South (Kim Kyong-pok; Pyongyang Domestic Service, 10 Jan 87)	35
VNS Urges Joint Mass Struggle During New Year (Yun Chong-won; Ko Il-chol; Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea, 2 Jan 87)	37
VNS on Chon Ring's Attempt to Further Suppress People (Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea, 11 Jan 87)	39

SOUTH KOREA

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Reportage on NKDP, Yi Min-u Formula (Various sources, various dates)	42
Yi Min-u's Retraction Dampens Outlook, by Kim Chong-chan	42
Kim Yong-sam Talks to Reporters	44
NKDP Factions Agree	45
Continuation of Friction Within NKDP Seen	46
DJP Faces Test of Capability To Retain Power (Pak Mu-chong; THE KOREA TIMES, 16 Jan 87)	48
DJP Positively Considering NKDP Seven-Point Demands (THE KOREA TIMES, 10 Jan 87)	50
Winds of Preelection Fever Discussed (Yi Sang-ch'ol, Kim Hyon-ho; CHOSON ILBO, 21 Dec 86)	52
Antigovernment Wall Posters Appear on Campuses (THE KOREA HERALD, 8 Jan 87)	58

Parties Welcome Chon's One-Term Office Pledge (YONHAP, 12 Jan 87)	60
Editorial on Ruling, Opposition Parties (TONG-A ILBO, 18 Dec 86)	62
YONHAP Analyzes President's Policy Statement (YONHAP, 12 Jan 87)	64
Journalist Group Secretary General Said Tortured (AFP, 14 Jan 87)	66
Police Crack Down on Procommunist Labor Group (THE KOREA TIMES, 11 Jan 87)	67
Police Arrest Nine for Supporting Labor Movement (THE KOREA HERALD, 15 Jan 87)	69
Police Arrest Students for Selling 'Revolution Bonds' (THE KOREA TIMES, 14 Jan 87)	70
Police Arrest Seven Members of Leftist Group (THE KOREA HERALD, 15 Jan 87)	71
Konguk Rioters' Trials, Prosecution Strategy (THE KOREA HERALD, 13, 16 Jan 87)	72
Prison Terms Demanded	72
'Notes of Repentance' Submitted	72
Conditions for Democratization Reviewed (Editorial; CHOSON ILBO, 30 Dec 86)	74
Briefs	
'Democratization Formula' Panel Proposed	76
Arrest of Radical Activists	76
Police Detain Three Activists	77
Release of Political Prisoners Called For	77
Two NKDP Members Resign From CPD	77
Prosecution Indicts Pusan Students	77
Seven-Year Prison Term Sought	78

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Briefs	
Seoul Population Figures	79

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Editorial Assesses U.S. Termination of FMS Credits (CHOSON ILBO, 18 Dec 86)	80
--	----

Korea Seeking To Host World Expo in 1994 (THE KOREA TIMES, 27 Dec 86)	82
Daily Calls for Bilateral Efforts in Trade Issue (Editorial; HANGUK ILBO, 16 Dec 86)	83
Briefs	
ROK To Participate in Universiad	85
FOREIGN TRADE	
Five-Year Trade Plan With Japan Reported (MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN, 10 Nov 86)	86
Trade Deficit Problems, by Yi Chu-ho	86
Trade Plan's Key Points	89
Daily Sees Need for Japanese Steps To Ease Trade Friction (Editorial; THE KOREA TIMES, 10 Jan 87)	95
INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY	
HANGUK ILBO on 'Irangate' Developments (Editorial; HANGUK ILBO, 11 Jan 87)	97
CHOSON ILBO on Soviet Military Buildup, Japanese Role (Editorial; CHOSON ILBO, 14 Jan 87)	99
TONG-A ILBO on Security Situation in Far East (Editorial; TONG-A ILBO, 13 Jan 87)	101
NORTH KOREA	
POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT	
DPRK Daily Views Kim Chong-il Guidelines (KCNA, 7 Jan 87)	103
ECONOMY	
KCNA on Agriculture Production in Mundok County (KCNA, 6 Jan 87)	105
SOCIAL CONDITIONS	
Contemporary Life in North Korea Examined (Arkadiy Baksberg; LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, 3 Dec 86)	106

KOREANS IN JAPAN

Chongnyon Official Supports DPRK Talks Proposal (KCNA, 10 Jan 87)	117
--	-----

Briefs

Chongnyon Vice Chairmen Arrive	118
Chongnyon Chairman Sends Greetings	118

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Foreign Leaders Greet Kim Il-song (KCNA, 7 Jan 87)	119
---	-----

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

U.S. PRESSES SOUTH KOREA FOR NEW WON/DOLLAR EXCHANGE RATE

Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 23 Sep 86 p 5

[Article by Pak Tong-kun: "Another U.S. Imperialist Economic Pressure on Exchange Rate Negotiations"]

[Text] Between the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets aggressive and servile "exchange rate negotiations" are being conducted.

According to reliable sources, a certain secretary of state strongly demanded "exchange rate negotiations" after summoning the South Korean puppet ambassador.

The U. S. imperialists are scheming to appreciate the value of the South Korean won against the U.S. dollar by lowering the exchange rate of the won through "exchange rate negotiations."

Such U.S. demand for appreciation of the won is a new pressure which has not been mentioned until now. And it is a brigandish act, newly taken after the pending trade issues, in accordance with Reagan's notorious Article 301 of the Trade Act were settled. Between the masters and the running dogs bargaining for this are now being conducted.

When the demand for the appreciation of the won was formally proposed, the Chon Tu-hwan regime, by all means, frantically tried to accommodate the masters "without trouble."

The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique directed its puppet ambassador stationed in the United States to visit the assistant secretary of state for East Asia and Pacific affairs, on the one hand, which the clique "invited" the scoundrel U.S. ambassador stationed in Seoul to the puppet Ministry of Finance to ask him to let the current system for deciding the exchange rate remain according to market forces instead of "artificial exchange rate adjustments."

On the other hand, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique engaged in a conspiracy at the Finance Committee of the puppet National Assembly in order to explore "means" to "cope with" the U.S. imperialist demand for appreciating the won.

Thus busying itself at home and abroad, the Chon Tu-hwan clique now says "we cannot accept the demand of the U.S. Government."

However, this is nothing but a cunning scheme to shield its true intention of accepting the brigandish demand of its masters without amendment.

Even when the issue of opening the cigarette market caused sharp criticism earlier, outwardly the puppet clique said that "we would not import cigarettes before the end of this year." However, in reality, as was demanded by the masters it began to import American cigarettes in September, thus opening the cigarette market.

The forceful U.S. demand for the appreciation of the won is certain, without fail, to be put into effect before long.

In this regard the "Voice of America broadcast" stated "South Korea has shown the attitude that this will never be allowed, but observers believe that such a stand by South Korea may undergo a change."

Until today, since the establishment of the puppet regime in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists have used the exchange rate as one of the important areas for aggression and plundering.

During the period when the U.S. imperialists implemented the so-called "aid" policy toward South Korea, they continued to lower the market value of the won over the dollar, and to raise the exchange rate for the purpose of strengthening their colonial control by employing the method of protecting and fostering comprador capital through the rapid increase of the volume of the won in the "aid," and of taking control financially of financial institutions.

Even during the period when they shifted from the "aid" policy to a loan and direct investment policy, the U.S. imperialists continued to lower the market value of the won in order to let monopoly capital penetrate South Korea under a favorable condition, and to plunder more profit.

Now, contrary to the past, the U.S. imperialists have come out with the demand for appreciation of the won over the dollar.

The reason why the U.S. imperialists are forcing the South Korean puppets to appreciate won is that they are aiming to overcome their economic crisis by further intensifying economic control over and plundering of South Korea.

Having produced large trade deficits each year since the beginning of the Reagan administration, the U.S. imperialists have shifted to the policy of appreciating the currency values of other nations, led by the yen, and depreciating the dollar in order to reduce their trade deficits. In this process the U.S. imperialists are forcing the puppets also to appreciate the market value of the won.

When the U.S. imperialists demand for "exchange rate negotiations" of the puppets is carried out in the future, the South Korean economy will suffer serious damage.

When the market value of the won rises, South Korean commodity prices will not be changed, but they become expensive when exported to other countries because they are converted to the dollar. When export commodity prices rise, exports are impeded, with the result that the competitiveness of commodities is weakened. This will eventually drastically shrink exports, and the South Korean balance of international payments will further deteriorate.

In regard to this, a South Korean newspaper expressed its worries that if "exchange rate negotiations" are successful, the competitiveness of commodities will drastically decline, and every year a \$1 to 2 billion loss will result.

Given the situation in South Korea where the economic structure is fixed to an export-oriented type, without exports the lifeline of the economy cannot be maintained. Where prices of exports are forcefully kept low, "exchange rate negotiations" which will inevitably raise the export prices by 10 to 20 percent are bound to be, as a matter of fact, a fatal blow.

The seriousness of the blow dealt to the South Korean economy by "exchange rate adjustments" is not limited to this.

Different from the opening of individual commodities and service sectors such as the opening of the insurance market, the protection of intellectual properties, or the opening of the cigarette market, "exchange rate adjustments" signifying the "appreciation" of money itself deal blows equally to all economic sectors and enterprises that produce commodities for export overseas.

Also, since the appreciation of the won over the dollar decreases bank deposits, it will further deepen the difficulty of funding of enterprises that depend on banks, and will further accelerate the stagnation in production and an increase in unemployment.

This demonstrates that the U.S. imperialist demand for "negotiations" for the appreciation of the won is aimed not only at overcoming their trade crisis but also at driving the South Korean economy to bankruptcy, and binding it more completely to the U.S. economy.

All the burdens of this forced new economic aggression will fall on the shoulders of the masses of people.

The brigandish and infamous U.S. imperialist demand for "exchange rate negotiations," which will have serious after-effects on the external trade, entrepreneurial management, and the livelihood of people of South Korea, is producing strong resistance and denunciation on the part of South Korea's young students and society.

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CSO: 4110/020

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

SOVIET AMBASSADOR HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE 15 JANUARY

SK160327 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Text] On 15 January Nikolay Shubnikov, Soviet ambassador to our country, held a press conference at the Soviet Embassy. The press conference was attended by reporters from newspaper companies, news agency, and broadcasting stations in Pyongyang; publication functionaries from foreign countries' embassies in our country; and foreign correspondents stationed in our country.

At the press conference Ambassador Nikolay Shubnikov made statements.

Indicating that on 10 January, Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, sent a letter to the secretary general of the United Nations in connection with the termination of the year 1986, which was declared as the year of international peace, he introduced the contents of the letter.

Saying that in the Soviet Union, the Year of International Peace was regarded as a year which gave a boost to the practical action to rescue mankind from the danger of nuclear war, he indicated that last year the CPSU and the Soviet Government advanced a peace-loving initiative for large-scale reduction of nuclear weapons and their complete abolition, thus proving their aspiration for large-scale reduction of nuclear weapons and their complete abolition.

He stated that last year the Soviet Union marched with firm direction and aspiration in the interest of world peace, winning support from the socialist countries, reliable allies, and numerous progressive people of the world.

He noted that the Soviet Union has advanced a series of initiatives for guaranteeing the security of Asia and the Pacific and has made efforts for their realization.

He said that the Soviet Union has firmly supported the DPRK's efforts to withdraw U.S. forces and nuclear weapons from South Korea, to make the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free zone, and reunify the country democratically and peacefully without the interference of foreign forces.

He said that the DPRK has taken a new step again to alleviate the situation on the Korean peninsula. He continued: The proposal for high-level North-South political and military talks advanced by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, in his current policy speech is a constructive step to provide a condition for reunification of the country.

He stressed that if the South Korean side is really interested in peace and the peaceful resolution of the Korean question, it should respond to the DPRK's proposal.

/12858

CSO: 4110/62

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

TASS REPORTS DPRK LETTER ON NORTH-SOUTH TALKS

SK160320 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 13 Jan 87

[Text] TASS on 12 January carried a commentator's article, "A New Important Initiative of the DPRK," in connection with the letter of the premier of the State Administration Council and the minister of the people's armed forces of our country sent to the South Korean side.

It said that the DPRK took a new important peace-loving step. It noted that the premier of the State Administration Council and the minister of the people's armed forces, in the letter sent to the South Korean side, proposed the holding of the first high-level North-South political and military talks in Panmunjom on 27 January.

It went on to point out: This proposal is a specific step to implement the initiative which DPRK President Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee, proclaimed at the DPRK SPA session on the eve of the new year. The leader [yongdoja] of Korea, in proposing the talks, noted that the talks would contribute to building trust between the two sides. The talks will be able to discuss such questions as mutual collaboration and exchanges, the reduction of armed forces, halting the arms race, and halting of large-scale military exercises.

If the talks are successfully held, Comrade Kim Il-song stressed, the highest-level North-South talks will be able to be held and here fundamental problems to realize the reunification of Korea will be able to be discussed. The DPRK's consistent struggle to alleviate the state of tension on the Korean peninsula, turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone, and reunify the country peacefully without foreign intervention is widely recognized in the international community. Three years ago, the DPRK proposed the holding of tripartite talks with the United States and South Korea to untie the knot of military tension on the Korean peninsula. Nevertheless, though there was absolutely no reason to reject that constructive proposal, the talks have not been held because of the wrong attitude of Washington and Seoul.

In conclusion, TASS said that the alleviation of tension on the Korean peninsula, normalization of the situation, withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea, and an early solution of the Korean question are the integral elements of the security of the Asian and Pacific region. It stressed that the new initiative of the DPRK is an important contribution to the efforts exerted in this direction.

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DELEGATIONS ISSUE JOINT STATEMENT ON TALKS RESUMPTION

SK140242 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0100 GMT 14 Jan 87

[Text of joint statement issued on 14 January by senior ROK delegates to the North-South Red Cross, Parliamentary, and Economic Talks--read by announcer]

[Text] We are very sorry that the North Korean side has not responded to our proposal for the resumption of talks after unilaterally suspending the 11th North-South Red Cross talks, which had already been agreed upon between both sides, the sixth North-South economic talks, and the third preliminary contact for North-South parliamentary talks, finding fault with an annual military exercise staged early last year.

Greeting 1987, a hopeful new year, all the fellow countrymen ardently hope that a good result will be attained this year as a result of the resumption of North-South dialogue without fail and that a foundation for national trust and reconciliation will be provided as a result of the realization of multilateral exchanges and cooperation between the North and South.

We have exerted every sincere and patient effort to resume the suspended North-South dialogue.

On 20 January last year, we called for holding all talks, which had been held between the North and South, as scheduled. On 26 March and 11 July, we designated dates for talks and put forward a proposal to the North Korean side concerning this.

Despite our repeated calls to resume the dialogue, the North Korean side has been engrossed in shifting responsibility for suspending the dialogue by preposterously proposing prior conditions. Thus, it has in fact consistently assumed an improper attitude to avoid resuming the existing dialogues.

The North Korean side has taken an unjust attitude by setting the holding of so-called tripartite military talks and progress in these talks as a precondition for resuming the suspended North-South dialogues while failing to respond to our call to resume the existing dialogues and proposing tripartite military talks, and an unjust stand by recently putting

forward so-called high-level North-South political and military talks and asserting that the suspended dialogues can be held again when a fruition is produced in these political and military talks.

By turning away from the humanitarian Red Cross talks, the economic talks designed for the common prosperity of the nation, and the preliminary contacts for parliamentary talks to legislate a unified constitution and by linking them to political and military talks the nature of which is entirely different from that of the aforementioned talks, the North Korean side asserts that the existing dialogues cannot be held unless these political and military talks are held and progress is achieved in them. This arouses deep suspicion as to whether the North Korean side is using the North-South dialogue for an impure political purpose.

Furthermore, despite our notifying the North Korean side long before to let it know the date for acceptance of a letter the North Korean side wanted to deliver to our side on 10 January, they took the insincere attitude of hurriedly making public the contents of the letter by broadcast. This shows that the North Korean side has revealed its proposal for political and military talks is not to seek a solution to the pending problems between the North and South, but to pursue the aim of political propaganda.

The North Korean side's logic of first demanding another channel for dialogue while failing to continue the existing channels of dialogue cannot win support from anyone, and is absurdity and sophism that convince no one.

Now, most important of all is to lay a foundation for substantial confidence by conducting the existing dialogues well and thereby realize the exchange of personnel and material between the North and South.

As is well known, not only have the North-South Red Cross talks made no small progress in discussing projects that concern the 5-point agenda items, but have also attained such practical successes as the home-visiting of the displaced families and the mutual exchange of art troupes.

Also, in the North-South economic talks the two sides have not only considerably narrowed the differences in views on the exchange of goods and economic cooperation, they have also reached agreement in principle on establishing a joint economic cooperation institution with officials of vice premier-level from both sides serving as chairmen.

The two sides also reached agreement on holding parliamentary talks in the preliminary contacts for North-South parliamentary talks which overflowed with a good atmosphere and concurred on views on all but a few agenda items to be put on the table at the full-dress round of talks.

We expect that if both the North and South make a little more effort and progress based on the successes and solid results attained by the two sides in these talks, they will produce good results and thereby bring great joy to the fellow countrymen.

The North Korean side should bear in mind the staggering responsibility and mission assigned to the delegations of the two sides and deeply examine themselves on how great a disappointment it has caused to its fellow countrymen through its measure of suspending the dialogues.

With this view, we once again call for the North Korean side to do away with its wrong attitude of insisting on an irrational and unrealistic assertion and rejecting the existing dialogues and respond to the call for resumption of the suspended dialogues unconditionally at an early date, if it truly desires the alleviation of tension between North and South Korean and harmony and unification.

In addition, since President Chon Tu-hwan declared in his 12 January policy speech that, if talks between persons of highest authority in North and South Korea are held, all questions between North and South Korea, including the question of the political and military talks proposed by the North Korean side, can be discussed, we believe that the North Korean side must respond at an early date to talks between persons of highest authority in North and South Korea if it truly desires harmony and the alleviation of tension between North and South Korea.

We look forward to the North Korean sides' affirmative response to our call.

[Dated] 14 January 1987

[Signed] Kwon Chong-tal, senior delegate to the preliminary talks for North-South parliamentary talks; Mun Hui-kap, senior delegate to the North-South economic talks; Yi Yong-tok, senior delegate to the North-South Red Cross talks.

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CSO: 4107/088

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DPRK COMMENTATOR URGES SOUTH TO RESPOND TO NORTH PROPOSAL

SK140417 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 12 Jan 87

[Commentary by station commentator Kim Myong-nam: "The South Side Should Respond to Our New Peace Proposal"]

[Text] As has already been reported, the premier of the DPRK State Administration Council and minister of the People's Armed Forces sent a letter through the radio containing our important peace proposal to the South Korean prime minister and the defense minister.

At first, we intended to hand over this letter to the South side at the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission [NNSC] at Panmunjom at 1100 [0200 GMT] on 10 January. However, the South side took an insincere attitude of refraining from receiving the letter that day even after having received an advance telephone notice. Thus, we were compelled to send the letter through a broadcast.

In the letter, our side proposed to the South side to hold high-level North-South political and military talks and to hold the first talks on 27 January, designating the Reunification Pavilion in our side's area and the Peace House in the South side's area as the venue of talks. Our side also proposed to hold the first talks at the Unification Pavilion.

We proposed that each delegation to the high-level North-South political and military talks consist of seven to nine persons in authority [in the government] and persons who hold real military power, including a vice prime ministerial-level head of the delegation and a deputy delegation head at the level of armed forces chief of staff, and that about five supporting personnel to accompany the delegation.

The letter also elucidated the principles to be observed at the talks and the questions to be discussed. According to this, it is anticipated that the issues designed to eliminate the political confrontation including the suspension of mutual smear and slander, realization of multilateral collaboration and exchanges, and promotion of national ties; measures designed to ease military tension including the reduction of armed forces, suspending the arms race, turning the DMZ in the Military Demarcation Line into a peace zone, and ending the large-scale military

exercises: as well as the issues on the promotion of authority of the NNSC and organization of a neutral nations supervisory army, will be discussed at the talks.

In addition, the letter clearly expressed the readiness to discuss the issues put forward by the South side if they are considered to be of help in relaxing tension.

This is a most reasonable and realistic national salvation plan which makes it possible to make a breakthrough for peace of the nation and its peaceful reunification by relaxing the political confrontation and military tension prevailing on the Korean peninsula.

As is known to all, a strained situation is being created in our country. Ignoring our peace-loving efforts, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean authorities are aggravating the situation each day while continuously perpetrating the maneuvers for confrontation and war.

The anticommunist confrontation maneuvers have been viciously perpetrated against us in South Korea and the patriotic struggle of the people calling for independence, democracy and reunification has been cruelly repressed. Their struggle was regarded as a procommunist act benefiting the enemy.

This is an antinational crime designed to perpetuate the nation's division by instigating distrust and antagonism within the country. The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean ruling faction are further aggravating the military tension. Not satisfied with the fact that they have turned South Korea into the largest nuclear advance base in the Far East where more than 1,000 various nuclear weapons are deployed according to their strategy toward Korea and Asia, the U.S. imperialists have continuously dragged in new nuclear weapons including the Lance missiles and nuclear delivery means. They are also constructing new nuclear storage houses.

Following the U.S. imperialists' policy of war aggression, the South Korean authorities placed all areas of South Korea under the constant mobilization posture while increasing the armed forces and constantly staging war exercises.

No one, who is truly concerned with the future of the nation and the people, can look idly on developments in South Korea.

In his historic policy speech at the First Session of the Eighth SPA, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who is always deeply interested in the destiny of the nation and the people and who dedicates all to the peace of the nation and its independent and peaceful reunification, elucidated an epochal national salvation plan to hold the high-level North-South political and military talks based on a scientific analysis of the prevailing situation.

That the premier of our Administration Council and minister of the People's Armed Forces sent a letter to the South side is a clear expression of the sincere position and earnest efforts of the WPK and the government of the

Republic to realize a premise for peace in the nation and its peaceful reunification by overcoming the grave difficulties at any cost.

The attitude toward the high-level North-South political and military talks will be a touchstone showing who truly wants relaxation of tension and peace on the Korean peninsula and who is truly pursuing confrontation and war.

The South side should not perpetrate any longer the act of pouring cold water over the nation's aspiration for peaceful reunification. It should immediately respond to our high-level North-South political and military talks proposal.

/12858

CSO: 4110/62

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

PYONGYANG COMMENTATOR CRITICIZES TWO-KOREA MANEUVER

SK071255 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 6 Jan 87

[Commentary by station commentator Kim Kyong-pok: "The True Color of the Divisionists That Has Been Disclosed Again"]

[Text] According to reports, the so-called puppet foreign minister issued the so-called basic diplomatic guideline for this year. In the guideline, he raved that diplomatic emphasis would be placed on strengthening security and creating an international environment for unification. This shows, as it did last year, that the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique will continue to be feverish in seeking divisive maneuvers for two Koreas. Thus, it is an intolerable criminal act.

Just as a crow can make only the sound of caw, the divisionists cannot say anything different. In the so-called basic diplomatic guideline, the puppet foreign minister emphatically stated that the South Korean-U.S. security cooperation would be strengthened through talks between the South Korean and U.S. foreign ministers and through the security consultative meeting to strengthen the so-called security system.

The puppet clique's gibberish about security is the slogan of aggression and war and its security is security to stay in power by suppressing democratic forces with guns and bayonets. This year, too, the puppet clique is trying to justify the U.S. aggression forces' occupation of South Korea under the facade of security, further strengthen war capabilities with masters, and spur preparations for a war of northward invasion, thus more deeply offering South Korea as the U.S. imperialists' aggressive military base and forward nuclear base. At the same time, under the protection of the U.S. imperialist masters, the puppet clique seeks the objective of bridging over the crisis of the fascist colonial rule and maintaining its dirty life by intensifying the fascist oppression against the people, youths, and students who seek independence, democracy, and reunification.

The so-called security consultative meeting and talks the puppet clique annually holds with the U.S. imperialists fully show the nature of the security cooperation it will strengthen. The puppets have only more deeply offered South Korea as the U.S. imperialists' aggressive military base and intensified its fascist oppression to secure its hold on power.

The puppet clique has also raved that this year it will strengthen South-South cooperation with Third World countries and nonaligned countries by offering so-called free aid and through the International Bank for Economic Cooperation, and that it will seek to normalize relations with the countries with which it has no diplomatic ties. This is also very ridiculous gibberish.

The entire world knows that South Korea, a typical colony of the U.S. imperialists, is the number one debtor in the world, that it suffers the burden of more than \$50 billion in foreign debts, and that economic bankruptcy and chaos are deepening and its people's lives are in distress. The puppets are now unable to borrow money to pay its current debts. Under such circumstances, they say that they would offer free aid. This is indeed nonsensical gibberish. Moreover, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is the enemy of developing countries that it has infiltrated as the shock brigade of the U.S. imperialists' aggression and plunder to obstruct the creation of new lives by the people of those countries.

Nonetheless, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique babbles about so-called aid, the normalization of relations, and so forth. This is a crafty trick designed to free them from international isolation by pretending to be a friend of Third World countries and nonaligned countries. It is also a foolish trick to create a favorable international environment for two Koreas. The so-called puppet foreign minister's gibberish about normalizing relations with countries of the communist bloc and expanding diplomatic efforts is also to realize the wicked ambition of disguising colonial South Korea as an independent state and creating an international environment for UN membership, cross-recognition, and two Koreas. Thus, the puppets' basic diplomatic guideline is only to seek the divisive diplomacy for two Koreas.

Our masses, who have suffered the agony of their nation's division for more than 40 years, eagerly look forward to the reunification of the country at an early date. The reunification of the fatherland, the supreme task of the nation, must be achieved based only on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification, and grand national unity.

Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, under the U.S. imperialists' instigation, has defined the two-Korea maneuvers as the basic diplomatic guideline for this year. This once again clearly shows that the puppets are indeed outrageous divisionists and the vicious enemy of the fatherland's reunification.

The puppet clique's criminal maneuvers for the permanent division of the country can never be allowed. All Korean people will smash the two-Korea maneuvers of the domestic and foreign divisionists and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland without fail.

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CSO: 4110/62

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

ROK DAILY ON RECENT SITUATIONS IN EAST ASIA

SK060043 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 6 Jan 87 p 6

[Editorial: "Regional Stability"]

[Text] We have entered the new year, but carrying over from last year is the impact of subtle developments in the republic's three neighboring states-- North Korea, Japan and China. These events will have varying degrees of implication on the situation in East Asia, including South Korea.

One is the smoldering pro-democracy movement in mainland China, which was spearheaded by students in major cities in early December and has remained alive despite repeated warnings and suppressive steps by government authorities.

Inciting rather keener attention among Koreans were the opening session of North Korea's eighth "Supreme People's Assembly" or its version of parliament, which conducted a partial transformation of the Pyongyang hierarchy, and a Japanese government decision to abandon its decade-old ceiling on defense spending--two developments which both took place last week.

A highlight to the Pyongyang assembly was the retention of the topmost echelon of leadership in North Korea, with Kim Il-song being reelected to presidency, but without the appointment of his son and heir apparent, Chong-il, to a vice presidency as previously speculated as likely.

On the other hand, the premiership changed with the appointment of Yi Kun-mo, an economic technocrat, in what appeared to be a desperate effort by Pyongyang to reinvigorate its failing economy.

The junior Kim's failure to be appointed to an influential government position, in addition to his holding the second-highest rank in the party leadership, may well underline a lingering power schism within the Pyongyang hierarchy--a schism which was partly indicated by the rumors of the senior Kim's death last year.

The change in premiership followed wide-spread reports that North Korea had failed to achieve the goals of its ambitious Second Seven-Year Development Plan which was supposed to terminate in 1984. A draft for the overdue Third Seven-Year Plan is now reportedly set to be introduced into the assembly some time this year.

On the other hand, the Japanese move to scrap its policy of holding defense outlay to under 1 percent of its GNP evokes mixed feelings from Asian nations, including Koreans, who suffered from pre-war Japanese colonialism and militarism.

True, the United States, the main allied power during World War II, and other countries have pressured Japan in recent years to increase its military spending and shoulder a bigger share of the defense burden on the Western alliance today, especially in view of the Soviet Union's marked military buildup in East Asia.

Yet, there is no denying that Asian nations have certain misgivings about the Japanese decision, although the Tokyo government has repeatedly assured the world that Japan would "absolutely not" become a major military power.

It is indeed hoped that the Japanese will honor their pledge, for their future moves will have enormous impact on regional peace and stability.

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CSO: 4100/091

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

KCNA CARRIES REVIEW OF 6 JANUARY DPRK PRESS

SK060443 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0423 GMT 6 Jan 87

[Press review]

[Text] Pyongyang, January 6 (KCNA)--Papers today report that foreign mass media gave wide publicity to the reelection of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Carried in the press are messages of greetings Comrade Kim Il-song received from foreign party and state leaders on his reelection as president and on the new year.

NODONG SINMUN reports that President Kim Il-song received reply messages from foreign party and state leaders and that he received messages of greetings from compatriots in Japan.

Papers come out with editorials and articles calling for the early realisation of the cause of national reunification upholding the proposal for North-South high-level political and military talks, a new nation-saving proposal, put forward by President Kim Il-song in his historic policy speech.

NODONG SINMUN carries an article by Dr Yi Song-chun under the title "Immortal encyclopedia which consummates the revolutionary theory on the complete victory of socialism." The article says in his historic speech "for the complete victory of socialism" President Kim Il-song has further developed in depth and systematized in an integral way the chuche-oriented theory on the complete victory of socialism.

Given in dailies are accounts of mass meetings being held in different provinces to hail the reelection of Comrade Kim Il-song as president and thoroughly carry out the tasks advanced by him in his historic policy speech.

Figuring large in the press is a report of the torchlight meeting of loyalty of youths in Pyongyang to take the lead in carrying out the first year tasks of the Third Seven-Year Plan, upholding the programmatic teachings of President Kim Il-song at the 12th plenary meeting of the Sixth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and his policy speech at the first session of the Eighth Supreme People's Assembly. Conspicuous there is an appeal to the members of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea and young people throughout the country which was adopted at the meeting.

According to NODONG SINMUN, the editor-in-chief of the Malagasy paper VAOVAO N'Y TOLOM-BAHOAKA issued a press statement in support of the proposal for holding north-south high-level political and military talks.

The radio "Voice of National Salvation" said that the anti-communist smear campaign of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique against the construction of the Kungangsan power station in the north was a despicable drama premeditated at [word indistinct] says the daily.

MINJU CHOSON in a commentary denounces the traitor Chon Tu-hwan for whipping up the north-south confrontation and [phrase indistinct], making an "inspection" from the beginning of the new year.

Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Nicolae Ceasescu made new year addresses, the Cuban paper GRANMA published an editorial and heads of state and government of various countries referred to the new year tasks, says the press.

NODONG SINMUN carries economic briefs from China, Poland, Cuba, Romania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Mongolia, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Somalia, Nepal, Mexico and Pakistan.

In an article headlined "U.S. 'White Dove' and 'Vulture'" the paper exposes the crafty double-faced tactics of the present Reagan administration.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

PYONGYANG COMMENTATOR ON HIGH-LEVEL TALKS PROPOSAL

SK150711 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 14 Jan 87

[Commentary by station commentator Kim Kyong-pok: "A Thief Calls Others Thieves"]

[Text] According to news reports, via the government-sponsored means of reporting, the puppet Chon Tu-hwan clique has recently viciously slandered our act of airing via broadcast the letter from the premier of the DPRK State Administration Council and the minister of People's Armed Forces to the South Korean prime minister and defense minister which contained a new proposal for high-level North-South political and military talks by referring to it as an act of unilaterally publishing the letter and as rude behavior.

This is nothing but brazen-faced behavior, like a thief calling another a thief. That we had to deliver the letter via broadcast was entirely due to the insincere attitude of the South side.

As is known, our side sent, in advance, a telephone message to the South side informing them that we would deliver a letter on 10 January through liaison personnel at the conference hall of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Panmunjom and asking that the South side send liaison personnel to receive the letter.

However, even after it received our telephone message in advance, the South side did not respond until the last minute, as the deadline approached. Only then did it send a telephone message to our side. Without giving any acceptable reason or explanation in the telephone message, the South side stated that it could not receive the letter on 10 January and took the very insincere attitude of saying that it would let us know later what it would do about the letter.

Under such circumstances, we had to broadcast the letter, considering the urgency of the issue. This notwithstanding, the puppet clique provoked us in this connection like a thief calling another a thief, demonstrating that they did not find our peace proposal palatable from the very beginning and that they have deliberately avoided receiving the letter. This is evidenced by words that have recently begun to come from within the ruling circles of South Korea.

On 12 January, the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, ignoring in his policy speech our proposal for high-level North-South political and military talks, repeated such shopworn subjects as talks between persons in highest authority from the North and the South and the resumption of suspended dialogues as he has in the past.

At the same time, those who identified themselves as senior delegates of the South side to the Red Cross talks, economic talks, and parliamentary talks, also ignoring our peace proposal, prattled that they were calling for the resumption of dialogue in a so-called joint statement.

Today, the commotion of anticommunist confrontation against us and the state of military standoff have reached extremes in South Korea. As long as the state of acute political and military standoff prevailing on the Korean peninsula is left intact, the dialogues would not be productive even if they are resumed. This is well demonstrated by the lessons left by the past dialogues.

It is necessary to first create an atmosphere for dialogue and provide prerequisites for peace. It is out of our desire for the various forms of suspended dialogues to go well and to provide preconditions for talks between persons in highest authority in the North and South by easing the grave state of political and military standoff prevailing on the Korean peninsula and by creating an atmosphere conducive to dialogue and peace that we have proposed high-level North-South political and military talks.

The puppets' babbling about resuming dialogues and whatnot is nothing but a sophistry designed to avoid our just peace proposals. Whenever we put forward just and fair peace proposals, the puppets have always refused to accept them without due cause or have slandered them. It is widely known to the world that last year the puppets refused to receive a letter from the minister of People's Armed Forces which contained our proposal for talks among military authorities.

The puppets' act of finding fault with our unavoidable way of delivering a letter and of substituting their unrealistic proposals for our just proposals is simply impudent. Attitudes toward the high-level North-South political and military talks are touchstones to determine who truly hopes for the relaxation of tension, peace, and the peaceful reunification in Korea and who truly wants division, confrontation, and war.

If persons in authority in South Korea are genuinely concerned about relaxing tension and ensuring peace, they should willingly respond to our new peace proposal instead of avoiding it.

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CSO: 4110/62

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DEFECTING AGENT FROM NORTH INVOLVED IN HELICOPTER CASE

SK090701 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 9 Jan 87 p 4

[By correspondent Hong Song-ho from Paris]

[Text] B.T., a newspaper published in Copenhagen, reported on 8 January that the North Korean agent who defected to West Germany, escaping from Copenhagen, Denmark, was an industrial spy who was involved in the incident of illegally smuggling helicopters manufactured by the U.S. Hughes Helicopter Company which were shipped to North Korea via West Germany.

The newspaper disclosed that the North Korean agent who defected was an economic expert assigned to the North Korean Embassy in East Berlin. He was engaged in information activities among North Korean trading firms, traveling between East and West Germany.

Meanwhile, Tak Kwan-chol, North Korean ambassador to Denmark, after persistently avoiding answering reporters' questions, said that "he is not a diplomat," indirectly admitting the North Korean agent's defection.

B.T. thinks that his defection is related to the expulsion from West Germany of three North Korean diplomats stationed in East Germany on 16 December of last year.

It is anticipated, therefore, that this defection of the North Korean agent will reveal the general picture of North Korean espionage activities in West Germany and the truth of the smuggling of the Hughes helicopters into North Korea.

B.T. said that North Korea is using its embassy in Denmark as a base to conduct espionage activities in this country and that the North Korean agents are connected with the Soviet KGB.

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CSO: 4100/091

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

ROK DAILY ALARMED OVER NORTH'S ABDUCTION ATTEMPT

SK092350 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Jan 87 p 6

[Editorial: "Pyongyang's Abduction Attempt"]

[Text] There have been many freedom-seekers who gallantly escaped reminding the people of how invaluable a free and open way of life is in human society.

The latest instance involving the defection of a North Korean diplomat to the West vividly tells of the ruthless Communist rule on the other side of the wall dividing Korea.

The North Korean diplomat, who was entering the Danish capital of Copenhagen on assignment, reportedly sought political asylum in the latter part of November last year, and he was sent to a Western country later.

Apparently irritated by the diplomat's defection to freedom, North Korean Communist rulers seem to have resumed their tactics of abducting innocent South Korean citizen residing abroad.

Alarming us once again is a kidnapping attempt by North Korean agents on a South Korean businessman in Singapore just recently, which must place our brethren overseas on the alert against a renewal of Pyongyang's inhumane terrorism.

Fortunately enough, the Korean businessman is said to have narrowly escaped the abduction plot, successfully reaching the Korean Embassy in Singapore earlier this week by taxi from a hotel where he had been detained by North Koreans.

The Hong Kong-based video film producer was visiting Singapore in search of his wife, who had disappeared a few days earlier. Taking advantage of his hard-pressed personal affairs, the North Korean agent, posing as a friend of his wife, reportedly lured him into the North Korean Embassy there.

It is quite obvious that the Pyongyang authorities are trying to mobilize all possible means to kidnap South Korean citizens overseas to the North, in a ploy that they may be disguised as "defectors to Communist paradise."

Upon witnessing the recent abduction attempt, the government authorities are called upon to strengthen measures to guarantee the safety of South Koreans abroad. At the same time, overseas Koreans and travelers are advised to pay closer heed to the required self-protection steps, so that they will not run into the risk of being fooled by North Koreans.

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

NODONG SINMUN ASSAILS FRENCH PAPER'S ARTICLE ON DAM

SK110337 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2152 GMT 9 Jan 87

[NODONG SINMUN 10 January commentary: "The Right of Publication That Has Been Sold"]

[Text] The French paper LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS has done something filthy, violently trampling underfoot the ethics governing the press whose chief mission is to value truth and objectivity.

According to news reports, in its 5 January issue this paper carried on its foreign news page a special article slandering and smearing the construction of our Kumgangsan power plant.

In the special article, accompanied by a map showing the locations of the dam of our Kumgangsan power plant and the so-called counterdam that the South Korean puppets plan to build and a photograph of the flood that struck Seoul in 1984, the newspaper heaped malicious words on us, referring to the power plant as a sword hanging over the heads of the Seoul citizens, as something that means to exacerbate tension during the period of the Olympic games, and as something that poses formidable military, ecological, and economic threats to South Korea.

The first thing that one intuitively senses about this is that the newspaper has exerted much effort to maximize the effect of false propaganda. The paper's reference to a sword is a vicious provocation against us. LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS' special article is a carbon copy of the South Korean puppets' slanderous propaganda on the construction of our Kumgangsan power plant.

Anyone can easily detect that this paper's special article is a carbon copy of the words memorized by the South Korean puppets, carried on a foreign news page that was sold out to the South Korean puppets in exchange for a staggering amount of money.

Simply put, the article was written and the maps and photographs were supplied by none other than the South Korean puppets. It is also clear that the right to publish the foreign news page of this paper on this specific date was totally in the hands of the South Korean puppets.

Because of their filthy collusion as such in false propaganda and a reactionary anti-communist smear campaign, LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS and the South Korean puppets cannot but reduce themselves to a target of ridicule and contempt by the world's people.

The South Korean puppets' motive behind their false propaganda of slandering and smearing the construction of the Kumgangsan power plant is very dark. The puppet traitors' malicious propaganda about the construction of our Kumgangsan power plant is the product of their 11th-hour attempt to divert the South Korean people's public attention and calm the raging waves of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and anti-fascist struggle for democratization in the face of a serious political and economic crisis.

Through this specific slander and smear campaign the puppets are now trying to whip up distrust of and hostility and war fever against us, rationalize the maneuvers of madly preparing for nuclear war in South Korea, and justify the so-called theory of the threat of southward invasion.

The puppet clique is even trying to win support for this slanderous racket in the international arena. However, its intention has not been fulfilled because of the opposition by the people of the world and the just and fair international public opinion. They are still looking for an opportunity to realize their wicked attempt. And the puppets have now managed to stretch their hands out to LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS.

In other words, they have bought off this paper which has keen interest in doing a profitable business. Also, the paper has fully laid bare its true color as a pro-government propaganda instrument by responding to the puppets' demand.

Contrary to the puppets' malicious slander, the construction of the Kumgangsan power plant is part of the peaceful construction being carried out according, from start to finish, to the long-range plans of our socialist economic construction. There is nothing threatening about it. Rather, the construction of this power plant will be greatly beneficial to the South Korean people.

Babbling about something like an attack by flooding or threat is simply a lie designed to deceive the South Korean people and the world's people.

LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS should be aware that it has committed a grave crime insulting the Korean people and French readers by slinging mud at the DPRK's construction of the Kumgangsan power station, while closing its eyes to the truth.

The foreign news page of this newspaper in its 5 January 1987 issue will remain shameful evidence for the indictment drawn up against those who routinely devote themselves to spreading false and fabricated facts out of greed for money.

It is none other than the South Korean puppets that have raised the sword over their fellow countrymen. Not only have they shipped into South Korea enough nuclear weapons to annihilate all of the Korean people, but they also are running riot as perpetrators, serving the U.S. imperialists who are posing threats of nuclear war against us. They also are committing such an anti-national act as building a concrete wall in the middle of the national territory, while scheming to perpetuate national division and fratricide.

If LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS wants to save face even a little, it should, as a matter of course, exonerate itself from its crime of having insulted the construction of our Kungangsan power plant by carrying an article exposing anti-national acts by the South Korean puppets.

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CSO: 4110/62

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY DENOUNCES NORTH'S POSITION ON 1988 OLYMPICS

SK091241 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 8 Jan 87 p 2

[Editorial: "We Should Beat Back Pyongyang's Absurd Request"]

[Text] We have 618 days before the Seoul Olympic games. The most important national tasks we should carry out without failure this year are to successfully carry out the preparations for the peaceful transfer of power and the Seoul Olympics scheduled for next year. The preparations for the festive event in Seoul--which will probably be the last Olympic games held in Asia in this century--have been progresssing smoothly so far amid international interest and blessings.

However, North Korea is desperately attempting to obstruct this, finding fault with the justness and preparations for the Seoul Olympics. North Korea is still insisting on its absurd request that the Seoul Olympics be cohosted by the North and South, disregarding the IOC Charter and the international agreement and practice concerning the Olympics.

The final IOC arbitration for the North Korea's absurd request--which is the object of international scorn and a national shame for us--was expected by the end of last year. Yet North Korea had the IOC postpone its arbitration, quibbling inconsistently that Seoul is unsuitable as a venue for the Olympics, that the holding of the Olympic games should be split between the North and South, and that if its request is not accepted communist countries will boycott the Seoul Olympics.

In an interview with a Swiss paper early in January this year, IOC Chairman Samaranch said that the IOC will give a final answer to North Korea's absurd request concerning the Seoul Olympics by February. However, we can hardly expect North Korea to put forward any constructive opinion, as revealed by the three rounds of contacts with the North Korean sports delegates in Lausanne last year. This is because the true intent of North Korea is to obstruct the Seoul Olympics. Therefore, the IOC should not further tolerate North Korea's delay tactics for the negotiation or its obstructive maneuvers.

North Korea thinks that the successful hosting of the Seoul Olympics will prove to be a fatal blow to it. Kim Il-song, whose propaganda has been

telling the people in the North that South Korea is occupied by the U.S. forces and the people here are living in a miserable plight of destitution and confusion, is well aware that the successful hosting of the Olympics in Seoul will shake North Korea's strategy toward the South at its very foundation. It is clear that this will mean a drastic loss of North Korea's prestige in the international community to a degree unbearable to it even in the communist and Third World countries.

In view of the fact that the Moscow Olympics in 1980 were held without the participation of the United States and many other Western countries and that the Los Angeles Olympics in 1984 were held without the participation of the Soviet Union and many other communist countries, the expectations for the Seoul Olympics are very high even in the communist world. East Germany, the strongest sports country next to the Soviet Union in the communist camp, completed organizing its national team of 600 players and officials in November last year; Poland has already expressed its willingness to participate; and Communist China, which participated in the Asian games last year, is preparing hard for the 1988 Olympic games. East Germany, which did well in the Munich Olympics in which it proudly participated in 1972, must be scornful about North Korea's uncivilized attitude.

We have opened the door of the Seoul Olympics to all of the 161 countries of the world, transcending ideology and system. For North Korea to extricate itself from the international denunciation resulting from its maneuvers to obstruct the Seoul Olympics, it should participate in the Seoul Olympics in a pleasant manner, and it is not yet too late for such a decision. This is a way for it to turn away from antinational crime, too.

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CSO: 4107/088

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DPRK DAILY ON SUPPRESSION IN SOUTH FROM OUTSET OF NEW YEAR

SK100154 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2154 GMT 8 Jan 87

[NODONG SINMUN 9 January commentary: "A Stormy Suppressive Wind of Bayonets From the Outset of the New Year"]

[Text] A suppressive whirlwind of suppression is blowing from the outset of the New Year in South Korea. Saying that they anticipate the massive scattering of leaflets by radical students, the puppet Seoul Police Bureau on 8 January issued a suppressive order to the police stations under it, instructing them to intensify patrols at the bus stops and to arrest those carrying leaflets on the spot.

The puppet National Police Headquarters has arrested a Seoul National University student who stood at the head of a struggle on the charge of violating the notorious National Security Law. Meanwhile, the puppets are attempting to execute the death sentence for (Yang Tong-hwa) and another prisoner for whom they passed capital punishment, labeling them spies who had infiltrated into South Korea, and to continue staging the murderous trials of the patriots who have been arrested and detained. They are attempting to arrest the 175 persons who have committed the so-called crime concerned with the current political situation, even offering prize money. This shows that a frenzied fascist wind is blowing again in South Korea against the patriotic forces and that the spearhead of suppression is directed against the students.

The fascist clique's wielding of bayonets which began from the outset of the New Year is an intolerable crime designed to tide over its power crisis and to realize the long-term power plot.

As for the students against whom the military fascist clique is directing the spearhead of suppression, they are the patriotic students who are vigorously waging an anti-fascist struggle under the banner of independence, democracy, and reunification. They have launched into the anti-U.S. resistance because they could no longer tolerate the slavish life imposed by the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule which has continued for over 40 years, and raised the torchlight of democracy aloft because they cannot tolerate the military fascist rule which deprives the people of even elementary democracy and civil rights. The students are waging their struggle in a more organized manner to cope with the Chon Tu-hwan ring's

violent suppression, which is becoming more vicious and violent with each passing day, and are actively waging the ideological indoctrination of struggle to evoke the masses suffering from the oppression of foreign forces and fascism to struggle.

According to a report, the mass ideological indoctrination activities are becoming more active among the students in the New Year. Leaflets and wall papers of ideological indoctrination in the name of the Aeturyon and the Chonhangnyon have been put up in many universities, including Korean University, Songgyungwan University, and the Hanguk University of Foreign Students.

The South Korean students' movement for ideological indoctrination, which is being developed under the banner of anti-U.S. struggle for independence, is to let the people know the truth, coping with the puppets' reactionary ideological offensive. This is far from being a crime.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring's fascist frenzy is the manifestation of its desperate attempt to extricate itself from a power crisis. The puppets are now experiencing the most serious power crisis since it took power as a result of the people's strong resistance. A rumor about a crisis in Chon Tu-hwan's regime this winter is being circulated in South Korea these days.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring, under the signboard of a peaceful transfer of power and preparations for the Olympic games, is further intensifying the suppression on the one hand, and is attempting to materialize the constitutional revision for a parliamentary cabinet system on the other so as to provide a base for retaking power by all means. It, therefore, is inevitable that such an attempt of the puppets will come against greater resistance of the masses.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring is directing the spearhead of suppression against the students to stop by any means the advance of the students--who have seen through its impure intent--from becoming the detonator for the resistance of all the people.

The puppets are becoming more sensitive to the students' ideological indoctrination activities, ruthlessly suppressing them, to check the masses from being awakened in greater numbers with the influence of the students and from launching into the arena of the anti-U.S. and anti-fascist struggle.

Nonetheless, the violent offensive cannot be a way to rescue the puppets from crisis. Rather, it will only incite the people's spirit of resistance even further. The more the puppets step up suppression, the more vigorously the South Korean students will wage the struggle, and will blow up, together with the broad masses, the colonial military fascist dictatorship.

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

RADIO DENOUNCES POLICE REPRESSION OF STUDENTS IN SOUTH

SK090819 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Commentary by station commentator Kim Myong-nam: "Knife-Wielding Sounds Resounding From Early in the New Year"]

[Text] With the beginning of the New Year, the fascist repressive maneuvers of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique are being more frenziedly perpetrated.

According to a report, the puppet Seoul municipal police bureau directed its subordinate police stations to strengthen check-ups and searches downtown and to arrest on the spot those who have leaflets, while raving that it obtained intelligence indicating that some patriotic students will disseminate so-called subversive leaflets in subways and buses on the closing day of submitting application forms for admission into colleges, and so forth.

Prior to this, the fascist clique ordered its lackeys to hastily search and arrest 175 men who were involved in the so-called crime of disturbing the situation. It is unhesitatingly committing atrocious and barbarous acts of sentencing the arrested students to death and severe punishment by holding murderous trial rackets each day.

The puppet Education Ministry is running amok with suppression of students, having become a culprit of the fascist dictatorship. Holding a so-called meeting of directors of students affairs from 33 universities including Seoul National University on 6 January, the puppet Education Ministry babbled that during the period of entrance examination to the universities, infiltration of consciousness-raising maneuvers among new students is anticipated. It then urged the measures of prevention and strengthening of guidance.

The puppet clique arrested, imprisoned and punished the students who rose in the just struggle, while perpetrating the frenzied fascist suppression. From early in the new year, it is creating a terrorism-ridden atmosphere by wielding the knife.

All facts clearly show how frantically the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique is running wild to suppress the students with the beginning of the New Year. The students who have risen in the just struggle cannot be the target of repression.

That the South Korean students have risen in the anti-U.S. struggle for independence, in the anti-fascist struggle for democracy, and in the struggle for national reunification demonstrates a lofty sense of duty and a patriotic act.

Today, the national dignity and sovereignty are cruelly trampled underfoot and the people's rights are mercilessly infringed upon in South Korea by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique. How can they look idly on this?

That the Chon Tu-hwan clique cruelly repressed, punished and massacred the youths and students who have risen in a just struggle with guns and bayonets is an intolerable crime. Showing again that the rascals are the most vicious fascist lunatics who block the people's aspirations for independence, democracy and reunification and are the wicked stranglers of democracy and civil rights.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique, in frantically running amok with repression of the students from the beginning of the New Year, knows what it is aiming at. It is expected that the mass advance of youths and students for independence and democracy of society will be strengthened more fiercely this year than any other time in South Korea.

The youths, students and people who lead a miserable life under the outside forces and the fascist dictatorship are not going to tolerate the continuance of the colonial fascist rule in South Korea any longer. The increasing anti-U.S. and anti-dictatorship spirit of struggle of the people has caused enormous unrest and terror to the puppet clique.

That traitor Chon Tu-hwan is driving his culprits into fascist repression while babbling about the crossroad of development and backwardness this year, a divide, and so forth, is the expression of such unrest and fear.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique has only the ambition for long-term power. The greatest obstacle to realizing his ambition for long-term power is the mass advance of the patriotic youths, students and people who have a strong sense of justice and who never compromise with injustice. That the Chon Tu-hwan clique is wielding the club of fascism from the beginning of the New Year is designed to block the mass advance of the youths, students and people who are considered a hindrance to the extension of power, and to build the system of long-term power.

However, this is a foolish act. The miserable destinies of the former dictators clearly prove that suppression with guns and bayonets is no salvation and cannot be a means for survival.

The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique should seek a deserved lesson from the end of his predecessors. It should not recklessly act but should immediately release all the people it has illegally arrested. The South Korean youths, students and people will vigorously fight without yielding to any repressive maneuver of the fascist clique and will illuminate the dawn of independence, democracy and reunification without fail.

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CSO: 4110/62

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

NODONG SINMUN ON SUPPRESSION OF WORKERS IN SOUTH

SK130417 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2155 GMT 12 Jan 87

[NODONG SINMUN 13 January commentary: "A Fascist Club Directed at Labor Organizations"]

[Text] The whirlwind of tyranny has been expanded from campuses to labor sites. On 10 January, the puppet police headquarters arrested 11 members of the Ansan Fighting Committee for Liberating Workers, which graduates of Seoul National University had organized in August last year by merging three labor organizations, at the Panwol industrial complex on charges of violating the National Security Law, saying that this organization smacked of an underground organization. It then initiated a search for more than 20 persons by linking them with the organization in question. Prior to this, the fascist clique ordered the coercive dismantling of many trade unions and labor organizations, including the South Korean Consultative Association for the welfare of workers, the Seoul Federation of the Labor Movement, and the Chonggye Clothes Trade Union, describing them as problem-causing labor organizations. By including the nucleus members of the organization into the list of those who are wanted by the police, it arrested and imprisoned the majority of them. Some of those who evaded the search were compelled to go underground.

This shows that the Chon Tu-hwan ring, perplexed by the emerging in succession of new organizations from the working class as well as from the South Korean students and by the promotion of the anti-U.S. and anti-fascist struggle, is trying to exterminate the labor movement by frantically carrying out tyrannical offensive operations.

Under colonial and fascist rule by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring, their stooges, the working class in South Korea has been exploited and suppressed nation- and class-wise in a most cruel manner. The working class has failed to exercise their basic labor rights. While suffering from hard labor like cows and horses, they have been poverty-stricken. It is unavoidable for the South Korean working class to rise in the struggle to demand the independence and democratization of society and the right to existence.

The labor movement in South Korea has recently continued to advance vigorously, along with other mass movements including the student movement.

In particular, the labor movement organizations, which have emerged in recent years, and the nucleus members of these organizations, have steadily carried out their activities to indoctrinate and awaken the working masses. The struggle advance of workers who have realized their class position has been matchlessly strengthened in recent years, and the organizational level of their struggle has further increased with the passage of time.

Fearing this, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has frantically suppressed the people. The military fascist clique has wantonly termed labor organizations as underground organizations tolerating communists and the members of these organizations as criminals who have violated the National Security Law, saying that labor organizations and the members of these organizations have destroyed social stability by scattering printed materials to consciously awaken workers, by staging antigovernment demonstrations, and by lodging protests. This is an excuse designed to justify its fascist riot. How can the activities of workers' organizations to awaken the members of these organizations class-wise constitute a crime? How can the struggle to claim and guard the workers' right to existence constitute a crime?

The traitor Chon Tu-hwan's DJP has staged the farce of advertising the reactionary parliamentary cabinet system to realize their long-term office, which the people oppose. The Chon Tu-hwan ring is trying to prevent the unity and organizational advance of the working class by dismantling progressive organizations in South Korea and by arresting and imprisoning the nucleus members of these organizations. Thus, it is trying to overcome the shaking ruling crisis and to realize the extension of the term of the DJP regime. However, the South Korean situation will never develop as demanded by the puppets. The act of raising a fascist riot by clamorously babbling about social stability has further increased the resentment of workers. When the awakened working class demonstrate their wrath in unison, the Chon Tu-hwan ring will never be safe. The fascist clique, which is trying to extend its term in office, will have to pay a dear cost.

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CSO: 4110/62

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

PYONGYANG ASSAILS ANTICOMMUNIST CAMPAIGN IN SOUTH

SK121324 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 10 Jan 87

[Commentary by station commentator Kim Kyong-pok: "The Maneuvers of Political Confrontation Must Be Abandoned"]

[Text] According to reports, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, through a reptile organization called the Korea Federation of Education Associations, has reportedly decided to send a letter to an international organization requesting that world public opinion be created against our peaceful Kumgangsan power station construction. The puppet clique reportedly babbled that the dam is being built for military purposes and begged for cooperation to create public opinion to stop the construction of the Kumgangsan power station.

Earlier, by mobilizing all kinds of rabble, the puppets raved that the construction of the power station must be stopped, and wickely schemed to hold a seminar over the matter and expand the fund-raising campaign to build a counterdam even to overseas compatriots and foreigners.

This shows that the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is continuing its anticommunist commotion even after entering the New Year. As the saying a dog's tail cannot become the tail of a weasel goes, the puppet clique is not abandoning its bad habit.

It was long ago when the vicious nature of the puppets' anticommunist commotion was brought to light. The anticommunist propaganda which the puppets atrociously stage by babbling about a means for flooding and construction for a special purpose and even by showing a chart they fabricated in a secret room is a last-ditch effort to defame us and bridge over the political disorders and the grave crisis in South Korea. At the same time, it is a dirty slanderous scheme for the extortion of the people's money to provide funds for fascism and war and for long-term office.

As time passes, a concealed plot is uncovered. The true color of the puppets' slanderous commotion has recently been exposed even more clearly. According to the Voice of National Salvation, on the evening of 28 October last year, the day on which the joint student sit-ins at the Konguk University began, traitor Chon Tu-hwan hurriedly called his leading stooges,

including the puppet director of the Agency for National Security Planning, into the Chongwadae and huddled to bridge over the grave crisis in his rule. What was fabricated in accordance with the puppet traitor's direction was precisely the plan to stage an anticommunist campaign by slandering the Kumgangsan power station construction as a means of flooding for southward invasion. According to this, the puppets started a vicious anticommunist confrontation commotion by carping on our power station construction, which can never become an issue. However, if one possesses reason, he will not believe in such propaganda.

Though the true color of its slanderous propaganda has been fully disclosed and the voices of condemnation and denunciation are ceaselessly being raised from the peoples at home and abroad, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is continuing to be feverish in its anticommunist commotion even by committing the dirty act of sending a letter to an international organization. This is a deliberate and premeditated provocation to aggravate North-South relations and the state of tension.

Today, because of the growing new war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique and because of the reckless anticommunist confrontation commotion, North-South relations are continuously being aggravated and a serious obstacle has been created on the road to peace and peaceful reunification.

Easing tension on the Korean peninsula and creating a precondition for peace and peaceful reunification are an urgent question to be solved. Proceeding from this, we recently put forth a new national salvation proposal to hold high-level North-South political and military talks to alleviate the state of political confrontation and the state of military tension and to create an atmosphere of trust in the nation. Because it is rational and realistic, our proposal, upon being proclaimed to the world, is arousing enthusiastic repercussions from the peoples of broad strata.

Nevertheless, the puppet clique, even after entering the new year, persists in its stereotypical anticommunist commotion. This shows that the puppets are indeed a group of traitors who know nothing about the country and nation but only seek to aggravate the state of political confrontation and military tension.

The puppets' anticommunist commotion can never impair the lofty international prestige of the Republic and can never quench the growing admiration of the South Korean people for the northern half of the Republic.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique must immediately do away with the commotion of political confrontation which increase distrust and friction in the nation.

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CSO: 4110/62

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

VNS URGES JOINT MASS STRUGGLE DURING NEW YEAR

SK052311 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 2 Jan 87

[Roundtable talk among unidentified moderator, Madame Yun Chong-won, and announcer Ko Il-chol]

[Excerpt] [Moderator] We have reviewed the results attained by the mass movement carried out in South Korea last year. Would you briefly explain what work we should carry out during the new year to smoothly and victoriously advance our nation-saving struggle?

[Announcer Ko Il-chol] First allow me to give an explanation. Unprecedentedly serious confrontation is expected during involving the patriotic and democratic forces against the foreign and treacherous forces. This year will have the 1988 Olympics at hand and traitor Chon Tu-hwan's term of office will end. [as heard] Accordingly, the enemy of the people will desperately struggle to smoothly hold the criminal 1988 Olympics and maintain the military and fascist dictatorial system forever. To victoriously advance the mass struggle to achieve independence, democracy, and reunification by smashing the fascist ring's frantic reactionary offensive amid such a grim situation, our people should above all develop powerful democratic and patriotic forces. Without the development of powerful democratic and patriotic forces, they can neither thwart traitor Chon Tu-hwan's tyrannical scorched earth offensive nor foil his wicked plot to remain in power forever and host the 1988 Olympics. To develop powerful democratic and patriotic forces, we should give first priority to the work of consciously awakening the masses of the people. Consciously awakening the masses of the people is a prerequisite for winning victory in the mass movement. The people who have failed to awaken themselves with the truth of chuche--a consciousness of independence--are enervate. Therefore, we should give priority to the work of consciously awakening the people.

To successfully carry out the work of consciously awakening the people, we should correctly exploit the experience we acquired last year in the struggle to consciously awaken the masses of the people and develop and utilize new methods in consciously awakening the people. In particular, we should successfully carry out the work of consciously awakening the people by listening to the Voice of National Salvation of our South Korean Democratic National Front.

[Moderator] Through the Voice of National Salvation, last year students and the patriotic people from all walks of life spiritually armed themselves and found the path for advancing their struggle, thus driving the fascist ring into a corner. During the new year, the patriotic people from all walks of life should listen to the Voice of National Salvation--the true spokesman for the people's will--know themselves, and find the road for pioneering their own destiny. They should not forget that the means to awaken the people is to mingle with them and should steadily carry out the work of consciously awakening the people by mingling with them.

[Madame Yun Chon-won] We should concentrate on organizing the masses of the people during the new year. If they fail to firmly unite, those who have been awakened with the consciousness of the masses of the people will not be able to attain victory in their struggle. Accordingly, along with increasing [words indistinct] organizations, this year we should vigorously wage the struggle to form regional and national fighting organizations and double our efforts to form a united anti-U.S. nation-saving front.

Meanwhile, the people from all walks of life should such more positively wage a joint and combined struggle by firmly uniting along the sacred road of anti-U.S. and anti-dictatorial struggle by transcending differences in ideologies, religious beliefs, and party affiliation. All the patriotic forces, including workers, peasants, students, intellectuals, religious figures, small- and medium-size businessmen, and patriotic soldiers, who desire independence, democracy, and reunification, should cooperate with one another and unite against foreign forces and the treacherous fascist clique--the common enemies.

[Moderator] That is very right. Under circumstances in which the Chon Tu-hwan clique wickedly maneuvers to individually annihilate the patriotic and democratic forces by dividing and undermining them, it is very urgent for all forces that desire independence, democracy, and reunification to vigorously wage a joint and combined struggle. To advance the mass struggle without the slightest deviation, we should correctly choose and use fighting slogans and forms with which the people can sympathize and that meet the requirements of the present stage of the mass struggle.

[Ko] That is right. Our experience shows that we should be thoroughly vigilant against those extreme left-leaning fighting slogans and those radical fighting forms with which the people do not sympathize and that can give the enemy an excuse to brazenly suppress the people.

[Moderator] By fiercely creating the storm of struggle, our people should bring the sacred anti-U.S. and anti-fascist struggle for independence and democracy to a successful conclusion this year. Thus, we should brilliantly embellish this year as a year of decisive change and proud victory in the anti-U.S. and anti-dictatorial nation-saving struggle. It is time to close. Thank you very much.

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CSO: 4110/62

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

VNS ON CHON RING'S ATTEMPT TO FURTHER SUPPRESS PEOPLE

SK140144 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 11 Jan 87

[Station Commentary]

[Text] Hello everyone. During this hour, we will talk about the fact that the Chon Tu-hwan ring has again revealed its attempt to further increase the suppression of the people to maintain the current dictatorial regime and realization of a long-term of office by holding the New Year opening ceremony for the riot squad of the Seoul Municipal Police.

As has already been reported, by holding the so-called New Year opening ceremony for the riot squad of the Seoul Municipal Police on the morning of 9 January at Hyochang stadium, the Chon Tu-hwan ring, while saying that constant challenges against public peace and factors that would destroy social stability are anticipated at home and abroad this year because of the creation of a political and social atmosphere related to the peaceful transfer of power and preparations to hold the Olympics, raved that it would resolutely cope with these challenges and factors.

The creation of a political and social atmosphere related to the peaceful transfer of power being babbled about by the Chon Tu-hwan ring means achieving constitutional revision that favors the parliamentary cabinet system, devised by itself at the instigation of the United States--a system designed to continuously maintain the current dictatorial regime.

Therefore, the order issued by the Chon Tu-hwan ring at the New Year opening ceremony for the riot squad of the Seoul Municipal Police is nothing but an oppressive order which urges that factors to hinder the creation of an atmosphere related to its long-term of office be ruthlessly suppressed and eradicated by all means.

The genuine meaning of a peaceful transfer of power is not one person retiring from his position after completing his tenure of office, but a transfer of power achieved through democratic competition and the result of the people's free exercise of their right to choose a government.

Therefore, the system that replaces only the person in charge of power under circumstances in which such a principle is not guaranteed can be said to be a one-party dictatorship based on succession of power, although replacement is achieved in a peaceful way.

In other words, to achieve a genuine peaceful transfer of power, it is necessary to revise the current constitution to one in which the people themselves can directly elect the person in charge of power according to their own will. To do this is a constant demand of our people.

However, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has ignored our people's demand and has desperately attempted by every method to realize the parliamentary cabinet system, which is nothing but an alteration or [word indistinct] of the current constitution.

The attitude adopted by the Chon Tu-hwan ring is nothing but an intolerable mockery against our people who call for electing the person in actual charge of power themselves according to their own will and demand and an overall act of rejecting the achievement of democracy.

This is because, although it is possible to succeed political power one by one within the DJP when the current constitution is revised according to the Chon Tu-hwan ring's attempt, the transfer of power among political parties, which can be achieved after making an appeal to the confidence of the entire nation through a policy contest, is beyond imagination and so the current dictatorial regime is bound to continue.

For this reason, our people have vehemently waged the struggle to oppose the parliamentary cabinet system after judging it to be a maneuver designed to realize the ambition for a long-term of office under the pretext of a peaceful transfer of power as soon as the Chon Tu-hwan ring advocated the proposal to revise the current constitution to favor a parliamentary cabinet system.

In this context, it is clear that the more the Chon Tu-hwan ring attempts to realize the parliamentary cabinet system, the more violent the struggle of the people to oppose this system will be waged.

This has been sufficiently proven by the fact that approximately (?378) christian church priests and believers have already put their signatures on a Pan-christian written declaration issued on 6 January by approximately 20 christian church priests and believers, including Cho Yong-sul, Cho Nam-ki, and Pak Hyong-kyu, who oppose the constitutional revision which would favor a parliamentary cabinet system proposed by the Chon Tu-hwan ring.

This fact suggests that the people's struggle to oppose the constitutional revision favoring a parliamentary cabinet system being maneuvered by the Chon Tu-hwan ring will be waged more vehemently this year.

That the Chon Tu-hwan ring, while raving in connection with the creation of a political and social atmosphere related to the peaceful transfer of government that constant challenges against the public peace and factors that would destroy social stability are anticipated, has instructed that these challenges and factors be resolutely coped with, is designed to achieve the ambition for a long-term of office by realizing the parliamentary cabinet system by every method after ruthlessly suppressing this struggle by the people.

However, the Chon Tu-hwan ring cannot prevent by any means the will of our people who want to overthrow the dictatorship and realize democracy in society.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring must no longer deride the will of the people and must retire from the position of political power in conformity with the constant demand of our people.

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CSO: 4110/62

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

REPORTAGE ON NKDP, YI MIN-U FORMULA

Yi Min-u's Retraction Dampens Outlook

SK160115 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Jan 87 p 2

[By Staff reporter Kim Chong-chan from the column "New Analysis"]

[Text] Yesterday's settlement of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party's factional feud over the so-called democratization formula has dampened prospects for an agreed-upon constitutional reform.

NKDP President Yi Min-u and party adviser Kim Yong-sam reaffirmed the party's long-standing official position to pursue the direct presidential election. The reaffirmation was approved when Kim met with Kim Tae-chung later in the day.

Yi and Kim Yong-sam flatly rejected the cabinet government system favored by the ruling Democratic Justice Party, branding it again as a "scheme to perpetuate its rule."

The Yi Min-u formula, announced 24 December last year, once created the mood for interparty dialogue on the projected constitutional reform. Yi signaled his willingness to agree to interparty negotiations over constitutional reform featuring the cabinet government, if the ruling DJP agrees to realize his seven-point democratization proposal.

Backing off from his formula, he said it is regrettable that the formula is giving an impression that the NKDP is willing to accept a parliamentary government, if the seven-point conditions for democratization are met.

What makes it more difficult for rival parties to keep the mood for dialogue alive is that Yi and Kim Yong-sam agreed to strengthen the NKDP's ties with dissident figures. The two Kims co-chair the dissident Council for the Promotion of Democracy.

Political observers said that yesterday's agreements between the two opposition leaders have brought another confrontation between the two major parties.

The leaders of rival parties are scheduled to meet soon, but no immediate progress is expected in interparty negotiations over constitutional reform as a result of those agreements.

The observers did not rule out the possibility that the ruling DJP might push its own constitutional amendment bill through the National Assembly, if the confrontation continues.

Political tensions arose in early December last year when the majority party showed signs of forwarding its proposal for constitutional revision featuring the cabinet "before the winter is over."

NKDP President Yi's democratization formula has received strong objections from the two de facto party leaders, while being supported by nonmainstreamers, thus creating the factional feud.

Following the settlement of the friction, the two Kims are seeking to weaken party President Yi's footing in the main opposition NKDP. Such endeavors made by them are aimed at "preventing the revival of the formula," party sources said.

The "happening," whether it was deliberate or not on the part of Yi, inflicted some damage on the main opposition party.

First of all, the merits of the cabinet government system became relatively upheld, while those of the direct presidential election system were devalued. With this, the Yi formula provided a kind of "exit" for those lawmakers within the NKDP who favor the cabinet system.

Another is the tarnished image of the two Kims, which is likely to cause hardships for the NKDP to get the asserted "inevitability" of the direct presidential election system across to the nation, unless the party succeeds dramatically to boost its image.

Accordingly, the influence of the two Kims upon the general public is expected to diminish a little, observers predict. Meanwhile, the observers say "the Yi happening" brought about changes in interpersonal relations among Yi, Kim Tae-chung, Kim Yong-sam and in their party positions.

For party President Yi, the incident revealed his limitations as NKDP president who is under virtual control of the two opposition leaders. Along with this, it dropped Yi's credibility as a political partner to the ruling DJP.

For Kim Yong-sam, the meeting yesterday with Yi Min-u eradicated doubts that he had connived at the party president's formula beforehand. The meeting also restored the NKDP adviser's weight within the main opposition party, political watchers forecast.

In the meantime, Kim Tae-chung succeeded in putting brakes on Yi's seven-point formula. But Kim is once again in (?control) to confront with Yi and another Kim, though for the time being.

Such analysis is based on the fact that a conciliatory relation between Yi Min-u and Kim Yong-sam can comparatively isolate Kim Tae-chung, presupposing inconvenient relations between Yi and Kim Tae-chung.

It remains an intriguing issue how the three opposition leaders will deal with the political situation, in a complicated interpersonal relationship.

Kim Yong-sam Talks to Reporters

SK160101 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 16 Jan 87 p 2

[Text] Kim Yong-sam held a question-answer session with reporters yesterday after he and party President Yi Min-u announced an agreement that the ruling camp's parliamentary cabinet system could not become the subject of partisan negotiations, scrapping the so-called Yi Min-u idea.

The following are excerpts of the question and answer session.

Question: Does the announcement mean the nullification of the Yi Min-u idea?

Answer: (nodding his head) His idea was originally based on our party's claim. There is no need for us to talk about it anew. As Yi's overture (for democratic reform) was magnified, a misunderstanding arose where people felt that the NDP was considering accepting the parliamentary cabinet system. We are going to return to the original position, namely to the position before Yi's idea was bared.

Question: What do you think of dialogue with the ruling party in the days ahead?

Answer: We will seek to have it, if necessary. But, we will not have any dialogue to negotiate over the cabinet system.

Question: Yi knelt down before you. Don't you think he'll resign?

Answer: Don't say such nonsense.

Question: Do you think that Kim Tae-chung will agree with the announcement with pleasure?

Answer: There is no reason for him not to agree. Yi even apologized to the two of us. Yi and I made it clear that we would not negotiate with the ruling camp (over its cabinet formula).

Question: You had said early this week that the government and the ruling party should translate into action five of the seven-point conditions set by Yi on their own decision, and then the NDP would negotiate with the ruling camp over the two others--revision of election laws and implementation of the local autonomy system.

Answer: The remark means that the ruling camp has to solve the five terms unconditionally if it intends to achieve democratic reform. After that, party leaders or floor leaders may discuss the last two.

Question: Did Yi agree with you with pleasure?

Answer: We announced the agreement together as we reached an agreement.

Question: What do you think of the political situation hereafter?

Answer: Let's stop here. We will fight for the direct presidential election system to give the people confidence and courage. My mountaineering was an expression of my strong will to fight for democracy.

Question: How on earth can a party president say "sorry"...?

Answer: Nobody will take issue with it (Yi's apology) in the party.

Question: What do you think of the expected offensive by the non-mainstreamers?

Answer: I do not pay attention to such things.

NKDP Factions Agree

SK140055 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 14 Jan 87 p 2

[Text] The smouldering internal feud within the leadership of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) may find a path to settlement in a meeting between NDP President Yi Min-u and its advisor Kim Yong-sam, tentatively scheduled for Friday.

Behind-the-scenes contacts are now under way between the major factions of the largest opposition party with an eye to putting an end to the intra-party discord between Yi Min-u, Kim Yong-sam, and Kim Tae-chung.

Senior members of the twin major factions, led by the two Kims, have mapped out a mutually acceptable package through extensive consultations to put their party back on the right track.

The NDP leadership has been drifting over the past week because of disputes over strategy for constitutional reform in connection with the seven-point "democratization package" put forward by NDP President Yi Min-u.

The senior members of the Sangdo-dong and Tonggyo-dong groups were said to have broadly agreed to the position that the party struggle for both democratization and the constitutional revision for direct presidential election should be carried out simultaneously.

They then reconfirmed constitutional amendment for direct presidential election is the official line of their party, which cannot be altered under any circumstances.

They also shared the view that NDP President Yi Min-u should make an explicit explanation to clear up "misunderstanding" about the seven-point formula, which has led people to suspect that the NDP is ready to accept the parliamentary cabinet system.

Both groups also agreed disciplinary action should be taken against party spokesmen Rep Hong Sa-tok, for having caused confusion as to the party's official position by repeatedly making premature announcements.

The NDP plans to convene a meeting of the Executive Council over the weekend patently to endorse the compromise terms, suggested by the two major factions, to conclude the week-long internal discord.

Meanwhile, the "democratic coalition," a recently-born minor factional group composed of non-mainstreamers of the party, held its third meeting at the Seoul Plaza Hotel yesterday morning and called for immediate normalization of the party.

Continuation of Friction Within NKDP Seen

SK100348 Seoul YONHAP in English 0237 GMT 10 Jan 87

[Text] Seoul, 10 January (YONHAP)--The friction among factions of South Korea's main opposition party triggered by a seven-point proposal for democratization is likely to continue, political sources here said Saturday.

Yi Min-u, president of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party, made the proposal, which calls on the government to guarantee fair elections and freedom of the press in exchange for the opposition's willingness to consider the ruling party's plan for setting up a cabinet government system, late last year.

Two well-known dissident leaders, Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung, insist that the opposition party should place top priority on establishing a system of electing the president through direct, popular vote.

The "two Kims," who lead the two major factions of the party, have reportedly expressed regret at a recent statement made by Yi rejecting the strategy of the "two Kims," which he called an "all or nothing" policy in the struggle for constitutional revision.

He made the statement in the central resort city of Onyang, the sources said. Yi went to Onyang on Wednesday to rest, after cancelling a meeting with the "two Kims" and repeated his intention not to change (?his party's) struggle for democratization and constitutional reform.

In response, the two Kims asserted that Yi's democratization overture creates the mistaken impression that the main opposition party is willing to accept the ruling Democratic Justice Party's proposal for creation of a parliamentary cabinet system.

Yi made the proposal in a year-end news conference last year, suggesting that his party would consider the ruling party's plan in exchange for the adoption of his seven-point preconditions for democratization.

The faction led by Kim Yong-sam pointed out that implementation of local autonomy system and the national assembly election law should be discussed after agreement is reached on what form of government to set up, according to the sources.

In an effort to promote his formula independently, Yi is considering a plan to change the operations of his party, conducted in the past through consultations with the "two Kims," they added.

Meanwhile, the ruling party has shown a positive attitude toward Yi's proposal for democratic reform.

The sources said that the ruling camp is studying Yi's proposal in detail, including the possibility of releasing political detainees and granting them amnesty, in order to expedite the progress of constitutional revision, in a scheduled meeting of three major political party leaders.

Ruling party Chairman No Tae-u said Friday that his party will present its concrete position on the democratization proposal in the conference slated for next Tuesday.

In the meeting, the ruling party is expected to propose concrete measures dealing mainly with the five preconditions of Yi's seven-point formula--freedom of the press, the release of political detainees, amnesty and restoration of civil rights for some persons, the guarantee of constitutional rights and the political neutrality of public servants, according to the sources.

The ruling party plans to consider the five preconditions in close consultations with the government, they added.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DJP FACES TEST OF CAPABILITY TO RETAIN POWER

SK160105 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 16 Jan 87 p 2

[By Pak Mu-chong]

[Text] Marking the sixth anniversary of its founding, the ruling Democratic Justice Party faces a serious test of its capability to retain power.

The political history of the past four decades shows that every ruling party has always cast its lot with its leader.

Still vivid in everyone's memory are the past ruling parties--the Liberal Party under Dr Syngman Rhee and the Democratic Republican Party led by Pak Chong-hui--which burst like bubbles with their leaders' demise.

Therefore, the greatest problem for the DJP is how to survive and avoid the example set by past ruling parties.

The DJP is meeting a totally new political situation as its top leader President Chon Tu-hwan commits himself to implementing a peaceful change of government by stepping down after his official term (ending in February, next year).

First of all, it must settle the constitutional amendment issue and select a "successor" to President Chon as soon as possible. Then it has to build a stepping stone to its "continued grip of power" through a victory in the forthcoming general elections expected to be held within the year.

In particular, the party's fate depends on the result of its attempt to produce an agreed-on amendment for the parliamentary cabinet system against the opposition camp's demand for the election of the president through popular vote.

The problem facing the DJP is that it has to attain a constitutional revision on the basis of bipartisan accord, which is the desire of the whole people, through negotiation with the opposition parties.

At present, the prospect of a revision by bipartisan agreement is dim. The possibility almost vanished as the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party rejected the idea of negotiations over the DJP's parliamentary cabinet formula yesterday.

NDP President Yi Min-u virtually nullified his offer to the DJP of a democratic reform first, negotiation over the DJP's position later in a meeting with Kim Yong-sam, the substantial leader of the NDP.

The abrupt change in the NDP's strategy is sure to prompt the DJP to resort to "legal amendment" instead of "agreed amendment" through a showdown in the National Assembly.

If such a choice appears to be unavoidable the DJP is required not to spare efforts to win support from elements of the opposition camp, so that it can secure a solid majority which is big enough to give it a claim to legitimacy.

The DJP's next goal, after the revision issue is resolved in whatever form, is to continue holding power past the next 13th general elections. To accomplish this goal, which the party calls "re-creation of power," it has to make constant efforts to reform itself and to cultivate its political capability designed to expand the basis of its support among the people, political observers say.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DJP POSITIVELY CONSIDERING NKDP SEVEN-POINT DEMANDS

SK100008 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Jan 87 p 1

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party is positively considering accepting some of the seven-point demands for democratic reforms by New Korea Democratic Party President Yi Min-u, retreating from its earlier position that all the terms should be subject to negotiation.

Party sources said yesterday that "a sincere study of such conditions as the release of conscientious prisoners and granting amnesty to dissident figures is under way, so as to accept them without negotiations with the NDP."

A party official said that the ruling camp will show its "sincerity toward the realization of the terms to help create an atmosphere conducive to an agreed constitutional amendment for the parliamentary cabinet system."

Party Chairman No Tae-u also strongly indicated that there will be concrete and positive measures of the ruling camp to materialize the terms, by saying, "I will present something that will not disappoint the people in the scheduled meeting of the three party leaders on Tuesday."

In a meeting of leading party officials, he noted that the "Yi Min-u idea" is being examined in depth step-by-step "so that we can present concrete plans in the party leaders' meeting." "However, it is not appropriate to bare the contents of the plans at this stage," he said.

The abrupt change in the DJP's attitude toward Yi's idea is apparently designed to strengthen Yi's position in the NDP's intra-party rift over Yi's overture last 24 December which implied possibility of partisan negotiation on the parliamentary cabinet system.

Earlier, the DJP maintained that all the seven terms should be subject to partisan negotiation but Yi claimed that five of his terms could be solved by unilateral decision of the government and the DJP.

The five are press freedom, guarantees for the basic rights of the people, political neutrality of government officials, release of political detainees and the restoration of their civil rights and the establishment of two-party system.

With regard to the change in the party position, DJP spokesman Sim Myong-po explained that "the party leaders will sort out which terms will be subject to negotiation in the scheduled Tuesday meeting, if held."

The spokesman also said, "Dominant in the DJP is the opinion that we should show sincerity toward Yi's overture, taking into consideration the current internal trouble there."

A leading official said that if the scheduled party leaders' meeting is not held due to the NDP's internal problems, the DJP would present its plans to solve the terms possibly in a party chairman's address for the fifth anniversary of the party founding on 15 January.

However, the DJP is determined to negotiate over its amendment formula for the cabinet system with the NDP along with an aggressive consideration of Yi's proposals, according to the spokesman.

Meanwhile, a party official said yesterday that a task force formed to study the issue of press freedom "is studying in depth the feasibility of the Basic Press Law."

"However, what makes our work most difficult is the issue of reviving private broadcasting companies, which is banned under the current law," he said.

Other officials concerned said that the DJP does not see serious difficulty in resolving the terms concerning the political neutrality of government officials and guarantees of the people's basic rights since "they are what the DJP has stressed in the course of drafting its amendment bill."

They observed that the terms to negotiate will be the revision of the National Assembly Election Law and the implementation of the local autonomy system.

The DJP seeks to set up a special inter-party body to discuss these two conditions.

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CSO: 4100/90

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

WINDS OF PREELECTION FEVER DISCUSSED

Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 21 Dec 86 p 3

[Article by reporters Yi Sang-ch'ol and Kim Hyon-ho: "Premature 'Election Fever' Burning in Year-End Political Scene"]

[Text] The National Assembly members nominated proportionally to the number of assemblymen by popular vote are suddenly, at year's end, getting busier. Their appearances in meetings with relatives, friends and school alumni, and in other various meetings such as alumni associations and hometown associations are noticeably more frequent. They are struggling to get rid of the title of "Nominated Assemblymen." It is a common phenomenon to both the ruling and the opposition parties.

The number of season's greetings cards and souvenir calenders mailed out from the offices in the National Assemblymen's Office Building in Youido has increased dramatically compared to former years.

Quite a few assemblymen, who have not visited their hometown districts because their fellow assemblymen have been elected by popular votes in the same districts, could no longer restrict themselves and have started visiting their hometowns frequently. It is true that a further restriction on hometown visitations is meaningless if it becomes evident that the 13th general election will be held in 1987. And also the year-end atmosphere especially justifies sending cards and gifts legally (?).

Frictions and crashes between the assemblymen elected by popular vote and those nominated by the party are already reported in quite a few districts.

Especially in the discipline-oriented ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), the party secretary general, Yi Ch'un-gu, gave an official warning in the general assembly meeting on 18 December to these premature election activities by the nominated assemblymen. The year-end political scene is burning with pre-election fever.

Some Groups Declare Open Competitions

Although all of the 61 nominated assemblymen in DJP seem to be interested in running for popular votes, about 30 of them have actually showed positive

interests, as of now. Out of the 30, about 10 have started to work for their nomination as popular vote candidates during this year-end season. It is anticipated, however, that the number will increase as the election season draws near, and in case the election law changes to the small district system.

The methods and patterns of the activities of the popular-vote-hopefuls vary a lot. Some announced fair competitions for candidacy nomination through negotiations with the incumbent popular-vote assemblymen from the same districts, and some declared that they will compete without prior notification to the popular-vote assemblymen.

Most of them, however, counting on possible punishment from the party, are working in a passive mode, such as sending greetings cards to influential figures in their electoral districts. There is a group who are spreading the rumor that they will challenge within and without the party, reserving specific actions, and waiting for their party's decision. It may have been calculated that their interests in the popular vote make the their renomination easier.

The electoral districts where early challenges by the nominated assemblymen are conspicuously noted are the Ch'angyong-Miryang District (incumbent Shin Sang-shik), the Kyongju-Wolsong-Ch'ongdo District (Pak Kwon-hum), and the Kangdong District in Seoul (Chong Nam). Since there was an indication of a strict measure on pre-election activities after the open warning by the secretary general, Yi Ch'un-gu, their activities have slowed and gone underground.

Two Are Competing in Puyo District

The district of Puyo-Soch'on-Poryong (incumbent Yi Sang-ik) is one of the hottest districts since two nominated assemblymen are competing. The assemblyman Kim Tu-jong from Soch'on has sent out greeting cards to the district's organizations' heads and other influential people on the premise that he will follow the party's decision on nomination. Assemblyman Yim Tu-bin from Puyo, who has hoped for the popular-vote candidacy nomination since the 12th general election, is also accelerating the activities in his own way. The incumbent Yi Sang-ik, however, is watching their invasion calmly.

In the district of Miryang-Ch'angyong, the assemblyman An Yong-hwa, deputy head of the party's policy coordination office, has been exerting his efforts by stationing his secretary in the district almost on a permanent basis under the guise of "doing errands." According to rumors, he has sent out greeting cards and is preparing 20,000 souvenir calendars.

As background to Mr An's ambition, he is counting heavily on regional factors; i.e., since, including the current district chairman Shin Sang-shik, Assemblyman Pak Il of the major opposition New Democratic Party (NDP), Son T'ae-gon of the minor Democratic Korean Party (DKP), and ex-Assemblyman Son Chong-hyok, who failed in the 12th general election as the NDP candidate, are all from Miryang County, he believes that he has relative advantages in his home area of Ch'angyong County.

In the district of Kyongju-Wolsong-Ch'ongdo, the nominated assemblyman Chong Ho-gun, former professor of the DJP training center, is sharpening his knife by sending tens of thousands of greeting cards to people in his home area of Wolsong County.

Since the incumbent Assemblyman Pak Kwon-hum, who is also the district chairman, is from Ch'ongdo, it is calculated to be more advantageous to Mr Chong "if Ch'ongdo becomes a separate electoral district."

Since there is a rumor of a split occurring in the electoral district within the city of Taejon, currently consisting of the two electoral districts of Tonggu and Chunggu, the challenge in this district is also expected to be severe. The nominated assemblyman Ch'oe Sang-jin, who is deputy party spokesman, is increasing the number of visits to his regional base of Tonggu (incumbent Nam Chae-du); and the former assemblyman and current Secretary General of the National Assembly Yi Chae-hwan also has interests in his former district of Chunggu (incumbent Kang Ch'ang-hi). However, both deputy spokesman Ch'oe and Secretary General Yi are considering a situation where the Yusong area will become a separate district. And Trade and Industry Minister Na Ung-bae is also said to have interests in this area.

In the district of Tong-Puk in Inchon, the current district chairman Kim Suk-hyon is 67 years old, which is considered to be fairly old, and there is a rumor that assemblyman So Chong-hwa, deputy director of the DJP's training center, is finalizing his decision to challenge.

Mr So recently distributed pamphlets of his questionnaire directed toward the government and presented in the last regular session of the National Assembly, together with his picture in this area.

Mr Yu Song-ho from Namyangju has a deep interest in the Namyangju-Yangp'yong district; due to his current position as "organizing chairman," however, he is groping in the dark, keeping away from open activities.

Since the current district chairman, Kim Yong-son is from Yangp'yong, Mr Yi is in a relatively advantageous position in the Namyangju area with a population of 250,000.

The district of Kongju-Nonsan is quite a different case from other districts. The former deputy secretary general, Yi Sang-jae, who is called the "godfather" of the DJP organization, met with the incumbent Chong Sok-mo and agreed upon a "joint development," under the oath that they will absolutely "follow the party chairman's order." The results are yet to be seen, especially in Mr Yi's case, because of the fact that he is running as a representative of the former party's high ranking members who had intentionally cut off his relationship with this area in the 11th and 12th general elections, on the grounds of a "thorough party organization management."

It is known that the nominated assemblyman Hong Hi-p'yo recently placed a "congratulatory placard" with phrases giving the impression that he had

already won even before the election until he finally got a stern warning from the party.

The popular-vote assemblyman, Kim Chong-nam, who is a member of the party's royalist group, was upset with Hong's "invasion of his territory" and protested in person to Secretary General Yi Ch'un-gu.

In Anyang-Kwangmyong-Shiheung-Ongjin in Kyonggi Province, the district of Yun Kuk-no who recently passed away, Mr Chang Kyong-u, who was nominated in the 11th general election, is working hard to advance his regional relationship, and some other nominated assemblymen are also opening their eyes to this district.

Severe Competition in the Expected Separate District "Kangdong"

Among the 14 electoral districts in Seoul, Kangdong is an area receiving the most attention from nominated assemblymen. It is because Kangdong is allegedly going to become a separate district. Party policy chairman, Kim Chung-wi already distributed 5,000 seasons greetings cards in this area under the premise, "In case Kangdong becomes a separate district," and assemblyman Kim Yong-gu's wish to be nominated as a popular-vote candidate in this area is also widely known.

It is known that Chong Ch'ang-hwa, director of the Central Political Training Center, selecting the district of Sodaemun-Unp'yong as a first target, printed a large number of seasons greetings cards but initially sent out only 5,000, considering the party's chances. If it turns out that Sodaemun area is difficult, he will request a nomination in Kangdong.

It is the party's explanation that the former chairman of the Kuro district (incumbent Kim Ki-bae) in Seoul, and current chief secretary of the National Assembly, Ch'oe Myong-hon have a strong desire to rechallenge and that the incumbent Kim's resistance is also not negligible. Because of this, Mr Ch'oe is known to be contacting old friends confidentially, avoiding friction with the party organizations as much as possible.

Besides, those who have the "will" among the nominated assemblymen are known to be Yu Hak-song (Mungyong-Yech'on district), Pae Song-dong (Chung-So district of Taegu), Yu Keun-hang (Sosan-Tangjin district), Hong Chong-uk (Ch'unch'on district), Yim Yong-duk (Haenam-Chindo district), Kim Chun (Kimch'on-Sangju district), Yang Kyong-ja (Tobong district in Seoul), Yi Ch'ol-u (Hongsong-Ch'ongyang district), and Kim Chong-gyun (Haenam-Chindo district).

"Boss's Promise for Nomination" Is Used to Defend Challenge

Compared to the ruling DJP, the opposition party's nominated assemblymen are relatively open-minded. In the case of the NDP, almost all nominated assemblymen either already declared their intention for popular vote or are already in competition for the initiative in areas where separation as an independent district is possible.

Yim Ch'un-won from the Kim Tae-jung faction declared his candidacy early on, after learning about the vulnerability of the same faction's Kim Pong-uk (Kunsan-Okku district), who was indicted in a scandal. Mr Yim has, in fact, started to construct his support base after taking over a tourist hotel in Kunsan, while making use of a tourism development in the area and the related employment effect.

He already mailed out 50,000 pamphlets containing his questionnaire concerning the government and presented at the general session of the National Assembly, which urged the development of Kunsan Port and is planning to send out 50,000 souvenir calenders and 10,000 seasons greetings cards. Concurrently, he is paying a visit to Kunsan every weekend. The incumbent Kim Pong-uk, while defending Mr Yim's challenge with full force based on his financial power, has been repeatedly protesting to his superior. Mr Kim is busy trying to calm down the local party members' agitation by saying, "Mr Kim Tae-jung promised my nomination."

Assemblyman Yun Yong-t'ak's frequent visit to his Kyongsan district has been disturbing the current district party chairman, Kwon O-t'aek. Mr Yun, who competed against Mr Kwon for nomination for the popular vote candidacy in the 12th general election, has already sent out 50,000 seasons greetings cards.

At last September's constitutional revision rally in the Yongch'on-Kyongsan district organized by Mr Kwon, Mr Yun demonstrated his courage by distributing the rally advertisement under his own name. Recently, Mr Yun, who was nominated at the DJP chairman Yi Min-u's recommendation, frequently shows up with Kim Yong-sam, and he might consider the possibility of separate electoral district in the Taegu area.

The nominated assemblyman Chong Che-mun, who is also chairman of the Pusanjin district, has been preparing to compete for nomination for the popular vote candidacy in the 13th general election from an early stage, based on his regional organization, and is maintaining a tense relationship with the popular-vote assemblyman, Mr Kim Chong-su.

In Mr Kim Tong-uk's case, he was elected by popular vote in the 10th general election from the Ch'ungmu-T'ongyong-Koje-Kosong district, and gave up the popular vote nomination to Mr Kim Pong-jo in the 12th general election. He is a member of the Kim Yong-sam faction and wants to come back as a popular vote candidate and is actively engaged in the pre-election movement utilizing his personal organization.

Assemblyman Ch'oe Hun, while assuring the split of the Tongdaemun district, which has the largest district population in the country, is organizing his base with the "understanding" of incumbent Song Won-yong.

Assemblyman Song Hyon-sop, who is aiming at the district of Yongsan-Map'o, is realigning his former organization which he himself was in charge of for 7 years, starting from 1971 when he was the DJP district chairman.

Assemblyman Pak Chong-yul, a former NDP influential staff member, is aiming at the district of Unp'yong-Sodaemun where he is currently residing, and assemblymen Kim Pyong-su and Chang Ch'ung-jun are aiming at Kangdong, but are reserving their full-scale activities.

In Pusan, assemblyman Chong Sang-gu is considering the district of Pusanjin, where he himself manages the Hehwa School and has the experience of being elected by popular vote in the 7th general election, and assemblyman Cho Yong-su is expecting a split of the Kumchong district in Tongnae in order to utilize his financial power and businesses in the area. Assemblyman Kim Yong-o, who is also a Buddhist monk, is thinking of returning permanently to the temple.

Pak Hae-ch'ung, who has been an assemblyman five times, has been mailing out about 10,000 greetings cards every year, aiming at his old district of Andong-Uisong, and is expected to have some friction with the current district chairman Shin Chin-uk. Assemblyman Shin Chae-hyu, who is well known for his financial power, is planning to run for the nomination in the district of Talsong-Koryong-Songju, but is faced with strong objections from his family members for health reasons.

Working Hard to Revive Old Organizations

In the minor Korean National Party who has six nominated assemblymen, Mr Ch'oe Chae-gu in fact declared to run for popular vote candidacy, since he is actively working to revive his former DJP organization in the district of Ch'ungmu-T'ongyong-Koje-Kosong.

Assemblyman Chong Shi-hung is trying to grab an opportunity by reassuring his relationship with various organizations in the district of Tongdaemun. Assemblyman Mun Pyong-ha is reviewing his possibility in the district of Songt'an-P'yongt'aek-Ansong. Assemblyman Cho Yong-jik, who succeeded the position of former party chairman Kim Chong-ch'ol, following his death, is being strongly encouraged by his Yongsan High School alumni, since he is the only assemblyman from Yongsan High School in the 12th National Assembly.

Han Sok-pong, Shin Pyong-yol, Shin Kyong-sol, and Ch'oe Un-ji, who became assemblymen by nomination initially as NDP members, and later organized themselves as an independent People's Democratic Party, are independently engaged in pre-election activities in their hometowns.

Assemblyman Son T'ae-gon from the Democratic Korean Party is planning to make up his mind on whether to run for popular vote candidacy in the district of Ch'angyong-Miryang, depending on who will be nominated from the DJP and the NDP. Assemblyman Shin Tong-jun is working for popular votes in the district of Tonggu in Taejon.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ANTIGOVERNMENT WALL POSTERS APPEAR ON CAMPUSES

SK080141 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 8 Jan 87 p 3

[Text] Student radicals in some universities in Seoul are trying to lure college aspirants into violent campus activism, police and school officials said yesterday.

A number of anti-government leaflets, primarily aimed at those wanting to enter college in the new year, have appeared on some university campuses.

A statement, issued in the name of the radical student group "Chonhangnyon," was plastered on walls in front of Korea University's Student Council Hall and Liberal Arts and Science College Tuesday.

It contended that "every university has now degenerated into a factory which mass-produces doll-like humans who are ignorant of critical issues of today." The statement urged would-be freshmen to lead the way for abolition of the "neo-colonial, slave-oriented education system and achieving of a self-reliant and democratic national unification."

On the same day, about 300 sheets of anti-government leaflets were scattered in the school grounds. One of them was issued in the name of "Aehaktu" which reportedly engineered the seizure of five Konguk University buildings late last October. The presence of anti-government fliers was also reported in the campus of Sunggyunkwan.

Scores of activists set up a counseling counter on their own for the guidance of those wanting to enter the private school. The activists, led by the university's student council, plastered leaflets on school walls and bulletin boards. A flier said, "You can study Marxism through foreign books." Another urged college aspirants to join activists in calling for convocation of a constituent parliament.

Leaflets critical of government policies also appeared on the campus of Hanguk University of Foreign Studies.

The presence of anti-government wall posters was timed with the start of applications to colleges by freshmen aspirants. The first group of universities generally started accepting applications Monday.

It is rare that student radicals attempt to lure would-be freshmen into campus activism around this time of the year.

Earlier, the Education Ministry had declared a tough stand on students playing leading roles in student unrest during the coming spring semester which begins early March.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PARTIES WELCOME CHON'S ONE-TERM OFFICE PLEDGE

SK121125 Seoul YONHAP in English 1109 GMT 12 Jan 87

[Text] Seoul, 12 January (YONHAP)--The ruling and opposition parties Monday welcomed President Chon Tu-hwan's reconfirmation of his determination for the peaceful change of government at the end of his term in 1988.

Commenting on Chon's New Year policy statement, Sim Myong-po, spokesman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, said his speech inspired pride and confidence into the people with his philosophy and vision for national development ushering in the 21st century.

The ruling party will take the lead in carrying out the three major national tasks--democratic development, the successful staging of the 1988 Seoul Olympics and peaceful unification of the Korean peninsula, he said.

Sim also urged opposition parties to make sincere efforts and to show positive attitudes in the revision of the constitution as soon as possible.

Meanwhile, Hong Sa-tok, spokesman of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party, expressed welcome over Chon's reconfirmation that he will abide by the provisions for a single-term presidency and step down next year.

The framework for democratic development cannot be constructed, however, only with the realization of the single-term presidency, Hong said. Consistency of speech and action of the government and the ruling party should be followed to achieve liberal democracy he added.

Major economic organizations here also voiced welcome for Chon's reiteration of his pledge to a peaceful transfer of power and establishment of a liberal democracy in Korea.

They commented that it is timely the president set Korea's major economic policy guidelines for this year at stability and growth on the strength of individual initiative, distribution and equilibrium, and welfare.

The Federation of Korean Industries said that the economic plan to pursue efficiency and development through self-regulation, openness and fair competition harmonizes with a free enterprise principle.

The Korean Traders' Association said it will cooperate with the government to cope with mounting protectionist move in developed nations through improvement of quality and development of technology.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

EDITORIAL ON RULING, OPPOSITION PARTIES

SK191212 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 18 Dec 86 p 2

[Editorial: "Turbulent Road for the Opposition Party--The Ruling Party Must Not Seek Division Within the Opposition Party, and the Opposition Party Must Put Its Leadership in Good Order"]

[Text] In party politics, an opposition party means a party that does not form a cabinet or participate in the administration. In other words, as a force on the opposite side to the ruling party, it is a party out of power that can also become a ruling party someday. Therefore, in a democracy true to the sense of the word, it is a principle that an opposition party prepares itself to come to power after forming its own "shadow cabinet."

However, in our country, the road which the opposition party has embarked upon has been a turbulent and thorny one. After the 19 April [student uprising], the opposition party became the ruling party temporarily. Except for this, the opposition party has always been a "perennial" opposition party. Even if they disagree with the attitude of the ruling party in dealing with political affairs, until elections the people can have comfort in the fact that a sound opposition party exists, and can collectively cast their ballots for the opposition party in elections. However, if the opposition party is not trustworthy or only perpetrates factional strife, they will lose their hope in politics because they have nothing to entrust themselves to.

The prevailing indifference to and disillusionment about politics these days must have something to do with this phenomenon. Because of such a phenomenon, Korea's ruling parties have always used as a pretext to extend their rule the notion that opposition parties are not prepared to assume power, and that they have not prepared alternative plans.

Strictly speaking, however, how the ruling party reacts to the opposition party tends to greatly affect the opposition party. If the ruling party intends to benefit by dividing the opposition party, instead of providing a foothold for the opposition party, [hoping for] the sound development of party politics is like waiting for pigs to fly. We think that from now on, the ruling party must choose as its means to come to power the road of subjecting itself to a judgment based upon abilities and achievements,

instead of coming to power in the form of a windfall brought about by the division of the opposition party. Saying that "we cannot but come to power because the opposition party is in such shape" is not a fair and square attitude of a ruling party.

If a ruling party is to win the support of the people from the bottom of their hearts by assuming the due appearance as a ruling party, it must be fair and just. Our ruling party knows from its experience how useless and powerless a government-patronized or tamed opposition party is.

The unfair treatment of a certain figure is also one of the important factors that hinders the sound development of the opposition party. The fact that the opposition party cannot find the center of its leadership, and that it is continuously dwindling, is largely caused by such an imbalance. If the opposition party consequently loses its power of self-generation and autonomy and if its leadership drifts, the ruling party will face difficulties because it will have no partners in dialogue and negotiations. In particular, the DJP, with it seeking a cabinet system [in constitutional revision] must seek to regain power through bona-fide competition with the opposition party, instead of competing with a weak opposition party.

However, we do not mean that it is good for the opposition party to feel comfortable after laying all blame on the ruling party that things have gone wrong for the opposition party. We think that the opposition party must prepare itself for the coming stormy seasons after establishing a stable leadership at the earliest date. No one can predict how the political situation surrounding constitutional revision, which has come to nothing in 1986, will develop in the new year. Very solid unity and strong leadership are necessary for the NKDP in order to hold one's ground as the first opposition party. It is not all the easier for it to consolidate its unity while not dwindling by storms from the outside. However, now is the time it establish its new leadership based upon the common sense of party members.

When the ruling party does not seek division within the opposition party and when the opposition party develops its capability to succeed in power, the foundation for sound party politics will be consolidated.

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CSO: 4107/075

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

YONHAP ANALYZES PRESIDENT'S POLICY STATEMENT

SK120953 Seoul YONHAP in English 0924 GMT 12 Jan 87

[Text] Seoul, 12 January (YONHAP)--The major theme of South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan's New Year policy statement, televised nationwide on Monday, was the need to safeguard and develop liberal democracy. In the address, Chon reconfirmed his determination to devote himself during the remainder of his tenure to democratic development, peaceful unification and constitutional revision through national consensus.

Unlike past speeches, Monday's statement contained no proposals or item-by-item explanations of the government's administrative policy guidelines for 1987. Instead, it outlined the major achievements of Chon's six-year term in office and described what the Fifth Republic, launched in 1980 under Chon's leadership, and Koreans living in this age should do.

In the address, Chon expressed optimism and conviction about the development of Korea into the 1990's, and even into the 21st century. Since Korea is now preparing for the peaceful transfer of governmental power and the successful staging of the Summer Olympic Games, both slated for 1988, Chon said, 1987 will be a "major historical turning point" for Korea.

Part of Chon's policy statement was devoted to inspiring the nation with a conviction that the successful staging of the Seoul Olympics and the peaceful transfer of power will make Korea possible to achieve the colossal great advanced democratic nation, an achievement that will be regarded as the second founding of the republic.

In the statement, Chon also called for "stability, security, democracy and progress," in compliance with the demands of the times. The reins of government must be transferred in "a completely peaceful atmosphere free of confusion and anxiety, without national stability being threatened and without national security being disrupted."

The most important domestic matter taken up in the address, the final policy statement of his presidency, was the issue of constitutional revision. Chon gave the ongoing national task of rewriting the constitution a hopeful and clear direction for the future, expressing the firm

determination of the government and ruling party to translate the national demand for democratization into action in due course. Expressing regrets over the fact that no headway has so far been made in bipartisan negotiations on how to revise the constitution within the framework of the National Assembly, Chon warned that a continuing impasse would give him no choice but to make "a grave decision" to ensure the smooth implementation of a political timetable for democratization.

Although Chon did not specify what he meant by "a grave decision," political observers here agree that he may plan to put an end to the protracted tug-of-war between the ruling and opposition camps over constitutional revision by resorting to the "principle of majority decision" in the National Assembly. In this context, it should be construed that, in Chon's view, the controversy over the legitimacy of the existing political system and the serious split in public opinion were caused not only by the repeated moves to prolong one specific individual's hold on power but also by the excessive emphasis on efforts to achieve democratization by altering the political system.

Also noteworthy is the fact that Chon, repeating his earlier proposal to hold summit talks between the highest authorities of two Koreas, said that the agenda for such a meeting could contain Pyongyang's recent peace overture for holding inter-Korean political and military conferences. This reflects his firm determination to attain territorial unification through national reconciliation and peaceful means, not through violence and war, as he noted, the observers said.

Out of his ardent desire for the Korean peninsula and to pursue co-prosperity in Korea, Chon urged Pyongyang to stop the construction of the Mt Kumgang Dam and to discuss the joint development of common water resources, in compliance with relevant international laws and practices.

The president expressed the hope that an inter-Korean meeting will take place during his term in office and said that if the top leaders do meet, they will be able to resolve the full spectrum of fundamental issues, ranging from reunification to North Korea's recent proposal to hold political and military talks.

All in all, Chon expressed determination to devote himself to national administration during the remainder of his tenure, safeguarding democracy and sustaining economic growth. His statement was strong enough to assure the entire people of the bright future of their motherland.

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CSO: 4100/90

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

JOURNALIST GROUP SECRETARY GENERAL SAID TORTURED

HK140918 Hong Kong AFP in English 0902 GMT 14 Jan 87

[Text] Seoul, 14 January (AFP)--Police said Wednesday they had arrested nine dissidents on charges of breaking South Korea's national security law, which bans pro-communist activities.

The arrests circled around a group called the Association Supporting Labour Movement, which police suspect of instigating workers' unrest with funds and books such as a history of the Russian Revolution of 1917.

Police alleged that the association was led by Nam Choon-ho [name as received], 30, a sociology lecturer at Seoul National University. He was among the arrested.

About 20 relatives of the dissidents gathered at the National Council of Churches headquarters here to protest the arrests, saying the charges had been fabricated and demanding the prompt release of the nine from what they termed "illegal detention."

Meanwhile, a dissident journalists' organization, the Council for a Democratic Press Movement, issued a statement calling on police to cease torturing its Secretary-General Kim Tae-hong [name as received].

The group did not say how it knew of any torture.

Mr Kim, 34, was arrested last month after publishing an article asserting that President Chon Tu-hwan's government was interfering daily with local newspapers by instructing them what stories should be printed.

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CSO: 4100/90

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

POLICE CRACK DOWN ON PROCOMMUNIST LABOR GROUP

SK110022 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 Jan 87 p 3

[Text] The National Police Headquarters arrested 11 labor activists in a crackdown on what they called a pro-Communist labor group active in Panwol Industrial Complex, south of Seoul, yesterday.

According to the NPH, the labor group, called Ansan Struggling Committee for Liberation of Workers, has been engaged in underground activity in an attempt to establish what it calls a regime of the masses.

The arrested include Choe Sok-chu, 29, a graduate of Seoul National University [SNU] and 10 other core members of the group, including Pang Pyong-kyu, 27. They allegedly listened to North Korean broadcasts, studied Kim Il-song's "chuche" ideology, distributed subversive printed material sympathizing with North Korea and perpetrated arson attacks on police boxes.

Choe, having worked as a manual worker despite his high academic background, allegedly attempted to stage a mass demonstration for ultimate revolution after forming the underground labor group.

Besides the arrested 11, police are searching for 20 other workers identified as being members of the 100-some strong labor group.

Choe allegedly formed the underground labor group on 3 August last year by merging three separate groups which had been active in the industrial complex.

Choe divided some 100 supporters into four categories in a bid to efficiently indoctrinate them with an ideology calling for "grassroot revolution" to achieve the cause of national liberation and democracy.

According to the NPH, they regarded North Korean Communists as their "auxiliary force," farmers and urban poor as their "allied force," and progressive students and intelligents as "linkage force," while laborers are set to play the role of the "main" force in the revolutionary struggle.

They allegedly studied North Korean ideologies to erect a socialist government after overthrowing the current regime.

A proselytizing council led by Pang Pyong-yu, 27, a dropout of SNU, is learned to have played a major role in winning over sympathizers to their anti-government and pro-Communist activities.

The NPH intends to apply the stern National Security Law to the arrested 11 people for having attempted to undermine social stability, benefitting the enemy.

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CSO: 4100/90

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

POLICE ARREST NINE FOR SUPPORTING LABOR MOVEMENT

SK150108 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 15 Jan 87 p 3

[Text] Police said yesterday that they have arrested nine people, including government and company employees, on suspicion of supporting the underground labor movement.

All of them are charged with violating the stern National Security Law and affiliated with the illegal "Labor Movement Support Group," said officials at the National Police Headquarters.

Two college teachers are also under investigation on the case, the police agency said.

Those arrested include Nam Chun-ho, 30, an assistant of the Social Affairs Research Institute at Seoul National University (SNU), Yun Yun-kyu, 25, a researcher at the Korea Development Institute, and Kim Chong-myong, 29, of the Daewoo Group's Planning and Coordination Office.

The NPH said Nam, who studied economics at Seoul National University, and his 10 friends set up the "Labor Movement Support Group" 29 December 1985.

Since then they have allegedly held a secret group meeting every two months to size up union activities led by student dissidents. They are also accused of directing activities of student radicals who infiltrated into ranks of blue-collar workers.

According to the police, the ring had purchased 107 copies of the "History of Bolshevik Revolution" and distributed them to labor activists.

The ring has allegedly given 1.2 million won to Choe Yong-sok, who has recently been arrested for organizing the "Workers Liberation Struggle Committee."

Other persons arrested include Chong I-hwan, a senior public relations official at the Textile Industry Union, Song Tu-hyon, a translator of the Hyongsong Printing Co., Kang Sang-ho who studies mass communications at the SNU graduate school, and Nam Chung-hui, head of a trading company.

Labor Minister Yi Hon-ki last November called for voluntary disbandment of all illegally established labor organizations.

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CSO: 4100/90

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

POLICE ARREST STUDENTS FOR SELLING 'REVOLUTION BONDS'

SK140102 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 14 Jan 87 p 3

[Text] Five campus activists are under investigation on charges of having clandestinely sold "revolution" bonds to be redeemable at 10 times their face value when the "revolutionary regime of the masses" is established, it was learned yesterday.

Besides the five, the National Police Headquarters are searching for 39 others in connection with the case.

Alerted by this unprecedented method of raising funds to help finance the anti-government activities, police authorities seek to ferret out all the people who bought the subversive bonds, let alone those involved in the issuance.

The five, who were arrested in late December last year, are Mun Chae-kap, 21, of Korea University; Kim Nam-chun, 23, Sejong University; Ms Kim Yong-nan, 22, of Seoul National University; Ms Paek Son-hwa, 21, of SNU; and Yun Mi-ri, 23, of Sejong University.

According to police sources, they formed an "ideology school" for the establishment of a "regime of the masses" through popular uprising.

The school is allegedly involved in organizing revolutionary force through the indoctrination of students, farmers, and urban workers. They held as many as 11 meetings to discuss their plan to organize the revolutionary forces until they were arrested in late December.

Police sources said they studied the ideology of Kim Il-song while listening to North Korean radio broadcasts.

To help finance their revolutionary goals, they turned to issuing the bonds and floated them on the campus secretly beginning in October. The face value of the typewritten bonds is 10,000 won and can be inherited.

Police said they confiscated 10 bonds, which allegedly had been sold clandestinely. But, it is not known at the present moment how many bonds have been sold so far.

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CSO: 4100/90

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

POLICE ARREST SEVEN MEMBERS OF LEFTIST GROUP

SK150104 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 15 Jan 87 p 3

[Text] Inchon (YONHAP)--Kyonggi-do police yesterday announced the arrest of seven college graduates and expellees who allegedly organized an underground group and attempted to issue the "Nationwide Political Newspaper," a leftist-leaning publication, as a front for masses' revolution on charges of violating the National Security Law.

Police said that 16 others, including workers indoctrinated with leftist-oriented ideology are being sought on similar charges.

Those arrested included Kim Sang-won, 26, a graduate of college of agriculture, Seoul National University, and Kang Song-nam, 29, a SNU expellee, and So Kang-sok, who was ousted from Songkyunkwan University.

Police confiscated from them 22 blacklisted books and 49 items of publications, including a pamphlet containing regulations of the organization.

Investigators said that the seven people now under police custody held a meeting in a rented room of Chang Kwang-su, a SNU graduate, in Hogue-dong, Anyang, Kyonggi-do, last 31 October and decided to publish a political newspaper similar to that published during the Bolshevik Revolution. After establishing a preparatory committee for the issuance of the "Nationwide Political Newspaper," they won over 36 other members.

They were charged with adopting 22 regulations for establishing the underground organization and frequently holding a series of leftist indoctrination meetings.

The preamble of the regulations reads that the organization was set up to issue the newspaper as a means to construct "people's republic" in South Korea.

To help finance their activities, they planned to open an eatery in a house rented by one of their members.

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CSO: 4100/90

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KONGUK RIOTERS' TRIALS, PROSECUTION STRATEGY

Prison Terms Demanded

SK160136 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Jan 87 p 3

[Text] The prosecution yesterday demanded prison terms ranging from four to five years for eight college students involved in the riot at Konguk University late last October.

Prosecutors demanded five-year terms for Kim Pan-tae, 22, of Seoul National University, Choe Ki-yong, 21, of Hanguk University of Foreign Studies, and O Chang-kun, 21, and Kim Yong-chol, 21, both of Yonsei University.

The civil rights of Kim Pan-tae, indicted for violating the National Security Law, should be suspended for five years, the prosecution also demanded.

A four-year term was demanded for each of the four remaining defendants, including one student from Yonsei and three from Hanguk University of Foreign Studies.

The defendants are being tried in three separate groups in the afternoon at the Seoul District Criminal Court. It is the first time that the prosecution has demanded jail terms for any of the 400 college students indicted for their involvement in the incident. The 400 defendants are being tried in a number of groups.

While demanding the terms, the prosecutor said the defendants should not be tolerated for the riotous incident in which slogans sympathetic to North Korea were shouted, properties worth 1.60 billion won were damaged and many riot policemen injured.

'Notes of Repentance' Submitted

SK130105 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 13 Jan 87 p 3

[Text] The first trial for college students involved in the seizure of five buildings at Konguk University late last October was held in Seoul yesterday.

The trial, held at the Tongbu branch of the Seoul District Criminal Court, was for five of the 400 students of 26 colleges and universities indicted for the riotous incident on 28-31 October.

Three of them were tried in the morning and two others were tried in the afternoon. The three were Kim Yong-cho, 21, a junior of Korea University, Miss Chu Yong-hui, 20, sophomore of the same university, and Miss Yi Yong-sil, 20, a freshman of Seoul National University. The other two were Yu Hyong-sok of Seoul National and Park Myong-ku, 19, of Konguk.

In the trial, the defendants did not make any disturbances and admitted their charges. It was reported that they have submitted "notes of repentance" to the court. The trial which lasted for about 20 minutes will be resumed on 26 January.

The trial came 77 days after the 400 students were imprisoned for their radical role in the seizure of the campus.

The prosecution indicted 400 out of 1,290 students involved in the case. The prosecution, however, released 890 students on three occasions in November and December, suspending indictment against them.

An official at the court said that some 370 defendants submitted repentance notes to the court, making petitions for leniency. He said that 160 defendants accused of violating the National Security Law and other related provisions are not expected to draw leniency despite having submitted the notes, however.

According to prosecution sources, trials for other defendants will be held at four courts in Seoul during this week. Of the 400 students indicted, 155 defendants will be tried at the Seoul District Criminal Court, 129 at the Nambu branch of the court, 74 at the Tongbu branch and 42 at the Pukbu branch.

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CSO: 4100/90

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

CONDITIONS FOR DEMOCRATIZATION REVIEWED

SK060015 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 30 Dec 86 p 2

[Editorial: "Conditions for Democratization--Would They Leave Laws That Have Been Produced Rashly En Masse As They Are?"]

[Text] All of a sudden, we sense that something is missing--humane warm-heartedness. This may be because of the sudden drop in temperature that touches the neck of the confusing state of mind at the end of the year. However, there is something that neither the people's warm-heartedness nor human reasons can change,--laws that have been produced by men to govern men. Is it the year-end sentimentalism that leads us to question whether the laws surrounding us in such numbers have been produced correctly and whether they are observed, even though we recognize their necessity?

Rather it may be the pledges made by the rival parties toward a series of democratic reforms and probably our hope for their realization during the new year that make us pose such a question. Sentimentalism or not, average citizens who have no political affiliation hope that the great framework called stability and prosperity remains unbroken, things they find difficult to solve find solutions, and things they find to be unreasonable do not befall them in the new year.

This can be embodied in the form of inducing a national consensus for the countless laws that have been legislated since the 16 May, [1961 military revolution which put Pak Chong-hui in power], an event that took place a quarter of a century ago. Many believe that the abuse of freedom following the 19 April [1960 student uprising which toppled Syngman Rhee] expressed by the disorderly demonstrations and self-destructive meetings were the direct cause of the events of 16 May. However, few attempt to explain to us ways in which we can use freedom for the better and acclimatize democracy.

What we, who are doggedly opposed to the communist one-party dictatorship, have pursued ahead of anything else has been freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of assembly, and freedom of association--the basic rights people are supposed to enjoy. These freedoms are the ideals on which the Republic of Korea has been founded and paramount values we have

tenaciously pursued ever since the founding of our country. Nevertheless, our history of over a quarter of a century has only observed the shrinking and weakening of such basic rights, not their expansion.

For example, the law governing assembly legislated by the interim government after 19 April 1960 contained only 3 articles and stipulated that violators pay 20,000 hwan [equivalent to current 2,000 won] as a fine. However the Supreme Council for the Restoration of the Country expanded this law into a 17-article code and stipulated that violators receive punishment of prison terms of up to 5 years and fines of 100,000 won. With the punishment for violators of this law strengthened over the course of being revised by the extraordinary cabinet meetings that followed the so-called October Yusin and the emergency legislative institute in the wake of the 26 October [1979 assassination of Pak Chong-hui],--violators of this law, namely the organizers of meeting and demonstrations banned by it, had to spend up to 7 years in prison, those who participated in the plot for such meetings and demonstrations 5 years, and participants in such meetings and demonstrations 3 years, respectively.

What has become of the press? No constitution has failed to mention the value of the freedom of press. The current Constitution guarantees the freedom of press in Article 20. We have another law called the Basic Press law, a law that appears, superficially, to be protective of the press.

Now, why do those who are outside the press describe the current press as operating within the framework defined by the government, or as serving the government, or as a pro-government press?

The question is whether the Assembly Law, Basic Press Law, and other similar laws have been legislated without sufficient discussion and are based on a national consensus to protect the basic rights of the people. It has been only a year or two since we were hearing the controversy over the legitimacy of power. As long as we claim to be worshippers and pursuers of truly free democracy, the controversy over the legitimacy of power should be solved by legislating laws after sufficient discussion and voting. Laws legislated for the convenience of those who are in power or legislated through the initiatives of those in power need a national consensus to be legitimate, not to mention sufficient discussion.

A government with a correct, clear-cut outlook on the press and people based on firm trust in freedom will be free from controversy over legitimacy. Not only the government, but also politicians, including opposition politicians, should remember this so as to find out what conditions they need to achieve democratization.

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CSO: 4107/89

BRIEFS

'DEMOCRATIZATION FORMULA' PANEL PROPOSED--The Korea National Party decided yesterday to propose establishment of a special panel to deal with the seven-point "democratization formula" demanded by Yi Min-u, president of the New Korea Democratic Party. The special panel will consist of an equal number of lawmakers from all the major political parties, according to the KNP proposal. The decision was made in a meeting of officeholders of the minor opposition party earlier in the day. Main opposition party President Yi had announced on 24 December last year that he is willing to negotiate with the ruling Democratic Justice Party on a cabinet government system if his demands are accepted by the ruling party. Yi's formula includes implementation of the local autonomy system and the amnesty and restoration of civil rights for those detained for political reasons. Meanwhile, in yesterday's meeting, the KNP called on the ruling DJP to be more positive toward realizing the nation's "democratization." The minor opposition party said that the rival parties should normalize the Special Constitution Revision Committee, which has been stalled since September last year. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 8 Jan 87 p 1 SK] /12858

ARREST OF RADICAL ACTIVISTS--The National Police Headquarters instructed chiefs of police stations across the country to exert every effort to arrest those on the wanted list in connection with radical, left-oriented activities. In a meeting of investigation and anti-Communist section heads at police stations throughout the country, the NPH urged them to apprehend those at large by the end of next month at the latest. A total of 220 people, including key manipulators of radical demonstrations and leaders of student activist groups, are still at large although the home minister strongly directed late last year that the police arrest them all at the earliest possible date. An NPH official disclosed that little progress has been made in rooting out what he termed "impure pro-Communist elements" on the wanted list. In directives issued at yesterday's meeting, the NPH said that all elements who support the North Korean Communists should be rounded up once and for all, not only in the interests of successfully staging the Olympic Games slated for next year in Seoul but also to assist in the peaceful transfer of power. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 8 Jan 87 p 3 SK] /12858

POLICE DETAIN THREE ACTIVISTS--Seoul police yesterday detained Rev O Chung-il and two others for their suspected involvement in a campaign to collect signatures against the proposed introduction of parliamentary cabinet system. Rev O, who belongs to the National Council of Churches (NCC), is the campaign manager. Two others are Rev Chang Song-yong, a campaign promoter, and Choe In-kyu who is in charge of the campaign for the Chollabuk-do District. They were suspected of organizing the campaign in Seoul last Monday. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Jan 87 p 3 SK] /12858

RELEASE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS CALLED FOR--Mt. Songni, Chungchonguk-do--Kim Yong-sam, adviser to the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party said the government should release all prisoners (detained for political reasons), "if it is really to practice democracy." Kim then called for the guarantee of the freedom of the press and amnesty and restoration of civil rights for Kim Tae-chung and others. The opposition leader was commenting on President Chon Tu-hwan's New Year Police Statement before arriving in Yusong, a hot spring town in Chungchongnam-do, Monday evening. Starting in Mt. Chiri in Chollabuk-do, Kim embarked on a four-day mountaineering trip Sunday in an apparent expression of his displeasure over the challenge of NKDP President Yi Min-u. Yi has said recently that he would make the party leadership independent of Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung, the two de facto leaders of the main opposition party. Meanwhile, Kim came here yesterday after a brief stay in Yusong, along with an entourage. Kim is scheduled to return to Seoul today. [By staff reporter Kim Chong-chan] [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 14 Jan 87 p 2 SK] /12858

TWO NKDP MEMBERS RESIGN FROM CPD--Reps Pak Han-sang and Yi Taek-ton, who led a drive to renovate the leadership of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NDP), have bolted from the Council for Promotion of Democracy (CPD), jointly led by Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam. Pak served as a vice chairman of the CPD and Yi served as a member of its standing steering committee. Shortly before they announced their secession from the CPD Monday night the council resolved in a meeting of its senior members to expel the two persons. The two lawmakers had raised strong objections to the intervention of the two Kim's in the operation of the NDP. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 14 Jan 87 p 2 SK] /12858

PROSECUTION INDICTS PUSAN STUDENTS--Pusan (YONHAP)--The prosecution yesterday indicted eight out of 13 Pusan National University students who attempted to seize the U.S. Cultural Center last month. Chong Tong-su, 23, a senior, and Kim Yong-suk, 23, vice chairwoman of the radical student group "Chamintu" at the university, were indicted for their leading roles in the seizure attempt, a violation of the National Security Law. Kim Pong-sop, 22, chairman of the Chamintu, and five others were accused of violating the laws governing assemblies, demonstrations and violence. The prosecution, however, released five other students and suspended indictment against them. The 13 students charged into the building around 1:50 pm on 15 December, attacking six policemen guarding the facility with sticks and stones. But police quickly foiled the attempt and arrested all of them. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 15 Jan 87 p 3 SK] /12858

SEVEN-YEAR PRISON TERM SOUGHT--Inchon (YONHAP)--The prosecution here yesterday demanded seven-year prison terms for three Korea University students convicted on arson charges. Prosecutor Chin Yong-tae of the Inchon District Prosecution asked the term for Miss Pak Un-mi, 21, a senior majoring in the science of nursing, Kim Yong-chin, 21, a junior and Chang Kun-yong, 22, a senior majoring in English literature, for setting fire to the entrance of the Inchon District Court building last year. The coeds admitted that they used thinner to set the fire during a demonstration demanding the "truth" of charges of "sexual harrassment" of a woman collegian by a police investigator in Puchon last June. The prosecutor asserted that trying to set fire to a public facility is an act which should never be tolerated, regardless of the motive. Sentencing is set for 23 January. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Jan 87 p 3 SK] /12858

CSO: 4100/90

S. KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

BRIEFS

SEOUL POPULATION FIGURES--Seoul, 6 January (YONHAP)--Seoul's population totaled 9,798,542 on 1 November of last year, up 1.58 percent (152,610) from a year earlier, City Hall reported Monday. The figure signifies that 23.57 percent of Korea's total population of 41,569,000 is concentrated in this capital. Seoul's population comprises 4,905,220 males (50.06 percent) and 4,893,322 females (49.94 percent)--a difference of 11,898--according to the City Hall's report, based on a census. The capital's population last year grew by 1.58 percent--0.34 percentage points higher than the national average growth rate of 1.24 percent. City Hall reported that Seoul's population grew by 1.09 percent as a result of natural growth, down 0.01 percentage points from 1985, and by 0.49 percent due to social growth, up 0.07 percent. Social growth involves the migration of families from provinces to cities, expansion in the number of foreign residents and other factors. Meanwhile, Seoul's population density, as of 1 November, was 16,184 per square kilometer--about 39 times the national average of 419, according to the City Hall report. In the past 11 years, Seoul's population has grown by about three million. In 1975, Seoul's population amounted to 6,889,502, the report said. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0114 GMT 6 Jan 87 SK] /12858

CSO: 4100/90

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

EDITORIAL ASSESSES U.S. TERMINATION OF FMS CREDITS

SK181133 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 18 Dec 86 p 2

[Editorial: "The U.S. Decision To Stop Foreign Military Sales Credits--It Threatens To Become a Still Greater Burden"]

[Text] The United States reportedly has decided to terminate Foreign Military Sales [FMS] credits to Korea next year. For the average Korean it is difficult to decide whether this is a favorable development or an unfavorable turnaround. When viewed in the context of the assertion that Korea has achieved conspicuous economic success, a reason cited by the U.S. administration for terminating the FMS credits, it appears to be a favorable development. However, we cannot rejoice over its termination because it could mean another layer of burden for our defense, along with the termination of the Military Assistance Program [MAP] in 1970.

Fifteen years have passed since the MAP was terminated. Looking back on it, we remember that we considered it a crisis at the time of its termination. On hearing the news the U.S. administration had decided to phase out U.S. troops stationed in Korea equivalent to a division while it simultaneously terminated the MAP, then Prime Minister Chong Il-kwon felt so frustrated that he threatened to call for the resignation of all cabinet members should these things happen. Such a reaction is understandable in view of the fact that a division of U.S. troops and military assistance for a year at that time accounted for nearly half of \$200 million.

From that time on we have been building the road of defense by collecting even the defense tax, a type of tax to be abolished when its ends are met. Still we have to shoulder the defense tax, which is said to account for 44 percent of the total expenditure needed for national defense. This is entirely due to the continued increase in military expenditures by the North Korean puppets, who are bent on taking advantage of our weakness and blind spots.

As is widely known, while our country spends 5.4 percent of its GNP on defense, the North spends a much higher percentage--23.3 percent of its GNP. Calculated in terms of per-capita military spending, ours is \$107 and the North's is \$177. As a result, the difference in quality and quantity of weapons in the North and South is growing by the day.

For example, North Korea has approximately 740 fighter-bombers, whereas we have only 450. In terms of tanks, the North has 3,200, while we have approximately 1,200. And when it comes to the number of artillery, we have 2,800 and the North has 5,300. The number of ships possessed by the North and South is 100 versus 537.

In spite of such an enormous difference, the balance of military power on the Korean peninsula has been maintained thanks to the U.S. forces stationed in Korea that are equipped with superior military hardware. The past MAP was linked directly to the presence of U.S. troops stationed in Korea. For instance, in the past the U.S. troops stationed in Korea used to transfer surplus equipment to the Korean Army through the MAP. Although it is said to be different from the FMS case, the MAP is generally considered to be identical to the MAP of the Korean army, which is equipped with weapons systems and command systems similar to that of the U.S. forces.

This being the case, it is feared that the complete termination of the FMS credits will lead to the alienation of military and technological ties between Korea and the United States, rather than in economic relations. Economically speaking, we may be able to dispense with the FMS credits, which amount annually to less than \$200 million with a 10 percent interest rate, a very high one. Nevertheless, we are not in a position where we can freely diversify the sources of importing weapons.

We are inclined to believe that it was not economic reasons, but strategic reasons, that the United States has decided to continue extending Israel and Egypt FMS credits. If it has been economic development that the United States had in mind when it has decided to end FMS credits to Korea following its termination of military assistance, there is no guarantee that it will not force more burdens on us in the future. The United States did the same thing to Japan. As a result, Japan had to increase defense expenditures, more than before, by 6 to 7 percent a year, along with the expenses required for the stationing of U.S. troops in Japan--that is, an increase of 15 to 20 percent a year. We believe that the United States will likely exert similar pressure on us. We hope that the United States will remember the political and strategic value of this region so that the balance of military power between the North and South will remain unchanged.

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CSO: 4107/075

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KOREA SEEKING TO HOST WORLD EXPO IN 1994

Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 27 Dec 86 p 9

[Text]

Korea plans to host the World Expo in 1994 or earlier in a bid to accelerate external economic cooperation.

Seoul has estimated the expenses of the biggest and oldest global exhibition at \$1.5 billion, about half the amount needed to host the '88 Olympic according to pertinent sources in the government and business community.

If Korea was chosen as the venue site, Korea would be the first developing nation to host the World Expo.

Advanced nations including the United States and Japan have thus far monopolized the hosting of the World Expo.

The venue of the biannual event is set for Brisbane in Australia for 1988 and in

Osaka, Japan for 1990. The cities of Chicago, in the United States, and Seville, of Spain, are competing to host World Expo '92.

If possible, Seoul may try to host the World Expo before 1994, on the strength of its growing economic power.

Seoul is expected to submit its application to host the Expo to the world exhibition organization (BIE), headquartered in Paris, France, soon.

Amid the dawning of the Pacific Age, the Korean economy has demonstrated impressive economic growth. Korea, whose gross national product (GNP) growth is estimated at 12.2 percent in real terms this year, is likely to join the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), in the early 1990s.

"The fact that Korea is to become the 11th largest trading nation this year is enough for the nation to host the Expo," trade observers said.

Considering the massive scale of the Expo, possible Korean organizers will probably choose reclaimed land or redevelopment areas in Korea as the site of the Expo.

At present the reclaimed land in the western coastal area has emerged as the best candidate.

The development of western coastal districts mirrors Korea's preparation to play a pivotal role in the coming Pacific Days.

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CSO: 4100/087

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DAILY CALLS FOR BILATERAL EFFORTS IN TRADE ISSUE

SK170700 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 16 Dec 86 p 2

[Editorial: "Ambassador Lilley's High-Toned Successive Visits--Bilateral Efforts, Rather Than Hasty Demands"]

[Text] Constant efforts must be made to redress the trade imbalance between Korea and the United States. However, because hasty pressures to open markets, disregarding the realities will result in an aftermath unfavorable to both countries, they must be avoided as much as possible. Korea is expected to record a surplus of almost \$7 billion this year in its trade with the United States. In this context, the United States has constantly pressured Korea to open its markets. The [U.S.] Democratic congressmen have become influential because the Democratic Party, which advocated a protectionist trade policy in the previous off-year elections, will become a majority in both Houses. Against this background, the United States is increasingly pressuring Korea, Taiwan, and other countries in terms of trade issues, and especially Japan, which records the largest surplus in its trade with the United States. U.S. pressure against Japan, which records an annual surplus of as much as \$80 billion in its trade with the United States despite the revaluation of the Japanese Yen, and against Taiwan, which records an annual surplus of \$15 billion in its trade with the United States, are understandable. However, we cannot easily understand why our country, which moved into the black in trade for the first time this year, to say nothing of our foreign debt of more than \$45 billion, is being pressured in terms of trade issues as an equal to Japan and Taiwan.

As a rule, one-sided trade is not desirable. Therefore, Korea is trying to meet the U.S. side's demands by even revising the Copyright Law and the Patent Law despite domestic opposition and is also trying to positively deal with the demand for open doors in the financial sector. In this way, Korea is making sincere efforts to realize trade liberation in advance.

Nevertheless, the United States, is hastily pressing us hard as if the present trade imbalance between Korea and the United States has occurred only because Korea has delayed the opening of its markets. This is really unseemly. For example, while visiting the Economic Planning Board, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Commerce, the Ministry of Agriculture

and Fisheries, and other relevant ministries, Lilley, the new U.S. ambassador [to Korea], "requested" opening markets in a high-toned manner by referring to the issue of exchange rates, by calling for opening the agricultural and fisheries markets, and by preposterously saying that the price of imported cigarettes are too high. This embarrasses us even though it is understandable that the ambassador referred to pending trade issues as he paid his inaugural visits. However, we cannot take his high-toned attitude as something pleasant because of its timing.

As far as we know, the U.S. ambassador in Japan, a country considered an "arch-villain" concerning the U.S. trade imbalance, publicly said: I am reluctant to refer to something that seems unfavorable to Japanese people for fear that it could make them unhappy. In connection with this, we are even afraid that Ambassador Lilley's attitude may give the Korean people the wrong impression.

Frankly speaking, experts unanimously estimate that because the current U.S. trade deficit was not caused by Korea, even when the Korean markets open completely, Japan and other countries, not the United States, will benefit from opportunities arising therefrom.

It is most desirable that Korea and the United States will redress the trade imbalance between them by making bilateral efforts--that will benefit both sides in practical terms--without deviating from the framework of various agreements in international trade, including the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the Multilateral Agreement. We believe that to do so, [the United States] must first correct its attitude of dealing with, on the same footing, a country that purchases foreign bonds or real estate in foreign countries because its trade surplus is excessive and because its foreign currency reserve is overflowing, and Korea, which must pay a huge portion of its Gross National Production (5 percent) as interest on its foreign debt.

/12858

CSO: 4107/075

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

ROK TO PARTICIPATE IN UNIVERSIAD--Seoul, 9 January (YONHAP)--South Korea will send a 47-member delegation to the 1987 Winter Universiad, slated for 21-28 February in Strbske Pleso, Czechoslovakia, the Korean University sports board announced Friday. The Korean contingent to be led by Chung Sung-tai, director of the Korea Sports Science Institute, will comprise 14 officials and 33 players, including three female figure skaters. The Koreans will participate in all three categories of the Universiad--ice hockey, skiing and figure skating. It will be the Sixth Winter Universiad for Korea since the 1968 games in Innsbruck, Austria. In the 1972 Winter Universiad, held in Lake Placid, New York, Korea placed seventh, garnering one gold medal, two silvers and one bronze. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0722 GMT 9 Jan 87 SK] /12858

CSO: 4100/90

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

FIVE-YEAR TRADE PLAN WITH JAPAN REPORTED

Trade Deficit Problems

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 10 Nov 86 p 3

[Article by Yi Chu-ho]

[Text] Correcting any unfavorable trade imbalance with Japan is the biggest task our economy must solve if we are to continue in an era of trade surpluses. It is no exaggeration to say that the problem of perpetuating our surplus in international payments, which was accomplished thanks to this year's favorable international conditions which we call the Three Lows, is our economy's crying need, and correcting our trade imbalance with Japan is our Achilles heel.

This is because the problem of sustaining a surplus in international payments hinges on our success in reducing our trade deficit with Japan, to some extent.

Despite the urgency of a solution to this problem, the trade deficit with Japan has actually worsened this year. It is somehow regrettable that in these circumstances, the government was too late in preparing a comprehensive policy for correcting the trade imbalance with Japan on a yearly basis, and in setting as a first priority a policy of reducing the imbalance.

From January through September, the trade deficit with Japan reached \$4.16 billion, compared with \$2.129 billion over the same period last year--a substantial increase of no less than 95.8 percent.

Imports from Japan increased 45.3 percent from January through September, to \$7.871 billion. On the other hand, exports increased a bare 12.6 percent, to \$3.72 billion.

Considering that our country's total exports this year through the end of September were 19.1 percent greater than they were during the same period last year, this 12.6 percent increase shown in our exports to Japan cannot help but be a huge problem. Our total imports during the same period increased no more than 7 percent, but on the other hand, our imports from Japan increased sharply, by 45.3 percent.

Despite epochal improvements in domestic and international conditions, such as the valuation of the yen, the breadth of our trade imbalance with Japan is expanding with time, and continuing to be a huge burden on our economy.

In the second half of this year, export letters of credit received increased by 40 percent over the second half of the previous year. In comparison, the amount of imports licensed increased by 60 percent. There is no indication that this imbalance is being corrected.

The Ministry of Trade and Industry is presuming that if this trend continues, this year's total imports from Japan will be more than \$10 billion, and our trade deficit with Japan will be \$5.8 billion--twice that of last year.

In contrast, the surplus earned from trade with the United States this year reached \$5.15 billion at the end of September (\$9.993 in exports, \$4.843 in imports) and is expected to be \$7 billion by the end of the year.

In a word, it is as if we were handing over to Japan all the money earned from the United States. With the continuation of the trade surplus with the United States, all sorts of pressures for free trade have come pouring into our country from America, and finally the issue of devaluing the won has been touched upon. However, the surplus we have earned from the United States in spite of all these troubles is being encroached upon greatly because of one country--Japan.

The reason the government has established a high-powered 5-year plan for correcting trade conditions with Japan is based on the conclusion that we can no longer ignore a trade structure in which the surplus we have earned from the United States and other countries while chafing under difficult trade conditions is being offset by our deficit with Japan. Correcting our trade imbalance with Japan is the only way to anchor more firmly the basis of the surplus in international payments enjoyed by our economy this year.

The structure of our export industry induces exports; imports increase to the extent that exports rise. Now as in the past, however, we still rely completely on Japan for all the prerequisites for increasing exports--machinery, parts, materials, and technology.

This is plainly explained by the situation that appeared at the end of September of this year. Imports of electrical and electronic goods from Japan rose by 77 percent, imports of machinery increased 62 percent, and imports of chemicals went up 38 percent.

This 5-year plan, prepared by the Committee to Correct the Trade Imbalance With Japan headed by the vice minister of trade and industry, emphasizes considering these points, rectifying the structure of industry and education that is connected with a focus on assembly, and reducing the tendency to import machinery, parts, and materials through import substitution of these goods.

At the same time, the special characteristic of this plan is that it includes more concrete details than at any time in the past for promoting various aggressive policies of support for facilitating our exports to Japan and switching away from imports.

Through such efforts we will reduce the scale of the deficit with Japan by \$1 billion a year starting in 1987, so that by 1991 we will have reduced the imbalance to \$1.5 to \$2 billion. We have an aggressive plan to fix a balance in trade relations between the two countries by the mid-1990's. (The projections for our international payments in this 6th 5-year plan are for the scale of our imbalance with Japan to be \$7.2 billion in 1987, \$7.8 billion in 1988, \$8.1 billion in 1989, \$8.2 billion in 1990, and \$7.7 billion in 1991.)

This plan shows the resolute intention of the government and business circles to come to a definite decision to rectify the trade imbalance with Japan. Accordingly, it is expected that through this opportunity a stepping stone can be prepared for an epochal improvement in this imbalance.

However, the prerequisites that constitute the basis of this plan are overly optimistic, and so it has been pointed out that there are more than a few areas of doubt in terms of the actualization and effectiveness of the plan.

It is on record in the plan that the trend in the valuation of the yen--the most vital part of the plan--is for the yen to strengthen next year to a rate of 145 to the dollar, and to rise against the dollar by 6.2 percent a year, over the course of the plan, so that by 1991 a dollar will bring 120 yen.

Looking merely at the observation in international financial circles there will probably be no further strengthening of the yen or weakening of the dollar, as a result of an agreement between the United States and Japan at the end of October 1986 to stabilize the exchange rate at 160 yen to the dollar; this testifies to the rosiness of such prerequisites.

In addition, there is an ineradicable feeling that all the various policies for accelerating exports to Japan were mass-produced without consideration of the circumstances of the business community. Last August the Korea Trade Corporation conducted a selective survey of 1,500 trading firms with exports to Japan of more than \$5 million--"A Survey on Obtaining Requested Assistance for Facilitating Exports to Japan." The fact that no more than 20 percent of this survey is applied in the various aid policies of the new 5-year plan is good evidence of this neglect.

In particular, this plan was mapped out within a 2-month period (the 5-Year Plan for Correcting the Trade Imbalance With Japan was first hinted at in mid-September, by Minister of Trade and Industry Na Ungbae during an inspection of the Panwol industrial complex). Accordingly, because this new plan displays the character of having been pieced together from policies mass-produced at a stroke, one cannot dispel the suspicion that the trial and error of the past might be repeated.

If excessive government intervention constitutes the various motivations given to the businesses involved in exports to Japan, import substitution, and diversification of the country's line of imports, then it is quite possible that their marketing function and resource allocation will be distorted. This point should not be overlooked.

It can be shown from our experience that the effectiveness of the various policies for correcting the trade imbalance with Japan can be achieved only when the efforts of businesses are autonomous in every respect. It has been pointed out that this fact should be adequately considered in the future in the administration of politics.

The various benefits in the areas of finance and taxation included in this plan must undergo sufficient consultation by related ministries within a framework of not breaking the tradition of managing the entire economy, and should be paralleled by efforts to correct the "entrepreneurial opportunism" of relying on Japan.

In planning to correct the trade imbalance with Japan, which has taken the stage as the most urgent task in solidifying the trade surplus enjoyed for the first time by our economy, we must take more careful steps in management from now on so that we do not commit the foolishness of functioning merely like a kitten after making announcements like a tiger--the very thing that has happened with several policies in the past.

In addition, it appears that as long as correction of the trade imbalance with Japan is to be achieved from a basis of balanced expansion of trade between the two countries, this policy, which will excessively irritate Japan, should be followed by a transition to a quiet posture of gathering profits, rather than being loudly trumpeted at home and abroad.

Trade Plan's Key Points

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 10 Nov 86 p 3

[Text] Fostering Trade Conditions

To strengthen the competitiveness of export firms, the government will emphasize: lessening their financial burden by lowering the interest rate over a 5-year period; and moving to stabilize consumer prices and wages to the levels of those of a competitive country. In addition, in order to make possible a yearly increase in exports of 11.4 percent over the life of the plan (1987-91), the supply of exports is to be expanded by at least 9 percent each year. In particular, a many-sided aid policy is to be devised for doubling exports to Japan.

On behalf of these aims, the plan will not be negligent in improving such conditions for investment in plant and equipment as tax incentives, creation of sites for industry, and improvements in the investment system. In addition, the plan will be especially careful in fostering trade conditions that will correct our trade imbalance, such as: accelerating technological development; nurturing the scientific and technological personnel who will carry forward our key ultramodern technology; and strengthening our capability for research on Japan.

Expanding Exports--The government has decided that the first task of our export policy is to export to Japan, and a many-sided policy is to be devised to this end.

First of all, for the businesses exporting to Japan, the plan will: introduce a system whereby a certain percentage of their exports will be tax-deductible; expand (1) the approved scope of money set aside for possible losses in special export areas and (2) the relief fund for money lost in exploiting markets; and give these businesses such tax benefits as shortening the period of depreciation when facilities are overhauled. In the financial area: credit limits on money for equipping export firms will be eliminated; and relaxation of limits on loans used for exporting will receive blanket approval. In the area of foreign exchange, special treatment in the form of shortening the period in which fees are collected for the exchange of currency is being considered, and the government has decided to extend the favor of reflecting a company's achievements in the import quotas it allocates.

In addition, among the top 220 export firms, 100 that can transform their exports and imports with Japan will be selected, and their aid reinforced. (Firms that process on commission without bank drafts, foreign firms that have invested in Korea, firms that have a high level of exports to Japan, and certain other firms are excluded.)

Aiming for the Japanese market, which is distinguished by small amounts of many different commodities, the plan will expand the foundation of the export market by uncovering the nurturing small and medium established firms that specialize in manufacturing export goods. The firms to be targeted are those small and medium manufacturing firms whose exports to Japan constitute at least 50 percent of their total exports.

The government will help these selected firms in such ways as: equipping them with production lines specializing in exports for Japan, along with small-scale automated equipment; and encouraging the dispatch of holding companies to exploit overseas markets. The Japan market will be intensively penetrated through the uncovering of 200 promising machine parts (100 for automobiles, 50 for electronics, and the remainder for other machinery) and 100 promising commodities. In particular, in 1987 and 1988 the government will, by concentrating on parts and finished goods, devote itself to exports of machinery, automobiles, electronics, sporting goods, and everyday necessities. To back up this program, the government will emphasize: improving the design and packaging of goods; developing raw and subsidiary materials and facilitating their supply; and strengthening the improvement of quality such as by close quality control and on-the-job technical guidance.

To penetrate the thorny Japanese distribution market, the government will push methods of exploring it through preliminary joint ventures inside Japan and through a sales network for introducing Japanese technology. The government has also decided to: expand the establishment of centers where Korean goods may be exhibited and sold (currently there is one such center at Osaka); and hasten business ties with influential distributors that handle the kinds of Korean goods, in terms of quality, price, and so on, that are exported to Japan.

The government has decided to increase to 5 or 6 times a year over the life of the plan the number of meetings of the Facilitators of Exports to Japan, which convened this year for the 6th time, and gradually to increase the number of exhibitions of Korean goods from 6 to 10 per year.

Apart from this, to strengthen the exploration of Japanese markets, the government will: support the acquisition of validation by Japan of standards for Korean export items; and implement a survey of a distribution structure whereby the general trading companies are divided according to "one item per branch," and push a policy of approaching Japanese markets item by item.

Domestication of Machinery, Parts, and Materials

During the period of the plan, 3,030 types of machinery, 10,950 different machine parts, and 675 types of materials will be developed, resulting in a harvest, in terms of import substitution, of \$3.159 billion, \$3.624 billion, and \$4.523 billion, respectively.

To do this, the government will consider policies that facilitate technological innovation in many areas, such as: establishing a research institution for production technology; adjusting upward the limits on the funds set aside for technological innovation; supporting the purchase of instruments and materials for testing and research by medium and small firms; and regularly supplying business news to the business community.

In particular, the plan will stress improving the system of facilitating the use of Korean-made machinery, and will push such policies as: substituting domestic mechanical equipment for that imported with loan funds; expanding the substitution of domestic mechanical equipment for that imported by private firms with Korean foreign exchange (KFX) obtained from the government; considering a transition to a phased importation of Japanese technology; improving the method of bidding (domestic firms will bid independently where they possess design capability, and in the high-technology area domestic firms may form consortiums with foreign firms but will bid as the main contractor); and aiming to supply various investment businesses with mechanical equipment that is 100 percent domestically manufactured.

Including cases in which equipment cannot be supplied domestically, and must be imported from areas other than Japan, equipment for export businesses will be funded if it is on the support list. And to strengthen the competitiveness of domestic producers of mechanical equipment, the government will: push in a rational way the regularization and standardization of machinery; and establish a system of validating, valuating, and guaranteeing quality.

With a view to increasing the proportion of domestic equipment used by Korean businesses from the present 52 percent to 90 percent, the government will operate a system of an obligatory ratio of domestically produced equipment in use.

The government is aggressively considering, at the level of business cooperation with Japan, a plan to transfer to Korea the production of some 20 items--such as storage cells, resistors, tuners, and deck mechanisms--in which Japan is losing competitiveness.

Transformation of Imports

Until an improved trade balance with Japan is structurally anchored, the plan will encourage a strong transformation of marketing while appropriately adjusting the number of import items that have already been designated as capable of diversification to domestic production. To do this, the government will expand its exploration of candidates for such a transformation beyond the presently established 235 items, and concurrently pursue such policies as: organizing a council for facilitating the transformation of 30 items presently imported; activating and running a counseling office for troubles encountered in this transformation; and facilitating the interchange of news about imports.

The government will push policies for improving the trade imbalance by focusing in 1987-88 on 100 giant companies that import at least 50 percent of their goods from Japan, and in the period 1989-91 on 300 such firms that import 65 percent of their goods from Japan. But as far as stagnant companies are concerned, the government will consider phasing in such disadvantageous steps as restricting their financial situation and removing their administrative support. As for the leading companies, on the other hand, the government will support them in such ways as: exempting them from tax coverage for an established period; loosening controls over them after they have taken out loans; and offering them favorable quota allocations.

To facilitate the transformation away from imports, the government will defray, up to 100 percent, a firm's expenses by providing 10-year loans at 5 percent interest for such expenditures as: the additional expenses of planned modifications attending adjustments in imported equipment; additional freight charges and insurance premiums (incurred before modifications in tax assessments); funds spent for storage of raw materials because of a lengthening of the period of delivery of such materials; and marketing expenditures for scouting exports to the West. To these ends, the government has already secured 7 billion won from the petroleum stabilization fund, and plans to expand this amount of money continually.

In addition, the government will promote a policy of curtailing imports from Japan by focusing on 25 organizations that it invests in, such as Korea Electric. It will periodically inspect these organizations and vigorously reflect the results in its appraisal of their management. Apart from this, the government will reinforce its education in such areas as the present situation of the trade imbalance with Japan and examples of successful transformations away from imports. The objects of this education will be core decisionmakers involved with Japanese imports, such as the frontline managers of 300 firms that import from Japan and the purchasing heads of these firms who are responsible for importing mechanical equipment.

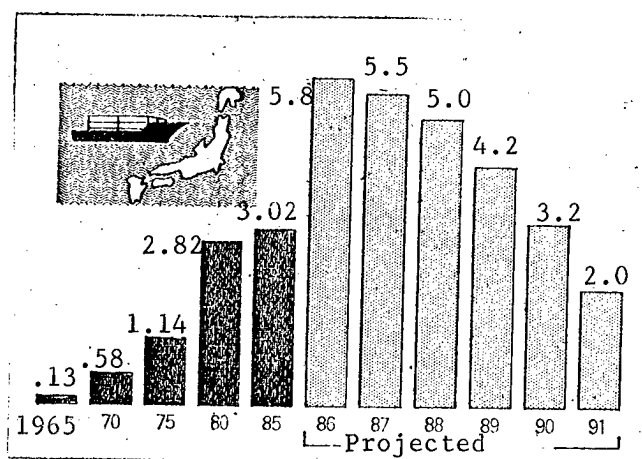
Trade Negotiations

The plan will stress opening our commerce with Japan by such means as correcting nontariff barriers against our products and expanding the general reciprocal tariffs (GSP) granted us.

First of all, the government will reexamine across the board the list of articles for which it has requested a reduction in tariffs, and with this as a cornerstone it will push for negotiations to reduce the tariffs item by item. It will also push for such measures as: the abolition of fixed quotas for shoes and other products; and negotiations to prevent arbitrary reductions in tariffs resulting from modifications (CCCN-to-HS) of the system of classifying items. The aim is continually to press firms connected with the Japanese Government to abolish restrictions on the amount of their imports of such items as raw silk, cotton products, and yellowtail fish and to request the discontinuation of patent violations.

At the same time, the government will continually request, by reinforcing its trade negotiations activities, an expansion of support by the Japanese side of industries that are branching into Japan, and will strengthen its cooperation with Japan on behalf of joint investment in core technological fields such as electricity, electronics, and machinery, and on behalf of an acceleration of the transfer of technology in these areas. Apart from this, the government plans to promote business in the form of enticements to purchasing groups to purchase parts, exhibitions where parts may be purchased, and exchanges among co-workers who are concerned with parts. These measures will be undertaken to expand the basis of exporting parts to Japan based on the valuation of the yen.

Deficit Trend in Trade With Japan
(billions of dollars)



Import-Export Plan
(figures are in \$billion)

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Total exports	33.5	37.6	42.0	46.7	51.9	57.5
Exports to Japan	5.2	6.6	8.1	9.5	11.1	12.5
Exports to Japan as % of total	15.5	17.6	19.3	20.3	21.4	21.7
Total imports	31.5	35.1	39.1	43.4	48.2	53.4
Imports from Japan	11.0	12.1	13.1	13.7	14.3	14.5
Imports from Japan as % of total	34.9	34.5	33.5	31.6	29.7	27.2
Balance of payments to Japan	5.8	5.5	5.0	4.2	3.2	2.0

Note: The 1986 figures are projections. The projections for total imports and total exports are based on the 6th 5-Year Plan.

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S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

DAILY SEES NEED FOR JAPANESE STEPS TO EASE TRADE FRICTION

SK100000 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Jan 87 p 6

[Editorial: "Japan's New Trade Barrier"]

[Text] One of the essential steps to rectifying global trade problems is the need for a responsible and sincere role by Japan, which has long enjoyed an enormous trade surplus.

Though Korea registered a trade surplus last year for the first time in decades, its annual trade deficit with Japan grew to the level of \$6 billion. Thus, the nation's accumulated trade deficit with Japan since 1965, when diplomatic ties between the two neighboring countries were normalized, amounted to approximately \$38 billion.

In all, Japan enjoyed a huge trade surplus of more than \$90 billion last year alone, including \$52 billion with the United States.

Accordingly, Japan has been asked by its trading partners to ease its regulatory measures against imports in terms of not only tariffs but also various government permits and rules on permissible imports, so as to enable foreign goods and services to have easier access to the Japanese market in a fair and competitive race.

Notwithstanding, Japan has resorted to various administrative steps to regulate imports in a shrewd manner, even while making ostensible efforts to open its domestic market internationally.

According to the Korean Traders Association, the Japanese government has recently formulated new guidelines, designed to clamp countervailing and antidumping duties against foreign commodities, a move obviously aimed at Korea and other newly industrializing countries.

Under the program, the Japanese customs deliberation committee will be able to temporarily impose antidumping charges or countervailing duties within six months after receiving antidumping suits from local firms.

Thus, Japan has made it plain that it will keep on regulating exports of developing countries into its market, in addition to a number of existing tariff and non-tariff regulatory steps, including the so-called "administrative guidance" against foreign products.

Underlying the backdrop of these Japanese steps is the inner intent of protecting its domestic industries, including even those unavoidably losing their international competitiveness following the sustained Japanese yen rally.

Although it may be actually difficult for the Tokyo government to encourage Japanese concerns to import more, the Japanese attempt to place additional curbs on imports must be to blame for protracting international trade frictions.

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S. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

HANGUK ILBO ON 'IRANGATE' DEVELOPMENTS

SK130508 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 11 Jan 87 p 2

[Editorial: "Will 'Irangate' Escalate?"]

[Text] The so-called Irangate seems to be raising its head as expected, with the opening of the U.S. Congress.

When the administration is found to have committed illegal acts or violated laws, the U.S. press and Congress believe that it is their duty to unearth them as thoroughly as possible and bring them to public attention--a duty that is required of them by the spirit of democracy. This means that the U.S. press and Congress share a common view that to expose and bring the administration's wrongdoings to light, although in the short term it may undermine U.S. credibility and thereby national interest, will in the long run contribute to defending and encouraging the spirit of American democracy because it will serve as a constraint on abuse of power. This is why the U.S. press and Congress--the U.S. journalists and the members of the Congress--enjoy friendly relations with the American people and are respected by them, because they have such a strong sense of mission and courage.

On the evening of 8 January, the American television network NBC reported, quoting documents of the Senate Intelligence Committee which have not been made public, that President Reagan authorized weapons shipments to Iran last January on the conditions that all American hostages held in Beirut should be released and that the weapons shipments should be terminated at once if they were not released. The day after the NBC report, the White House announced that on 12 January 1986 President Reagan had signed a document which stated that the weapons shipments to Iran were the only way to have American hostages held in Beirut released. According to NBC, at the time former National Security Adviser Poindexter was briefing the President on the document, Vice President Bush and White House Chief of Staff Regan were present in the White House. It was also exposed that Secretary of State Shultz, Secretary of Defense Weinberger, Attorney General Meese, and CIA Director Casey discussed together the Poindexter memorandum at length at the initial stage of the document being presented to the President.

This revelation confirmed that President Reagan's explanation that the weapons shipment to Iran was not for the purpose of having the hostages released and that he learned about the secret weapons deal only after they had already been shipped to Iran was not true. Another thing that has been exposed as being false is the allegation held by such leading cabinet members Shultz and Weinberger that they had been kept out of the deal from the beginning. That the White House officials acknowledged the existence of this document only after THE WASHINGTON POST had obtained it is also unsatisfactory.

Even the Poindexter memorandum does not explain how much of the money for the arms sales to Iran has been transferred to the Nicaraguan Contras and at whose order or instructions the transfer was made. These are two points that the U.S. press and congressional committees are now trying to explain.

Unless President Reagan and his administration explain Irangate before the press and Congress do, President Reagan will find it hard to restore his credibility, which has been undermined at home and abroad.

If President Reagan's political ability to stay alive in political turmoil is not restored, his diplomacy will not be conducted vigorously.

We only hope that Irangate will be resolved at an early date.

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S. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

CHOSON ILBO ON SOVIET MILITARY BUILDUP, JAPANESE ROLE

SK150435 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 14 Jan 87 p 2

[Editorial: "Deterrence to Soviet Power Should Be Balanced--Japan's Salient Military Strength Makes One Uneasy"]

[Text] It is like hearing the U.S. policy of using its strength to preserve peace after a long pause. For the 10 past years at least, the Soviet Union has arbitrarily continued its military expansion in Asia without being opposed by anyone as if to say that it had been waiting for the announcement of the Nixon Doctrine in 1969 and the fall of Vietnam in 1975, the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan in 1979. In the meantime, the United States was so inactive in this region that it was accused of standing on the sidelines while the peoples in this region were being deprived of their freedom.

It is not entirely true to say that nothing has been done to deter the Soviet advance. The restoration of diplomatic relations between the United States and Communist China in 1972 is a case in point. However, the situation in Northeast Asia has begun to show a very delicate change in recent months. With the emergence of Gorbachev on the stage in Moscow the Soviet Union quickly began to move closer to North Korea and began to strengthen military ties between the two countries. According to the U.S. Department of Defense military report for 1987 released on 10 January, over the past 10 years the Soviet Union has expanded its Pacific Fleet to the point where it is more than twice the size of the naval forces of the United States and Japan combined in terms of number, while in the last 20 years the number of Soviet ground troops in the Far East has been increased from 20 divisions of today's 53. A similar military report released by the chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff reveals that North Korea has not only been supplied with a large number of MIG-23 fighters and SA3 surface-to-air missiles, it is also preparing to communize the Korean peninsula by military force whenever the situation on the peninsula turns favorable to it.

This year the U.S. defense report attaches unprecedented significance to the military ties between the Soviet Union and North Korea. In particular, this defense report expressed concern that North Korea's military modernization, reorganization, and the forward deployment of troops close to the Demilitarized Zone have considerably shortened the

warning time of a North Korean attack, and notes that the United States is responsible for regional security in Northeast Asia by responding to threats to this region and by continuing the U.S. military presence in Korea and supporting Korea's effort to become self-reliant in defense. Such a statement is quite reassuring to us.

This notwithstanding, the Korean people living in this region are still uneasy. The uneasiness comes from the fact that the power and means to counter the expansionism pursued by such a major power as the Soviet Union rests with another major power and with the combined forces of its allies, not on our own strength. When the United States scrapped its ties with Taiwan and established new ties with Communist China to forge a deterrence to Soviet military expansionism, the idea that the United States might go to the length of enlisting the same force from Japan for exactly the same purpose made us more fearful.

In this year's defense report the United States has stated, not for the first time, that U.S. military power in Asia and the Pacific is quite limited and, therefore, Japan's importance in the security of this region cannot be underestimated.

Also, in the annual U.S.-Japan consultative security meeting concluded on 9 January in Honolulu, Japan was strongly urged to increase its defense capabilities. We do not think such a request by the United States is unfair, but it can only be justified only when Japan, like West Germany has done in the EEC and NATO, completely sweeps away its past wrongdoings and pays its share worthy of a member of the free world. Japan's self-imposed rule that it cannot use more than 1 percent of its GNP for military expenditures, a rule which it has followed for the past 10 years, is about to be abandoned. It is also uncertain when Japan's peace constitution, which declares that Japan will not arm itself and that it will not go to war with any other country, will be thrown into the wastebasket.

About 100 years ago, Japan thrust itself among the major powers by defeating a superior power, Ching, and then forcing Russia, which was stronger than the Ching Dynasty at the time, to its knees. History may not repeat itself like carbon copies. However, it is true that history does repeat itself. Our country, which cannot abandon its capitalist economy with the principle of free competition and democracy, has no choice but to maintain friendly relations with such advanced countries as the United States and Japan. We only hope that the United States will not go overboard in encouraging Japan to expand its military forces, which can easily be put to fraudulent use for narrow nationalism. The U.S. policy of attaching importance to Asia is welcome, but the United States should also make efforts to see that the Asian countries develop balanced deterrence to the Soviet military threat.

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S. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

TONG-A ILBO ON SECURITY SITUATION IN FAR EAST

SK140039 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 13 Jan 87 p 2

[Editorial: "The Diagnosis of Security in the U.S. Defense Department Report"]

[Text] The annual report for fiscal year 1988-1989 which the U.S. Defense Department recently presented to the U.S. Congress expressed deeper concern than did its predecessor about the security situation in Northeast Asia and on the Korean peninsula.

The report points out the steady military buildup of North Korea and the Soviet Union since Kim Il-song's 1984 visit to the Soviet Union and North Korea's capability for launching an all-out attack with only minimal warning. It also warns of the possibility that the military balance on the Korean peninsula may be quickly upset by Soviet involvement, which is noteworthy. The report also stresses that U.S. forces in this region have played an indispensable role in deterring forces that threaten U.S. security and that the military balance on the Korean peninsula directly affects U.S. interests.

The U.S. concern expressed in this State Department report mainly centers on the fact that North Korea and the Soviet Union have stepped up their military buildup in Northeast Asia and that the two countries have rapidly entered into close military ties. U.S. strategists say that over the past 10 years, the Soviet Union has strengthened its Pacific Fleet to double the combined strength of the U.S. Pacific Fleet and Japan's naval forces and that the 945 warships in the Soviet Pacific Fleet include two aircraft carriers, an ultramodern nuclear-powered cruiser, and 30 submarines capable of launching ballistic missiles.

Over the past 20 years, the Soviet Union has continuously strengthened its military power in Asia and the Pacific by increasing its ground forces in the Far East from 20 divisions to 53 and by deploying a third of its medium-range missiles in the Far East. In addition, as was pointed out by the State Department report, it has persistently assisted North Korea's military buildup since 1984.

[The ships of] the Soviet Pacific Fleet can freely make portcalls at the ports of Wonsan and Nampo and Soviet bombers now have the right of passage through North Korean airspace. In this way, military ties between North Korea and the Soviet Union, surpassing the stage of reciprocal relations, have become even closer, reaching the level of positive military alliance. The International Strategic Research Institute pointed out that North Korea's military strength surpasses that of Korea in number with North Korea's continuous introduction of various military equipment, including its purchase of approximately 50 MIG fighters from the Soviet Union last year.

It is clear that close military ties between the Soviet Union and North Korea, which have become closer in recent years, and their rapid military buildup, strain the situation on the Korean peninsula and constitute serious threats to peace and stability there. It is feared that Soviet assistance for North Korea's military buildup may further incite a bellicose North Korea into the adventure of hindering the Seoul Olympics in 1988 and the important political process. Moreover, such assistance forces one to question the integrity of the peace proposal Gorbachev advanced at Vladivostok in July of last year. We remember that at that time, Gorbachev demanded that dangerous tension on the Korean peninsula be removed.

Since Gorbachev came to power, the Soviet Union has repeatedly asserted "peace" at UN meetings, meetings between the United States and the Soviet Union for arms reduction, and other occasions of summit diplomacy. If its position on peace is to be recognized as sincere by the countries of the world, the Soviet Union must, first of all, stop its assistance in North Korea's military buildup and positively persuade North Korea to participate in North-South dialogue.

The rapid military buildup of North Korea and the Soviet Union in the Northeast Asia, and in Asia and the Pacific in general, and the close ties between the two countries will bring about the military buildup of the United States, Japan, and Communist China--concerned countries that stand face-to-face with the two countries--and of Korea and will also bring about the escalation of the arms race between the United States and the Soviet Union.

We hope that the Soviet Union will help alleviate tension on the Korean peninsula by substantiating its peace offensive with deeds, not just words.

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N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DPRK DAILY VIEWS KIM CHONG-IL GUIDELINE

SK071021 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 7 Jan 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 Jan (KCNA)---Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il in his work published on 7 January, 1982, clarified a programmatic guideline to be held fast to in conducting more dynamically the party work in conformity with the new demand of the developing revolution, such as the problems of strengthening the unity and cohesion of the party, tempering the party spirit of its members, strengthening the party cells and substantially carrying on the party's ideological education.

In this connection NODONG SINMUN today comes out with a signed article titled "Precious Guideline Which Has Brought About Turn in the Development of Party Work."

The idea running through the work is an idea that the Workers' Party of Korea should be consolidated and developed to be an invincible party with solid foundations and militancy to carry through to completion the revolutionary cause generation after generation by strengthening the party's organizational and ideological work, the article notes, and says:

The important idea contained in the work is an idea of accelerating the party work and the cause of party building, with emphasis on increasing the party's militancy.

In his work dear Comrade Kim Chong-il referred to the need to firmly grasp the problem of strengthening the party's unity and cohesion, tempering the party spirit of its members and enhancing their idea of organisation in order to increase the party's militancy.

Clarified in the work is the idea of conducting the party's ideological education with stress on bringing up the party members to be revolutionary soldiers with an indomitable revolutionary spirit.

The main content of the ideas contained in the work is the idea of further strengthening the organisation and discipline of the party and enhancing the militant function and role of the party organisations in keeping with the demand of modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea.

Today the Workers' Party of Korea has thoroughly established the revolutionary trait of unconditionally accepting and thoroughly implementing the party's line and policy, its decision and instruction.

The reality fully proves the validity and vitality of our party's chuche-based idea of party building propounded in the work, stresses the article.

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CSO: 4100/088

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

KCNA ON AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION IN MUNDOK COUNTY

SK062335 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1517 GMT 6 Jan 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 Jan (KCNA)--Last year Mondok County of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea upped grain yield more than 10,000 tons above the previous years.

The county, situated on the coast of the west Korean bay in the northwestern part of South Pyongan Province, is a land of glory where the great leader President Kim Il-song gave on-the-spot guidance on over 40 occasions to direct scrupulously overall work of the county including the question of increasing agricultural production and improving the people's lives,

Deeply aware of the desire for water of peasants there who had done farming, depending on rain in the preliberation days, he drew up a grand blueprint of the Pyongnam irrigation project and wisely directed work for its implementation.

As a result, hundreds of water-pumping stations were built in the barren land of the county and thousands of ri long water channels threaded their way into the fields, supplying them with a sufficient amount of water.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il gave working guidance on over 10 occasions to the county and instructed it to take the lead in agricultural production throughout the country.

The farmers of the county who had done farming, pulling ploughs by their physical strength in the past days, now work pleasantly with the help of thousands of tractors, rice-transplanting machines, rice-plucking machines, harvesters and other modern farm machines.

The county has several thousands of engineers, assistant-engineers and specialists who contribute to farming on a scientific and technical basis.

Production of grain in the county has increased every year. Today it produces over 100,000 more tons of grain than in 1946, the following year of the country's liberation.

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CSO: 4100/088

NORTH KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

CONTEMPORARY LIFE IN NORTH KOREA EXAMINED

Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 3 Dec 86 p 15

[Article by Arkadiy Baksberg under the rubric "From the Writer's Notebook":
"The Colors of Korea"]

[Text] The city goes to bed early...This observation can be found in nearly all travel essays written by various writers about various countries. Despite its banality, it is nonetheless accurate. And, indeed, what kind of laboring city can sleep late?

As applied to Pyongyang, this observation acquires special meaning, inasmuch as Korea, as everyone knows, is the "Land of the Morning Cool," and this coolness can be experienced only if you go to sleep a little earlier, together with the entire capital.

Together with everyone, for at 0600 the city is already on its feet.

Even earlier.

At 0500 the metro begins to run and long lines begin to form at the trolley and bus stops -- I can see them clearly from the window of my hotel.

The sky does not turn gray, rose-colored, or blue. The Pyongyang dawn has a different sort of hue. Its color is singular, unique. A suffused silver. Soft. Scarcely perceptible.

And the coolness is also unlike any other. It doesn't chill. It doesn't invigorate. Delicate. Light.

At one time, this was a city of small, low buildings, with tiny yards, surrounded by even lower, almost toy-like fences. One or two small streets from this Pyongyang remain even today; they showed them to me. This is the old Pyongyang, which has essentially passed into ancient history. Foreign-made bombs have wiped it from the face of the earth.

During a little more than 30 years, Pyongyang has not been revived, but rather has been born anew. A completely different city has arisen from a bombed-out wasteland. Its modern architecture entirely justifies comparison with the

most beautiful of the large, new-generation cities -- on any continent. And one seemingly small addition to the old-fashioned architecture -- the four-sided roofs, a "modern" crown -- gives the city its own look, its unique silhouettes, its clear national features.

Judging from my own observations, Pyongyang belongs to the young. You don't see old people on the streets at all. There are none. Or, more accurately, almost none. And invalids, for example -- no matter of what kind -- are absent entirely, without any "almost" involved! In any case, I did not encounter a single one, although I spent many hours on the streets of Pyongyang. Here is yet another color of the city landscape: the children marching in the streets. Having gathered at an appointed hour at an appointed place, the pupils belonging to the same class form a column and follow one another to school in formation. And they do the same thing coming from school. And inasmuch as there are many children in Pyongyang and they study, probably everywhere, in two shifts, it seems as if they are constantly marching around the city: to school, from school, to collective activities, to athletic practices and events, to meetings with honored guests...

Why do they march? They explained this to me: it is better to walk in formation than in groups or alone -- children love to be naughty, and disorder starts with naughtiness.

In fact, I did not encounter any naughty children and mischief-makers in Pyongyang. Not a one.

And the order was exemplary.

The East grows red, there are steadily fewer and fewer people on the streets. With the rise of the sun, the city -- no, it does not become empty, it is transformed. It becomes multi-colored and beautiful.

This beauty and color comes from the bright colors of the athletic uniforms. You see them everywhere, and at all times of day. On the streets, on the quays, in the squares, in the parks and public gardens, in school and institute yards, under the command of trainers armed with megaphones, children and young people are engaged in athletic gymnastics, with athletic dancing and with the all-possible kinds of exercises which form a part of the programs of the mass spectacles which are so greatly loved here. With ribbons, umbrellas, balloons, balls... I saw one such program. A sports festival was arranged at the Kim Il Sung Stadium in honor of an international literature symposium. Participating in it were 70,000 school children and students who had demonstrated high levels of skill. For an entire week, driving by in Japanese busses, we saw streets and squares full of young athletes: preparations went on from sunrise until sunset (I note, by the way, that there are many such celebrations every year on the occasion of anniversary dates, trips by high-level guests...) While waiting for their event, the children don't waste their time doing nothing: their study notes are always at hand.

I asked two boys and three girls what notebooks they were buried in. "The Revolutionary Theory course" answers one, "the ideas of 'Juche'", answers another, and "The Teachings of Kim Il Sung", answer the rest.

The word "Juche", which a Korean child learns before he learns "mama" and "papa", is not very familiar to us. However, as was noted in Russian-language books, the pile of which in our hotel rooms grew from day to day, "circles for the study of the ideas of Juche" exist in dozens of countries of the world. There are already faculties of Juche, even whole institutes.

It is not very easy to translate the word "juche" into the Russian language. Figuratively, it can be translated as "to be one's own master". In literal terms, it translates as "to rely on oneself" or "to live without depending on anyone". As a political term, it means "an independent path of development".

This concept (that both the individual person and society as a whole must be developed relying only on their own efforts) has become the reigning idea within the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea (DPRK).

Let us continue our stroll around the city. There are no traffic lights on the streets. But young male and female traffic controllers in bright blue uniforms stand at practically every intersection. With truly gymnastic movements, they give the right or way to the rare motor vehicles: to the Mercedes, the Toyotas, and the Volvos. Sometimes one of our own Volgas flashes by. One or two times, I also ran across a Zhiguli.

Movement is rare, but there are underground pedestrian crossings everywhere. And militiamen, using their whistles as to remind that crossing on the surface is not permitted. However, almost nobody forgets: everybody knows how he must behave, and behaves as he must.

The city is striking in its cleanliness. "Striking" in this context is also a banal word. But I haven't been able to find another one. How could one, in fact, not be struck by seeing people laboriously sweeping a completely clean street? This means, every centimeter...with the greatest zeal and persistence.

This almost sterile cleanliness also greets us in the few stores which fall on our route.

The country is living through hard times. Even the most necessary things are lacking. War, occupation, and destruction do not pass without leaving their mark. The country's division into two parts, the atmosphere of imminent war danger which fills the air, the tension on the artificial line which divides the DPRK from South Korea -- from what is called South Korea -- all this cannot but leave a mark on the standard of life as well. There are practically no goods in the stores and these are distributed in accordance with a special system. What kind, how many, and what -- nobody gave me an answer to these questions. I understand that there is nothing to boast about: This is painful, a burning wound, an unavoidable fact to which they have become accustomed but which does not grow any easier from being a habit.

In a store on Chkholima Prospect there were decorative glass bowls full of tantalizing-looking, uncommonly delicious national dishes. The dishes are not made of plaster. But there were no customers. There were not even any scoops

or forks which could be used to take these foods out of the bowls if necessary. And the scales were medically clean. As many times as I passed the store, the contents of the bowls never declined, even by a centimeter and not a single customer could be seen in the store.

Not far from our hotel, a vegetable store caught my attention. Several apples lay in the window. There also were no customers, and we decided to go in. For a long time, no sales person appeared. Finally, a woman in a snow white smock glanced out of a side room and was surprised by our visit. My travelling companion, who spoke Korean, translated for me: the apples were not for sale, they had been reserved in advance...

The two of us headed for the market -- on the outskirts of the city. One woman, all alone, had three small apples for sale. She was asking two won for them -- somewhere around a ruble and a half. Few people, it seems to me, can afford to pay this much.

I am relating my isolated, incidental and, probably, petty sounding observations in order to pass on, to some extent, the "prose" of life, the way of living, the world of everyday cares, which cannot be avoided, anywhere by anybody at any time.

Can it be that, in general, a writer coming to another country perceives only a facade? But, without everyday life, there is no existence; interest in the trivialities of life -- this is interest in man. And are these "trivialities" really so trivial, if one takes a sincere look at them?.. Strength of spirit, the degree of struggle against difficulties, the ability to overcome them, to rise above them, to work in the name of a higher goal -- all this says far more about the greatness of a people than does an attempt to make it appear that these difficulties do not exist.

However, these concerns cannot be approached by the usual standards. Without understanding the special characteristics of an unknown country, one can confuse everything. In Pyongyang there are no bakeries, but bread is not a part of the Korean diet: rice takes its place. There are no meat stores in Pyongyang, but why should they be established when pastures and herds are not characteristic of this country's landscape?

Another world, other ways, other traditions... And other cares as well... But can they be understood?

On a sunny Sunday afternoon, at the exit of a department store, I spied two women, one young and one elderly. Incidentally, the stores here are also open on Sundays, in order to give people a better chance (the DPRK has a six-day work week) to purchase those things that they may have access to.

So, the elderly woman came out onto the square with a pair of slippers in her hands. I would be playing the hypocrite if I said that they were distinguished by their extravagance and beauty. But I will never forget how this woman kissed them. How she pressed them to her breast. How her eyes filled with tears.

The intensive program of official activities which had brought me to Korea did not allow me very much opportunity to become more closely acquainted with the life of the country. I was involved as a representative to literary symposium, which brought together delegates from more than 60 countries. Immediately following it, without a single day's break, I began to sit in on sessions of the executive council of the Association of Asian and African Writers, and then the baton was handed to a seminar on problems of Korean literature. The full, substantive discussions centered around the pressing problems of modern times, at the same time touching on the global, large-scale problems which remind us of the uneasy world in which we live.

And outside, next to the walls of the gigantic Palace of Culture -- with its 500 activity and meeting halls, where these functions were held, this most interesting city was leading its intense life. To enter into this life or, at least, to experience a small piece of it, was no less tempting, no less interesting, than to listen to the impassioned speeches of the orators.

I tried to combine both the one and the other.

...On one of the working days, when we found a "window", Korean comrades took me to see another pride of the capital -- being unfamiliar with it, this building seemed like a twin palace. But, of course, I was mistaken.

The Peoples Palace of Study... This giant structure, where there are fully 100 more inside rooms than in the Palace of Culture, towers above the city, drawing attention to itself by the grandeur of its monumental columns and the lightness, almost flimsiness of its roofs: against the background of the mother-of-pearl sky, it forms a picture of fairy-tale beauty. Only a total of 21 months passed from the first shovelful of earth to its first visitor.

The time it took to put up one or another of the new gigantic buildings -- this is the first thing that you learn from your guides. For they are proud not only that they exist, but also of the speed with which they have been built. The great theater, with 2200 seats, was built in a year and a half. The 45-story Hotel Korea, two buildings crowned by a revolving restaurant--this ultra chic hotel, with Japanese television sets and refrigerators in every room, with a Japanese sound system, with indoor gardens, grottos and waterfalls, with fountains in the lobbies, with gigantic aquariums, pools, a sauna, escalators, underground and above-ground bars -- was created in 22 months. Construction of a planned 80-floor skyscraper hotel has still not started, but by as early as the summer of 1988 (there can be no doubt about this) it will accept its first guests. A stadium, the city's second "hundred thousander", will be opened even earlier: I myself witnessed the "ground-breaking" ceremony. The sportsmen themselves are building the stadium.

...And so, we are in the Palace of Study. This is a synthesis of library reading rooms, lecture halls, and a universal self-study higher educational institution. Millions of volumes, thousands of educational video films, tens of thousands of cassettes and magnetic tapes with transcriptions of various reports and lectures, an enormous film library... The same style of high-colored jackets are seen everywhere -- blue ones (the uniform of the school

pupil) and green ones (the uniform of the student): practically, the palace has been given over to the authority of youth.

The uniforms are issued without charge once every two years. Education, of course, is also free. Payment for attending a kindergarten (we note incidentally) is very small. Pre-school training is obligatory, so that there is no problem of "making arrangements". From their early years, children are taught to be in the public eye, under the supervision of teachers, outside family upbringing, with its susceptibility to chance.

The drive for knowledge, I noticed, is enormous. Particularly in the sphere of technical and natural sciences: the principle of living without relying on anyone else, established in the DPRK, demands practical realization, and, for this, people are needed who can be equal to the tasks which face them.

We talked about this at the Kim Il Sung University with its prorector, doctor of physical and mathematical sciences, Professor Lo Son Chan. We did not need an interpreter: the professor speaks Russian fluently. A quarter of a century ago, he graduated in physical mathematics from Leningrad State University, which he remembers with great warmth. And although my interpreters, guides, consultants and referents, who persistently refused to let me be "bored" by myself, did not study with us, they speak Russian quite well: The Pyongyang Institute of Languages, evidently, provides a good education.

And, nonetheless, the highest honor is to become a student at the university, the only one in the country. There are more than 12,000 such lucky ones in its 14 faculties. Pupils taking school leaving examinations are selected in all provinces. Only 1 out of 5 "competitors" makes his way to the second round, where he must take 6 examinations and a physical training test. It is curious that the competitive examinations for all faculties are exactly the same (native language, foreign language, revolutionary history, mathematics, physics, and chemistry), while a commission determines penchants and gifts. The second round eliminates another 9 out of every 10 already selected. Those who remain put on the green uniform.

Teaching, the professor stressed, is not the only task imposed on the university. Providing students with a revolutionary world outlook and inculcating a sense of discipline, the ability to subordinate their own interests to state collective interests, are in no way any less important. The students have little leisure time on workdays, inasmuch as they must prepare for seminars every evening and because on Saturdays, when classes end early, the students go to plants, factories, and agricultural cooperatives to lecture on the ideas of Juche, and to construction projects to assist the workers. During the school year they work in the rice fields and during winter and summer vacations they are employed in production and public work. "It is our desire," noted the professor, "that, working in production, the students will come to feel, so to say 'with their backs' how important it is to mechanize manual labor and that they will develop a desire to contribute personally to this."

There is no palace of culture at the university, but this by means indicates that art does not enter at all into the lives of the students. Sometimes they

are sent collectively to the movies, while outstanding students and participants in public activities are even given tickets to the theater or the circus.

There are several theaters in Pyongyang, but they do not operate in precisely the same way as ours do. Or, more accurately, not at all like ours. The repertoire is not announced, there is no program of productions for the month, the week, or even for the next day, and there is no box office, where tickets are sold to anyone wanting them. Shows are given from time to time, on the occasion of special dates, a visit by honored guests, or on some other pretext, and tickets are then distributed within collectives -- naturally to the most deserving.

They present mainly revolutionary operas and dramatic musical productions: vocal art is on a very high level in Korea and is greatly loved by listeners. At the Mansude Theater which, in justice, should be not be called a theater but rather a palace or a museum, we heard the opera, "The Little Flower Seller", which is based on an episode from revolutionary history. I wasn't quite clear who the composer was or who wrote the libretto, but the music was melodious, one could not help but be touched by the story, the singers and the orchestra were beyond praise, and every word spoken on stage was projected, translated into four languages (Russian, Chinese, English and French), onto two screens hanging on the sides.

There is also a theater in Pyongyang, called the Dramatic Theater. I very much wanted to visit it, but did not succeed. If I understood correctly, there were no productions there at all during the two weeks of my stay. However, I won't vouch for this... And I was also unable to determine what they put on there. Although I asked many times. On the other hand, I did meet some Korean comrades -- people of very mature years --- who recalled "Uncle Vanya", "The Kremlin Chimes", and "Platon Krechet" on the Pyongyang dramatic stage.

Now that conversation has turned to art, I'll tell at the same time about my meetings with the directors and workers of the Union of Korean Writers, who displayed exceptional hospitality and very great cordiality to everyone who participated in the literary activities in Pyongyang.

The Union unites more than a thousand people, writers of poetry and prose and critics, and those of them who are engaged only in creative work receive a monthly wage so that, without hurrying, without being in need of money, they will be able to create significant works. Enormous editions (for the size of the country) of a series of novels entitled "Immortal History", portraying particular stages in the revolutionary struggle have been published in Pyongyang in the Korean and many other languages: The titles include "1932", "The Difficult March", "Milk Routes", "The Land Turns Green", and many others. At the center of the novels stands the figure of the DPRK president, General Secretary of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee Kim Il Sung. These novels have also been published in Russian -- by the Korean foreign languages publishing house. The authors are not named in the books; it is indicated only that the novels are the work of the "Creative Group of 15 April" (this is the birthday of the country's president). Speaking at a seminar on Korean

literature, the vice chairman of the Writers Union, Kim Yong-kwon noted that a new galaxy of writers has been raised in the DPRK, who are devoid of ambition and of a drive for literary competition and whose sole wish is to take part in the collective work of educating the population.

However, times change. New books are already coming out which indicate individual authorship, while even those books which were known as the fruit of collective authorship are also finding specific creators.

The prominent translators of Soviet literature, Kvon Chi Kho and Kim Ven Son described to me the success which Soviet literature is enjoying with Korean readers, especially books devoted to the war. During recent years, they have published works by Ch. Aytmatov, Yu. Bondarev, G. Markov, and K. Simonov, and even earlier by M. Gorkiy, A. Tolstoy, and V. Vasilevskaya. I will also note that our films are also enjoying enormous success: they show them on television every Saturday and, here, they are truly like a window thrown open to an unknown world. And when they showed "Seventeen Moments of Spring", life in the country came to a standstill and electric power lines were loaded "to the boiling point". However, we are well acquainted with just the same thing...

Other foreign literature is also being translated into Korean. New works this year include "The Children of Captain Grant", "The Lady with the Camellias", "For Whom the Bell Tolls", and "Gone with the Wind".

What concerns our Korean colleagues today? The very same thing that concerns us: bringing up a new literary generation. The chairman of the commission for literary criticism of the Writers Union, Chan Khen Chzhun told me how this problem is being solved in the DPRK. The search for gifted young people is going on everywhere -- in the work shops and student lecture halls, in the fields and at construction sites. Even though there are still too few people who are literate and educated. But -- who offer hope. Writers belonging to the Union are assigned to them: each is required to be responsible for the upbringing of at least one pupil. And soon literature expects to have reinforcements, if not 1000 new writers, at least 500.

When its revival began, Pyongyang grew horizontally. Now it is growing vertically. Apartment houses built in recent years have 20-25 floors. Those which have been built in the immediate past have 30 and 40. Only one feature of the traditional Korean home has been retained in them, by the way -- the spaces between the ceiling and the floor above, rather than the walls, are heated, so that the heat flows from below. This is because Koreans have always slept on the floor.

However, now too there is not much furniture in Pyongyang apartments: this is not customary and there also is no need. I saw how they carried light shelves with drawers for linen out of the store and loaded it onto a bicycle trailer; the bicycle rickshaw is replacing freight taxis here. Their stand is set up next to the railway station: middle-aged women accept simple baggage in their bicycle trailers and carry it around to the homes.

In general, contrary to my expectations, the bicycle is a rarity on Pyongyang streets. I didn't see any for sale. And there are practically no private automobiles. The metro is becoming an increasingly popular means of getting about for the residents of Pyongyang.

It now carries 300,000 passengers a day. The stations are light and spacious and are finished in marble and decorated with frescoes, sculptures, pictorial canvasses, and mosaic panels. Soft, melodious music is heard from hidden speakers. The naming of stations bears no relationship to above-ground topography: "Victory of the Revolution", "Unification", "Torch", "Gold Field" -- these are some of their names. On the platforms there are newspaper display stands; while waiting for a train, many people run their eyes over the local news. And this, to be sure, is very apropos: indeed, there are no newspaper kiosks in the city; periodicals are not sold, but are distributed free.

On the other hand, television is increasingly becoming a part of everyday life. Television antennas stick out of the windows of homes and "decorate" balconies. Many of today's owners of television sets did not obtain them in stores, at a price which they could not afford, but received them gratis on 15 April: for labor shock troops and zealous propagandists of the Juche idea, this is the day when they receive gifts in the name of the birthday: television sets, refrigerators and other valuable things. Not a single school child returns home on this day without a gift; indeed, children are an object of the country's special concern.

I very much wanted to visit a school of some sort and my Korean comrades, after consultation, chose a school which was far from typical, one that was rather a model, representational one, a Leading Light, a Standard, which others in the future -- evidently not the near future -- are supposed to emulate. The deputy director of the school, Li Chzhon Sam, warned me honestly about this.

Well, the leading light really is marvelous -- a 10-story building, equipped with computers, sound and video equipment, electronics, an observatory, laboratories, with museums, a zoological garden, a pool, concert halls... This school opens broad prospects for a graduate's future. Each graduate will play no fewer than two musical instruments and will have mastered no fewer than two foreign languages. This task is fully achievable: for the 1700 students in the school, there are 100 highly-qualified teachers, armed with the most modern methods.

Concern about children begins from the moment of their birth. And even earlier. One is convinced of this during a visit to the maternity home -- again not a typical, but a model one -- which they decided to show me. What distinguishes a model one from an ordinary one? The most modern medical equipment: Japanese, West German, Austrian, Italian -- up to and including equipment for "telemeetings" between the newborn and visitors. Spacious and clean two- and three-person rooms with all the comforts. Qualifications of the personnel.

Everyday about 30 newborn enter the world. Not too many for a city of one million. Fertility is not increasing and is not falling; it probably would be more correct to say that it has been braked. Two children in almost every family (two, no more!) make it possible to maintain population size at today's level.

They play wedding late: women get married at about 25, men a little older. About three years, five years... At the university, it is appropriate to note, there is not a single married female student and a total of only several married male students, who are about 30 years old. The law, of course, does not prohibit earlier marriages, but they are "prohibited" by social pressures: all the strength of young people must be devoted not to the family, but to the country -- to military service, to work, to study. "To create a family," the prorector said to me, "means to divert attention from the study program."

"They play wedding" -- this phrase, also, is inappropriate here. I saw how they "play". Accompanied by two or three friends, the young people -- she in a long rose-colored dress and he in a suit with a rose-colored handkerchief in the pocket -- drive to the bank of the Potkhongan River and pose for a photo. Then they make still another souvenir photograph in the ancient summer house which stands here. And they spend the rest of the day within the circle of their closest relatives. With this, the wedding is over -- the humdrum of life starts at once.

There are several restaurants in the city where they prepare national dishes. There are not many customers in them and, for whatever reason, locals don't visit them at all. The alcohol problem, incidentally, has been solved in an almost fundamental way: bottles of Zhenshen vodka stand in rows on the shelves of different stores, but they are not sold. They "release" them only to the guests of this country.

Consequently, there are no alcohol-related crimes. Are there others? For certain. However, I also did not succeed in learning even a little bit about this: nobody shared such information with me. Nonetheless, it is my belief that thefts rarely occur, and then their object must be something of a kind that can be "realized". That is, foodstuffs. All life is in the public eye, the incomes of all persons are very well known to everybody who is around him, as is his property. At work and where he studies -- to his comrades and colleagues. At home -- to family groups, in which several families are united: these groups not only distribute products and organize the participation of citizens in various social activities, but they also carry out educational work "on the family level", not allowing anybody to forget that, everywhere and always, he is a member of a collective. So that nothing acquired by chance, God knows how, can appear. And there is simply nowhere to show off, to throw money to the wind, to live fast, to loaf around.

It's already evening. It comes early, as always in the South.

The barbershops fill with people. These are found at every turn and are visited willingly and often, while the charge for services at them is

symbolic: men and women demonstrate equal concern for their persons; the cult of head-washing, of hair-cutting and of hair-arranging is pedantically cultivated.

The lights go on: the center of the city is ablaze with many-colored lights, garlands of bulbs pulsate, the waters of illuminated fountains leap high in the air, slogans honoring the idea of Juche blink on and off. And above everything, as if driven into the heavens, there is a red calico torch -- the symbol of Korean revolutionary theory, a monument which can be seen from anywhere in the city.

But there are not many people in the streets. There are no couples at all; this is not accepted. They walk in groups, in families, alone, and, if together -- he and she -- then at a respectable distance from one another.

On the new, very recently opened Chkhachvan Street, built up with skyscrapers, rare visitors can be seen behind the steamy windows of lighted snack bars and eateries. By about 2000 hours, these "establishments" empty out and at 2100 hours you meet only late pedestrians on the streets: tomorrow is another working day.

The windows in the buildings go dark: they know how to save energy here. You almost never find curtains in the windows: life is all in the public eye, and it is lighter without them. The new buildings are equipped with more economical florescent lamps.

Economy has become an organic part of life. Here is an example that sticks in my mind. During a stroll in the outskirts of the city, we stumbled on the filming of a movie. The filming team had none of the traditional movie-making lights at all: the faces of the actors were illuminated by panels wrapped in foil -- which reflected the light of the sun.

And, once again, morning arrived -- this time, already, on the day of farewell. The buses agonized their way to the airport. Beyond the windows, the familiar scenes, the palaces and the monuments passed by. Lengthening lines stretched to the bus stops. Columns of school children marched. On Kim Il Sung Square -- without light, before sunrise -- the sportsmen were already exercising.

New workdays were beginning.

Two weeks -- an insignificant amount of time for getting to know this country, with its ancient history, its troubled fate, and its grandiose plans. With its life -- complex, difficult, and at the same time filled with the optimism and pride that result from its evident accomplishments.

But it is sufficient to form an attachment to this wonderful land, that has endured so much and has suffered so greatly. And to wish success and good fortune to its people and its renewal.

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CSO: 1800/211

N, KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

CHONGNYON OFFICIAL SUPPORTS DPRK TALKS PROPOSAL

SK101019 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1009 GMT 10 Jan 87

[Text] Tokyo, 8 Jan (KNS-KCNA)---Yi Chin-kyu, first vice chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), made public a press statement on 8 January, stressing that the proposal for North-South high-level political and military talks is the most patriotic one which fully reflects the unanimous will and demand of the people in the northern and southern halves of Korea and the entire Korean residents in Japan who eagerly long for the independent and peaceful reunification of their country,

He said:

If North-South high-level political and military talks are held and bring a fine fruition, the acute political confrontation and military tensions in our country will be eased and an atmosphere of genuine trust be created between North and South.

Then the state of freeze between North and South will be removed, multi-channel dialogues be resumed and, furthermore, even North-South summit talks will be opened to settle fundamental problems for the reunification of the country.

If the South Korean authorities truly want peace in the country and its peaceful reunification, they should affirmatively respond at once to the new nation-saving proposal of the DPRK.

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CSO: 4100/088

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

BRIEFS

CHONGNYON VICE CHAIRMEN ARRIVE--Pyongyang, 10 Jan (KCNA)--Ho Chong-man and Mun Tong-kon, vice chairmen of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), and their party arrived in Pyongyang on 9 January by plane for a visit to the socialist homeland. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0358 GMT 10 Jan 87 SK] /9274

CHONGNYON CHAIRMAN SENDS GREETINGS--Tokyo, 14 Jan (KNS-KCNA)--Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), sent messages of greetings respectively to the leaders of the German Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Czechoslovakia, Albania, Malawi, Malaysia, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Lebanon, Syria, Nigeria, Niger, Rwanda, Burundi, Sierra Leone, Zambia, Togo, Angola, Nicaragua, Norway, Denmark, Portugal, Iceland and other countries on the new year 1987. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0422 GMT 16 Jan 87 SK] /9274

CSO: 4100/088

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

FOREIGN LEADERS GREET KIM IL-SONG

SK071018 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1005 GMT 7 Jan 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 Jan (KCNA) --Comrade Kim Il-song received recently messages of greetings from foreign party and state leaders on the occasion of his reelection as president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

They came from:

Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic; Sinan Hasani, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; Ramiz Alia, president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania; Jerry John Rawlings, chairman of the Provisional National Defence Council of the Republic of Ghana; Mathieu Kerekou, chairman of the Central Committee of the party of the People's Revolution of Benin, president of the republic, head of state and chairman of the National Executive Council; Amin al-Jumayyil, president of the Republic of Lebanon; Mohamed Abdelaziz, president of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic and secretary general of the Polisario Front; Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea; Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi, leader of the Great September First Revolution of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan; Joaquim Alberto Chissano, president of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party (FRELIMO) and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique; Andre Kolingba, president of the Central African Republic and head of state and government; Takako Toi, chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party; and Vassos Lyssarides, chairman of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Cyprus.

The messages extended sincerest greetings to Comrade Kim Il-song and wholeheartedly wished him good health and a long life.

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